

**POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS OF
DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TANZANIA**

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By

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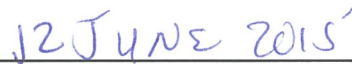
DECLARATION A

This thesis is my original work and has never been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning.



Name and Signature of the Candidate

Ashirack Rugarabamu



Date

DECLARATION B

I confirm that the work reported in this thesis dissertation was carried out
by the candidate under my supervision

PROF. FOSTER BYARUGABA

Name and Signature of Supervisor

Byarugaba

Date

DEDICATION

To the Almighty God, To my mother(BI Mtumwa Suleiman), To my father(MR Paul Rugarabamu),To my brother(Rwegoshora Rugarabamu) and my sister(Kajungu Rugarabamu).

This work is dedicated

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to establish the Effects of Popular Participation in the Planning Process of Local government Dodoma municipal council, Tanzania. This study was guided by four specific objectives and these included; To examine the category of people who participate in the planning process of Local Governments, To analyze the impact of peoples' decisions in the planning process, To explain how has the planning process in which popular participation takes place, To explore the challenges associated with popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments. The study employed descriptive research design in its methodology. From the findings, popular participation was high with an overall mean of 2.97 on a liker scale indicating that community support planning process of local government so that they are satisfied with the services and programs rendered to them by the Dodoma municipality. On the level of planning process, the findings obtained from the interview were consistent with the one obtained through the questionnaires. Over 80 % of the respondents interviewed also supported that the level of planning process of local governments was still high. The study concluded that, there is need for local governments to organize programmes where the community can be taught some of the technical planning activities like project management. There is need to ensure that all the beneficiaries in local communities are knowledgeable about popular participation and as well as planning processes of local governments.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| U.S | UNITED STATES |
| UNDP | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME |
| SPSS | STATISTICAL PACKAGE SOCIAL SCIENCE |
| L.C. | LOCAL COUNCIL |
| PPA | PENSION PROJECT ACT |

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Study

Karugire (1980) on his part gives a background to the philosophy of popular participation in Tanzania. He confirms that popular participation philosophy was propagated by the while fighting the bush war of 1981-1986. Through his writing, it is clear that participatory democracy is not a new phenomenon. In the pre-colonial period, traditional African societies reached decisions after wide consultations and consensus. He says that Tanzania's decentralization programme was launched in 1992 largely because of the need to minimize corruption, improve delivery of social services and letting the people participate in all development issues to ensure transparency and accountability.

Popular participation was introduced 1982,Amendments to the local government(District Authorities) Provide for councils to organize public hearings for people to question political leaders and staff. Council are also empowered to establish service boards ,open to all citizens in the area, providing an opportunity to influence service provision. Participatory budget-making is encouraged and enabled bottom-up budgeting through the WDCs and democratic structure above them. Local authority are now required to promote and ensure democratic participation.

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

According to Pring G (2002), Public participation is a political principle or practice, and may also be recognized as a right (right to public participation). The terms public participation may be used interchangeably

with the concept or practice of stakeholder engagement and/or popular participation. Generally public participation seeks and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision. The principle of public participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Public participation implies that the public's contribution will influence the decision democratic governance.

According to marine (2001), Planning increases the efficiency of an organization. It reduces the risks involved in modern business activities. It facilitates bring the available time and resources. The concept of planning is to identify what the organization wants to do by using the four questions which are "where are we today in terms of our business or strategy planning? Where are we going? Where do we want to go? How are we going to get there?

Under this study, bottom-up planning is considered important in achieving the objectives of popular participation in the planning process. The expected output of a bottom-up planning process is a District Development Plan. In essence, the district is expected to focus at the Sub-county and in turn, the sub-county is expected to focus on the Parishes and Villages.

Dodoma Urban District, is the national capital of Tanzania the capital of Dodoma Region, with a population of 410,956. Dodoma was founded in 1907 by German colonists during construction of the Tanzanian central railway. In 1973, the Tanzanian government announced that the capital city would be moved from Dar es Salaam to a more central location

to better serve the needs of the people. Dodoma was selected for this purpose, as it was an already established town at a major crossroads with an agreeable climate, impressive landscape, and room for development. United States architect James Rossant developed a master plan for the new capital in 1986, sponsored by the United Nations. Tanzania's National Assembly moved there in February 1996, but many government offices remain in Dar es Salaam, which remains the commercial capital

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

There are many theories concerning with popular participation in planning process but I have picked the major one which I used in my study. The theory is called the 'ladder of citizen participation' was first described in article by Sherry R. Arnstein (Arnstein, 1969). The article provide an overview of different ways the public can be involved in decision making. It describes eight levels of participation, which is divided into main three categories, But concerning to my study let us look one level which is called Consultation. In which Citizens' opinions can start to affect the power holder's opinion. This is common form of citizen participation utilized in urban planning. If consultation and information is taken into account as a part of planning process, this can be effective. However, If the Consultation and Information is not taken into consideration at the end of the day, this step will be of limited value and could therefore fall back into the non-participating level.

This theory also explain in deep about popular participation in planning process, it say that people can participate in planning process through information which means that where the citizens are informed of what is

happening. This is one-way information process, where people receive the information through newspaper, from media, online or by the other means.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

The conceptual model assumes that there are provisions in existing national legislation, namely, the 1995 Constitution and the Local Governments Act (1997) which provides for popular participation in the planning process in Local Governments. It also assumes that local council structures are in existence and are performing their obligatory duties especially organizing local council meetings in which planning is done.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Popular Participation in Planning Process in Dodoma Municipal is viewed as engaging stakeholders and community to contribute by criticizing and come up with good alternatives concerning with the development issues, but this situation is there in theoretically and not practically.

In Dodoma Municipal there are formal meetings with municipal council, community groups and community leaders to discuss successes and challenges and way forward of all things which affect citizen either positive or negative. Citizens are the one who affected by the decision done by government officers. This study investigated the impacts of challenges of popular participation in the planning process of local government in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Although there is involvement of Popular Participation in Planning Process in Dodoma Municipal but there are some problems which hinder that participation in Planning process for example corruption, low knowledge among the people on planning process also inadequate skilled staff in Municipal Council, Not only that but also problem may arise where elected local leaders are poorly educated but insist on participating in planning process for which they lack the requisite competence. In this aspect, critics maintain that unless programmes focusing in local communities are planned at a pace and in a manner consistent with local realities and capabilities, the ideology of popular participation can be counterproductive.

As a system of governance, decentralization was to ensure that powers (political, decision-making, financial and managerial) are transferred from the centre to the local governments which would ensure that the people participate in the planning process such that they could identify themselves with developmental initiatives in their villages. In effect the theory is that popular participation would lead to effective and efficient service delivery, improved accountability and would reduce corruption and foster sustainable development in the country (Nsibambi 1998; Soren 2000).

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the effects of Popular Participation in the Planning Process of Local government Dodoma municipal council, Tanzania.

1.4. Specific Objectives

The research Objectives were;

1. To examine the category of people who participate in the planning process of Local Governments.
2. To analyze the effects of peoples' decisions in the planning process.
3. To explain how has the planning process in which popular participation takes place.
4. To explore the challenges associated with popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What was the category of people who participate in the planning process of Local Governments?.
2. What was the impact of peoples' decisions in the planning process?
3. What was challenges associated with popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments?
4. What measures can be applied to Popular Participation in Planning process of Local Government in Dodoma Municipal Council,Tanzania?

1.6 Hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between Popular Participation in planning process of Local Government in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania

1.7 The Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical Scope

The study was focused on the problems of popular participation in the planning process of Dodoma municipal council in Tanzania. Located at the center of the Tanzania, it has 486 kilometres from the former capital city Dar es salaam and 441 km from Arusha where there is headquarter of East African Community.

