AN ASSESSMENT ON MANAGERIAL FACTORS AFFECTING

REGISTRATION PROCESSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION IN

TANZANIA 2014: THE CASE OF MWANZA CITY COUNCIL

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF OPEN UNIVERSITY OF

TANZANIA

2015

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled **"An Assessment on Managerial Factors Affecting Registration Processes of Local Government Election in Tanzania 2014: The Case of Mwanza City Council",** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Human Resource Management of Open University of Tanzania.

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(Supervisor)

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Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Denis. Shadrack Senteuh,** do hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University for similar or any other degree award.

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Signature

………………………

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my late brother Shaghatta Senteuh, May his soul rest in peace

amen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of actors and Institutions have contributed academically, financially, socially and spiritually to the successful completion of this Masters research project, for which I wish to register my Sincerest gratitude and appreciation.

Academically, I wish to extend my deepest respect to my supervisor, Dr Raphael Gwahula for directing this research in addition to deepening my research skills and knowledge. Also I wish to thank the academic and administrative stuff of Open University of Tanzania who has supported me academically throughout my course work program. Although they are numerous, mention could be made of Prof. Mbete who was the Vice chancellor by that time, Dr. Hawa Oiso, Prof. M.A Victoria, Dr. Chacha Matoka, and Mr G Mwajombe who were given the extra knowledge in the administration issues. Additionally I wish to thank my group members Mr. Lazaro Mwanyenza, Mama Tumpale Kassi and Funnay who were encourage me all the time in academic and social issues, I say thank you.

Socially I am also very grateful to all my friends. I thank the way individuals who were shared their precious time with me on multiple occasions. I also thank my family members (SHADRACK FAMILY) and my lovely fiancée Mary Erasim who encouraged and advised me all the time in my studies.

Spiritually as a Christian and a practicing Catholic, I see the hand of God blessed my efforts. Whatever I have achieved here is because God blessed my efforts. My spiritual director, Fr. Maganga may God put his sour in peace, you are gratefully acknowledged.

ABSTRACT

The 2014 local government election was encountered with many challenges in the polling day due to some reasons including registration process. In this context the study intended to assess factors effecting registration process of the local government election held on December 2014. The study was cared out in Mwanza city council Mwanza Region. This was due to the reason that Nyamagana was one of the Districts encountered with problem during the election. The study was specifically based on two wards of Buhongwa and Lwanhima wards. A study examined factors effecting registration process by starting with the background information of the respondents such as age, sex, marital status and occupation. Then the study was examined the political, managerial factors influence the registration process as well as transparency in election. A total sample size of 125 respondents was involved in the study, among them 50 (41.38%) were female and 75 (58.62%) were male. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods in data collection. The finding revealed that, time announced for registration was few to accommodate all people; also there was no training both to registration officers as well as people in the village. Also some of the registration officers were mix the information like writing male instead of female and female instead of male. Therefore what is needed to the previous elections is to add time for registration so as to ensure every citizen will register. Also training should provide to the registration officers and seminars to the people so as to know the importance of registration for elections.

Key Temrs: Election, Registration

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCM   Chama Cha Mapinduzi

CHADEMA   Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo

CMS   Candidate Management System

CUF   Civil United Front

DED   District Executive Director

EU   European Union

FRS   Facial Recognition System

GIS   Geographical Information System

GPS   Global Position Satellite

HESLB   Higher Education Students Loan Board

HR   Human Resources

ID   Identity Card

LGE   Local Government Election

LHRC   Legal Human Rights Centre

LMS   Logistic Management System

NEC   National Electoral Commission

PNVR   Permanent National Voter Registers

RMS   Results Management System

SMS   Short Massage System

TEMCO   Tanzania Election Monitoring and Observation

UK   United Kingdom

UTPC   Union of Tanzania Press Club

VEO   Village Executive Officer

VIR	Voter Interaction System
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identity Card
ZEC	Zanzibar Electoral Commission

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this chapter is to briefly express the nature of the problem under investigation. It starts with the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, hypothesis formulation, significance of the study and the chapter ends with the limitation of the study.

1.2 Background to the Research Problem

The United Republic of Tanzania is made up of two territories Tanganyika and Zanzibar, each with unique and different colonial histories and independence struggles. Tanganyika was independently on 1961 while Zanzibar on 1964. Soon after Zanzibar independence the two territories unite and form Tanzania on 26 April 1964. The government was ruled by one party (mono-party) until 1992 where endorsed and accepted the resumption of mult-party politics. Article 3 of the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania was amended by Act No. 4 of 1992 to allow mult-party politics. The Act was/is applicable to both sides of the Union Government (mainland as well as Zanzibar). The constitution of Zanzibar of 1994 was also amended to accommodate multipartism. Several other amendments were also included. Howard, S et al (2004).

Local Government in Tanzania has a long history, going back to the pre-colonial era. The purpose of Local Government relies on both economic and political factors.

Politically, Local Government closest to the people. Economically, local government provides basic services that affect people in their area of jurisdiction. In May 1972 the government published its "*policy of decentralization*" the recommended new structures at regional and district levels. (This is according to Local Development Per Tidemand-Draft-Sept 20 2005). Silverman J.M (1992) explains that, the objective of decentralization is increased efficiency and effectiveness of economic and social development programs. Local Government conducts election to elect leaders for village, hamlets, and streets, member of the village councils and members of the street councils. It is an arrangement of one year before the general elections. Although the elections aim to attain leaders of the local government who will be the background of the central government, its elections were not effective and efficiency compared to the General Elections. Union of Tanzania Press Club (UTPC) conducted a study on September, 2009 about the coming election of the election of October 2009 and one of the respondents explains that 'I think this election would not be like that of the upcoming general election because I won't see the influence for the election in different parts in the nation'.

Therefore the local government election was conducted but it was not given more priority like the general election. The elections conducted were encountered with many problems from registration as well as voting. Therefore it's the intention of the researcher to assess the effectiveness of the last LGEs which held on October 2014.

1.3   Statement of the Problem

In Tanzania Local Government Law of 1982 (District Authorities) section 287 and Local Government law of 1982 (Urban Authorities) section 288 directs that the

election of local government leaders will be conducted every after five years. It is an arrangement of one year before the general elections. The election aim to elect leaders for village, hamlets, streets, member of the village councils and members of the street councils.

Legal Human Rights Centre (LHRC) Tanzania conducted a study about 2009 LGEs and point out some challenges faced the election. The report obtained both registration and vote problems.

