

**CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT:
EXPERIENCES FROM PANGANI DISTRICT COUNCIL IN
TANZANIA**

**CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT:
EXPERIENCES FROM PANGANI DISTRICT COUNCIL IN TANZANIA**

**By
Marko Lucas Hupa**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the School of Public Administration and Management
(SOPAM) in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master's
Degree in Public Administration (MPA) of Mzumbe University.**

2018

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled: **Citizen's Participation in Rural Development Experiences from Pangani District Council in Tanzania**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Public Administration (MPA) of Mzumbe University.

Dr. Saida Fundi
Major Supervisor

Internal Examiner

Accepted by the School of Public Administration and Management (SOPAM)

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DECLARATION

AND

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I, **Marko Lucas Hupa**, declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

Signature.....

Date.....

Email: lucas.marko@yahoo.com

Telephone: +255712114375

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Lastly, I extend my special thanks to my close friends and classmates, especially from Mzumbe University in Morogoro, for their moral and material support. You were my hope for the countless support you gave me for the two years I stayed at Mzumbe University.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents Mr and Mrs Lucas Hupa for their unconditional support

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPP	Canada Pension Fund
EUKN	European Urban Knowledge Network
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OECD	The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDC	Pangani District Council
PMORALG	Prime Minister Office of Regional Administration and Local Government
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SPSS	Scientific Package for Social Science Research
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of citizen participation in rural development in Pangani District Council. The study was guided by three specific objectives which are to identify and assess major means of citizen participation, to determine the extent of citizen participation and examine the factors affecting citizen participation in rural development.

The study was guided by hybrid model of citizen participation developed from the works of Arnstein (1969), Eyben (2003) and Wilcox (1994). The hybrid model of citizen participation depicts different levels of community involvement. The study employed the Case Study Design and Data were collected from 81 ordinary citizens and 9 leaders from Pangani District Council. The content analysis was used in analyzing data.

The findings showed that the major means for citizen participation used in the council are financial contribution, labour contribution and participation through village assembly. Moreover, the study found that in most of the study area citizen participation was very weak or did not exist at all. The findings also revealed that there were several factors that affected citizen participation in rural development in Pangani District Council. These among other were; low level of transparency and lack of trust, limited access to information, rejection of citizens views and little knowledge on right and responsibilities, different political ideologies, violation of rule of law, conflicts between community and local leaders, and government failure to respond to citizen needs and lack of capacity.

The study came up with the following recommendations: firstly there should be frequency communication between leaders and citizen and access to information are the fundamental prerequisite to persuade community participation in development. Secondly, Leaders should avoid bad publicity so that the citizen cannot lose trust. Thirdly, Transparency in financial affairs should be an open agenda and fourthly views and preferences of the citizen should be considered while implementing development projects and programs.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Establishing good governance through people's participation is the prerequisite for sustainable growth. It is the responsibility of the policy makers to involve citizen's opinions, needs and experiences when planning for the development. The involvement of community in development plans reflects the existences of democratic governance and simply the implementation of those plans and projects. Generally, citizen's participation is accepted as a means for ensuring democracy and inclusive growth; however, practically this may not always be the case. The reality of participation may not reflect the ideal principles and outcomes. In short, despite the call for citizens empowerment through participation in different decision arenas, recent trends suggest that disadvantaged and marginalized citizens are excluded (whether purposefully or inadvertently) from vital policy-making processes. This situation makes the studies on extent and role of citizen's participation especially the economically disadvantaged citizens in policy processes, to have the utmost importance.

1.1 Background Information

A key concern of all nations around the world is to attain a feasible development which promotes the quality of life of their people (Fhika, 2015). Almost, in every country, there are some initiatives toward adequate development in order to ensure the wellbeing of the respective citizens. These initiatives include but not limited to formulating policies, enacting laws and implementing different strategies and schemes. The participation of local community in designing, implementing, monitoring and appraisal of various development initiatives has been reported as vital component in the success of these initiatives (Fhika, 2015).

Although participation is important to all communities, in developing countries such as Tanzania, more serious efforts to promote its practice should be directed to rural areas. This is due to the fact that majority of people in these countries live in rural areas. Excluding rural people in development plans may result to plans which do not reflect the needs of the people. On such ground, for several decades most of the development initiatives in the developing countries including Tanzania are on rural development. Rural development is about the process of mobilizing and organizing the rural population to undergo socio-economic changes which enables them to improve their condition of living and satisfying their own needs.

The establishment of rural development is essentially complex, partly due to the need to satisfy the interest of multiple stakeholders, especially different community groups. With that in mind, the diversity of knowledge and values of the particular community should be respected and incorporated in order to nourish the decision making process and implementations (Reed, 2008; Stringer, *et al* 2007)

Since independence, Tanzania has adopted various plans with the focus on rural development. In early years of independence, the then new President, Julius K Nyerere, identified three development enemies namely poverty, disease and ignorance. The focus on rural development was found a sound mechanism in fighting of these enemies. As an effort to fight against these three enemies, the first Development Plan was developed in 1961-1964. Among other things, this plan aimed to promote conducive environment for rural development (Fhika, 2015). During implementation of this plan citizens enthusiastically engaged in development process. To inspire people into actions the slogan of *Uhuru na Kazi* (“Independence and work”) was used (Mushi, 1981). Since then, the agenda of economic development and alleviation of poverty has been a habitual theme. The ultimate goal has been the provision of a better quality of life for its citizens and particularly the rural citizens.

From 1964 to 1983, basing in the experience of the last development plan, the government adopted a long term plan which preferred creating a people-centered approach to development. The Arusha Declaration (1967) was used to push forward

citizen's participatory approach to development. The Arusha Declaration advocated vesting the decision-making power in the citizenry. Simply to say since the early days of independence the intention of the government especially the President Mwalimu Nyerere was to win citizens participation in the rural areas. Nobody has explained this principle development goal better than President Nyerere himself when he stated "while other countries aim at to reach the moon, we must aim for time being, at any rate to reach the villages" (Nyerere, 1981). To achieve this goal, the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) have a central role to play.

The LGAs have the authority to participate and to engage the people in the design and execution of development programmes within their jurisdictions and generally throughout the country (Lubawa 1985). Up to 2000s, due to a number of reasons, the development plans especially the second Long Term Perspective Plan (1981-2000) failed to be materialized in the country. The current state of implementation of the national development vision 2025 is not yet known. Development actors have made several investigations on failed plans while a lot of money has been invested in implementation. Poor citizen participation in development plans are mentioned by several actors as main cause of the failure. Although citizen participation is generally poor as various studies have indicated, the situation is likely to be alarming in villages due to social-cultural and infrastructural challenges existing there. It is out of this assumption that the quest to conduct a study to assess citizen participation in rural development was built.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As it has been pointed out by different scholars, for example (Chaligha, 2008) one of the major aims of rural planning is to promote good governance through, among other things, enhancing public participation. Public participation is considered an effective way of keeping the government close to the people and implement policies that reflect their needs. It is argued that governments that ensure citizen participation will also promote transparency, accountability, trust and enhance their legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

In 1990s, Tanzania had undergone enormous political, social, and economic changes that among other things made available mechanisms, structures, and legal frameworks for enhancing citizen participation in government affairs. In order to ensure functioning of participatory mechanisms the Government of Tanzania (GoT) prepared some amendments to the local government laws to make them reflect the country's development vision and goals through the amendment Act No.6 of 1999.

Despite all such initiatives citizen participation in rural development has not been effective although, a number of studies on citizen participation have been conducted within the country, only few studies were made on the area of rural development. Most of the available studies focus on participation in decision making (REPOA, 2007; Sara, 2013), presidential election (Clement, 2013), village assembly (Msofe, 2016; Kesale 2017), education and politics (Riutta, 2007), local government budgeting (Manilo, 2014), local governance (REPOA, 2014) and rural Development (Fhika, 2015). This situation generally makes the studies about citizen's participation in the rural development to have particular importance. The aim of this study therefore was to contribute knowledge to this area by assessing the practices and effectiveness of citizen participation in rural development with the experiences from Pangani District Council.

1.3 Study Objectives

1.3.1 Main objective

The main objective of this study was to comprehend the extent of citizen's participation in rural development in the study area.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To identify and assess the major means of citizens participation in Pangani District Council
2. To determine the extent to which the people from the selected villages in this council participate in development activities
3. To examine the factors affecting villagers participation in development activities

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the major means of citizen participation in development process in the study area?
2. How community members in the study area participated in rural development planning?
3. To what extent do the community members participate in development activities?
4. What are the factors affecting community participation in development activities?

1.5 Significance of the study

The study expects to increase knowledge and understanding to the readers and create base for other researchers to develop findings that are useful to enhance active citizen participation. Enhanced citizen participation is expected to promote transparency and accountability of local leaders hence quality service delivery to the people. Also, the study was conducted as a prerequisite of the award of the Master of Public Administration Degree of Mzumbe University.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

This study was carried out in Pangani District Council. The main focus was on citizen's participation in rural development. Only the responsible leaders in the ward were consulted in an official way during data collection. The useful information collected for this study was provided before and during the date of data collections. All the addition information's and changes after the collection of data are not being considered when referring to this study. Therefore, Data were collected between April and May, 2018.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The chapter provides explanations on concept community participation, rationale for community participation, levels of citizen's participation, theories of community participation, mechanism for citizen participation, concept of rural development, values of community participation and factors affecting community participation.

2.1 Concept of Community Participation

Community Participation concern with a continuous interaction between governing body and the community. This interaction involves informing, listening to each other and implementing the jointly agreed solutions through inclusive debate and analysis (EUKN, 2011). Community Participation is a core component of authentic involvement in which different actors come together with a shared understanding of issues and solutions instead of just exchanging views.

Burkley (1993) cited in Mokwena, (2003) argues that public participation is one of the essential parts of human growth. It is the development of self-confidence, pride, initiative, creativity, responsibility and cooperation whereby people learn to take charge in solving their problems as a group. The proper idea of participation covers all decision-making avenues, specifically, those affecting both direct and indirectly people's life. Farrington and Martin (2010) point out that involvement of the community co-exist with the decentralization of decision-making at a grassroots level. Normally, group or community ownership develops through participation in local areas. Grassroots participation in development issues builds a strong mentality of ownership and benefit among themselves.

In addition, community participation is seen like forum in which people can discuss their influence and dissimilarities (Cornwall, 2002). These forums provide a space for people to interact, share and discuss the matters of their own interests to achieve certain communal goods or duties as per specific context. Using the same forums

which sometimes, include communal meetings and events, new set of laws and amendment can be formulated. It is within these forums individuals can share their perception and attitudes toward certain activities or events. From these forums the rights and needs of several groups can be attained. However, those forums enlighten the people. When people understand the benefit of any development project or plan they will commit themselves to support its success and sustainability and also serves to check and balance political activities and governance. Actually participation as Wade (1989) claimed, it allows a full access to benefits of autonomous societies.

2.2 Rationale for Community Participation

According to Cahn *et al.* (1968), there are three essential principles for citizen's participation. First, merely knowing that one can participate promotes dignity and self-sufficiency within the individuals. Secondly, it taps the energies and resources of individual citizen's within the community. Finally, citizen's participation provides a source of special insight, information, knowledge, and experience, which contributes to the soundness of community solutions. Consequently, all of these have an important role in solving community problems and eliminating deficiencies in the community (Christensen *et al.* 1980).

Furthermore, community participation can be used to legitimize a program, its plans, actions, and leadership (Cook, 1975). Citizen's participation is a mean in determining the differences between success and failure of community efforts. Voluntary participation can also reduce the cost for personnel needed to carry out many of the duties associated with community action (Sara, 2013).