1.7.2 Content Scope

Under popular participation, the study considered the involvement of the grass root people in decision-making which included voting and attending local council meetings. Under planning, the study considered the participation of the grass root people in setting of goals, identification of priorities and their involvement in the implementation and monitoring of development projects in Dodoma municipal council.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The Local Governments in Tanzania embarked on participatory planning in 1997. However, not many studies have specifically been conducted to ascertain why popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments has not yielded the expected results. A study on the problems associated with popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments in Tanzania is, therefore, timely and relevant. Thus, the findings of this research was benefited:

Local Government policy-makers and implementers because it helped them to identify the real problems associated with popular

participation particularly in the planning process. The study findings will enable them to know how to overcome such problems to improve on the planning process.

The Central Government policy-makers after realizing that the planning process at the Local Government level is not adhering to the principle or ideology of popular participation also they used the recommendations made by this study to perfect the planning process at the Local Government level.

The people at the grass root informed of the importance of popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments. As a result of this study, it is hoped that they will be more actively involved in effective decision-making.

To the academicians, the study was provided more literature on popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments which will be used for further research. The study has put forward reasons as to why popular participation in the planning process has not been very effective hence it gives a more up-to-date background from which further research can be based.

To practitioners (Local Government staff), the study influenced the way the planning function is handled in Local Governments. They may specifically gain an insight on how to deal with the problems associated with participatory planning in Local Governments.

1.9 Operational Definition of Key Terms

a) **Popular Participation:** Refers to the participation of the grass root people to influence policy formation and control design alternatives,

investment choices, management and monitoring of development interventions in their communities.

b) **Planning:** Refers to the setting of goals, identification of priorities and mobilization of activities in order to achieve intended development objectives.

c) **Local Government:** It is a government created to meet the local requirements of development and governance. It is fully answerable and responsive to the local people through the elected local leadership.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Planning in most countries including Tanzania, was highly centralized with programmes and projects often designed by National Sector Agencies and Ministries. However, considerable changes in the centralized planning have been observed. In this chapter, review of the studies related to participatory planning and the problems associated with it was been undertaken.

The main purpose of the review was to expose similar problems that are associated with popular participation as discussed by other researchers and scholars. However, there are no studies that have been carried out focusing explicitly on the problems associated with popular participation in the planning process of Local Governments in Tanzania and particularly in Dodoma municipal council, thus justifying this study.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Study was about Popular Participation in the Planning Process of Local Government, Where Popular Participation is like Independent Variable and Local Government as the Dependant variable. The important thing which makes good relationship between Popular Participation and planning process in local government is local council planning meeting.

2.3 Related literature

2.3.1 The Concept of Popular Participation

Schmidt (1996) defines popular participation as a process by which people, especially disadvantaged people, influence policy formation and control design alternatives, investment choices, management and monitoring of development interventions in their communities. She further asserts that "Popular" refers not only to the poorest of the poor but also anyone who is disadvantaged in terms of wealth, education, ethics, group or gender. She further contends that popular participation ensures accountability, trust, predictability and reliability in planning and managing public sector organizations. In discussing the issue of popular participation, he draws four main conclusions:

- a) Participation has an important role to play in facilitating sound Public Sector Management. The impact of citizen participation and even the desire of citizens to participate in the public sector depend on the health and effectiveness of the public sector.
- b) Participation is not the normal way of doing business in most developing [and many developed] countries. The "attractiveness" of participation increases when institutional mechanisms are in places that improve the willingness and capacity of different stakeholders to participate.
- c) The likelihood of effective public participation is considerably enhanced by systems that provide for internal participation within the ranks of the civil servants; once they are embowel bed, they will have greater motivation and authority to empower those they serve.

d) The sustainability of stakeholder's participation depends on the ability of outside agencies to help build institutional links among all relevant stakeholders. These four conclusions are very important in understanding the concept of popular participation. Despite the fact that popular participation has several advantages, it is critically noted that it is not the normal way of doing business in most developing countries including Tanzania. Clark (1996) emphasizes that popular participation is the participation of the poor. It includes articulating the needs of the weak, changing attitudes and practices of the most vulnerable groups such as the disabled or the landless.

Further, Samuel (1991) defines popular participation as an active process by which beneficiaries or client groups influence the direction and execution of activities with a view of enhancing their well-being. Participation is generally understood as a process. Thus, it is not complete unless community members or their democratically elected representatives play a responsible role in both planning and management of developmental initiatives.

2.3.2 Community Participation and Project Management

The term participation covers a broad field of involvement and is a multi-layered concept, with the term being used to describe many different processes. Kirby et al., (2003) considers participation as the focus of decision-making, the content of decision-making; nature of the participation activity; frequency and duration of participation. The level and nature of participation can vary. Boydeb and Ennew (1997) state that there are two interpretations of the term participation. It can simply mean

taking part, being present, being involved or consulted. Alternatively, it can denote a transfer of power so that participants have powers on decisions and knowing that one's actions and views are going to make a difference and may be acted upon, thus leading to what is known as empowerment. Not much is known whether community members have full power to influence decisions as they participate in NGO projects. The study therefore sought to establish how the different categories of people participate in the management of NGO projects. This will cover the level of participation; either in decision-making, planning, implementation or monitoring and evaluation. Whereas the people may be participating in NGO projects management, their ideas, needs and aspirations may not be taken into consideration in actual project design and implementation. Thus, it may be important for this study to assess whether community participation in NGO project management is 'passive' or 'active'.

2.3.3 Participation in local government Development Programmes

As a result of the poor performance of top-down approaches, increasing concerns and pressure arose to re-examine orthodox strategies and subsequently adopt an alternative approach to development. In other words, the disenchantment with dirigiste and market-oriented development strategies led to the creation of participatory development as a new paradigm. The new paradigm marked a shift from top-down to adaptive bottom-up perspectives to rural development, a process that emphasises people's empowerment and participation through autonomous self-help Grassroots Organisations (GROs). Kleemeier (2000) argues that

the driving force behind the effort to increase participation was the assumption that it could solve problems experienced with regard to sustainability of development programmes.

Increasing attention is being paid to participation by people and local organisations because such participation is positively correlated with appropriate and sustainable development practices. The benefits of people's participation are reiterated by Pettit (2000). He argues that the current trend of supporting local organisations is based on evidence that sustainability of the development process is only possible if people are given the opportunity to set their own priorities and design locally appropriate solutions, with a high sense of ownership and personal investment. Cornwall and Gaventia (2000) also laud participation as a method of enhancing accountability and service performance. The high regard for participation is also embedded in the conventional assumption that civil society organisations have a comparative advantage regarding service delivery over government.

While there is widespread consensus about the importance of participation in the development process, there is less agreement on the nature and content of the participation process. Neither is there an agreement on the definition of participation. Arnstein (1996) refers to the term participation as a "controversial slogan" while White ((1994) describes it as a complex and dynamic phenomenon, seen from the "eye of the beholder", and shaped by the "hand of the power-holder". Pretty (1994) agrees that the concept of participation is complex, calling it a paradox. Her typology reveals clearly how double-faced participation can

be. In one way it is used to justify the extension of the state while, in another it is about building local capacity and self reliance. Because there is no universally agreed definition, different perspectives about the concept exist.