In registration process, the general overview indicated that the LGEs lacked the impulsion compared to the general elections. Turnouts in these elections were low, mainly due to the lack of public awareness on civic education and neglegency by most people because they didn't give them priority. At least 8,778,583 people were registered as voters countrywide for the LGEs but only 5,213,450 turned out on the polling day to cast their votes LHRC (2010). Therefore only 59.39 percentages of those who registered voted, and the others 40.61 percent were not voted due to various reasons. Note that Tanzania is estimated to have more than 16.1 million people who are eligible to vote. Therefore the stated number of 8.7 million registered voters was only 52 percent of all prospective voters. The situation was worse in some places. For instance at Kibaoni centre, Nyamagana district, Mwanza region the target was to register 1,000 voters but only 78 turned for registration. That means only 7.8 percent of eligible voters were registered. (Ib id). As for the voting process there were a number of issues that cropped up, including problems encountered in identifying names in the voters' register, delays in opening some polling stations and

lack of election materials such as ink. Due to these and other problems, some people voted more than once, resulting to chaos, destruction of properties, rejection of results, voters exceeding the number of registered residents and the like.

Due to this report of LHRC findings of 2009 election they obtained a lot of problems in registration and voting process. Therefore still, no or very few studies have been conducted on the assessment on the effectiveness of Local Government Election in Tanzania of 14 December 2014. Based on the observations is the intention of the researcher to assess the effectiveness of the 2014 LGEs in registration processes.

1.4 Research objective

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess managerial and political factors effecting registration processes of the Local Government Election in Tanzania 2014.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study seeks to archive the following specific objectives.

i. To examine the process of registration in Local Government Election.

ii. To identify challenges facing registration processes in Local Government Election.

iii. To suggest mechanisms to improve registration process in Local Government Election.

1.5 Research Questions

a) How does registration process was conducted to the previous LGE?

b)   What are the possible challenges facing registration process in Local Government Election?

c)   What are the mechanisms to improve registration process in Local Government Election?

1.6   Significance of the Study

This study will be significance in different aspects. First the researcher will make aware the government to use different ways to give out civic education to the people so that they could understand the importance of LGE registration. Also the study will enable the government to improve in registration in the coming LGEs.

1.7   Scope of the Study

In term of content my study was focus on registration process of local government election which held on 14th December 2014. It will survey on the; analysis of the process of Local Government Election in registration processes, identification of challenges facing Local Government Election in registration processes, finding out managerial factors influencing registration process and finding out political factors influencing registration.

In term of geographical scope, the research cared out in Mwanza City Council mainly in two wards of Buhongwa and Lwanhima where registration process encountered with problems. The period scope was the previous Local Government Election of December 2014. This was because it aims to determine the situation of registration process of that election.

1.8   Limitations and Delimitations

This study meets various limitations as regards to time, fund and availability of secondary data. Time provided is too limited for the researcher to collect data. Hence the researcher was not able to make an intensive survey, however the researcher arranged the time available to collect data. Also the shortage of fund to cover the study expenses since there is no fund given to the researcher. The researcher was minimizing the cost in order to accomplish the study/research. Then the availability of secondary data sometime is challengeable. There is few research instrument used to get the required information from the targeted sample including the documentary reviews.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is on literature which is related to the study. It comprises the meaning of election, registration, registration in LGE; the managerial factors influencing registration in LGE process, the political factors influencing registration in LGE process, Empirical literature and conceptual framework.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1 Election

Cambridge international dictionary defined election as a means to elect. Also Longman dictionary of contemporary English defined it as the choosing by vote of a representative to take an official position especially political. Election is the process by which people vote for the candidate or proposal of their choice. Elections are held to select the officials of many organizations. Examples are community associations, trade unions, sports and social clubs, governments, and in any public and private societies and institutions. The British world encyclopedia, E vo l 6 (1996).

In democracies, most people believe that citizens have the right to choose the officials who will govern them. Elections thus rank as one of the most important political activities. Elections also serve as a means of peacefully transferring power from one person or group to another. In many countries, elections called referendums are sometimes used to decide important constitutional or moral issues. Ibid

An election a formal is a formal decision making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated since the 17th century. Elections may fill offices in the legislature, sometimes in the executive and judiciary, and for regional and local government. It was used as early in history as ancient Greece and ancient Rome, and throughout the medieval period to select rulers such as the Holly Roman Emperor and the Pope. (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/election).

It is the act or process of choosing someone for a public office by voting. (www.merrian-webster.com/dictionary/election).

The act of a party casting votes to elect an individual for some type of position. Elections may involve a public or private vote depending on the position. Most positions in the local, state, and federal governments are voting on in some type of election. (www.businessdictionary.com/ definition/ election. htm).

2.3   Theoretical Literature Review

Arrow's theorem is a mathematical result it is often expressed in a non-mathematical way with a statement such as "No voting method is fair," "Every ranked voting method is flawed," or "The only voting method that isn't flawed is a dictatorship". These statements are simplifications of Arrow's result which are not universally considered to be true. What Arrow's theorem does state is that a deterministic preferential voting mechanism - that is, one where a preference order is the only information in a vote, and any possible set of votes gives a unique result - cannot comply with all of the conditions given above simultaneously.

Various theorists have suggested weakening criterion as a way out of the paradox. Proponents of ranked voting methods contend that the weakening criterion is an unreasonably strong criterion. It is the one breached in most useful voting systems. Advocates of this position point out that failure of the standard weakening criterion is trivially as implied by the possibility of cyclic preferences.

Another approach is relaxing the universality condition, which means restricting the domain of aggregation rules. The best-known result along this line assumes "single peaked" preferences.

Duncan Black has shown that if there is only one dimension on which every individual has a "single-peaked" preference, then all of Arrow's conditions are met by majority rule. Suppose that there is some predetermined linear ordering of the alternative set. An individual's preference is single-peaked with respect to this ordering if he has some special place that he likes best along that line, and his dislike for an alternative grows larger as the alternative goes further away from that spot (i.e., the graph of his utility function has a single peak if alternatives are placed according to the linear ordering on the horizontal axis). For example, if voters were voting on where to set the volume for music, it would be reasonable to assume that each voter had their own ideal volume preference and that as the volume got progressively too loud or too quiet they would be increasingly dissatisfied. If the domain is restricted to profiles in which every individual has a single peaked preference with respect to the linear ordering, then simple aggregation rules, which includes majority rule, have an acyclic defined below social preference, hence "best"

alternatives. In particular, when there is odd number of individuals, then the social preference becomes transitive, and the socially "best" alternative is equal to the median of all the peaks of the individuals (Black's median voter theorem. Under single-peaked preferences, the majority rule is in some respects the most natural voting mechanism.