2.3 Levels of participation

In explaining the level of community participation, different models have been used by different authors. The common closely related models include Arnstein model of citizen participation (1969), Saxton's model (2007) and citizen participation assessment framework proposed by Chambers and Pretty in (Plummer, 2000). After assessing all of these models and both international and local regulation, there are three commonly recognize three levels of community participation: (i) access to

information, (ii) consultation and (iii) active engagement through dialogue and partnership (OECD, 2001 and EUKN, 2011). The explanation for each stage is provided below and also summarized in Figure 2.1;

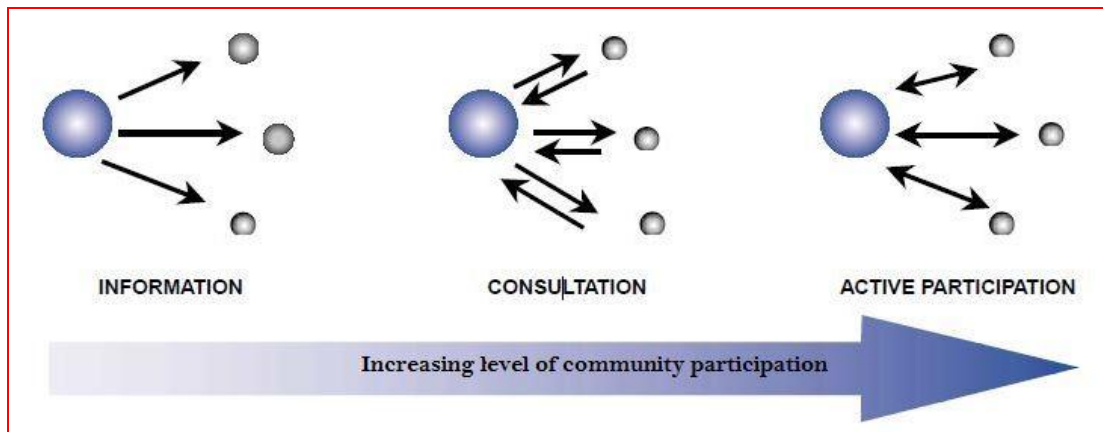
Access to information: This is a one way relationship in which the government produces and delivers information for the use of citizens. It is a stage where the citizen's receive a fundamental and significant right which is underlying the whole process of participation. Access to information denotes that the government in particular area informs the community regarding to the plans and the types of documents required to be adopted at the beginning of the process. This also involves highlighting the right of the public to have access to all information (for example, drafts, comments and reasoning) all the way through the process. In this stage, the access to information is regulated by the specific laws and there is no need for intensive interaction between the government and the public. The government should not apply measures which would prevent the public from receiving the key information to accomplish the process.

Consultation: it is a two way relationship when citizen provide feedback to the government. This is a stage of participation whereby the government invites the public to provide its opinion, comments, views and feed-back on a specific document. Even though the issues on which the public is consulted are defined by the government, the process also allows the community members to articulate their views about the issues contained in the draft. Consultation can be organized with a broader group of participants from the public. It is a reactive way of participation whereby the public becomes involved. Certainly, it also allows citizens to engage pro-actively and remind the leaders about the need to be asked to comment on laws which will affect them.

Active engagement through dialogue and partnership: this depicts the jointly undertaken responsibilities and collaborative decision making process in agenda setting, problem identification, drafting, decision and implementation. Actually it is a highest form of participation in which the representatives of the public share a seat at

the table with the government representatives. Each side should make some initiatives and they make a collective agreement towards a common goal.

Figure 2.1: Levels of community participation



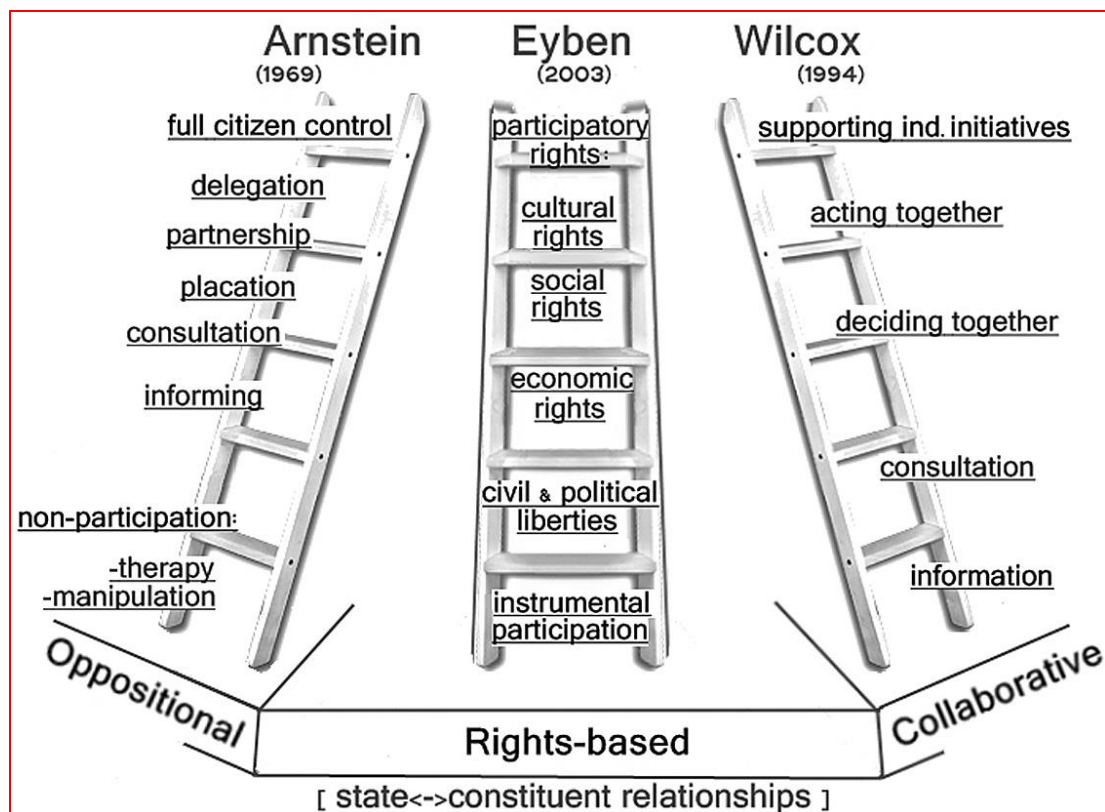
Source: Adapted from Health Canada, 2000 and OECD, 2001

2.4 Theories of Community Participation

In the literature there are many theories explaining citizen's participation but the following have been dominant:

2.4.1 Arnstein Model of Citizen Participation

The literature on participatory process discusses hierarchies of participation often depicted as ladders. Figure 2.2 depicts hybrid model of community participation (Arnstein, 1969, Eyben, 2003 & Wilcox, 1994). The available model has been summarized to depict Participatory processes which progress from non participation at the bottom to the top rung in which it gives citizens to increase power and autonomy. The term that denotes the perceived nature of power and the relationship between state and society is shown at base of each ladder.



Source: Adopted from Ayllet, 2010

Writing on levels of participation five decades ago, Arnstein (1969) argued that power to control and influence the development lies at the heart of participation. Underlining that citizen's participation is citizen power; Arnstein described participation as an eight rung ladder, with each rung corresponding to the extent of the citizen's decision-making responsibility or power in determining a desired outcome. The two bottom rungs of the ladder (Manipulation and therapy) describe levels of non-participation. Their real objective is not to enable people to participate in planning or conducting programs, but to enable power holders to educate or cure the participants. The third and fourth rungs (informing and consultation) progress to levels of tokenism that allow the citizen to hear and to have a voice. When they are offered by power holders as the total extent of participation, citizens may indeed hear and be heard. Under these conditions they lack the power to ensure that their views are headed by the powerful. When participation is restricted to these levels, there is no follow up, no muscle, hence no assurance of changing the status quo. Rung (5) Placation is simply a higher level tokenism because the ground rules allow citizens to

advice, but it retain for the power holders to continue with the right to decide. Further up the ladder are levels of citizen power with increasing degrees of decision making power. Citizens can enter into a (6) Partnership that enables them to negotiate and engage in trade-offs with power holders. At the topmost rungs, (7) Delegated Power and (8) Citizen Control, citizens obtain the majority of decision-making seats, or full managerial power (Arnstein, 1969). (see figure 2.2).

In the same way, Wilcox (1994) developed another ladder of participation which based on five key stages (see figure 2.2). The ladder is not relatively oppositional as that of Arnstein but it take collaborative and consensus building as the fundamental basis for the relationship between communities and the state.

In this model the right to participation presides, because it is only through participation that other rights can be prioritized and resources assigned to support them (CPP, 2005).

2.4.2 Decentralization Theory

Decentralization theory insists on the transfer of power and resources to the local level in order to increase the public participation in decision making. Decentralization has various forms which determine the power of community in relation to the particular village government. Kiggundu (2000) portray five dimensions of decentralization such as; devolution, delegation, popular participation, divisionalization and de-concentration. This study lies on the decentralization by devolution. Many scholars assume devolution as the best form of decentralization which can enhance citizen participation in decision making process. Devolution is the transfer of power to local units of government which operate in a quasi-autonomous manner outside the direct administrative control structures of the central government (Kiggundu, 2000). Devolution increases the participation and commitment of local citizens and their influence over the organizations providing services.

Local Governments Reform Programme in Tanzania, which aimed at promoting decentralization by devolution whereby the administrative, fiscal and political institutions are expected to exercise authority for their concerns. Decentralization as Devas and Grant (2003) argue increases citizen's participation in decision making and enhance accountability at the grassroots level. In devolving the power to the local authorities the central government officials established channels such as village assembly and local meeting in the hamlet to enhance accountability at the grassroots level. Without decentralization some difficulties are assumed for citizens to hold their village government accountable. Generally, the decentralization theory advocates on the devolution, delegation, popular participation, divisionalization and de-concentration whereby power and resources are transferred to the local level so as to enhance citizen participation.

2.5 The mechanisms for Community Participation

Literature attempt several types, levels and characteristics of participation. In Table 2.1, the levels of involvement against its specific characteristics are demonstrated.

Table 2.1: Levels of citizen participation

Passive participation	People chip in by being told what is going to happen or has happened. It is a unilateral announcement by leaders without listening to people's responses or opinions.
Participation in information giving	People are involved by answering questions posed by extractive researchers, using questionnaire or similar approaches. People do not have the opportunity to influence proceedings, as the findings of the research are neither shared nor checked for accuracy.
Participation by consultation	People participate by being consulted and external people listen to views. These external professional define both problems and solutions, and may modify these in light of the people's responses. Such a consultative process does not concede any share in decision making and professionals are under no obligation to take on board people's views.
Participation for material incentives	People contribute by giving resources, for example labor, in return for food, cash or other material incentive.
Functional participation	People are involved by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project, which can involve the development of externally initiated social organization. Such involvement does not tend to occur at the early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions have been made.
Interactive participation	People collaborate to make a joint analysis which leads to action plans and the formation of new local institutions. Participation tends to involve interdisciplinary methodologies that seek multiple perspectives and make use of systematic learning processes.
Self-mobilization	People chip in by taking initiatives independent of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external Institutions for resources and technical advice they need but retain control over resources.

2.6 Concept of Rural Development

Rural is an area, where the people are engaged in primary industry in the sense that they produce things directly for the first time in cooperation with nature (Srivastava, 1961). Rural areas can also be large and isolated areas on an open country with low or scatted population. A community or area can be categorized as rural basing on its lower population density, less social stratification, less social and spatial mobility, slow rate of social change, etc.

In Rural Development Strategy for Tanzania (2001), rural development has been defined as the geographical areas where primary production takes place and where populations are found in varying densities. These areas are characterized by activities related to primary and secondary processing, marketing and services that serve rural

and urban populations. Therefore, rural development concerns a wide range of farm and non-farm activities. Agarwal (1989) describe rural development as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of rural poor. Rural Development is a process which aims at improving the well being and self realization of people living outside the urbanized areas through collective process.

Apart from that, according to the World Bank (1975), rural development is defined as a strategy aiming at the improvement of economic and social living conditions, focusing on a specific group of poor people in a rural area. It assists the poorest group among the people living in rural areas to benefit from development. Rural development is a broad discipline that covers many different themes. The central theme is defined by the name.

2.7 Importance (value) of Community Participation for Rural Development

Melo and Baiocchi, (2006) as cited by Ayyet (2010), argue that there are number of benefits in broadening public participation including to have informed policy, public oriented decisions and increase in government transparency and accountability increase, as do citizens rights. This reduces public opposition and creates consensus over the direction of development, and facilitates implementation (Holmes and Scoones, 2000 and Fransman, 2004). In the environment where the people experience failure in the representative democracy failed participatory democracy succeeds. In situations of pre-existing social inequality, traditional representative systems expand disparities by empowering those with the resources (including time, money, and education) to participate while further excluding others (McGee *et al*, 2003). In contrast, participatory democratic processes encourage the traditionally excluded to make their needs known.

According to Abers (2000), a truly deliberative forum are celebrated in the environment where participants gain the skills, understanding, and organizing capabilities to interact more effectively with the state and to participate more meaningfully in decision-making processes. Participatory processes can be used by state to increase the efficiency of rolling out predetermined projects, without truly

empowering local residents to question the projects objectives or the market-based logics which often underpin them (Shah, 1997).

Apart from that, citizen participation is important and beneficial to society at the national, community, and personal levels because it has the capacity to bring about improvements in communities and neighborhoods, build relationships and strengthen the social fabric, and create feelings of personal and collective empowerment (Florin and Wandersman, 1990). According to the World Bank (1996) community involvement is a vital factor due to the following:

- i. Local people have a great amount of experience and insight into what works, what does not work and why;
- ii. Involving local people in planning projects can increase their commitment to the projects implementation;
- iii. Involving local people can help them to develop technical and managerial skills and thereby increase their opportunities for employment;
- iv. Involving local people helps to increase the resources available for the program;
- v. Involving local people is a way to bring about “social learning” for both planners and beneficiaries. “Social learning” means the development of partnerships between professionals and local people in which the groups learn from each other.