One perspective views participation as involving the people at the level of executing development programmes of projects. This is what Williams et al (2003) have termed "legitimising strategy" in the case of India's employment assurance scheme, where the poorer villagers were not empowered and therefore never benefited despite participating in the scheme. In similar light, Leeuwis (2000) argues that participation is sometimes used to create an organisational image for the purpose of attracting funds and/or ensuring institutional survival. Participation is seen as [art of the inputs required for achieving predetermined objectives. According to Arnstein's eight -rung ladder, participation which involves manipulation, therapy, informing and consultation, is non-participation. In this case, the would be beneficiaries are seen as instruments, either to offer the required social support or to make material contributions (usually funds, materials or physical labour) to enable the development programme or project be implements successfully. The people are, therefore, not involved in the key process of deliberating on the kind of development they want and how to achieve it. This type of participation has been given different labels. Some scholars have labelled if "pseudo", "token" or "manipulative" participation.

At present there is considerable rhetoric about the necessity for participation, though some international agencies and governments still

apply pseudo-participation principles (Edwards, 1989). They present preconceived development ideas and the intended beneficiaries are only involved at the last stage. People's participation involves being mobilised to form associations or attend mass meetings and seminars, at which they are informed about the development agenda and what they are expected to do. Similarly, government bureaucrats such as extension workers and community development officers practice government sponsored local development, an approach that involves giving instructions to rural people on what to do. This type of participation is limited and ritualistic.

The absence of genuine participation in a development programme seriously undermines its sustainability because people do not conceive of the development programme as theirs and people are not empowered to critically analyse their conditions and present independent ideas about how to improve their lives. No wonder manipulative participation has been criticised and blamed for the development woes in poor countries (Midgley (1995).

In contrast to the pseudo participation approach that involves people in the execution of predetermined programmes, another perspective views people's participation in terms of empowerment. More particularly, it emphasises grassroots or community participation. Midgley argues that, while the idea of community participation emerged as part of the broader popular participation debate, this approach is more specific in its focus on deprived and disadvantaged groups in small communities. It connotes an active process of decision making where the beneficiaries influence the direction and implementation of development programmes,

rather than merely receiving a share of development programmes. It perceives of power and citizen control to constitute genuine participation. The direct involvement of the community in the decision making process and their control over action is considered important prerequisites for development initiatives to succeed. Therefore, genuine or authentic participation involves empowering the community to democratically define and seek innovative solutions to their problems, and determine the course of action to be taken on a self reliant basis. In short, it enables people to move out of dependence relationships. In this way, participation enables communities to own the development process and ensure sustainability.

It is evident from the different perspectives of the notion of participation that there is disagreement about its exact meaning. In order to overcome this conceptual disagreement, it is important to decide whether participation should be seen as a strategy-a means to an end-or an end in itself. The perception of community participation as an end itself is utopian and therefore not relevant to the focus of this book. The view adopted for this specific analysis is that participation is a strategy or means to achieve development. In this context, community participation is supposed to serve a specific purpose, that of unleashing the potential of local people to define their own needs and priorities, influencing the decisions and determining the direction of their development. In short, participation should be seen as an instrument to dismantle the dependence of local people and to empower them to fight poverty through self reliance (Williams et al, 2003). Participation should be viewed in the context of local organisations that are owned, controlled and directed by the communities themselves.

Various research studies have been done about NGOs but none has looked at NGOs and community participation in project management in Uganda. There is considerable literature about NGOs and their activities. (Abigail. B, Marcel. F, Trudy. O, 2005). Eade, D; (2000), says that a great variety of approaches and activities were and are still-bundled into the category of development covering anything and everything from building latrines and sinking tube wells through supporting union education program and human rights work. This means that there is lack of concentration by NGOs wherever they operate on specific issues but deal with almost everything at ago. However, this research does not bring out the real cause because implementing many projects at ago does not necessarily mean community participation in NGO project management. The study sought to find out whether Plan-Luwero also engages in so many projects at a go in her modus operandi and why it does so.

2.3.4 Popular Participation in Local Governments Globally

Popular participation is a trait of decentralization reforms ushered by several governments in order to improve the provision of public services to the grassroots. At the international level, several countries have implemented decentralization reforms hand in hand with popular participation with varying effects.

Kisakye(1993) states that the dilemmas of African decentralization in the third world stems from the fact that people are not put first as the elected leaders claim to do. The decisions of the electorates are often neglected and the leaders generally choose to serve not according to people's identified priorities but their own aspirations. They may even connive with the politicians who are expected to control them. This is the

case with the local government levels where the administrators monopolise information.

The concept of popular participation cannot be separated from good governance. Democratization and good governance have become global concerns which gained prominence especially after the end of the Second World War. Democratic governance entails respect for majority decisions, protection of minority interests , ensuring human and social rights of all people and exercising power for the public good (Gariyo ,1997).

Golooba (1999) extensively discusses the importance of respecting local peoples' interests if popular participation in the planning process is to be meaningful. It is argued that good governance, decentralization, accountability and less government intervention enhance the democratization process.

Langseth (1995) shows that the lessons to be learnt in the Civil Service Reforms in Tanzania have a direct link to the emphasis put on local people's participation since their participation in decision making leads to effective democratization as people own the implemented projects. Good governance is expected to bring an efficient and effective state, increase its legitimacy, stability and hegemony. It is also assumed that by democratizing institutions and processes, it makes them more accessible and reflects the interests of the people (World Bank, 1992). Popular participation and good governance are therefore seen as vehicles through which developing countries can achieve political and economic development. The study findings however, indicate that this is not the

case because of poverty, lack of sensitization, absence of awareness of laws and poor mechanisms of communication among others.

In Bolivia, the study carried out by Nijenhuis Geryin (2002), which highlighted the link between local governments and local developments shows the impact of decentralization policy on local governance and local development and the factors that condition this impact in six rural municipalities in the department of Chuquisia, Bolivia. A brief review shows that the Bolivian decentralization policy was launched in 1994 and was later on emphasized at the international level as a model that complied with all the conditions to achieve good local governance and local development. The main component of the policy is the law on popular participation which aims primarily at the transfer of responsibilities and funds from the central government to the local levels. It has three main elements.

The first one is the creation of the 311 urban-rural municipalities that are assigned a number of responsibilities and receive funds from the central government. The second one is the introduction of participatory planning. The third is the establishment of a vigilantee committee of representatives of the population that ensures fair implementation of the law on popular participation.

Hence, Nijenhuis (2002) argues that decentralization in Bolivia contributed positively to local governance compared to the situation prior to 1994 when the rural population was not involved in local decision-making. He, however, notes that the effects of decentralization will be somewhat disappointing with respect to accountable and transparent local

governance because the vigilance committees are not able to control affairs due to lack of cooperation of Local Governments.

Furthermore, it is noted that the rural people participate less as compared to the urban dwellers that are more informed and able to participate. This has led to an increase in development by increasing the investment capacity of Local Governments compared to the situation prior to 1994. Noted also is the fact that popular participation has contributed to the improvement of economic and social infrastructure. However, he observed that there has been no equal opportunities and access to development opportunities particularly between well and accessible communities.

In Vietnam, the UNDP Vietnam Report (2006) shows popular participation is gaining ground because of a strong legal framework that is rooted in Vietnam's 1998 decree on grass root democracy (Danchu co so). This decree put in place the guidelines required to expand direct citizen participation in local governance. The legal framework particularly stresses that popular participation can better be achieved with the expansion of space for participation of the grass root people through both direct and indirect democratic reforms as the report concludes that this has been the case in Vietnam.