One can define the notion of "single-peaked" preferences on higher-dimensional sets of alternatives. However, one can identify the "median" of the peaks only in exceptional cases. Instead, we typically have the destructive situation suggested by McKelvey's Chaos Theorem (1976)

Marxists theory of democracy

Karl Marx believed that "democracy is the road to socialism", (although this line is not directly stated in his works), *democracy* being Greek for "rule by the people". Marx believed that the working class could achieve power through democratic elections, but that working people had the right to revolt if they were denied political expression.

After the workers, i.e., the proletariat, achieve political power and use the state to transform bourgeoise society into a classless, communist society, the state would lose its reason for existence, which is the suppression of the one class by another, and would no longer be needed. But how long after the revolution will the state continue to exist? In his 1891 introduction to The Civil War in France, Friedrich Engels wrote:

In reality, however, the state is nothing but a machine for the oppression of one class by another, and indeed in the democratic republic no less than in the monarchy; and at best an evil inherited by the proletariat after its victorious struggle for class supremacy, whose worst sides the victorious proletariat, just like the Paris Commune, cannot avoid having to lop off at once as much as possible until such time as a generation reared in new, free social conditions is able to throw the entire lumber of the state on the scrap heap.

In other words, most of the oppressive institutions of the state, such as armed organizations to control the public, will be abolished "as much as possible" immediately after victory over the bourgeoisie, but administrative functions might continue until a generation raised under communism was able to cooperate without any hierarchical administration whatsoever.

While Marxists propose using the state to carry out the revolution, and then abolishing it, anarchists reverse the process, abolishing the state and then carrying out the revolution. The desired end results, a stateless, communal society, are the same, however.

Leninists believe democracy under capitalism is an unrealistic utopia. This is because they believe that, in a capitalist state, all "independent" media and most political parties are controlled by capitalists and one either needs large financial resources or to be supported by the bourgeoisie to win an election. Vladimir Lenin (1917) believed that, in a capitalist state, the system focuses on resolving disputes within the

ruling bourgeoisie class and ignores the interests of the proletariat or labour class which are not represented and therefore dependent on the bourgeoisie's good will:

Democracy for an insignificant minority, democracy for the rich state that, is there democracy in capitalist society. If we look more closely into the machinery of capitalist democracy, we see everywhere, in the "petty" supposedly petty details of the suffrage (residential qualifications, exclusion of women, etc.), in the technique of the representative institutions, in the actual obstacles to the right of assembly (public buildings are not for "paupers"), in the purely capitalist organization of the daily press, etc. We see restriction after restriction upon democracy. These restrictions, exceptions, exclusions, obstacles for the poor seem slight, especially in the eyes of one who has never known want himself and has never been in close contact with the oppressed classes in their mass life (and nine out of 10, if not 99 out of 100, bourgeois publicists and politicians come under this category); but in their sum total these restrictions exclude and squeeze out the poor from politics, from active participation in democracy.

2.4   Empirical Literature

2.4.1 Factors Contributing to Effectiveness of Election

Electoral integrity was requires a legal and institutional system that encourages and protects fair and equitable elections as well as application of specific measures to protect integrity based on democratic election standards and best practices. The appropriate measures must be adapted to the social and political context of each country, but the basic objectives are the same and stem from the need to ensure genuine and credible elections. Some of the guiding principles that can help bring

about an election with integrity are explained below as from different literature sources:

2.4.2 Respect for Principles of Electoral Democracy

All citizens have equal rights to participate as voters and candidates, all citizens must have equal voting power, the secrecy of the vote must be assured voters must have meaningful access to electoral and campaign information, election administration must be conducted in a fair and non-partisan manner, elections must be held regularly the results of elections must be decided by the freely cast votes of the citizenry Elklit, & Palle (1997).

For an election to be genuine and credible, it is not enough for electoral administration to be conducted in a relatively orderly and professional manner. A free election also depends on freedom of speech, assembly, association and movement, and freedom from fear. A fair election requires a transparent electoral process, equitable electoral laws, regulations and systems; equal opportunities for all participants, an independent and impartial elections commission; lack of intimidation; proper procedures; and accurate tabulation and acceptance of the electoral results Beetham, (2004).

2.4.2 Ethical Conduct

Integrity in elections depends on ethical conduct by electoral administrators, election officers, candidates, parties and all participants in the electoral process. This implies that all participants should behave in a way that promotes a free and fair process, and

that discourages conduct jeopardizing the integrity of the process. To achieve this, all participants must carry out their duties or roles in a professional, transparent and impartial manner. This means that public officials (including electoral administrators) must not use their position for personal or partisan benefit. Candidates and parties must not misuse campaign contributions and participants. Outside interests must not use money or other incentives to improperly influence an electoral administrator or public official, and must disclose their financing and spending as required by law. Ibid

Ethical conduct also involves respect for the political rights and activities of others; acceptance by citizens and electoral administrators that everyone has the right to freely debate political issues and promote different political viewpoints; and an understanding that no one has the right to interfere with political parties' efforts to spread their message or with other citizens' political activities.

2.4.3 Democratic Elections Require Inclusiveness

The interrelationship between and among the right to genuine elections and other internationally recognized civic and political rights illustrates that democratic elections must be inclusive both for citizens who want to exercise their right to vote and for those who seek to be elected Young, (2009).

2.4.4 Democratic Elections Require Transparency

Transparency is a byword in any discussion of democratic elections, yet the bases for claims that election processes must be transparent are not often explored. It may be

argued that transparency is implied in other election-related rights. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine how citizens could take part in government and public affairs, as provided, for example, in Article 21 of the Universal Declaration and Article 25 of the ICCPR, unless the processes surrounding the government and public affairs are open to public lemow ledge and scrutiny.

More specifically, it is not possible to know whether the right to be elected and the right to vote are being ensured by governments unless electoral processes are "transparent". Therefore Young, (2009) discussed the transparency as expressed below;

(a) Information concerning electoral contestants

Government should ensure that no legal or administrative obstacles impede efforts of electoral contestants to provide information to citizen as part of their campaigns to gain support (or for the contestants to seek or receive information about citizen attitudes regarding election related issue). Government likewise should ensure that in legal or administrative obstacles impede efforts of citizens to seek, receive, and import information that might assists their decision making about electoral choices.

(b) Information concerning the exercise of electoral rights

Providing the electorate and those seeking to be elected with sufficient, timely information about how, when, where and other requirements for candidate qualification, voter registration voting, and other electoral matters is essential to ensure the opportunity to freely exercise electoral rights.

Leaving prospective voters and electoral contestants in an information vacuum-without accurate information needed to exercise their rights-may by omission, constitute and unreasonable restriction on the exercise of electoral-related rights.