Additionally, Burns *et al* (2004), argue, that active participation of local residents is essential to improve democratic and service accountability. It enhances social cohesion because communities recognize the value of working in partnership with each other and with statutory agencies. In addition to that it enhances effectiveness as communities bring understanding, knowledge and experience essential to the regeneration process. Community is definitions of need, problems and solutions may be different from those put forward by service planners and providers. Community participation enables policy to be relevant to local communities. It adds economic value both through the mobilization of voluntary contributions to deliver regeneration and through skills development, which enhances the opportunities for employment and increases community wealth. Moreover community participation

provides to residents the opportunity to develop the skills and networks that are needed to address social exclusion. Community participation also promotes sustainability because community members have ownership of their communities and can develop the confidence and skills to sustain developments once the extra resources have gone.

Nevertheless, Ibama and Wocha (2017), mention some inherent objectives of public participation which include:

- i. To improve the decision-making process for the people and by the people.
- ii. To strengthen the existing interpersonal relationships among members of the group (community).
- iii. To ensure adequate representation of a diversity of social groups in decision making.
- iv. To aid, elucidate and stabilize effective communication between stakeholders (community) and development agencies and partners.
- v. To encourage local ownership, commitment and accountability with respect to community development matters.
- vi. To understand the group dynamics and nuances in community participation efforts.

2.8 Merit of Citizen Participation in Local Development in Tanzania

Participation in the development issues in Tanzania begins in the village assembly where people meet, discuss and make some resolution of the issues. Through village assembly ordinary citizen are given a room to oversee village government for the matters affecting their life (Kesale, 2017). Village assembly is a legal organ established under the section 24 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982. It is a true and right forum for citizen engagement. Village assembly is a controlling machinery of the village government. As directed in the local government Act no 7 (District authority) of 1982 the members of village assembly are adult inhabitants of a particular village. Kesale (2017), with reference to Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982, stipulate the function of village assembly as follows;

- i. Policy making function: it is the task of village assembly to make and or amend by-laws to suit their context. It is where people participate in the discussion and give their views according to the existing situation, experience and context.
- ii. A formal decision making organ of the village: A village meeting normally takes a responsibility to make decisions and approve all operations that outfit their wellbeing.
- iii. To elect village residents to become members of the village council; this is another function of village assembly whereby people participate to elect the members of the village council. This assembly has also power to remove or replace members of the village council with sound reasons.
- iv. To receive and discuss and decide accordingly, the reports from the village council and Hamlets related to the village regarding various economic and development activities.

Apparently, it is worth to argue that, high involvement of citizens results into efficacy, effectiveness, additional answerability and transparency, greater ownership and authority. That can be true as Chambers, in Nelson and Wright (1995) explained involvement as the driving force that empowers the rural poor to take control and create meaningful and sustainable development.

2.9 Citizen Participation as Empowerment of Progressive Rural Development

Dale (2014) depicts involvement as an empowerment. People's participation is, to a large extent, related to the procedure and running the existing facilities. It may be done completely on a voluntary basis, contributions by way of ideas, funds, supplies, free or modestly paid labor (Dale 2004). The view is also supported by Bretty (2003) in describing participation as an empowering process in which people, in partnership with each other and those able to assist them, identify problems and needs, mobilize resources and assume responsibility to plan, manage, control and assess the individual and collective actions which they decide upon. Moreover Oakley (1991) speaks out that, as a process of empowerment, participation is concerned with

development of skills and abilities to enable the rural people manage better, have a say in or organize with existing development systems.

2.10 Factors Affecting Community Participation in Rural Development

According to Msofe (2016), the factor affecting citizen participation can be explained using a problem tree as indicated in Figure 2.2 below;

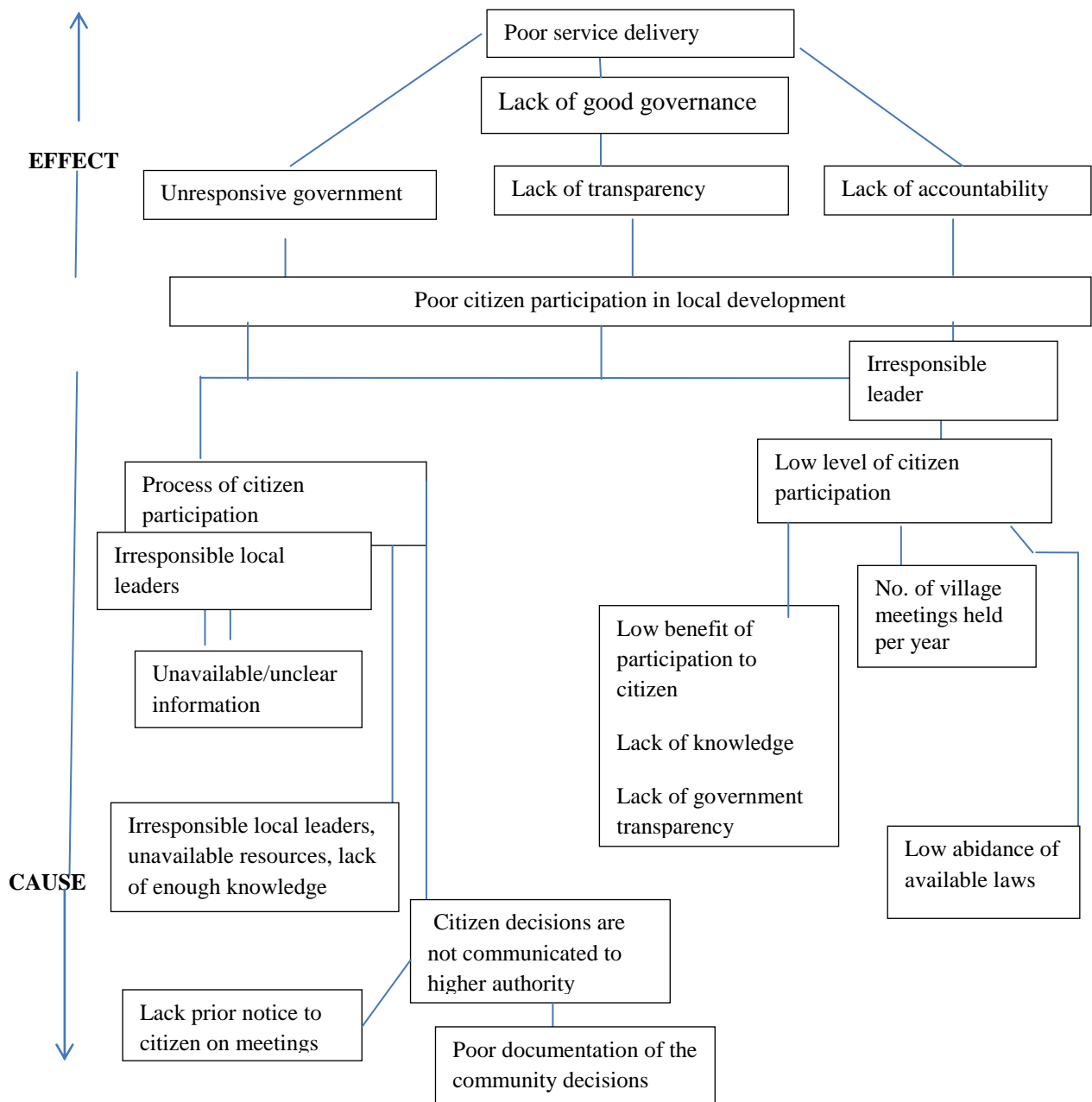


Figure 2.2: Factors affecting citizen’s Participation in rural Development

Source; Adapted from Msofe, 2016

2.11 Conceptual Framework

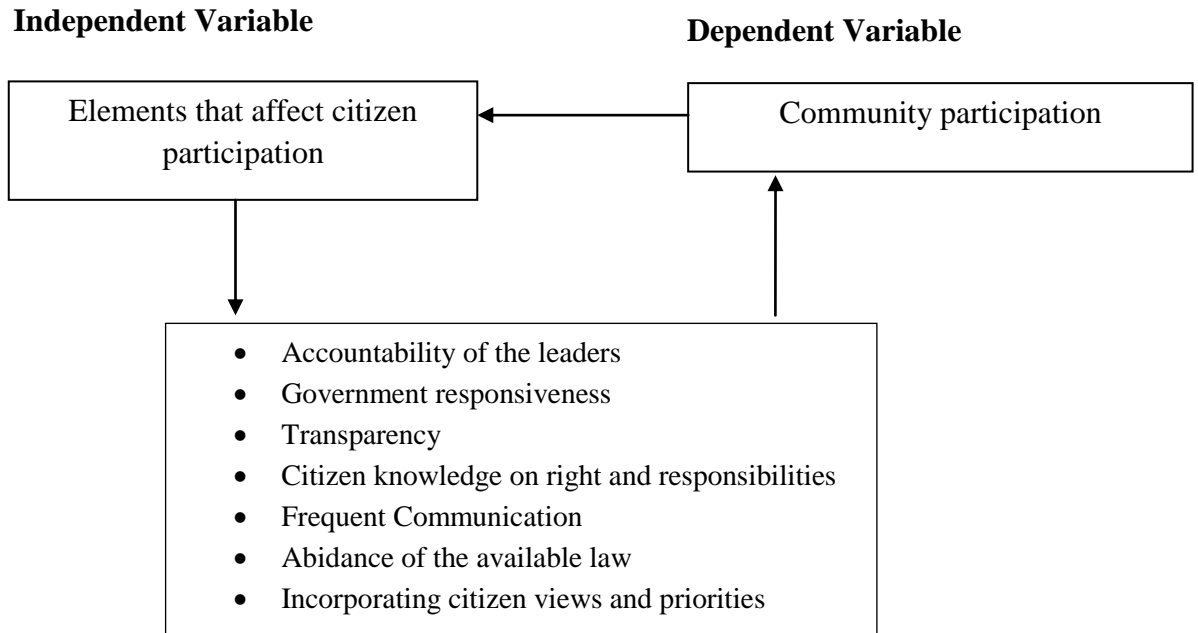


Figure 2.3: Conceptual Framework: Community participation in local development

In this study the independent variables are number of factors or elements that affect community participation. Community participation is the dependent variable. The factors affecting community participation can be accountability of the leaders, government responsiveness to citizen needs, transparency, citizen knowledge on right and responsibilities, frequent communication between citizen and leaders, abidance of the available law and Incorporating citizen views and priorities.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a research methodology that was used in this study. Research methodology is the framework within which research is undertaken (Adamu & Kamuzora, 2008). Thus, the chapter covers the research design, study area, population of the study, Sample techniques, procedure and sample size, data collection methods and finally approaches to data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

A case study design was adopted in undertaking this study because it allows intensive learning of the social unity over a range of variables but it always maintains its unitary nature so as to obtain enough information for drawing correct inferences (Raj, 2002). It gives a wider range of insights into human life which cannot be gained through general survey. This study expected to obtain reasonable and real record of personal experiences in the selected area so as to reveal forces that drives them to adopt certain pattern of behavior in development activities. To obtain this information effectively, flexibility in the use of data collection methods like interview, questionnaire, and documentation is required. The case study design provides this opportunity (Krishnaswami & Ranganatham, 2013).

3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted in Pangani District Council. The District is found in Tanga Region. Most of the people (75%) are engaged in Agricultural and fishing activities, while (15%) engaged in private sector and (10%) of the population are employed in the public sector (PDC profile pg. 1-3). Most of the areas within Pangani District Council are remote. Pangani District Council has various economic activities which require effective participation of the local communities to be implemented. Availability of these activities has been used as a justification for selection of this Council in this study. This combination helped the researcher to have a clear picture

of citizen participation in both locations as they differ geographically and economically. Also, it enabled the researcher to easily make recommendations that can be helpful in both situational areas.

3.3 Study Population and Sampling Frame

Beins (2004) defines population as the entire set of people or data that are of interest to a researcher which varies depending on research projects. Population also can be defined as the totality of the objects under investigation (Adamu & Kamuzora, 2008). Target population of this study entailed all adult people living in wards of Pangani District and government officials and local political leaders. The government officials and local political leaders include WEOs, VEOs, Village Chairpersons and Councilors. The adult persons were taken due to the fact that decision made in any development issue is valid when it has been made by matured and ordinary residents in the village who have attained the apparent age of eighteen years (URT, 1995).

3.3.1 Sample size

Adam and Kamuzora (2008) define sample size as the precise number of items selected from a population to constitute a sample. A total of 90 respondents were selected to constitute a sample of this study. A sample includes 81 adult residents of Pangani. In addition to that, purposive sample were used to choose 9 respondents (WEOs, VEOs, Village Chairpersons and Councilors) who were included to the sample due to their knowledge, power, role and experiences.