Posner's (2003) comparative perspective of local democracy and popular participation in Chile and Brazil exposes the factors that facilitate or impede the strengthening of popular participation in local democracies in Latin America. It shows the importance of structural reforms, the institutional configuration of local government and the role of political parties vis-a-vis civil society in either enhancing or impeding popular

participation in local democracy. He argues that popular participation will be strong and effective where structural reforms expand the resources base, policy-making and political parties attempt to organize and mobilize groups and constituents at the grassroots. Where these conditions do not hold, the reverse will be true. These conclusions are drawn from the analysis of the development of popular participation and local democracy in Porto Alegre, Brazil (a positive example) and Santiago Chile (a negative example).

In his presentation regarding popular participation in Malaysia, Anwar (2000) argues that for popular participation to succeed, economic productivity, ecological sustainability, social justice, cultural vibrancy and political participation should go together. He argues that the massive development in Malaysia has led to rapid urbanization which has led to the shattering of the concept of community as we have known it as many people may not even know their neighbors in Malaysia.

Thus, he observes that planners should know what their people actually want in the villages, towns and cities because needs tend to differ. There is also the challenge of professionalism; hence, the need to have in place a professional local government service team of a much higher calibre. The other challenge is that of transparency and integrity in planning decisions, development and especially infrastructure projects. He further notes that there is deep public concern about the nature and direction of popular participation in local governments in Malaysia as the involvement of citizens has not reached the desired level.

Another challenge is the destruction of community spirit hence little pro-active efforts of community cooperation among residents. As a way

forward, he suggests the re-building of community togetherness such that the masses can sense the need to participate in the planning process and implementation of the decided projects. In addition, local government officials should be given more training so as to become the heartbeat and bedrock of a living democracy in which popular participation can be effective. Kasfir (1996) argues that the designs and dilemmas of the third world when it comes to popular democracy is largely to the inability of the leaders and technocrats of the local people to respect their views and act otherwise. It is generally believed that participatory democracy is impossible without the extensive decentralization of public organization. A decentralized environment is the optimal condition for citizen participation (Hart, 1972). The fact emphasized here is that participation goes beyond merely going to the polls to elect leaders. It is a process in which communities are consulted on every aspect of their lives for whatever it takes. It also means that communities get involved in setting priorities for programs before they are executed. Participation entails having appropriate monitoring and evaluation structures and a system involving communities, their organization and grass root groups to ensure that councils are operating within tax payer's expectations and interests. Mawhood, (1983), observes that decentralization that ushers in popular participation suggests the hope of cracking open the blockage of an inert central bureaucracy, curing managerial constipation, giving more direct access for the people to governance and vice-versa: hence stimulating the whole nation to participate in national development plans (NDP).

2.3.5 Popular Participation in Local Governments

Villasden (1995), Golooba (1999), and Kasfir (1993) all assert that popular participation is a populist ideology that has underpinned a number of African governments since independence. It is a characteristic of regimes that have attempted to ground their rule in popular legitimacy. Such regimes have typically evoked national self-reliance, drawing on rosy interpretations of African history and culture which emphasize the notion of indigenous public structures built on consensual rule, broad-based participation, common identity and sagacious personalized leadership. It is further argued that such regimes have tended to encourage a degree of popular participation which is built on the principle that action by citizens should always be in the public interest—power, be it political military, economic, knowledge or tradition-based.

According to MOLG (1193a), MOLG (1994 b), MOLG (1994) , MOLG (1995) and MOLG (1996) all show that decentralization in Tanzania and especially the introduction of Resistance Councils which will be later named Local Councils will be all hinged on the premise that the views, ideas and interests of the people should be considered above those of the minority bureaucrats and technocrats. Wolfsohn (1998), the President of the World Bank Group observed that:

Participation matters- not only as a means of improving development effectiveness as we know from our recent studies but as the key to long term sustainability and to leverage.

People are the instruments and beneficiaries as well as victims of all development activities. Their involvement in the development process

is the key to success, (Serageldin, 1994). The popularly advanced view is that the bottom up approach is the best to achieve popular democracy and especially popular participation in the planning process in the developing world. In a review of studies on developing planning in Kenya, Ngau (1993:183) concluded that:

District planning tends to minimize the involvement of local people in the initiation, planning and implementation of local development and that participation of local people is allowed only in modes acceptable to the state.

This in effect affects not only the quality of input from the communities but also the extent to which plans capture and reflect the aspirations of the people at the grassroots. This study demonstrates how participation affects bottom-up planning in decentralized local governments. From the review of the above literature, it can be discussed that focus by most researchers is mainly at the national and District levels hence the need to research more at a local level as the purpose of this research is. The factors that facilitate or constrain the planning process will be not clearly identified in the whole bottom-up planning process in local governments in Tanzania. This study fills these gaps.

2.3.6 Popular Participation in the Planning Process

In the local government setting as mandated by law, the expected output of participatory planning is the District and Sub-county Development Plan. In essence, the District is expected to focus on the Sub-county and in turn the Sub-county is expected to focus on the Parishes and Villages if participatory planning is to be justified. Ideally the

end result is the summation of the resultant District Development Plans that should translate into National Development Plans. If participatory planning encounters problems at the lower level governments, then the higher local government may fail to produce a development plan that includes grassroots concerns.

Golooba (1999) writes that several assumptions will be made when ushering in the ideology of popular participation and the policy of decentralization. It was assumed that the decision-making process would take on a bottom-up approach such that all decisions made reflected the views of the people whose lives they would affect directly or indirectly. This would mean that the decisions arrived at by members of the public would be collectively implemented.

It was further assumed that where the local community lacked the capacity to deal with any problem on its own, ideas and suggestions would be sought from higher councils – Parish, Sub-County, County, up to the District level from where appeals would be made to the national level. In this way, the local community would participate in selecting priorities to be financed; thus, they would be actively involved in the entire planning process right from the village councils.

Allen (1990: 124) notes that countries with Local Governments have become more successful and socially and economically powerful than the centralized ones. It is noted that decentralization on a political level promotes tangible democracy as opposed to quasi-mythical democracy of electoral campaigns, conferences etc. Thus popular participation in the planning process is now considered as a “sine qua non” for development. However, literature cited by Allen may appear to be convincing but it talks

of state but not the individual and it does not mention the countries that have become successful as a result of popular participation in the planning process as a result of deepening democracy.

It was assumed that the public felt an active desire for such a role and that they had the capacity to play it. It was further assumed that people in positions of power and authority would be sufficiently diligent and public spirited to convene regular meetings at which members of the public would put forward views about their interests, problems, needs and concerns for discussion. As a result, power, resources and responsibility for planning and delivering a range of services will be to be devolved to the local level.

Golooba (1999) asserts that devolution took place in 1993 and two levels of Local Governments, the District and Sub-County, will be involved. Local leaders became responsible for supervising and monitoring. This therefore would make civil servants more accountable to their local political masters and responsible to service users unwilling to put up with poor quality services. It was basically assumed that having witnessed improvement in the quality of services, people would be more willing to turn up for consultative and planning meetings and would also be more than willing to pay taxes to finance further improvement and maintain the high standards already achieved.

Conyers and Hills (1989) argue that social planning must ensure that popular participation prevails. They, therefore, argue that an effective planning process should aim at raising morale within the planning agencies and ensure popular participation among the stakeholders. However, they argue that this can only be realized if every member is

allowed to participate in problem identification and definition and in finding ways and means of reaching the stated organizational goals. They contend that popular participation ensures that all stakeholders are involved in the planning as well as implementation process. They believe that the involvement of the people makes them feel their worth as human beings; and this enhances their individual commitment to the goals and objectives that are set in the plan and hence they do not only associate themselves to the organizational success – in this case the Local Government – but also the failures as well.