(c) Information about electoral processes

Rhetoric about transparency in election administration on is common, and the commitment of many electoral officials to the principle of transparency is strong. Application of the right to seek, receive, and impart information about administrative elements of the election process, however, is not a simple matter. A number of interests interface when transparency in election processes is considered, including efficiency in organizing elections, privacy interests of citizens, and proprietary interests of companies that supply and services electoral materials.

(d) Election monitoring and observation

State practice almost universally demonstrates acceptance that electoral contestants have a right to be present in present in polling stations on Election Day to witness and verify the integrity of voting, counting, and results tabulation procedures. Best practices are increasingly expanding this example of the principle to accepting the presence of party and candidate agents in all elements of election processes, such as during voter's registration, printing of ballots, and packaging and distribution of sensitive election materials. Ibid

Countries also adopt rules governing transparency to protect electoral integrity. Transparency makes institutional structures and their actions/decisions widely

accessible and better understood. It is difficult to maintain or publicly justify a system that permits abuse and corruption. With the right legislation, electoral administrators and election officers can be held accountable for decisions they make when administering elections; legislators for the content of the laws they pass and the level of funding allocated for elections; and candidates and political parties for their conduct and that of their supporters during the campaign. Ib id

Transparency also builds understanding of the process, the difficulties encountered, and why electoral administrators and election officers make decisions. Thus greater transparency increases the credibility of the process and the legitimacy of the results. If the electoral process is free and fair, accurate, transparent and well-monitored, and if laws and regulations are duly enforced, it becomes more difficult for participants and voters to reject the election results or the legitimacy of the newly elected representatives. Elklit, J & Palle, S (1997).

2.4.5 Democratic Elections Require Accountability

Elections are a principal mechanism though which citizens hold accountable those who occupy elected office. Requirement that elections be periodic is at the heart of creating governmental accountability in election processes includes several facets. Among them are: the need to create administrative accountability for those organizing elections and those conducting government activities related to elections; the need to provide effective remedies to citizens for violations of electoral-related rights, and the need to bring to account those who conduct criminal acts that affect electoral-related rights. Ib id

2.4.6 An Independent Electoral Commission

Free and fair election cannot work unless there is a mechanism to run the elections. A competent civil service and an independent judiciary are important when arranging and overseeing elections. However, to ensure impartiality, independence and freedom from undue influence, an independent electoral commission is often appointed to take managerial and operational control of the use of resources and personnel required to run the election. It is usually an autonomous body comprised of independent experts who have no association with the past government. This is not to say that government departments who have dealt with elections previously cannot play a part. These departments often have logistical skills, infrastructure and experience to help with the smooth running of an election. Sarkin, (2001).

2.4.7 Public Confidence is Essential to Democratic Elections

Public confidence in an election process is-in essence-the degree of trust that citizens deem is warranted in governmental authorities' capacity to ensure that electoral rights are respected and will of the electors is accurately determined and honored. Ib id. Elections are the vehicle through which citizens express their will, but citizens may decline to participate in election processes unless they are confident that they can exercise their right to vote free from coercion and retribution for their political choices Young, (2009).

2.4.8 Professionalism and Accuracy

Integrity problems are often assumed to result from dishonest or fraudulent practices, but they can also be the result of human error or honest mistake. It is essential for

election administration to be professional and accurate. Sloppy work or inaccuracies in tallying votes can raise integrity questions and compromise the validity of the results. The same measures designed to limit abuse of power and ensure accountability can also help catch mistakes. Elklit & Palle, (1997). Although a deliberate attempt to derail the electoral process or manipulate election results would constitute a criminal act, problems resulting from mistakes and inaccuracies usually remain a disciplinary or civil matter. Inaccuracies, vagueness or ambiguities in the legal and institutional framework, as well as in descriptions of the mechanisms implementing and enforcing it, can inadvertently create many problems and even encourage unfair practices or fraud. For example, election officials and workers are sometimes restrained from actively upholding voter-identification standards or inquiring into other voting/voter registration irregularities by the presence of provisions in law that make them personally liable for infringements of the right to vote. (This has occurred, for example, under the laws of *former Yugoslav* republics.) ib id

2.5   Challenges of Election

Although most of countries worldwide practice a democratic election but the type of election was/is still encountered with many problems/challenges. Nduru, (2003), the Director, Electoral Commission of Uganda point out some challenges encountered elections as follow;

2.5.1 Qualification of Candidates and Voters

The issue of equivalence to determine a candidate's qualification is still susceptible to misinterpretation coupled with the problem of forgery by some persons in order to

qualify. Tanzania Election Monitoring and Observation (TEMCO) observers noted that, Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC's) decision on the allocation of registration centers was not based on the anticipated voter turnouts. TEMCO observed that the distribution of centers was not done in accordance with the expected number of voters. ZEC placed two centers in areas with few voters while in area with many voters registration center was used. For example, there was no need of having two registration centers at skuli ya kinyu and Chuo Cha Kiislam Kinyu because there were only a few voters. But at Sizini, where many people quened all day to register, only one center was allocated. Long quenens discouraged other voters from registering especially those with busy schedules.

TEMCO Newsletter (2010). Again, TEMCO observed that the Zanzibar Identity Card (ZAN ID) continues to be a stumbling block to the voter registration exercise in all constituencies. Many prospective voters who showed up for registration without a ZAN ID were denied registration. This discouraged many other voters who do not possess the ZAN ID. While the ZAN ID remains cumbersome and expensive. For example, it was observed by the TEMCO team that in order to get ZAN ID one should have a birth certificate, which after all requires a fee to be obtained. In total, it costs not less than TSHs 40,000 to process the ZAN ID. This amount is difficult to rise for the majority poor folks in the Isles. (Ib id)

The electoral laws pertaining to eligibility of voters and candidates in order not to create mishaps over which group of persons are being favored for whichever elections.

2.5.2 Election Violence

The Electoral Commission draws guideline for campaigns for candidates. These guidelines are derived from provisions of the laws governing the conduct of elections during campaigns. The commission does this in anticipation that candidates shall be free to expound on their programs and campaigns manifestos in an orderly manner. Likewise, the behavior of voters/supporters of candidates should demonstrate restraint from intimidation and violence. It is reported for example, that a Civil United Front (CUF) agent at kwa Baruani registration center was focused possessing a panga (big knife). He was arrested and taken to Mahonda Police station for further interrogation. TEMCO Newsletter (2010). However the phenomenon of violence is taking root and is becoming a serious challenge in our electoral process. Some candidates now use it as a method of campaign causing fear and intimidation among the electorates.