3.3.2 Purposive Sampling

This technique was used in selecting the government officials and local political leaders including the VEOs, Village Chairpersons and Councilors who in this study were the key informants. These are the participants who have pertinent information, normally the organization managers, leaders, or any other participants who have information that helps to open the eyes of the researcher or familiarize the researcher

with the study areas experiences before talking to ordinary research participant's or respondents.

3.3.3 Simple random and Convenience sampling method

In selecting the ordinary respondents both simple random and convenience sampling methods were used. Simple random sampling is a probability sampling where by members in the population have equal chances of being selected to form a sample (Adam & Kamuzora, 2008). In this study a sample of 81 people from Pangani was selected randomly using simple random technique whereby researcher with the help of Village Chairpersons randomly picked adult Villagers from the village registers list to fill the questionnaire.

In addition to get more information from different group of people with different characters such as sex, age, occupation and education the accidental sampling method was applied. Researcher was obliged to collect data during evening because during day time most of people believed to be busy and out of their Ward searching for their daily bread. This enabled to obtain mixture of opinions, attitudes, feelings and experiences on what they know about citizen participation in village assembly.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Procedures

For the purpose of this study both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data were collected through questionnaire survey and key informants Interview while for secondary data the documentary review was used.

3.4.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaire is considered in general terms to include a set of questions on a form which is completed by the respondent in respect of a research project (Strydon, *et al.* 2005). A questionnaire enables to obtain facts and opinions about a phenomenon from a large number of people who are informed on the particular issue more quickly. During this study data were collected from 81 Villagers, therefore using questionnaire enabled to simplify the work of data collection and save time. Again, open-ended questions were used to obtain respondent's general views while the

closed questions were used to extract specific information on specific subjects. The questionnaire was prepared in English and during use it was translated to Swahili language because most of citizens understand well Kiswahili than English. The questionnaires were distributed to the village leaders then villagers through the council members.

3.4.2 Key informant Interviews

In order for the researcher to collect accurate data on the topic under study, the researcher employed the semi-structured interview methodology. The interview method also affords the researcher an opportunity to meet personally with the respondents and be in a position to take note of some non-verbal clues.

Semi structured interview was conducted to local leaders, WEOs and VEOs. All interviews were scheduled and conducted at their working places. Interview was used in order to get more insight on the questions because interview as a data collection technique gives chance for more questions to be asked and chance for more clarifications.

3.4.3 Secondary Sources

In collecting secondary data the researcher used documentary review in order to access additional and reliable information regarding the two systems. Data were gathered from published sources such as text books, legislation, policies, previous research papers, and unpublished sources such as dissertations, reports and written materials about community participation.

3.5 Data analysis Methods

In analyzing the data researcher used both qualitative and quantitative analysis Methods. Data collected through interview were edited and cleaned in order to remove unnecessary errors. All the qualitative information collected through interview was analyzed using content analysis. Several themes were developed from transcript of interviews in relation to research questions addressed by the study.

Direct quotes were used to present the experience from the respondents.

The collected data from questionnaires were edited, coded and entered into a computer using software (SPSS, version 21). The code book was developed on the bases of the variables to simplify data entrance into computer software. In order to maintain the consistency and accuracy, the variables were verified after data entrance to spot small and unnecessary errors. After the entire process, data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The SPSS statistical outputs are presented by using frequency distribution tables and pie charts.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings on Citizen's Participation in Rural Development experiences from Pangani District Council. The data collected from the field is presented in this chapter in accordance with specific objectives and research questions. Information was collected from the study area using questionnaires, interviews and documentations. Findings are presented by using descriptive tables and figures. The results are categorized into three major significant parts which are respondent rates, characteristics of the respondents and the three objectives of the study.

4.1 Respondents Rate

The study involved eighty one (81) ordinary citizens and nine (09) local government officials including Councilors, Village Executive Officers (VEO), Village Chairpersons (VC) and Hamlet chairperson from wards and villages within Pangani District Council. Data from ordinary citizens were collected using the questionnaires survey while data from the local government officials in the study area were collected through key informant interview.

4.1.1 Respondents rates in filling questionnaires

Initially, 96 copies of the questionnaire were distributed to be filled by ordinary citizens in five villages within Pangani district. At the end only 81 (84%) copies of the questionnaire were returned. The distribution of the copies of the questionnaires for each village is summarized in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Rate of respondents in filling copies of questionnaire by villages

Village	Number and % of questionnaires		
	Distributed	Returned	Percent
Mivumoni	18	15	83%
Masaraza	21	18	86%
Langoni	15	13	86%
Kigurusimba	24	20	83%
Jaira	18	15	83%
Total and average percentage	96	81	84%

Source: Field data (2018)

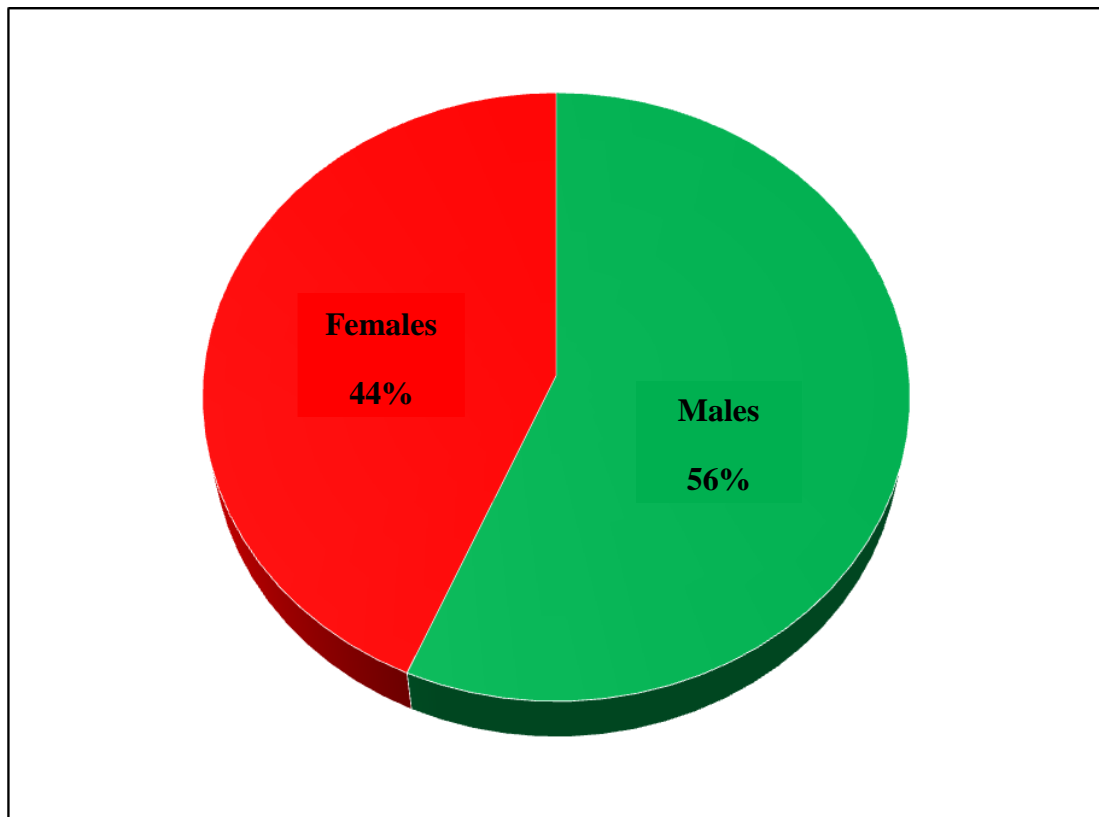
4.2 Social-Demographic Profiles of the Respondents

It was assumed that the social-demographic characteristics of people determine their behaviour and attitudes towards development activities and in particular participation. The elements focused in this study were sex, age, level of education and occupation.

4.2.1 Distribution of respondents by sex

The information on the gender of the respondents was important so as to assure the data to be collected from both male and female. The researcher was interested to know how the sampled respondents were distributed in terms of sex. The findings in this category have shown that 56% (45) accounted for male while 44% (36) were females. Despite the fact that males dominated the study in terms of percentage, the findings have considered the views of both sexes since there is active participation of both genders in this research. Figure 4.1 summarises the result on the distribution of the respondents by gender.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Sex

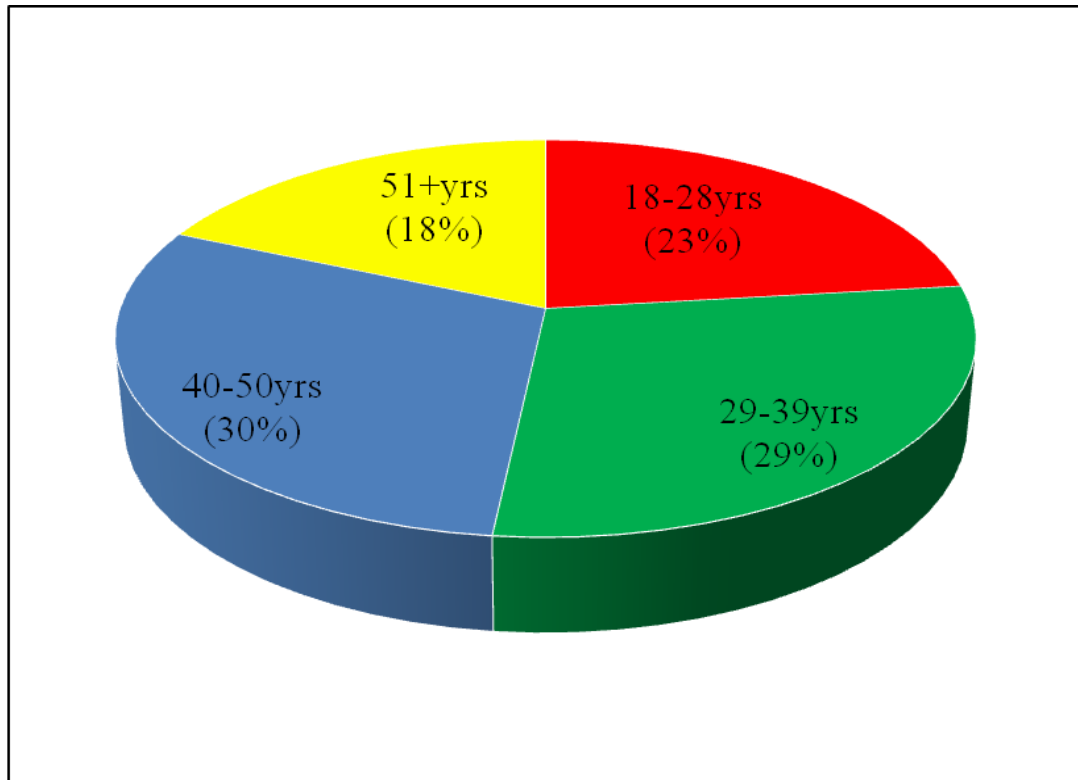


Source: Field data (2018)

4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age (in years)

The study involves the respondents from different age groups. The respondents were grouped into four age groups with an interval of ten years that is 18 to 28, 29 to 39, 40 to 50 and 51 and above. The findings depict that respondents of age between 18 and 28 were 19 (23%), age group of 29 to 39 were 23 (29%), and age group of 40 to 50 were 24 (30%) while those with age of 51 and above were 15 (18%). From these findings it can be noticed that majority of the respondents were at the age group of 29 and 50 years. Figure 4.2 presents the respondent's age distribution.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of respondents by age (in years)

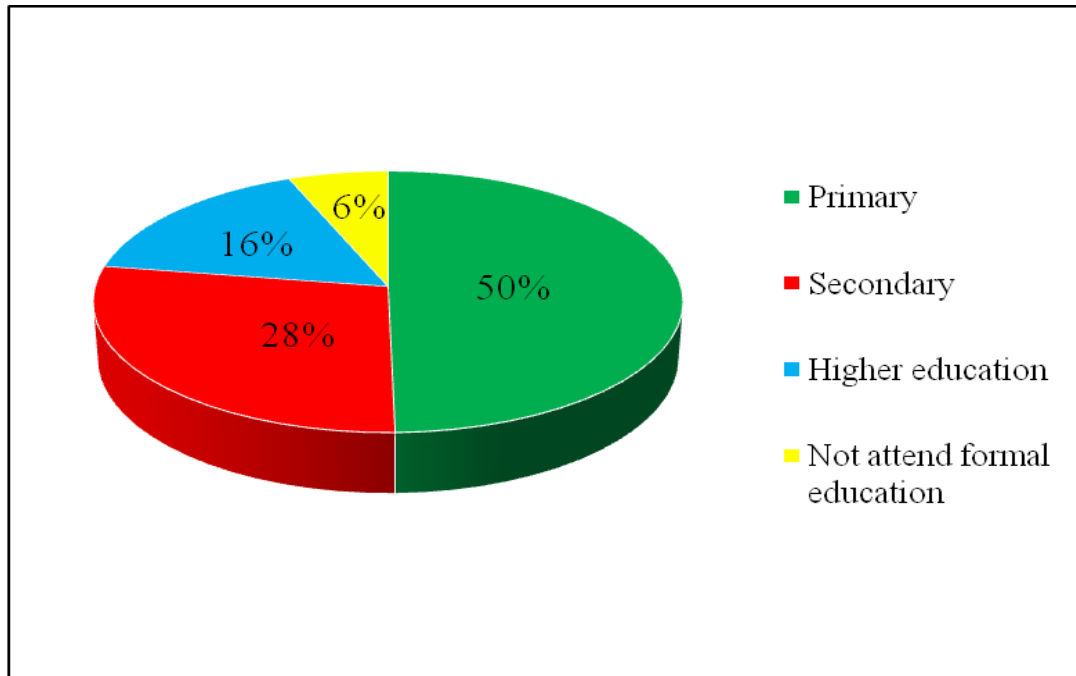


Source: Field data (2018)

4.2.3 Distribution of Respondents by the Level of Education

During the data collection, respondents were asked about the achieved level of education. The findings indicate that about half of respondents 40 (50%) attained primary education, followed by 23 (28%) of respondents who completed secondary school. Again, 13 (6%) of respondents said they had ended higher education or colleges while 5 (6%) respondents never attended formal education (figure 4.3). Although civic knowledge is an important in discussing development issues, the study findings revealed that, majority of the respondents were standard seven.