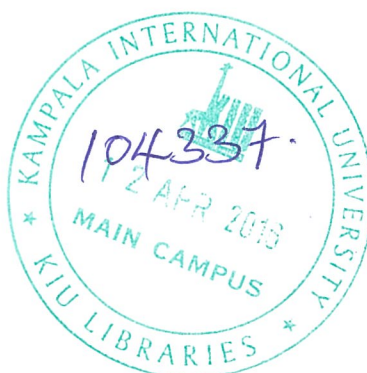
2.3.7 Financing the Participatory Planning Process

Planning involves substantial time spent in consultations, discussions in meetings and actual movement to project sites in Sub-counties and lower Local Councils. This requires considerable allocation of resources which in most cases are limited (Conyers, 1991). One of the reasons for the defunct District team/Planning committees' failure to plan and implement meaningful development activities in their respective districts was the lack of resources for this purpose. Lukwiya (1987: 126) aptly noted that, "effective planning cannot be done without adequate funds." Given limited resources, pragmatic local leaders have asked whether the return on intensive participatory planning justifies the investment (Porter and Onyach-Olaa, 1999:56). Advocate of participation often answer with a strong affirmative. This brings to the fore the fact that decisions have to be made whether to invest scarce resources in the many decisions that need to be made in participatory planning or to directly respond to service delivery needs without engaging in intensive planning. Whatever the decision, availability of funds remains a crucial

consideration. The study tried to assess the difficulties associated with popular participation in the planning processes.

2.4 Summary of gaps identified

On the whole, it can be noted that the study had to infer from the ladder of citizen participation in order to understand the phenomenon under study. This was because the assumptions therein could best be used to understand the phenomenon under study. Since local governments operate with different beneficiaries and their participation is paramount, the decision taken at a time must take into consideration the concerns of different beneficiaries and the best decision should be taken at that time. Thus, the rationality of the decision taken by the beneficiaries and how they were mobilised to make the best decisions was very necessary. The study focused on these aspects using the above theoretical postulations to understand popular participation and planning process of local governments of Dodoma municipality



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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter has explained how the findings were derived, It describe the main research methods, techniques and procedures that were used in conducting the research. It describe the research design, area of study, the study population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection, methods and instruments, methods of data processing, analysis, as well as limitations to the study.

3.1 Research Design

This study was adopted descriptive research design .This technique described phenomena as they exist. Descriptive research design was used to identify and obtain information on the characteristics of a particular problem or issue. Descriptive design was selected because it has the advantage of producing good amount of responses from a wide range of people. Also the design provides a meaningful and accurate picture of events and seeks to explain people's perception and behavior on the basis of the data collected.

3.2 The Study Population

The population study was 120 which consisted local community members, officials members and village council officers of Dodoma Municipal Council.

3.3 Sample Size

The study had sample size of 92 respondents from purposively population 120. Where.

Table; Population and Sample size

| Category of Respondents | Population(N) | Sample Size(n) |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Local Community members | 60 | 52 |
| Official Members | 30 | 20 |
| Village Council Officers | 30 | 20 |
| Total | 120 | 92 |

Slovene's formula has taken to compute the sample size. Slovene's formula states that, for any given population (N), the sample size (n) is given by;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(\alpha)^2}$$

Where; n = the required sample size; N = the known population size; and α = the level of significance, which is fixed to be = 0.05. The population and sample distributions of this study are shown in table above

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Sample selection was adopted by use of probability sampling technique especially simple random sampling and purposive sampling. Simple random sampling was adopted used because the study intended to select a representative without bias from the accessible population. This

ensured that each member of the target population has an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample.

The study was adopted convenient sampling in the choice of respondents. That is to say, for instance, the researcher distributed questionnaires to respondents who are present on the day when the survey took place and those who are absent were automatically excluded from the study. The researcher also made interview the employees at supervisory level by virtue of appointment schedules. The researcher was taken notes in order to record the interview findings.

3.5 Research Instruments

The study will use self-administered questionnaires and semi structured instruments to collect data from employees at the supervisee level. Closed ended and scaled items will carefully be used because to generate information of influence since the questions will be multiple choices and data can be categorized easily. The scaled items allow fairly accurate assessments of opinions. Similarly it has the ability to solicit information from several respondents within a short time.

The Likert scale grading 1=Strongly disagree and 4=Strongly agree will be adopted in this study due to its suitability in measuring perceptions, attitudes, values and behaviours that relate to work environment and employee performance. The scale interval of this Likert's 1-4 scale will be computed as (i.e. $\text{Scale interval} = (\text{Highest scale} - \text{Lowest scale}) / (\text{Highest scale} - \text{Lowest scale})$) and the response modes, scoring and interpretation.

3.6. Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

Content validity of the instruments was ensured through use of valid concepts and / or words which measure the study variables. The instruments were given to content experts to evaluate the relevance, wording and clarity of questions or items in the instrument, after which a content validity index was computed. A content validity index was greater than 0.7 which is the minimum CVI was used to declare an instrument content validity, as per Amin (2005). The Cronbach alpha coefficient was used to ensure reliability of the instrument, using SPSS.

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

The Researcher obtained an introductory letter from the College of Higher Degrees and Research of Kampala International University to the authority of Dodoma municipal council for study to obtain an authorization to conduct the research on the selected respondents. The researcher together with the research assistants prepared the questionnaires; using the agreed sampling techniques. The researcher together with researcher assistants requested the respondents: (1) to sign the informed consent; (2) to answer all questions without leaving any item on the questionnaire; and to be objective in answering the questions. Retrieving the questionnaires was done within 14 days from the day of distribution. All Questionnaires were checked to ensure they are completely filled. Finally, data gathered was collected, coded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.8 Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution was used to determine the profile of the respondents.

The means and interpretations were applied for the levels of popular participation and planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipal council.

The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the extent or level of popular participation and planning process of local governments

| Mean Range | | Response Mode |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Interpretation | | |
| 3.26-4.00 | strongly agree | Very High |
| 2.51-3.25 | Agree | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Disagree | Low |
| 1.00-1.75 | strongly disagree | Very low |

To determine whether there is a significant relationship between the levels of popular participation and planning process of local governments, Pearson linear correlation coefficient (PLCC) was used to compute the influence of the independent variable to dependent variable.

Also the regression analysis R^2 (coefficient of determination) was used to compute the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

To ensure utmost confidentiality for the respondents and the data that will be provided by them as well as reflecting on the ethics practiced in this study, the research was guided by the principles of respect for people, beneficence, and justice. The researcher will ensure that participants' rights, including the right to be informed about the study, the right to freely decide whether to participate in the study, and the right to withdraw at any time without penalty was considered. The participants will be requested to sign an informed consent assuring them that all data collected was coded to protect their identity and privacy.

3.10 Limitations of the Study

1. In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance. Measures were also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study. Intervening or confounding variables which were beyond the researcher's control such as honesty of respondents and the respondents and personal biases. To minimize such conditions, the researcher requested respondents to be as honest as possible and to be impartial/ unbiased when answering the questionnaires.
2. The research environments were classified as uncontrolled setting where extraneous variables would influence on the data gathered such as comments from other respondents, anxiety, stress, motivation on the part of the respondents while on the process of answering the questionnaires. Although these were beyond the researcher's control, efforts were made to request the

respondents to be as objective as possible in answering the questionnaires.

3. **Testing:** It was feared that the use research assistants may render inconsistencies such as differences in conditions and time when the data was obtained from respondents. This was minimized by orienting and briefing the researcher assistants on the data gathering procedures
4. **Attrition:** There was fear that representative sample could not be reached as computed due to circumstances within the respondents and beyond the control of the researcher. The researcher distributed questionnaires exceeding beyond the minimum sample size to avoid this situation.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the presentation of data, analysis, and interpretation. The data analysis and interpretation was based on the research questions as well as research objectives, the presentation is divided into two parts. The first part presents the respondents profile or demographic information, while the second part deals with presentation, interpretation, and analysis of the research questions and objectives.