2.5.3 Independence of the Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission, established by the constitution is a statutory body and there is need to ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect its independence. By way of its operations, the commission plays an impartial role in organizing and conducting elections. The aim of this is for the reason that no other body including the line ministry and other complementary bodies should influence its work. (Ib id)

2.5.4 Independent Election Monitoring

Monitoring and observing of elections by the commission is a challenge in that most often a time, it becomes expensive to involve commission staff to overseeing or

presiding over some of the electoral process. However, with resources available, this is important because it ensures transparency in the electoral process.

While the supervision of elections is primarily the responsibility of the commission, due credence is attached to ratification of the entire process, by independent observers. Thus, the scope of monitoring or observing the electoral process should transcend both preparatory and polling day activities of an election by not restricting it to polling day activities alone. (Ib id)

2.5.5 Inadequate Funding

Management of the electoral process is a complex issue and it requires an appropriate organization structure, systems, and process, resources and values that can be achieved through strategic training, planning and management. However there has been a problem of inadequate funding, understaffing and lack of personnel management. Inadequate funding affects the remuneration of field election officials hence; low caliber persons are recruited and entrusted with the conduct of election activities like display and polling. Many times, these officials are not paid on time (TEMCO 2010).

2.5.6 Inadequate Training

In line with foregoing, and in relation to our election officials, adherence to voting procedures and regulations is as important as material preparation for election. Well-trained personnel at all levels of the electoral structures contribute significantly to the conduct of elections and in keeping with accepted international standards for open

and transparent participatory elections. The study conducted by Maliyamkono, (1995) observed that many of Tanzanians had few knowledge about vote. For example he was asked the question that, "why do Tanzanians vote?"He comes up with the following answer in three corners. Vote as a constitutional right, voting to fulfill the requirements of voting regulatory; voting because of encouragement (certain traits). Also he asked "why don't Tanzanians register to vote? On the reason why some don't register the main cause given was that some people be leave that their vote will not make any difference; following travelling too far. Training should not be considered a luxury but an integral part of election preparation and this can only be achieved it there is adequate funding. The commission is also called upon to fill up existing vacancies in its structure so as to have an efficient Human Resources (HR) to competently handle its program.

2.5.7 Election Fraud

Votes can be added, or votes can be subtracted. It will refer to the former as vote inflation, and to the letter as vote suppression. Of course, both could occur at the same time. This is mathematically equivalent to switching votes from one candidate to another, and will refer to this third possibility as vote steeling. Deckert, (2003)

2.6   Registration

Polling is impossible without some sort of register of electors. Even under compete universal suffrage there are limits on the eligibility of persons to vote, such as age, nationality, and freedom from positive disqualification. (for instance through conviction for electoral offences); in addition, it is essential for orderly contests that

each elector should be assigned to one constituency and one only, so that he can vote only in his proper place. These matters cannot be divided by adjudication within the polling station, and must be settled well in advance Mackenzie & Robinson, (1960).

Also registration means the process by which persons' name is added to the list of qualified voters. On Election Day in most states, officials check each person's name against the list before they let the persons vote. In the United States, by mail many states, voters may register in person, or, in some states, by mail, many states close registration 30 days before each election. In most states voters remain permanently registered unless they move to move in a primary election, voters in some states must register as members of a political party. The British world encyclopedia, E vol 6 (1996).

Voter registration is a process where the electoral management collects data of those individuals who are eligible to vote, Bodnár, A and Kaszás, A (2009). Individuals who are eligible to vote are the people who meet the suffrage requirements such as minimum age, residency and citizenship established by constitutions or electoral acts. The end product of voter registration is the voter register which contains the data of every voter in a given country. Also Evrensel, (2010), defined registration as the process of registering eligible voters in which voter register is the result of this process. Given its importance in the democratization process, voter registration has to be accurate, sustainable and politically acceptable. Before the elections, the data of voters are assigned to specific polling districts which results in voter lists. On that

regard, elections can be conducted without voter registers and some of them are enumerated below by Bodnár and Kaszás (2009).

It should be noted that apart from specific functions, the main function of voter register is to provide a proof of the individuals who have the right to vote. Specific functions of voter registers include; helping to ensure that every person casts only one ballot thus avoid double voting, they allow voters who are away from their homes to vote on the Election Day, they also provide the right for individuals to be elected in countries where one is required to be registers before vying for public offices. Other functions of voter registers include, financial planning of an election as they establish the number of voters, guaranteeing, registered individuals certain rights such as making decisions concerning nominated candidates and electoral lists and to publicly ask nominated candidates questions.

In 60% of democratic countries like Australia, United Kingdom (UK), Sweden and India, it is compulsory to register for elections and indeed to vote in elections (http://www.australiaelections.org, www.aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/vr.). Voters' registers in these countries are simply derived from the central registry of citizens by compiling all persons who have attained majority age. In other countries, where it is not compulsory, persons eligible are required to register separately for purposes of elections.

For citizens to exercise their democratic right to vote there must be a comprehensive and inclusive electoral register, also called a voters' list. This must be carefully maintained to ensure that each eligible citizen is registered to vote once and only

once. A voters' list makes it possible to separate two of the most important functions of the election authority: verifying voter eligibility and controlling the legitimacy of the balloting process. The list may also be used in voter education, and may be provided to political parties and candidates to aid them in their campaigns. While elections may proceed without it, a voters' list offers advantages that readily justify its use. By confirming that voters have met all eligibility requirements, the voters' list helps confer legitimacy on the electoral process. Conversely, the legitimacy of the process will immediately be called into question if there are problems with voter registration, and particularly with the integrity of the voters list. Voter registration therefore is one of the most important tasks of election administration (www.aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/vr). The only known democratic country that does not compile or use some form of voters' registers is Latvia (www.aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/vr).

2.7 The Political Factors Influencing Registration in LGE's

Pintor and Gratschew (2002) maintain that voter registration is crucial for political participation in a democratic context and that there ought to be a guarantee that the right to is universal, equal, direct and secret.

The study of Babeiya, (2013) about the voter registers and the question of inclusion and exclusion in Tanzania's multiparty elections: learning from observers' revelations observes that the absence of proper arrangements in ensuring that permanent voter registration are updated time to time is in itself a problem. For instance, during 2010 general elections many university students missed the

opportunity to cast their voters. This was basically because most of them were registered at their universities and it was unfortunate that elections were in long vocation. There was however some allegations that this was a deliberate move by the government to ensure that many university students (especially in Dar es Salaam) who seemed to be pre-opposition could not vote. Also voter registration seems to be affected by cases of buying of voter identify cards (voter IDs) particularly in main land Tanzania. The allegations over the buying of voter IDs are in most cases directed to CCM. However, there have also been claims that some opposition parties are participating in this illegal business. There are two sets of explanations concerning this business. The first explanation is that the practice of buying voter IDs is carried out by the party so as to ensure that it increases its share of votes. The second set of explanations is that the practice of buying voter identity cards tends to target the supporters of opposition parties as a mechanism to ensure that these supporters do not vote on the elections day.