Figure 4.3: Education Level of Respondents

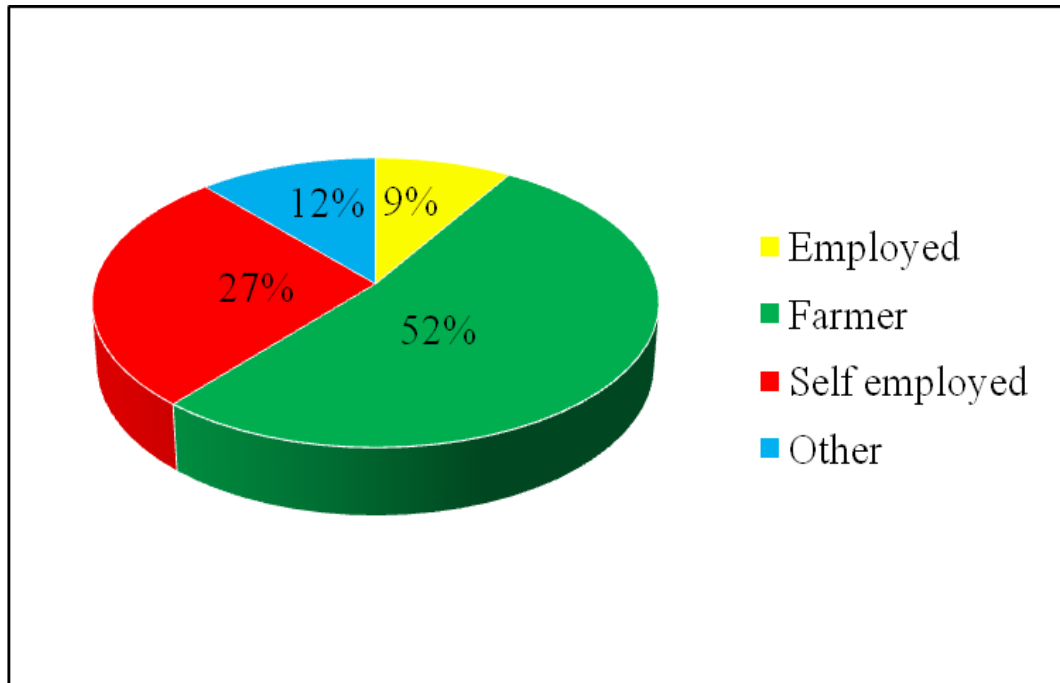


Source: Field data (2018)

4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Under this point the study settled four possible modalities of occupation and the respondents were requested to identify which group he/she belongs. About 52% of respondents said they were farmers, while 27% were self-employed (in small business), 9% were employed and 12% had other occupation. This suggested that more responses in this study were collated from farmers. The findings also denote that most of Villagers are farmers. The result is summarized in figure 4.4

Figure 4.4: Occupation of Respondents

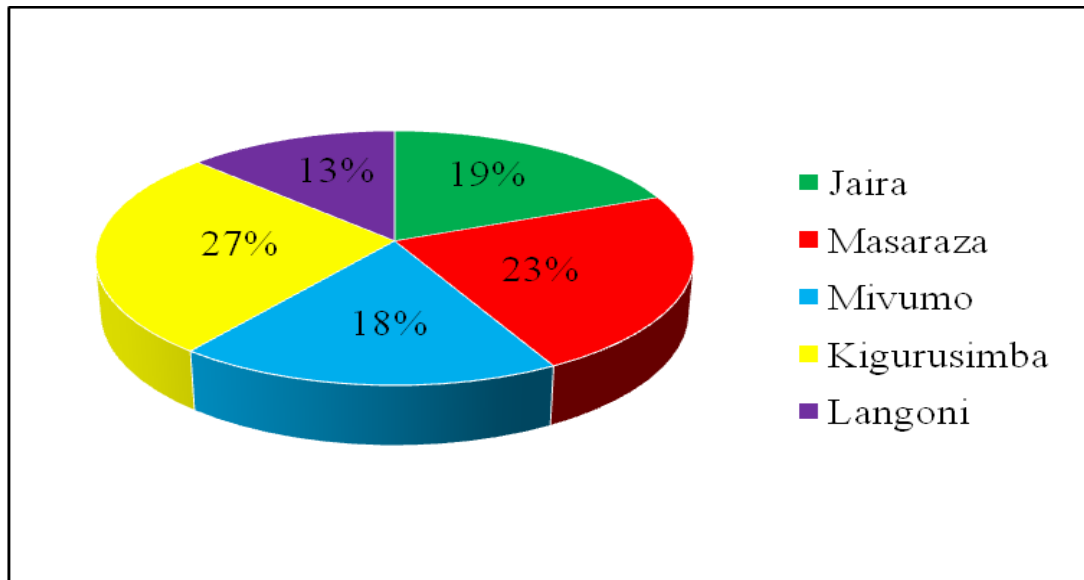


Source: Field data (2018)

4.2.5 Distribution of respondents by village

Data were collected from five different villages in Pangani District. About 19% of the respondents were from Jaira village, 23% of the respondents were from Masaraza village, while 18% of respondents were from Mivumoni village. On the other hand Kigurusimba village contributed 27% of the respondents and the remaining 13% of the respondents were from Langoni village. The percentage of respondents from each village is summarized in figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Village



Source: Field data (2018)

4.3 The Major Means of Citizen Participation in Pangani District Council

The first specific objective of this study was to identify and assess the major means of participation used in various villages in PDC. The major means of participation were first explored through the interviews with the key informants. Basing on the findings from such interviews, it was noted that attendance in the village assembly, labour contribution and financial contribution were the major means of participation used in different villages in PDC. According to the interview participants, preference over participation means differ from one village to another. For example, financial contribution was more preferred in Kigurusimba, Mivumoni and Langoni village. On the other hand participation through attendance in village assembly was preferred in Kigurusimba and Masaraza villages while labour contribution was mostly preferred in Jaira and Langoni village.

The study found that preferences over village assembly meetings, financial contributions and labour contributions as the means for participation were not accidental. Such preference arises from the nature of people mostly found in the area. For example in Jaira Village, majority of the people were farmers and fishermen. This being the case for them the best way is to provide labour contribution especially

in the dry season where the farm activities are not common. On the other hand in Mivumoni village, most of the people were engaged in business thus the participation through financial contribution was suitable for them.

Generally, the participation means differed from one village to another due to the nature of people in a particular village; each village has a specific means of participation basing on the nature of the economic activity. In most of the villages found near the ocean and markets they preferred the financial contributions. In the remote villages people don't afford to pay money so they preferred to provide labour support. The findings on preferred participation means for different villages are summarized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Preferable means of participation for each village in the study area

Village	Kigurusimba	Jaira	Masaraza	Langoni	Mivumoni
Preferable means of Participation	Village assembly Financial contribution	Labour contribution	Village assembly	Financial contribution Labour contribution	Financial contribution

4.4 Degree of Participation in Development Activities

4.4.1 Participation in village assembly meetings

The degree or extent of participation in various development activities was first explored through interviews with the key informants. Findings from interviews indicated that the extent of participation differed from one village to another. For example, interviews with the chairmen showed that Kigurusimba Villagers had good record of citizen participation in Village assembly meetings than the Jaira villagers. The interviewees explained that in most cases the people from Masaraza village were responsive to meeting calls than their colleagues in Mivumoni and Langoni Villages. The interview responses were crosschecked through the District Council records on village meetings from 2016 to 2017 year. Findings from such records showed that high attendances were found in Kigurusimba and Masaraza Villages where the number of people who attended the Village Assembly Meetings for the years 2016

and 2017 was 150 people in average in seven meeting and 93 people for Masaraza villages respectively.

The interview findings about villager’s attendance on Village Assembly Meetings were complemented by the findings from questionnaire which were distributed to the villagers. Findings from the questionnaire for each village showed somehow similar picture with what was presented by the key informants during the interviews. Generally, the findings showed that in Kigurusimba Village, 68% of the respondents said that they normally attended the meetings, while 24% said they attended rarely and 8% said they had never attended any meeting since they lived in the village. In Masaraza Village the findings showed that 42% said that they attended meetings always, 34% sometimes and 24% they did not attend. The scenario was somehow different in Jaira village where participation was found to be lower compared to the villages mentioned above. In Langoni Village, 36% of the respondents said that they normally attended the meetings, while 34% said that sometimes they attended while 33% said that they never attended the meetings.

The extent of participation in each of the villages is summarized in table 4.3

Table 4.3: The extent of citizen participation in village assembly meetings

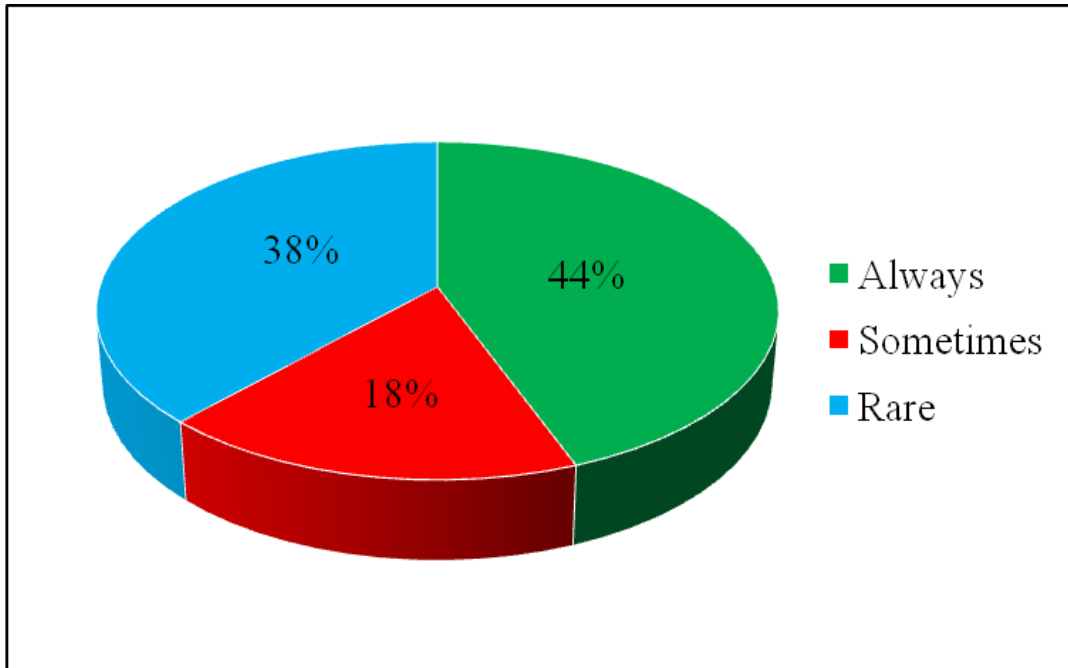
Village Name	Extent of Citizens Participation in Village Assembly		
Village	Don’t Exist (%)	Low (%)	High (%)
Mivumoni	35	28	37
Langoni	33	34	36
Masaraza	24	34	42
Kigurusimba	8	24	68
Jaira	40	23	37

Generally, Table 4.7 shows that the level of participation is high in Kigurusimba and Masaraza Villages, and low in the remained Villages. In Jaira Village, majority of the respondents declared that they did not have normal tendency to participate in development issues and this had negatively contributed to the prosperity of the village. No villagers said that participation does not exist in their villages. Generally the table shows that the level of participation in Village Assembly Meetings is not uniform to all rural populations. This is because some areas did well in participation while others lagged behind.