4.1 Demographic information of the respondents

This part presents the background and information of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this study was to find out the demographic characteristics of respondents and show the distribution of the population in the study.

To determine the demographic characteristics of respondents in terms of age, gender, education discipline, profession and work experience. To examine the category that majority of the respondents fit in.

4.1.1 Sex distribution of respondents

Table 4.1.1: Table Showing Sex Distribution of Respondents

| Category | Sex | Freq | Percentage |
|---|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Respondents | Male | 20 | 21 |
| | Female | 35 | 38 |
| | Sub-total | 55 | 60 |
| <u>Key informants</u> | | | |
| a) Local Community members and Village Council Officers. | Male | 15 | 16 |
| | Female | 10 | 11 |
| | Sub-total | 25 | 28 |
| b) Administrative / technical staff / extension workers (Official Members) | Male | 2 | 2 |
| | Female | 10 | 11 |
| | Sub-total | 12 | 13 |
| | Total | 92 | 100 |

Source: Field data 2015

The table shows that there were more female respondents (38%) than male ones (21%). This is also a reflection of the proportionate stratified sampling technique used in the study. Women were proportionately sampled from their strata since they dominated the study. Interest was picked in trying to establish the reason for this female dominance. The local government master document states that women are the core target group under the programme, others being the youth, and people with disabilities (local government, 2014).

However, notwithstanding this reason, female respondents noted that men are not actively involved in planning process programme activities because some are engaged in what they called more 'profitable and productive' income-generating activities such as trading, and white collar jobs. But some female respondents countered the above reason and said that that some men are neither engaged in white collar jobs nor other income-generating activities, but that they spend most of their time in bars drinking alcohol and regard their wives as idlers with time to waste in planning process of local government activities including meetings and training.

An interesting phenomenon is the increasing participation by widows and women separated from their husbands in planning process of local government programme activities. After losing or separating from their husbands they had to devise means of being self-reliant. Therefore the introduction of projects by local government with training in various enterprises, most of these women joined and got involved in planning process of local government enterprises.

4.1.2 Age of respondents.

Table 4.1.2: Table Showing the Age Distribution of Respondents

| Age | M | F | freq | %age |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 15-24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-34 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 27 |
| 35-44 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 49 |
| 45-54 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 12 |
| 55-64 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| 65+ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 40 | 52 | 92 | 100 |

Source: Field data 2015

The table shows that the majority of the respondents (49%), male and female, were aged between 35-44 years. This age was particularly reflective of working age group- the owners of means of production and those with more pushing factors to work than those in other age brackets because of family responsibilities. 27% were aged 25-34 also with almost similar explanation like the above. The least number of respondents (4%) were aged between 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ respectively.

Particular focus was put on ascertaining the reason for low rate of participation by youth (15-24 age bracket) in planning process of local government. The few youths who were interviewed explained that youths want to engage in an income-generating activity with short-term gains yet the planning process of local governments and its associated gains are long term.

Some youths in one local government farmers' group projects in Dodoma municipality organized themselves and used this structure to establish their own youth project of brick making alongside local government farmers' group enterprises. One member on the youth project said:

"...we the youths want quick money and yet local government enterprises take long, so we organized ourselves, and one development-minded man offered us a place where to make our bricks. So far we have sold some tonnes of bricks and we have earned some money quickly but we have not gained much from the local government planning programme".

4.1.3 Level of Education of respondents

Table 4.1.3: Table showing level of education of respondents

| Level of education | Male | Female | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Post-secondary vocational studies | 0 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Primary | 05 | 25 | 30 | 32 |
| Secondary | 07 | 05 | 12 | 13 |
| No formal education | 2 | 5 | 07 | 8 |
| Diploma | 10 | 13 | 23 | 25 |
| Degree | 8 | 2 | 10 | 11 |
| Total | 32 | 60 | 92 | 100 |

Source: Field data 2015

As table 4.1.3 shows, the majority of the respondents (32%) had attained only primary school education and are living a rural peasant life,

with agriculture as their main source of livelihood. It was because of this low level of education that some respondents could not clearly measure the impact of planning process of local governments due to existence of on-going various programmes and projects in their area. The low level of education means that some respondents are uninformed or unaware of their role and the degree to which they ought to participate in planning process of local governments programme activities as beneficiaries.

Also, table 4.1.3 shows that 13% of the respondents had secondary level education with between one and four years of schooling. They are also engaged in agriculture as their main source of livelihood. It was mostly this category of respondents that raised critical issues and presented critiques on the way the popular participation in planning process of local governments programme is being handled in their area. The smallest number of respondents (8%) comprised those with no formal education and also those who had been to university and had degrees.

4.2 Level of popular participation

The first objective was set to determine the level popular participation has influenced Planning Process of Local Government in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania. In this study, popular participation was measured using 18 quantitative questions in which respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each statement by indicating the number that best describe their perceptions. All the eighteen items on popular participation were likert scaled using four points ranging between 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree

and 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using Means as summarized in table 3 below.

Table 4.2.4 Level popular participation has influenced Planning Process of Local Government in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania

| Items | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|---|------|----------------|------|
| The community program has convenient location and operates in extended hours to all its members without spending much time on long queues | 2.80 | High | 1 |
| Community members participate in supervision and monitoring of the projects in your area | 2.78 | High | 2 |
| They often introduce new members to this community programme. | 2.44 | Low | 3 |
| You are involved in community organizations in your area | 2.42 | Low | 4 |
| Whenever I need a service the staffs serve me readily in a good manner. | 2.41 | Low | 5 |
| Community organizations take part in ward committees. | 2.65 | High | 1 |
| Municipality allow communities to participate in council meetings where the annual report is considered | 2.54 | High | 2 |
| You are contented the way the community participates in information transfer and planning | 2.33 | Low | 3 |
| Municipality has a policy on community participation | 2.19 | Low | 4 |
| You consider participation satisfactory | 3.63 | Very high | 1 |
| You have participated in budgeting and implementation | 3.62 | Very high | 2 |
| You have participated in decision making | 3.49 | Very high | 3 |
| Community projects are being undertaken by Dodoma municipality | 3.45 | Very high | 4 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|---|
| our organizations participate in any municipal public participation forum | 2.72 | High | 1 |
| the municipality is doing enough to promote community participation | 2.55 | High | 2 |
| Whenever there is a community program, we respond to it in time at the promised time | 2.52 | High | 3 |
| Whenever we request for a projects, we attend to them so fast | 2.23 | Low | 4 |
| You always share decision making | 2.11 | Low | 5 |
| verall mean | 2.97 | High | |

Source: Primary Data, 2015

The means in Table 4.2.4 indicate that majority of respondents agreed with most of the items used to assess the popular participation in Dodoma municipality. However, respondents agreed that popular participation prevails in bigger part of Dodoma (rated at the overall mean of 2.97); You consider participation satisfactory (rated at the mean of 3.63); You have participated in budgeting and implementation (rated at the mean of 3.62); You have participated in decision making (rated at the mean of 3.49); Community projects are being undertaken by Dodoma municipality(rated at the mean of 3.45);The community program has convenient location and operates in extended hours to all its members without spending much time on long queues (rated at the mean of 2.80); Community members participate in supervision and monitoring of the projects in your area (rated at the mean of 2.78); Your organizations participate in any municipal public participation forum (rated at the mean

of 2.72) and Whenever there is a community program, we respond to it in time at the promised time(rated at the mean of 2.52)

Nevertheless, minority of the respondents disagreed on the idea that I often introduce new members to this community programme, (rated at the mean of 2.44); they also disagreed that they are involved in community organizations in their area (rated at the mean of 2.42); they further disagreed that they consider You are contended the way the community participates in information transfer and planning (rated at the mean of 2.33); they also disagreed that Whenever we request for a projects, we attend to them so fast (rated at the mean of 2.23); and finally, they continued to disagree that they always share decision making (rated at the mean of 2.11);

This implies that popular participation is high with an overall mean of 2.97 on a likert scale indicating that community support planning process of local government so that they are satisfied with the services and programs rendered to them by the Dodoma municipality.