2.8   The Managerial Factors Influencing Registration in LGE's

In discussing the importance of voter registers, Pintor, and Gratschew, (2002) argue that in a democracy voter registers constitute a complete description of the people (demos). They thus highlight the main attributes of voter registers. One of the attributes of voter registers is that they should include every eligible adult person belonging to the citizenry. Voter registers is that they should be equal meaning that all eligible voters must be included in the registers without discrimination. They also ensure that the right to vote by every citizen is directly exercised at the polling station. Voter registers are expected to guarantee secrecy of votes by doing away

with intimidation and fraud practices. Furthermore, they must be comprehensive in that voter registration exercise should aim at registering all eligible voters, Evrensel, (2010). These register must also be accurate which means that all voter registration information should be accurately and maintained properly in order to ensure that voters' database is up to date other attributes of voter registers include accessibility, transparence, security, credibility, stakeholders' participation, sustainability, administrative and political feasibility, cost effectiveness, integrity, and accountability.

Also voter register is important on the following grounds; that it provides information that assists with election planning and logistics, sensitizes the public to their electoral rights, determines voter allocation to polling stations, allows for the calculation of electoral participation percentage, assists in demarcating constituencies and that it checks fraudulent attempts to vote. Despite used as tools for guaranteeing voting rights to individuals, voter registers are sometimes used as disenfranchising tools, (ib id). Pintor, and Gratschew, (2002) argue that cases of disenfranchisement largely affect the peasants, ethnic minorities, women, illiterate and the poor.

In answering the question on why voter registration is sometimes difficult for eligible voters, Pintor, and Gratschew, (2002) insists that complicated registration procedures are put in place for two main factors. The first reason is an attempt by governments to prevent or discourage certain groups from voting. The second one is the complexity of identifying eligible populations after civil conflicts, including

instances where the mere spelling of names might be a problem. Voter registration is manly of two types namely; active and passive registration. Active voter registration involves voters giving their particulars to election officials where as passive registration does not need inputs from voters in developing voters' roll (Evrensel, 2010)

Furthermore, under any system there must be a check to ensure that no voter votes twice. There are different devices which help to meet these difficulties separately, for instance the previous issue of voting cards to those entitled to vote, and the marking with indelible ink of the person of each voter as he casts his vote but the register is a compendious device to meet all of them together. Makenzie, & Robinson, (1960)

A register is in principle no more than a list of qualified voters established in advance of the election it is convenient that it should be divided into separate sections for each constituency, and further sub-divided for each polling station. A voter is to vote only at his own polling station, where the official in charge has before him the section of the list including the voter's name; the voter must identify himself as the person named, that name is then marked off, and he is given his ballot paper and admitted to vote. This system, once established, is simple, though not fool proof. The problem is to introduce it in countries where no *e tat civic* exists, where most people are illiterate and cannot spell their own names, where addresses are vague and the system of personal names has not adopted itself to the need of a 'greet society' so that there are large numbers of people whose names are indistinguishable; and to do all this with a very inadequate staff of clerks. Ib id

The source of this allegation was the fact that had the normal timetable been followed, students were supported to already be at their universities before the elections day. This did not turn out to be the case though. TACCEO solidifies this allegation by insisting that this was a political calculation deliberately done to affect CHADEMA which was believed to have many supporters from the universities (TACCEO, 2010). Moreover, in the run up to the elections date, the minister for education issued a statement declaring the extension of the long students' vocational on the view that the Higher Education Students Loans Board (HESLB) was not yet done with preparing students' loans.

Babeiya, (2013) conducted a study on voter registers and the question of inclusion and exclusion in Tanzania's multiparty elections: learning from observers' revelations. A researcher observe that; the introduction of permanent voter registers in Tanzania was an attempt to address election irregularities that were help since the general elections have so far been held using the PNVR/PVR.

2.8.1 Voter Turnout

Jackman and Miller (1995) did further research and found that electoral systems to a large extent affect voter participation and voter turnout. They argued that single-member district constituencies did not motivate voters to participate in elections since voter choices are constrained. He also argued that the formula used to convert votes into positions affects voter turnout since it determines representation of voter choice. The findings of Jackman have been supported by cross national studies, which found that the Proportional Representation (PR) electoral system is associated with higher turnout than plurality systems (Blais and Carty 1990;

Blais and Dobrzynska 1998; Jackman 1987; Jackman and Miller 1995; Powell 1986). These findings stimulated the need to examine the effect of the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system used in Tanzania, since it is one of the electoral systems which researchers associate with low voter turnout in divided societies, including Tanzania during the 2010 general elections. However, actual experience has not proved that democratizing countries using the PR electoral system like Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Mozambique have always had higher voter turnout than countries using the FPTP electoral system like Tanzania, Malawi, Swaziland, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia. Radcliff (1992) in his empirical study on the relationship between welfare, economy and voter turnout came up with a quite distinctive explanation.

His findings associate voter turnout with government spending on welfare, investment and supporting the economy. He suggests that economic downturns increase turnout at high and low levels of welfare spending, but depress it at intermediate levels. While there is a poor economy, voters can identify that too much or too little has been spent by the government to boost the economy and welfare and so they are likely to vote in big numbers, but if the spending is not too low or too much, voters are likely to refrain from voting (probably since they can neither aim at voting out the government, nor voting to retain it). However, his findings are criticized for not being replicable (Blais 2000; Jackman & Miller 1995).

The findings are useful in the context of Tanzania when considering the state's ongoing withdrawal from spending on public goods, such as education and health services during the 2000s. Franklin (2004) conducted a study on voter turnout and electoral competition in established democracies. Among important findings, the study emphasized that government

performance determined the chances of voters turning out and voting in a given election. Drawing on the cases of Malta and Swaziland in 1960, the findings proved that the extent to which the legislature was able to work on matters of greater public concern determined participation in the electoral process, whereby Malta had high turnout while Swaziland had low turnout in the parliamentary elections. In the context of Tanzania, several public outcries have indeed been associated with the irresponsibility of elected leaders including ministers. Cases of irresponsibility and unsatisfactory government performance have even grown into cases where ministers resigned close to the 2010 general elections. Thus, it is generally agreed that voters were actually concerned about the deteriorating performance of government. However, a big question that remains difficult to answer is whether the voters and other stakeholders associate low voter turnout during the 2010 general elections with the performance of the government, or any other systemic, contextual, demographic or facilitative factors.