4.4.2 Participation through contribution of ideas or views

Frequency of communication between leaders and citizen and attendance in community meetings is not enough in promoting the rate of participation. Those who attend should be well involved by contributing ideas in discussions. Therefore, the study went further to know the frequencies of citizen contribution in the discussions during the meetings. It was found that 44% of the respondents said that they attended meetings and they always contributed to the discussion while 38% said they rarely contribute and 18% argued that sometime they contributed ideas. In some of the villages in the study area the findings showed that the discussions are dominated by men. Women feel shy and inferior to men. Most of the respondents who identified themselves as women when responding to the questionnaires explained that they did not participate in discussions because it allowed creation of arguments and most of them could not afford to argue with men. Obviously, the participation of both sexes is important in discussions to respect the freedom of expression. The meeting should possess an inclusive engagement. Few respondents revealed that leaders did not allow them to talk and they were defined as ignorant in each of the ongoing discussions. One of the respondents said *“When you rise the hand leaders will not allow you to express your views since they think you know nothing and they dominate the discussions.”* The findings are presented clearly in figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6: Citizen Contribution in Discussions



Source: Field data (2018)

Generally, in most of the villages in the study area, when people attend the meeting they are willing to contribute in discussions. In some cases people attend the meeting but they do not contribute in discussions for such environment the participation will be at lower level.

4.4.3 Participation through Labour Contribution

The labor contribution was a common style in some of the villages in the study area. During the interview, the leaders from Jaira and Langoni Villages revealed that, most of the villagers participated in the community works by providing labour. For those who don't have money they go to volunteer themselves and those who afford to pay they provide money to pay the labour. The view of the leaders had no difference with those provided by the villagers who responded to the questionnaire. The data from the ordinary citizens in these two villages indicated that the labour contribution was of their preference than financial contribution. This is a clear different from the situation in the neighbor villages of Kigurusimba, Masaraza and Mivumoni where most of the citizens attend village meetings and provide financial incentive to contribute to the development issues.

4.4.4 Participation through Financial contribution

In some of the villages, the interviewees revealed that, they preferred to provide money instead of attending in the village meetings. The reason provided was that the nature of the economic activities forces them to work throughout the day. For example during the interview the VEO of Mivumoni said that

“...for a number of years very few people are normally attending village meetings. Those few decide for many. On the other hand though majority of the citizens are not attending the meetings they normally provide the financial contributionsmost of the people run the small business in the fish market”.

The information from the interviewees was complimented by the ordinary citizens who filled the questionnaire. Majority of those who responded to the questionnaire in Mivumoni Village, they preferred to participate in development issues through financial contributions. About 35% of the respondents in the village preferred to pay for money rather than attending village meetings (28%) or labour contribution (37%). The situation in Mivumoni village differs with that of Kigurusimba where most of the respondents preferred to attend the village meetings and Jaira village in which majority were willing to provide labour instead of money.

Generally, the participation mechanisms in the villages depend mostly on the nature of economic activities and the leadership. In the villages where most of the leaders were youth people preferred to pay money and that had been influenced by the leaders who have specific plans to fulfill the development of the village. In the areas where the leaders were elders they relied in traditional incentives of labour contributions and attending the village meetings. This was reported in Jaira and Langoni villages. People were normally ready to contribute certain amount of money to build or repair the community infrastructure like schools and health facilities. From this study it can be learned that in most of the villages people preferred to pay money instead of attending the villages meetings and labour contribution.

4.5 Factors Affecting Community Participation

The third objective of this study was to examine the factors affecting community participation in development activities. The findings regarding this objective were first sought through interviews with the key informants. From such interviews different factors affecting people's abilities and willingness to participate in various development activities were identified. The factors that were mentioned by the interviewed participants were:

- i. Low level of transparency and limited access to information
- ii. Rejection of citizens views and preferences and irresponsiveness to citizens need
- iii. Differences in political ideologies
- iv. Conflict between leaders and community and Violation of available by-laws

According to the interviewees, presence of these factors has hampered the council's efforts to promote involvement of the citizens in various villages on development issues. For example, as one of the leaders from Jaira Village pointed out that, in their village participation was highly affected by political competitions. According to this informant, the villagers had been torn between the political groups which compete for power in the village. This can be evidenced by one of the incidences where people refused to attend the village meeting and even refused to contribute to build the health centre by claiming that, they did not want the councilor because he was not of their choice. This problem was supported by another leader from Mivumoni village who explained that people were not ready to affiliate with some of the political leaders because they thought they were not elected by the majority. In fact those who claimed they did not want certain leader they didn't attend the general election. Another factor that was mentioned was that, the citizen's view and preferences had been ignored. This was noted during the interview explanations and statements for instance one of the participant from Masaraza Village said: *"we attend meeting and even contribute money to build a primary school class room but for numbers of years our views are ignored and our preferences are not respected, leaders are doing what they want and not that we want"*. The effects of political

interference were also indicated by the PDC employees. According to them there was a big challenge which resulted from political interference. Such views can be summarized in a quotation from one of the department heads in this council:

“Some of the leaders and some villagers are still thinking about election results and the political benefits. It is important for them to unite for the development of the villages. The issues of politics will come again in the specific time especially during the general elections”

The factors affecting citizens’ participation were later on provided in the questionnaire and respondents were asked to tick those which saw to be appealing. The findings are as provided in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Factors Affecting Citizen Participation

Factors affecting citizen participation		Frequency	% of the total respondent
i.	Low level of transparency and lack of trust	71	88
ii.	Limited access to information	68	84
iii.	Rejection of citizens views and preferences	62	76
iv.	Little knowledge on right and responsibility	57	70
v.	Differences in political ideologies	56	69
vi.	Violation of available bylaws	50	62
vii.	Conflict between leaders and community	37	46
viii.	Government irresponsiveness to citizen needs	31	38
ix.	Lack of capacity	18	22

Source: Field data (2018)

From the table 4.4, the views on what factors affected participation in development activities are diverse, however, majority of the respondents were of the views that low level of transparency and trust were the main factor. Although capacity of the citizens has been mentioned by different writers as one of the factors, in this study, it has scored a low rank than the other. This implies that despite the existing life hardships, when other factors are well addressed the extent of villagers’ participation may rise to the promising levels.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter dwells in the discussion of the findings presented in chapter four. It provides the meaning of the presented data in relation to the reality and other studies of the same nature. The discussions place in the research objectives and research questions. The discussions are supported using different themes from the collected information and other literature.

5.1 The Major Means of Citizen Participation

5.1.1 Attendance in Village Assembly

The public meetings are among of the forums for people to meet, discuss and make a collective decision particularly, the village meeting is seen as a legal means for village decisions. In the study area, about 35% of the respondents said that they normally attended in the meetings when they are to be alerted. The other citizens (32%) and (33%) said sometimes and rarely attended respectively. This means that the citizens are willing to attend when there was frequent communication. There are several reasons which hinder citizen participation to the meetings in most of the villages. Among of the problem mentioned by respondents that hinder community participation was time frame. Since the village meetings were not held regularly, when meetings are summoned, many agendas are discussed and that take a long time and bore the participants.

“Wakati mwingine mkutano unachukua muda mrefu sana hadi tunachanganyikiwa na kushindwa kuamua vizuri. Wengine wanaanza kubishana sana na wengine hasa akina mama kwa ajili muda hujiondokea. Wakati mwingine kwa vile sheria inatulazimisha kuhudhuria mkutano mtu anaandika jina na kuaondoka kwa sababu ya kujirudia kwa tabia hii wengine huwa wanachelewa kuja na kufanya mkutano uchelewe sana. Ukiangalia karatasi la mahudhurio linajaa majina lakini waliokaa mkutanoni ni wachache hii inafedhesha kwa sababu kila moja ana kazi zake.” Said village chairman in Masaraza village

“Sometimes, the meeting last for a long period, people become tired and frustrated with agenda and they fail to make strong and collective decisions. Some of them start to disagree and others specifically women start to leave silently. Because of this repeating behavior some villagers come very late or even skip the meetings while some villagers just register their names and left secretly. This is discouraging others since everyone has a work to do in a particular time.”

Actually what is happening to some areas are against the available principle. Arnstein (1969) emphasizes that power and decision making lays in the centre of direct citizen participation where by direct participation requires power sharing among the citizens and public officials. In the villages meetings, people are expected to articulate their views, opinions, needs and preferences. Therefore, low attendances of people in the meetings denotes low citizen participation hence providing room for few public officials to decide on behalf of majority and sometime for the interest that not reflect the needs of particular group or whole village.

5.1.2 Contribution of views in meetings

When citizens attend a meeting, it is also important for them to have the opportunity to participate in the discussions. In the meetings, people must exercise their freedom to question, challenge and support certain issues. Sometimes people may attend the meeting but they do not contribute in discussion due to several reasons. The findings shows that 44% of the respondents did attend meetings and they always contributed to the discussion while 38% said that, they rarely contributed to the discussion and 18% argued sometime they contributed. The ways leaders treat citizens normally affect the participation. Some of the respondents had revealed that the leaders sometime silence them when they spoke. In some areas, the leaders claim to talk through the meeting they never allow people to contribute, assuming that the audience does not clearly understand the matter. The meeting becomes one side discussion and it obviously changes its meaning. Other people don't want to contribute because they had lost trust to their leaders so they just attend to increase number of attendants. In other villages women had no courage to speak in front of the majority. This has been revealed during interview with the village executive officer (VEO) of Mivumoni village in Bushiri ward by saying;

“idadi kubwa ya watu katika eneo letu hasa wanawake hawachangii kwenye mijadala wakati wa mikutano ya hadhara. Wengine nafikiri wanaogopa na wakitaka kuongea wananong’oneza wenzao ili waseme hadharani kwa niaba yao”.

“Most of the citizens in our area particularly women do not contribute anything to the discussions during the village meeting. I think they are not courageous and sometimes when they have something to contribute they whisper it to those who sat near them so that they can say on their behalf.”

5.1.3 Labour Contributions

During the interviews, it had been revealed that, when the leaders were fulfilling their responsibilities the citizens were willing to participate fully. In some areas, for example, in Jaira, Langoni and Mwera villages, the major means of citizen participation was reported as labour contribution. Instead of contributing money they provide labour force. This had been revealed during the interview with one of the key informants as summarized below:

“...tulifanya uhamasishaji mkubwa wa wananchi katika vitongoji na vijiji na kwaweli wananchi walijitokeza sana hata akina mama na kushiriki kikamilifu katika ujenzi wa mradi wa maji. Wanaume walichimba mtaro na akina mama walijitokeza kupika katika ofisi ya kijiji hata kazi haikuwa ngumu na adha ya kuhangaika kutafuta maji imepungua na kwisha kabisa katika maeneo mengine. Watu waliweka nia na kushiriki kwa hiari katika kazi hii ili kuepuka adha ya kusafiri umbali mrefu kufuata huduma za maji kwa matumizi ya nyumbani” said the Mwera ward councilor during the interview.

“....After mobilizing the community members from different hamlets and villages, citizens reacted positively by providing assistance in fulfilling the water project. Males contributed in digging trench while some of the women volunteer to cook for men in the village office. The work was simple and for now the problem of water has been reduced to high extent and in some areas it does not exist at all. The willingness of people through voluntary work to avoid long distance to search for water for their home use”

Similarly, the success story came from one of the respondents who claimed that:

“...sisi wananchi wa kitongoji hiki katika mgawanyo wa kanda wakati wa ujenzi wa zahanati wengine watafanya kazi ya kutafuta, kukusanya mawe na kuyaweka hapa jirani na barabara na wengine na sisi tutakwenda kutafuta usafiri wa kuyapakia ili yatumike kwenye ujenzi, na hii ndo tunasema kujitolea.” (Sistoli Liwaga from Kigurusimba village)

“...In constructing a dispensary we have distributed people in the hamlet according to their particular places, others will contribute to collect stones and put in one place while others will find the means of transportation to the site.”

These two success stories bold the point that there are many ways people can participate when they are mobilized and there is strong relationship with the leaders. These experiences are found in the villages where the village leaders are named as strong. The situation is very different in other villages in the study area where they provide a list of factors that hinder the participation.