Respondents said that they have group meetings which are held according to set group schedules. Group meetings are held once in a month to discuss issues regarding group enterprise activities. Meetings are very vital and are regarded as fora for planning, learning, exchange of views and ideas, and electing leaders among other things.

However, some of respondents noted that in the recent past especially under the 'new poverty alleviation programs' arrangement, attendance at meetings has drastically declined. This is largely attributed to failure by

members in their application for assistance with setting up enterprises (to be considered for their applied enterprises).

Some respondents said they had introduced the idea of 'money circles' in poverty alleviation programs groups to attract regular attendance by members in group meetings. Members pool money which is given out to one of the members at every meeting. One respondent said:

"This idea of a money circle has significantly influenced attendance at group meetings because members come expecting to pick the lucky number but thereafter a number of issues regarding the activities of group enterprises are discussed. I know if it was not this idea, attendance at meetings would be very low".

The findings indicate that majority respondents agreed that they participated in decision making, said that they participated in supervision and monitoring, contended that they participated in information transfer and planning, agreed that they participated in budgeting and implementation. They further suggested that of sharing decision was not effectively achieved. This is because a significant percentage some respondents did not participate and did not know the planning processes of local governments of Dodoma municipality. In particular, the findings revealed that the highest percentage of local communities interviewed, who were beneficiaries of these projects participate in local government planning processes. From the focus group discussions, it was observed that,

"People participate but not adequately as key decisions are taken by local governments staff and not by the people, for example, in deciding whose child to pay school fees for and why; the people do not participate in deciding whom they are to give cows to and when; they do not sit with people to decide who should get what and at what time".

"The community only fulfils particular roles with limited decision making powers like forming the water user committees, which is supervised by local government officials

4.3 Level of planning process

The second study objective was to determine the level of planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipality. The level of planning process of local governments was measured using 14 questions in which respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with the statement by writing the number that best describes their perception. Each of the items in the questionnaire was rated with the aid of four likert scaled subjects ranging between one and four; where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree, 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were described using means as summarized in table 4.3.5.

Table 4.3.5 Level of planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipality

| ns | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|---|------|----------------|------|
| There is a proper accountability of service delivery in Dodoma municipality | 2.85 | High | 1 |
| People are satisfied with the planning process of services offered by municipality | 2.55 | High | 2 |
| There is a body responsible on who should be the one to supply services in the municipality | 2.52 | High | 3 |
| Municipality provides Agricultural Services to you on behalf of government | 3.05 | high | 1 |
| Municipality responds to your problems, proposals or complaints | 2.78 | high | 2 |
| Municipality evaluates the impacts of community programs | 2.45 | Low | 3 |
| Municipality programme has different enterprises which include among others poultry, piggery, banana plantation, cattle rearing, goat keeping, bee keeping among others | 2.41 | Low | 4 |
| Municipality supervises day-to-day activities are involved in enterprise | 2.92 | High | 1 |
| Municipality provides a direction to the community members where they can access services depending on location. | 2.74 | High | 2 |
| Municipality uses phone calls, e-mails, and personnel visits to communicate with community members. | 2.71 | High | 3 |
| Municipality actively understands the community services expectations. | 2.89 | High | 1 |
| Municipality informs the community as to when services will be performed | 2.75 | high | 2 |
| Municipality decides which community program should be in the area | 2.63 | High | 3 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|---|
| authority sensitizes the community about the planning process of local governments | 2.55 | High | 4 |
| Overall total | 2.68 | High | |

Source: Primary Data, 2015

From Table 4.3.5, it can be noted that majority of the respondents agreed with items asked to measure the level of planning process of local government in Dodoma municipality, Respondents agreed that there is a proper accountability of service delivery in Dodoma municipality (rated at the mean of 2.85); they also agreed that they are satisfied with the planning process of services offered by the municipality (rated at the mean of 2.55); they further agreed there is a body responsible on who should be the one to supply the services in the municipality (rated at the mean of 2.52); they further agreed that the municipality provides Agricultural Services to you on behalf of the government. (rated at the mean of 3.05); the municipality responds to your problems, proposals or complaints rate (rated at the mean 2.78); the municipality supervises day-to-day activities are involved in your enterprise (rated at the mean 2.92); The municipality provides a direction to the community members as in where they can access services depending on location (rated at the mean 2.74); the municipality actively understands the community services and expectations (rated at the mean 2.89); the municipality informs the community as to when services will be performed (rated at the mean 2.75); and finally, they agreed that the municipality uses phone calls, e-mails, and personnel visits to communicate with community members (rated at the mean 2.71)

However, respondents agreed that the authority sensitizes the community about the planning process of local governments (rated at the mean of 2.55); they further disagreed the municipality evaluates the impacts of community programs (rated at the mean of 2.45); lastly, they disagreed that the municipality programme has different enterprises which include among others poultry, piggery, banana plantation, cattle keeping, goat keeping, bee keeping among others (rated at the mean of 2.41);

In Dodoma municipality, the majority of respondents have benefited directly from the planning programme of local governments by way of the training and the agricultural inputs they have received. Consequently they have increased their stock of domestic animals mainly goats and chicken. However, there is a big number of "beneficiaries" mostly in Dodoma municipality who have been in the local government programme for years but have not yet benefited. But in general, the majority of the respondents are doing well and their lives have changed because of hard work and individual personal initiative. Most of them appreciated the outcomes of their participation in training they had attended. One successful respondent in Dodoma municipality said:

"... before I joined local government development programmes, I had poor quality agricultural products which were producing poor quality products mainly for home consumption. But now as you can see, my plantations have improved tremendously and it can now produce very large quality products for both home consumption and for

commercial purposes. This is because of advisory services and trainings about enterprises and farmer group meetings I attend where I got this knowledge"

The findings suggest that the most common factors that influence planning process are community mobilization and awareness creation, implementation of community priorities and holding meetings as noted by some of the key informants that;

"Plan process involves people/communities in projects from initiation, planning and implementation; we identify the project with them and implement with them. We have committees whereby we hold meetings, we do sensitisation and mobilisation".

Also noted from the key informants, local governments allow the community to participate in projects like income generating activities, making charcoal stoves and health programmes but concerning technical projects, they were only informed.

The findings obtained from the interviews were consistent with the one obtained through the questionnaires. Over 80 % of the respondents interviewed also supported that the level of planning process of local governments was still high.

Thus, from the views of respondents interviewed and administered by questionnaires, it is clear that the level of planning process of local governments in Dodoma is high.

This tallies with what Mosse (2001) pointed out about the manipulation of 'people's planning' whereby rural people's knowledge (including for example analysis of problems, needs and plans) is produced collaboratively in the context of planning. More generally, programme action is shaped by the project's engagement in wider coalitions contending for influence within national and international policy arenas (Bill Cooke and Kothari, 2001).