2.8.2 Role of Voter and Civic Education

Many studies have focused on voter education as having a great effect on voter participation. Bringle and Games (1999), in their study, found that colleges and universities where civic education was emphasized, 'the engaged campuses', their graduates demonstrated a greater sense of civic responsibility including voting. DeSimone (2001) came up with an opposing conclusion that voter and civic education had no significant impact on voter turnout, but instead it was democratization of knowledge itself whereby the decision to engage in political voting greatly depended on the character of existing institutions (government, parliament, and political parties). Guarasci and Comwell (1997) argued that civic and voter education builds civic responsibility and improves the sense of civic involvement for the betterment of the community. Branson (1998) found that civic and voter education was important for cultivating the

confidence of citizens to participate in the public life of a democracy, to use their right sand to discharge their responsibilities with the necessary knowledge and skills. From this angle, he concluded that a voter with adequate civic and voter education participates in voting, since he feels he is being a responsible decision maker in the polity. Not only these studies, but also comparative studies by Print and Milner (2009) and Everson (1981) concluded that there is a positive correlation between the provision of voter and civic education and voter turnout. It is probably on this assumption that efforts to increase voter turnout and voter participation in Tanzania during democratic transition focused primarily on the provision of voter and civic education. Putnam (2000) found that in the USA, while concerted efforts were growing to provide civic and voter education, the participation of the youth and general population in elections was declining. From this study, he concluded that voter education was just an auxiliary factor that could be used to prepare the environment for increasing voter turnout. To him vote education was a strategy rather than a cause. The extent to which voter education can be effective greatly depended on the type and quality of voter education itself. Whereas most studies show that there is positive correlation between voter education and voter turnout, the situation in Tanzania is controversial. The increasing number of voter education initiatives between 1995 and 2010 had not been able to make voter turnout better for the 2010 general elections than for the 1995 general elections. This nature of this relationship calls for the need for an in-depth study on how voter education was organized and provided so as to be able to find out how voter education influenced voter turnout on Election Day.

2.9   Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a model of how one theorises or makes logical sense of the relationship among the several factors that have been identified as important to

the problem Sekaran, (2003). Adam, J and Kamuzora, (2008) argues that; as we cannot construct a house without a foundation, a research also needs a foundation. Based on this argument, a conceptual framework can be viewed as both a foundation and a pillar of a research project, and a research without conceptual framework cannot be focused since the researcher does not know what data to collect. To develop a conceptual framework you need to be guided by literature survey, experience survey, observation and sometimes personal experience and intuition (ib id).

Independent   **Dependent**
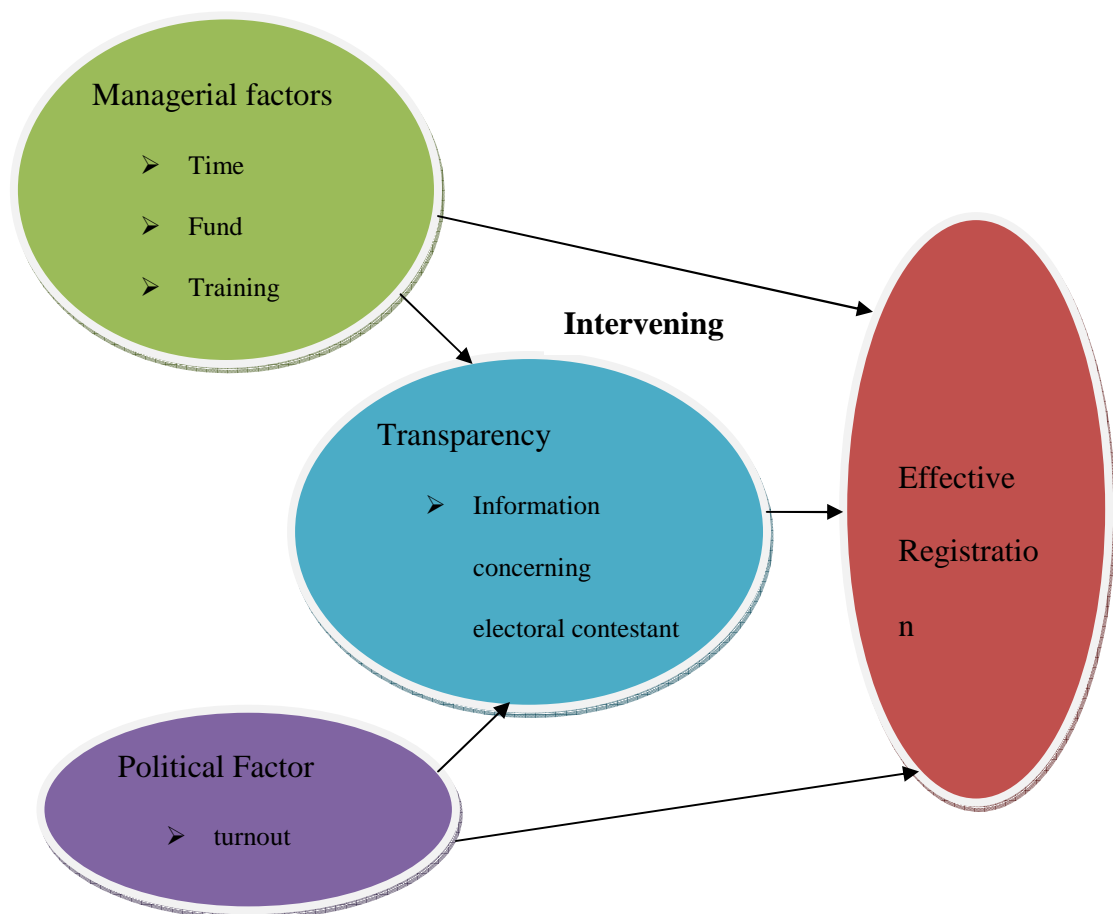
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Developed from discussed literature

Ndunguru, (2007) defined conceptual framework as an assemblage set of research concepts cum variables together with their logical relationships often represented in the form of: diagrams, charts, graphs, pictographs, flow-charts, organogram or mathematical equation. The independent variables: managerial factors, political factors, and ignorance are directly influence the dependent variables as explained below;

Managerial factors are factors which make the registration process to be ineffective due to the management process. Therefore the management can influence the registration processes through set an inadequate time for registering which make a people to meet deadline without registered, inadequate fund for enabling the registration process, training for both registered and registration officers, few centers for registration as well as lack of national ID which make the registration process to be difficult.

Political factor variable are factors influenced by political leaders to influence registration processes. Political leaders have a greater chance to influence people to register or not. Therefore registration process can be influenced by political leaders through missing of names in PNVR where one political part buys voter ID to weaken other parties. Also the registration influenced by missing of some documents which are already updated, hence the people missing their rights of vote.