5.1.4 Financial Contributions

Majority of the respondents named financial contribution, village assembly and man power as a means used to participate in development activities and projects. These methods are common in most of the rural areas where the information was collected particularly in Langoni, Mivumo and Kigurusimba villages. This experience is also not new in most of the rural areas apart from Pangani. People are normally ready to contribute certain amount of money to build or repair the community infrastructure like schools and health facilities. From this study, it can be easily learned that in most of the villages, people now prefer to pay for money instead of attending the villages meetings and labour contributions. For example, during the interview with the chairman of Mivumoni hamlet (kitongoji) said that;

“Watu wengi wa hiki kitongoji wanajihusisha na biashara ndogondogo hivyo hushiriki katika shughuli za maendeleo kwa kutoa michango kama vile kila kaya kuchangia matofali matano kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa mundombinu ya darasa”

“.....Most of the citizens in this hamlet are engaging in small businesses, therefore they prefer to participate in development activities through contribute funds as each house hold requires to contribute five bricks for building classrooms”

5.2 The Degree of Villagers’ Participation in Rural Development

After understanding the major means of participation, the study continued to explore the extent to which villagers participate in different development activities. In the first place the study aimed at knowing how frequently people participate? Do they always respond to the meeting calls? How many of them participate? Do they contribute views in meetings? Do they contribute labour whenever needed to do so? The answers to these questions collectively provide a clear picture on the degree of participation.

5.2.1 Frequency of participation in village assembly meetings

To understand the degree of participation, there was a need to know how frequent the villagers attended the Village Assembly Meetings. These meetings were targeted because they provide the basis for adoption of the various development decisions. As findings from different villages have indicated the frequency of participation in these Village assembly meetings varies from person to person and village to village. Generally, the findings showed that some villages, in particular Kigurusimba and Langoni villages had higher levels of citizen’s participation than the other. It is surprising to know because the environment in which the concerned villages are found is almost similar and even the economic activity are almost the same.

Another important issue in regard to the degree of participation is the number of villagers who participate in the Village assembly Meetings. The study found that in some areas particularly Kigurusimba, and Masaraza the number of attendance was high while in other areas particularly Jaira and Mivumoni was low. Again this point to prove the presence of variations in the way villagers respond to the meeting calls.

Another important means of participation in development activities found in the study area is labour contribution. The frequency of labour contribution was also

found as an important aspect to determine the degree of participation. As the study findings above have indicated the frequency of labour contribution was high among the people from Jaira and Langoni villages compared to Masaraza and Kigurusimba villages and it varies between men and women.

Frequency of participation through contribution of views in the meetings was also regarded as a measure of participation degree. The findings revealed that male citizens contributed their views more frequently than female citizens, the reason behind is that women felt shy during the contributions and they lack confidence in participating during the meetings.

The findings generally contradict the existing blanket measures by the government to mobilize communities' participation in development activities in the rural areas. The lesson learned is that even though the central government has made a lot of plans and initiatives, however when the community members at grassroots level are not involved it is hard to experience the success of those plans. This is in line with the argument that people are willing to participate when their views and preferences are incorporated as provided by different scholars, for example, Eyben (2003) argues that, the community in which leaders incorporate the views provided by its members has high possibility to success than the opposite.

5.3 Factors affecting community participation

The Third objective of this study was to examine the factors affecting community participation in development activities. Respondents named many factors that affected community participation in development activities. The factors named are grouped in to seven factors as summarized in table 4.3 in chapter four. Respondents were asked to name the factors affecting their participation in the development activities. Each of the factors is shortly discussed below.

5.3.1 Low level of transparency and lack of trust

Jakarta (2008) argued that Government actors need to open up for more transparent and responsive decision-making, without transparency citizen participation is poorly

informed and less effective. This view is relevant as revealed in the findings that majority of the respondents indicated lack of trust and low level of transparency discouraged them to participate in the local development. In one of the interviews with the councilor from Madanga ward it was revealed that as the quotation below indicates:

“...kutokana na kiwango cha uwazi kuwa duni baina ya watendaji ushiriki wa wananchi umekuwa wa kusuasua sana na hali hii inaathiri kwa kiasi kikubwa uchumi na maendeleo yetu kwenye kata na vijiji”

“...As a result of low level of transparency among government officials the citizen participation is not satisfactory and directly affects the economy and development of our ward and villages.”

In most of the areas where community does not trust the leaders the development will be slow. The common area of transparency is in financial issues. The financial information should be open to everyone in the village so as the villagers can have a chance to access and to question when necessary.

5.3.2 Rejection of views and preferences of citizens

Local government authorities are expected to be more responsive to the demand of its people since local resident preferences are more homogeneous within smaller geographical unit than in nation (Sorensen & Hagen, 1996). Village leaders are expected to respond and respect the views and preferences of the citizens. Government irresponsiveness to citizen needs discourage them from participating in development activities. People will actively participate in development issue if it will directly affect them or they will benefit from it (Hodar *et al.* 2002). The situation is different in the study area. One of the respondents from Jaira village was quoted by saying:

“...sivutiwi kushiriki kwenye shughuli za maendeleo hata mikutano ya hadhara kwa sababu kila tunachokiongea hakitekelezwi. Kwa hiyo nafikiri kuendelea kujihusisha na mijadala ya kama hiyo ni kupoteza muda wangu bora niende kwenye shughuli zangu za shamba”

“...I am not motivated to participate in development activities like village assembly because whatever discussed is not put into practices. Therefore, attending such meeting is wastage of time it is better to go for other private activities like farm work.”

The community leaders must remember what was tough by the first president of Tanzania who said; “...there must be an efficient and democratic system of local government so that people make their own decisions on the things which affect them directly and so that their able to recognize their own control over community decision and their own responsibility for carrying them out” (Nyerere 1972).

Lack of popular participation in government decisions fosters lack of government accountability, transparency and increases public frustration. Popular participation is, in essence, the empowerment of the people to effectively involve themselves in creating the structures and in designing policies and programs that serve the interest of all as well as to effectively contribute to the development process and share equitably in its benefits (ACPPD, 1990).

5.3.3 Low level of abidance to available bylaws

Availability of bylaws to enforce citizen’s participation is a useful tool to enhance citizen participation in development issues (Msofe, 2016). In most of the visited villages the bylaws were available but the leaders were not abiding them. In addition, some of interviewee reported that *“the existing by law regularly tries to bound citizens to attend the meetings and not force the leader to conduct meetings as per local government authority act, where the village meeting should be held after every three months....*The study results affirm that the available by laws have been fairly unsuccessful to enhance citizens participation since they favor the leaders.

5.3.4 Little knowledge on right and responsibilities

Although, the country constitution in article 146 (1) transfer the decision making authority to the people, there is little knowledge on the rights and the responsibilities of the citizens. Most of the citizens in the study area did not understand their rights as well as their responsibilities.

Citizens are still not aware of the powers given to them by the law, that the village assembly is a supreme decision maker on all matters pertaining to Village affairs. For example during interview with a councilor in Bushiri he said that,

“Ni kweli wananchi wana haki ya kikatiba na kisheria kuuliza, kuhoji na kudai taarifa mbalimbali zinazohusu rasimali za kijiji chao au maslahi ya kundi Fulani. Sehemu nzuri ya wanachi kuhoji ni kwenye mikutano ya hadhara na sio uchochoroni. Baadhi ya viongozi wetu wa vijiji wanawatisha wananchi kwa hiyo wanaishi kwa hofu na wanaogopa kuhoji hata kuhusu uwepo wa mikutano ya vijiji.”

“It is true that citizen posses a constitutional right to question and request for different information concerning village resources and that can be done in village assembly. Unfortunately, some of our leaders harass the citizens resulting them to fear to question in the village meetings.”

What is happening in some of the villages is against the Local government Act No 7 of 1982. The act recognize legal community meeting as the supreme authority on all matters of general decision and policy making in relation to affairs of people in responsible Village. When people are given a room to talk in the village assembly they remain complaining in the street. It is important for people to know their rights and responsibilities so that they can force the leaders to abide to the laws. Some of the leaders use the ignorance of the citizens as an opportunity to benefit for themselves.

5.3.5 No government response to citizen needs

It has been revealed that, in most cases the top down approach has been used in implementing different development projects. The grassroots community is not involved in making the priorities and designing the projects. Sometimes they are forced to act in implementing certain projects which are not among their priorities in particular area. The village chairman from Masaraza support the respondent's views by saying,

“tunaelekezwa toka juu kutekeleza shughuli mbalimbali. Tukiwauliza kuhusu mapendekezo ya wanachi wetu wanasema yatatekelezwa nyakati zijazo maana kwa sahivi sio kipaumbele cha serikali. Kwa vile sisi kama kijiji pia tuna vipaumbele vyetu wananchi wanagoma lakini kimya kimya na hawashiriki kikamilifu.”

“We normally receive the order from the high authority to implement particular activities. When we ask about our priorities they respond that, they are still working on them and those are not government priorities for the time being. For such reasons people resist silently making them to not participate fully.”

5.3.6 Differences in political perception

Domination by a single political party affects citizen’s participation since each one is resisting against the other. In one of the ward, majority of the respondents argued they did not want to make cooperation with the councilors who were not of their choice.

“Yule diwani sio chaguo letu, kwa sababu chama chao kina nguvu sana tuliyemtaka alifanyiwa alikamatwa na figisu sana na wachache sana wakamchagua huyu kwa hiyo hatuwezi kumpa ushirikiano kwa miaka yote mitano” said one of the respondents from Madanga ward.

“The councilor we have is not of our choice. During election the person of our interest was arrested and few people made a choice because there is no other alternative so we can’t cooperate with such person in anything for five years”.

To have different political parties is one of the indicators of participatory democracy. There must be available mechanisms to accommodate freedom of opinions, tolerate differences, accept consensus on issues as well as to ensure the effective participation of the people and their organizations and associations.

5.3.7 Limited access to information

Citizens have no access to information in most of the villages according to the respondents. There is no strong mechanism of informing the citizens in the villages. The information reaches those who are closer to small towns and those who are in the interior places never hear any announcements. Hodar *et al.* (2002) argue that without information, citizen participation is almost unattainable. Information sharing and raising awareness on a certain issue is one of the means to motivate citizen participation (Kiwelo *et al.* 2015). Additionally, a limited access to information allows and paves a room for corruption among leaders. Citizen’s isolation allows back-room deals to decide public expenditure in the interests of the few rather than the many. Lack of information impedes citizens’ ability to assess the decisions of

their leaders, and even to make informed choices about the individuals they elect to serve as their representatives (Neuman, 2002).

5.3.8 Poor communication between citizens and leaders

Providing information prior to the meetings and frequent communication between rulers and the citizen is among of the every essential factor for citizen participation. Citizens should be given information on the date, venue and time prior to the expected activity so that they can prepare themselves in advance. The finding shows that only 14% of the respondents are normally receiving information. It seems that there are no clear initiatives from the village's leaders to participate in the development issues. Sometimes, it seems the tools and means used to disseminate information to citizens are not appropriate. In most of the villages they use public speakers and community leaders (mabalozi). Unfortunately, the one who is assigned to announce the public gathering using speakers never reach most of the areas in the village and people lack information on what is going-on in the area. Apparently, the frequent communication between the local government and citizens in the studied villages is not a normal issue. Some of the respondents claimed that there was poor communication. *"We lack information. Our leaders never provide us with feedback on what is going on in our village; the meetings are only called on emergency."* When there is no frequent communication the extent of citizen participation will always remain low since the citizens will not be aware of what is going on regarding to different development issues.

The lesson from general incentive model suggests that, people are believed to be active when the there is regular provision of feedback in different ways. According to the model when there is proper communication between the leaders and their people, the citizens will be interested and engage actively in development matters. Poor communication may contribute to discourage or limit citizens to make follow up on implementation of their decision as the citizen will be less informed and therefore not active in meetings. In addition to that, when prior notice are provided few hours or days before could limit people to properly prepare themselves and even spare time for participating in meetings. This is important because majority of the

respondent were farmers. This means that, they need to get information for a meeting in advance to avoid negative consequences to happen in their farming activities.

5.3.9 Personal Factors

The above factors relate with the environment in which the villagers are found. In addition to them, there are factors emanating from the individual profiles. As it has been pointed out by Dale (2014) demographic factors such as sex, age, income level, occupation, ethnicity and education levels may have positive or negative influence on individual's behaviours and attitudes towards participation and development issues in general. In this study, it was generally found that such factors have significant influence on participation behaviours of the respondents. For example, the study found that majority of the villages has primary education or less. This affects their understanding and awareness about participation development issues. As some studies have shown the knowledgeable citizens are likely to contribute to the discussion more actively than those with less knowledge (Robert, 2003).

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATION

6.0 Introduction

The chapter dwells in providing the summary of the study, policy implications, recommendations and conclusion following the findings presented and discussed in the last two chapters.