4.4 Relationship between popular participation and planning process

The third objective of this study was to establish relationship between popular participation and planning process of local governments of Dodoma municipality, for which it was hypothesized that "there is no significant relationship between participation and planning process of local governments in Dodoma" To test this null hypothesis, and to get an overall picture of the relationship, the researcher combined all the mean perceptions computed in table 4.2.4 and 4.3.5 above, and two mean indices were computed and generated (popular participation and planning process) after which the two indices were correlated using the Pearson's linear correlation coefficient (PLCC, or r). Results of this test are indicated in table 6 below.

Table 4.4.6

Significant relationship between popular participation and planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipality

Regression Analysis between the level of participation and planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipality

| Variables regressed | Adjusted r^2 | F | Sig. | Interpretation | Decision on H_0 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| popular participation Vs planning process of local governments | 0.087 | 15.049 | .000 | Significant effect | Rejected |

Source: primary data 2015

The Linear regression results in Table 4.4.6 above showed that popular participation (independent variable) contributes 87% towards variations in planning process of local governments of Dodoma municipality (dependent variable) as indicated by a high Adjusted R^2 of 0.087.

Results further suggest that the independent variables included in the model significantly influence changes in the dependent variable (planning process of local governments) ($F=15.049$, sig. =0.000). These results led to a conclusion that popular participation significantly explains the high rates of planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

CHAPTER FIVE:

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the key research findings, draws conclusions and forwards recommendations. These are derived from objectives and they are established below.

5.2 Findings of the study(summary)

This study looked at Popular Participation in Planning Process of Local Government in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania. To achieve this main objective of this study, three research objectives were set and these included: to examine the level popular participation has influenced Planning Process Of Local Government in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania, to determine the level of planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipal council, Tanzania, to establish the relationship between popular participation and planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipal council

In which this discussion findings is based on each of the specific objectives of the study. In the discussion also found out that there are reflected ideas by authors or scholars have said in the literature reviewed to see whether they are in agreement with or not with the one in the case of Dodoma or not. Further there are still some implications of the research findings are also established in this section as well. This study found out that there is significant gap between popular participation and planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipal council, Tanzania

5.3 Conclusions

Basing on the research findings derived from research objectives, the following conclusions have been drawn:

On the level of popular participation; this study concludes that the level popular participation in Dodoma municipal council is effectively achieved. This is due to peoples' knowledge about the benefits of participating in local government projects;

On planning processes of local governments in Dodoma municipal council, Tanzania this study concludes that the level of planning processes of local governments in Dodoma municipal council, Tanzania is still high.

Regarding the relationship between the level of popular participation and the planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipality, this study concludes that there is a significant and positive relationship between the two study variables. Thus, popular participation significantly explains the high rates of planning process of local governments. In this regard, the study has led to the rejection of the research hypothesis that stated that there is no significant relationship between the level of popular participation and planning process of local governments in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

5.4 Recommendation

There is need for local governments to organize programmes where the community can be taught some of the technical planning activities like project management. These do not need to be difficult for community to learn and thus in their planning for their local needs. However, because of the few activities that the community mainly participates in, local

governments projects, the level of local community participation in local governments projects project management was found to be limited, yet effective community participation requires that people of the local community organise, plan, share tasks with professionals, contribute financially to projects or programmes and help make decisions about activities that affect their lives short of these, implied that people from local community do partially own the Plan-Luwero projects which does not generate their sustainability.

There is need to ensure that all the beneficiaries in local communities are knowledgeable about popular participation and as well as planning processes of local governments.

This can be achieved through awareness programmes conducted at village level, throughout local governments' projects. The use of multiple media for this purpose would make the awareness effective because with multiple media information about the popular participation, project management and planning would be easily taken closer to the local community.

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APPENDIX I A

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC)

COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)

Dear Sir/ Madam.

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANISATION

Mr. ASHIRACK RUGARABAMU is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters Degree in Public Administration and Management

He is currently conducting a field research for his thesis entitled,
**"POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING PROCESS OF LOCAL
GOVERNMENT IN DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TANZANIA"**

Your Organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.
Yours truly,

Novembrieta R. Sumil, Ph.D.

Deputy Vice Chancellor, CHDR

APPENDIX 1B

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings!

I am a candidate for Master of Public Administration and management of Kampala International University. My study is entitled **"POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING PROCESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TANZANIA"** Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within 14 days?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

ASHIRACK RUGARABAMU

PPENDIX 11

CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date_____

Candidate's Data

Name_____

Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

___ Physical Safety of Human Subjects

___ Psychological Safety

___ Emotional Security

___ Privacy

___ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument

___ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality

___ Permission to Conduct the Study

___ Informed Consent

___ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

___ Approved

___ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)

___ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members _____

APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. ASHIRACK RUGARABAMU that will focus on **"POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING PROCESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TANZANIA"**

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX IA
RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
RESPONDENTS

Gender (Please Tick)

☐ (1) Male

☐ (2) Female

Age

☐ i) 15-24 years

☐ ii) 25-34 years

☐ iii) 35-44 years

☐ iv) 45-54 years

☐ v) 55-64 years

☐ vi) 65+ years

Education Level (Please Specify):

(1) No formal education _____

(2) Primary _____

(3) Secondary _____

(4) Post-secondary vocational studies _____

(5) Diploma_____

(6) Degree_____

Number of Years (Working Experience) (Please Tick):

____(1) Below 2 years

____(2) 3-5years

____(3) 6 years and above

APPENDIX IVB

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TANZANIA

Direction: Please respond to the options and kindly be guided with the scoring systems below.

| Description | Response Mode | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| You agree with no doubt at all | strongly agree | 4 |
| You agree with some doubt | agree | 3 |
| You disagree with some doubt | disagree | 2 |
| You disagree with no doubt at all | strongly disagree | 1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The community program has convenient location and operates in extended hours to all its members without spending much time on long queues | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Community members participate in supervision and monitoring of the projects in your area | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| I often introduce new members to this community programme. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| You are involved in community organizations in your area | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Whenever I need a service the staffs serve me readily in a good manner. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Community organizations take part in ward committees. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Municipality allow communities to participate in council meetings where the annual report is considered | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| You are contended the way the community participates in information transfer and planning | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Municipality has a policy on community participation | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| You consider participation satisfactory | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| You have participated in budgeting and implementation | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| You have participated in decision making | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Community projects are being undertaken by Dodoma municipality | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Your organizations participate in any municipal public participation forum | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality is doing enough to promote community participation | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Whenever there is a community program, we respond to it in time at the promised time | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Whenever we request for a projects, we attend to them so fast | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

APPENDIX IVB

PLANNING PROCESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Direction: Please respond to the options and kindly be guided with the scoring systems below.

Description

Response Mode

Score

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| You agree with no doubt at all | strongly agree | 4 |
| You agree with some doubt | agree | 3 |
| You disagree with some doubt | disagree | 2 |
| You disagree with no doubt at all | strongly disagree | 1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| There is a demonstration garden for agricultural services are offered by the municipality | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| You are satisfied with the planning process of services offered by the municipality | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| There is a body responsible on who should be the one to supply the services in the municipality | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality provides Agricultural Services to you on behalf of the government | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality responds to your problems, proposals or complaints | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality evaluates the impacts of community programs | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality programme has different enterprises which include among others poultry, piggery, banana plantation, cattle keeping, goat keeping, bee keeping among others | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| The municipality supervises day-to-day activities are involved in your enterprise | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality provides a direction to the community members as in where they can access services depending on location. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality uses phone calls, e-mails, and personnel visits to communicate with community members. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality actively understands the community services and expectations. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality informs the community as to when services will be performed | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The municipality decides which community program should be in what area | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

**THANK
YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION**

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