6.1 Summary

The main objective of this study is to comprehend the extent of citizen participation in rural development. Specifically the study focused in identifying and assessing the major means for citizen participation in the study area, determining the extent of citizen participation and lastly examining the factors affecting community participation in development activities. Four questions guided the study were; what are the major means of citizen participation in development process in the study area? How community members in the study area participated in rural development planning? To what extent do the community members participate in development activities? What are the factors affecting community participation in development activities?

A case study design was applied to conduct a study in Pangani District. Information was collected from 90 respondents in five villages from three wards. Among them, 81 respondents were the ordinary villagers and 9 respondents were local government leaders. The study was guided by Arnstein model of citizen participation and decentralization theory. The data were collected using key informants interview, questionnaire survey and documentary review. The descriptive statistical and content analysis methods were used in analyzing the collected information. The findings show that, in most of the villages, there was no mechanism for citizen's participation and the extent of citizen participations was poor. The study also revealed several factors hindered citizen's participation. These factors were including; Low level of

transparency and lack of trust, limited access to information, views and preferences of citizens are not incorporated and little knowledge on right and responsibilities, different political perception, low level of the abidance of rule of law, conflict between community and local leaders, no government response to citizens needs and frustration for high living cost contributed to affect citizen participation.

6.2 Conclusion

Tanzania has laws and policies for citizen participation in development projects. However, having laws and policies is one thing but enforcing it is another important side. Therefore, to have effective citizens participation government actors are required to be more transparency, accountable, responsiveness and abidance of available laws. Without transparency, citizen's participation would be poor and less effective, while without accountability, those in positions of power can safely ignore the will of the people and without government responsiveness citizens cannot see the benefit of their participation in decision making. By demanding responsiveness to social and economic needs, citizen can have a real and tangible impact on local government performance in quality public services provision.

Public participation as one of the principles of good governance is a means through which democratic character and political processes such as elections, accountability, transparency and transmission of information between citizen and decision makers require to adhere. It is a cornerstone of local governance and therefore it is important for development of the country. Again, Effective citizen's participation needs LGAs to have capacity to ensure citizen participation (capable human resource and financial capacity), Authority (legal authority) and willingness to promote citizen participation in decision making. On other side, citizen needs to be willing to participate, have capacity to raise local voice, and have authority to participate. Therefore there is a need of more efforts to ensure effective citizens participation for government to provide services for the people. The findings above will be useful in enhancing citizens participation in Tanzania.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are given in order to enhance citizen participation in development projects.

- i. Frequency communication between leaders and citizen and access to information are the fundamental prerequisite to persuade community participation in development activities. Local government official and leaders have to ensure freedom of information.
- ii. Leaders should avoid bad publicity so that the citizen cannot lose trust
- iii. Transparency in financial affairs should be an open agenda. Without sincerity and wider citizens' engagement in decision-making process, the functions of the local government leaders cannot be judged to be transparent.
- iv. Views and preferences of the citizen should be considered while implementing development projects or programs.

6.4 Policy implication

Although the D by D has been adopted in the country for a number of years, its implication to some of the areas in issues of community participation has remained as paradox. The findings of this study have proved that there are many constrains for citizens participation and the involvement has remained in implementation of the centrally made plans that in most of the cases do not reflect local priorities and needs. The local government leaders are responsible to stand firm and ensure effective community participation in setting priorities.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND LOCAL LEADERS (KEY INFORMANTS)

I am **MARKO LUCAS HUPA**, a student of Mzumbe University; pursuing Masters Degree in Public Administration (MPA). I am conducting a study concerning Citizen's participation in rural development experiences from Pangani District council in Tanzania. The study is conducted at Pangani District Council. The main objective of this study is to comprehend the extent of citizen participation in rural development the study area; I am kindly requesting you to contribute your part in the research by providing requested information in this interview. Your response will be kept confidential and also the provided information will be used purposively for the study only.

1. Are there any means for citizen participation in development process in the study area? a). Never [] b). Sometimes [] (c) Always []
2. If yes what are they?.....
3. How community members in the study area participated in rural development planning?.....
4. What is the level of Village government transparency in your area of jurisdiction? a) Very Low [] b). Moderate [] (c) high []
5. State the extent of incorporating Villagers views and preferences provided during Village Assembly in Local government actions and plans. a) Low [] b). medium [] (c) high []
6. If the answer above is very low or low give reasons.....
.....
.....
.....
7. What is the level of abidance to the available by law if there is? a) Low [] b). medium [] (c) high []

8. What do you think could be the major reason for people not to participate actively in development issue?.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

9. If government response to citizen needs and preferences increased, do you think will enhance citizen participation in Village Assembly?

Yes [] No []

10. If government level of transparency increased, will it increase citizen participation in local development?

Yes [] No []

11. If government increases campaign on enhancing awareness and knowledge of citizen in Village Assembly, do you think level of citizen participation in development issues will increase?

Yes [] No []

12. What else do you think could be done to enhance active citizen participation in local governance?

.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

I am **MARKO LUCAS HUPA**, a student of Mzumbe University; Master's Degree in Public Administration (MPA). I am conducting a study concerning citizen's participation in rural development experiences from Pangani district council in Tanzania. The study is conducted at Pangani district council.

The main objective of this study is to comprehend the extent of citizen participation in rural development the study area; I am kindly requesting you to contribute your part in the research by providing requested information in this questionnaires. Your response will be kept confidential and also the provided information will be used purposively for the study only.

Instructions:

- i. Do not write your name anywhere in this questionnaire.
- ii. Please tick the appropriate answer whenever there are multiple choices.

1. Gender of the respondent

- a) Male []
b) Female []

2. Age of the respondent

- a) 18-30 []
b) 31-40 []
c) 41-50 []
d) 51 and above []

3. What is your level of education?

- a) Primary school education. []
b) Secondary school education. []
c) Bachelor Degree and above. []
d) No attend formal education []

4. Your Occupation

- a) Farmer. []
b) Employed. []
c) Business/self-employed []
d) Others (Please, specify).....

5. Do you normally receive notification of concerning the development issues?
Yes [] No []
6. When Village meetings were summoned are you normally attending?
Yes [] No []
7. When attending do you normally contribute to the discussion?
Yes [] No []
8. What is the level of transparency in your Village government?
a) Low [] b). Moderate [] (c) high []
9. What is the level of government response to citizen needs and preferences?
a) Low [] b). Moderate [] (c) high []
10. What are the major challenges impede the villagers to actively participate in local development issues?.....
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.....
11. If government response to citizen needs and preferences increased will it enhance citizen participation in development plans?
Yes [] No []
12. If government level of transparency increased, do you think citizen participation in local development will increase?
Yes [] No []
13. What else do you think could be done to enhance active citizen participation in local development?.....
.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your cooperation

HOJAJI KWA AJILI VIONGOZI WA SERIKALI ZA MITAA

Utangulizi

Ndugu,

Jina langu ni **MARKO LUCAS HUPA**, nasoma shahada ya uzamili katika chuo kikuu Mzumbe, Morogoro. Kama sehemu ya kumaliza masomo yangu nafanya utafiti juu ya *ushiriki wa wananchi katika shughuli za maendeleo*. Utafiti huu unafanyika katika wilaya ya Pangani mkoa wa Tanga. Lengo la utafiti huu ni kujua ni kwa kiwango gani wananchi wanashiriki kikamilifu katika maswala yanayohusu maendeleo sehemu za vijiji. Kwa hili ninakuomba uwe sehemu ya utafiti huu kwa kujaza dodoso hili ili kupata maoni na uelewa wako kuhusu mada inayofanyiwa utafiti huu kwa sasa. Taarifa zozote utakazotoa zitabaki kuwa ni siri na pia zitatumika kwa ajili ya utafiti tu.

1. Je, njia zipi zinazotumika kuwapa hamasa wananchi kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za maendeleo? orodhesha

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

Haipis kabisa .weka tiki kwenye kisanduku ()

2. Kati ya hizo ni ipi inayoleta tija ?.....

3. Ni kwa vipi wananchi wanashiriki katika shughuli za maendeleo?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

4. Kiwango cha uwazi kwa viongozi katika eneo lako la utawala likoje?

a) Hafifu [] b) wastani [] (c) uwazi mkubwa []

5. Ni kwa kiwango gani maoni ya wananchi na mapendekezo yao yanazingatiwa katika kupanga na kutekeleza mipango na mikakati ya kijiji?

a) Hafifu [] b). Wastani [] (c) kiwango kikubwa []

6. Kama maoni ya wananchi hayazingatiwi ama kufanyiwa kazi matokeo katika utekelezaji wa mipango hiyo isiyozingatia maoni ya wananchi ikoje ?

- i.
- ii.

- iii.
- iv.
7. Ni kwa kiwango gani sheria ndogondogo zinazingatiwa?
 a) Hafifu [] b) Wastani [] (c) kiwango kikubwa []
8. Kwa maoni yako unafikiri kwanini wananchi hawashiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za maendeleo?
 i.
 ii.
 iii.
9. Unadhani Serikali ikizingatia maoni ya wananchi kwenye utekelezaji wa shughuli za maendeleo, ushiriki wa wananchi utaongezeka? Ndiyo []
] Hapana []
10. Je, kiwango cha uwajibikaji kitaongezeka endapo wananchi wakianza kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za maendeleo ? Ndiyo []
 Hapana []
11. Kwa maoni yako, Unafikiri nini kifanyike ili wananchi washiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za maendeleo?

Asante kwa ushirikiano wako

DODOSO KWA WANANCHI

Utangulizi

Ndugu,

Naitwa **MARKO LUCAS HUPA**, nasoma shahada ya uzamili katika chuo kikuu Mzumbe, Morogoro. Kama sehemu ya kumaliza masomo yangu nafanya utafiti juu ya *ushiriki wa wananchi katika shughuli za maendeleo*. Utafiti huu unafanyika katika wilaya ya Pangani mkoa wa Tanga. Lengo la utafiti huu ni kujua ni kwa kiwango gani wananchi wanashiriki kikamilifu katika maswala yanayohusu maendeleo sehemu za vijiji. Kwa nakuaomba uwe sehemu ya utafiti huu kwa kujaza dodoso hii ili kupata maoni na uelewa wako kuhusu mada inayofanyiwa utafiti huu kwa sasa. Taarifa zozote utakazotoa zitabaki za siri na pia zitatumika kwa ajili ya utafiti tu.

Maelekezo:

- iii. Usiandike jina lako kwenye dodoso hii
- iv. Weka alama ya vema penye majibu ya kuchagua na elezea pale itakapohitajika.
 1. Jinsia yako
 - a) Mwanaume []
 - b) Mwanamke []
 2. Umri wako uko kati ya
 - a) 18-28 []
 - b) 29-39 []
 - c) 40-50 []
 - d) zaidi ya 50 []
 3. Elimu uliyofikia kwa kusoma?
 - a) Shule ya msingi. []
 - b) Sekondari . []
 - c) Diploma au chuo kikuu. []
 - d) Hujasoma shule kabisa []
 4. Kazi yako ni ipi?
 - a) Umejiriwa. []

- b) Mkulima. []
- c) Umejiajiri []
- d) Kazi nyingi (itaje kama ipo).....
5. Je, huwa unapata taarifa yoyote zikiwemo za mapato na matumizi,ushiriki wa mipango,usimamizi na utekelezaji wa shughuli na miradi ya maendeleo toka kwa viongozi wako?
- Ndiyo [] Hapana []
6. Je, huwa unahudhuria mkutano wa kijiji chako ukiitishwa ?
- Ndiyo [] Hapana []
7. Kama unahudhuria, je, unauliza maswali kupata taarifa na unachangia kwenye mijadala?
- Ndiyo [] Hapana []
8. Je maoni na michango yenu huwa inapokelewa na kufanyiwa kazi ?
- Ndio [] Hapana []
9. Kama jibu ni hapana tafadhali elezea kwanini ?
-
-
10. Kama jibu ni hapana tafadhali elezea kwanini hayafanyiwi kazi ?
-
-
-
11. Hali ya uwazi kwa viongozi kwa eneo lako ikoje?
- a) Uwazi uko Hafifu [] b). Uwazi wa wastani[] (c) Uwazi ni mkubwa []Hakuna []
12. Je, ni kwa kiwango gani serikali inajibu na kuzingatia maependekezo ya wananchi?
- a) Hafifu [] b). Wastani [] (c) Mkubwa [] Hakuna []
13. Unafikiri kwanini wananchi huwa hawashiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za maendeleo?.....
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-
-

14. Unadhani endapo serikali itazingatia maoni ya wananchi kwenye utekelezaji wa shughuli za maendeleo, ushiriki wa wananchi utaongezeka?

Ndiyo [] Hapana []

15. Je, endapo kiwango cha uwajibikaji kitaongezeka, unafikiri wananchi watahiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za maendeleo?

Ndiyo [] Hapana []

16. Kwa maoni yako, Unafikiri nini kifanyike ili wananchi washiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za maendeleo?

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Asante kwa ushirikiano wako