Ignorance variables caused by little knowledge of people on civic education. Therefore people can destroy the registration process by knowing or without

knowing. For example they can destroy the process by double registering and provision of wrong information in the PNVR.

Table 2. 1: Summary

Variables	Country	Methodology	Findings	Authors and year of publication
Who Votes in Tanzania and Why	Tanzania	quantitative	observed that many of Tanzanians had few knowledge about vote	Maliyamkono, T.L (1995
Journey of African Studies and Development.	Tanzania	quantitative	Observes that the absence of proper arrangements in ensuring that permanent voter registrations are updated time to time is in itself a problem.	T Babeiya, E (2013
Pattern of Fraud: Tools for election Forensics	England	quantitative	found that electoral systems to a large extent affect voter participation and voter turnout	Jackman and Miller (1995)
Colleges and universities as	English	quantitative	Their study, found that colleges and universities where	Bringle and Games (1999)

citizens.			civic education was emphasized, 'the engaged campuses'.	
The Role of Civic Education	USA	quantitative	found that civic and voter education was important for cultivating the confidence of citizens to participate in the public life of a democracy, to use their right sand to discharge their responsibilities	Branson (1998)
Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community	USA	quantitative	found that in the USA, while concerted efforts were growing to provide civic and voter education, the participation of the youth and general population in elections was declining	Putnam (2000)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Overview

This chapter specifies the research philosophy, paradigm, design and approach to be used, criteria for sample selection, data sources, instruments used for data collection, data processing, and analysis. The chapter ends with a review of limitations which encountered during the study.

3.2   Research Philosophy/ Paradigm

This study reported on the findings of two case studies but as Hackley, (2003) notes, this does not of itself describe the basic assumptions that will underpin the research. The study will draw on the paradigms covering scientific research and adopt a critical realist perspective on management scholarship. Maylor and Blackman (2005) posit a simple dichotomy of approaches to research: scientific and ethnographic. This study will take a scientific approach. It will 'view the natural world as real and capable of being studied *objectively*' Maylor and Blackman (2005), emphasis in original). It will not, however, take a purely positivist approach that relies upon research questions or hypothesis-testing using quantitative data. It will share what Johnson and Duberley (2000) summarize as a 'key realist orientation', namely that 'things that cannot be measured or observed via our senses may be still real'. In adopting this epistemological position, the study will nevertheless acknowledge that in studying phenomena such as managers' intentions, 'this world cannot be known directly but only via the medium of human interpretation' Thomas, (2006).

3.3   Research Design

Describing research designs as either qualitative or quantitative is another simple dichotomous approach. This study is primarily qualitative but quantitative data will be used to complement qualitative data and the overall objective analysed the extent to which certain propositions drawn from the literature are accurate descriptions of what occurs in practice. The study's research design does not therefore fall neatly into a 'demarcated, distinct and internally homogeneous' body of thought, to adopt one perception of positivism, constructionism and postmodernism described by Thomas, (2006) but accepts that these are better described as 'loose collections of related ideas and concepts'

3.4   Research Approach

In exploring the extent to which managers attempt to implement one or more of the approaches in maintain free and fare election as described in the literature, the study will attempt to discover *ex post facto* the presence of consistent patterns after Mintzberg and Waters, (1985) within the behaviour of these managers; patterns which are consistent with one or more of the patterns of behaviour described in the relevant literature. It follows what Neuman, (2003) calls the 'illustrative method' as a strategy for analysing data, which is organised 'on the basis of a prior theory' that provides 'the *empty boxes* [italics in original]' into which data may be placed. Once evidence has been gathered, it may confirm or reject the theory, 'which he or she treats as a useful device for interpreting the social world'. Capturing data from multiple sources – the process known as 'triangulation'- will improve confidence levels in the study's findings Maylor & Blackman, (2005); Yin, (2003). The overall

mixed method design of the research for this study will capture data from all the listed sources.

Each element of this design will be described in more detail in subsequent sections of this chapter. The important strengths of the design are that it allows extensive triangulation of data from two or more sources and that each element helps to inform the design of the other research methods, facilitating positive feedback that improves the reliability and validity of the data.

Triangulation of data will help to overcome the potential weaknesses inherent in collecting data from a single source or using a single method Yin, (2003). This study allows judgments to be made after considering data from multiple sources. It is important to include data about the perceptions of both senior and middle managers because they can 'vary dramatically' and the latter 'play essential and under recognized strategic roles' King & Zeithaml, (2001)

3.5   Surveyed Population

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), target population is the groups of people which sample are taken for collecting information. Also Light, et al (1990) explain that by target the population you can select a sample of respondents that is representative of that population. With an imprecise specification, you will never know how useful your results area. The target population for this study will include city officers who were monitor registration process, the registration officers and people around the society.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

Kothari, (2009) defines sampling techniques as the procedures used to select samples. The researcher obtained the sample randomly from the dwellers who will comprise 25 people at each street or village; random sampling to obtain from streets or villages; purposive sampling for registration officers, who will be selected randomly from different registered stations in each ward; purposive sampling for officer at the MCC; purposive sampling for WEO's and random sampling for VEO's. Purposive sampling is the method of selecting sample where a researcher purposively targets the group of the people believes to be reliable to the study. Kombo and Tromp (2006). The researcher used both purposive and probability sampling. Probability sampling is a simple random sampling where by all members in the population has equal chance of being selected to form a sample. Adam, and Kamuzora, (2008)

3.7 Sample Size

According to Kirch, B. (2008) sample size represents the number of persons who should be included in the study area before the investigation commences. The sample size should be large enough to keep the chances of statistical errors low. The sample size included three street or villages per each ward. Therefore, the sample of this study was 25 natives per each selected street or village, 4 registration officers per each selected villages, VEO's per each selected villages and two (2) WEO's per each ward. Two (2) City Officers from Mwanza city council. Therefore, the sample was helped the researcher to obtain information about registration process in the given time of the study. Hence the total population targeted was 125. A size of 80 members

was randomly and purposely sampled by believing that they provided the information required.

Mathematically:

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

Where:

n =Sample size to be obtained, N=Population size and e^2=Margin of error

Therefore by taking the equation above:-

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

N = 125

n=?

$e^2 = 1.5$ Estimated value

Sample size will be equals to 125/1+125[(0.5/125)] =80

Therefore sample size will be 80.

Table 3. 1: Sample Size Selection

Strata	Population	Sample size
Natives	100	67
Registration officers	10	05
WEO and VEO	15	08
Total	**125**	**80**

3.8   Data Collection Techniques

Powell, R.R (1997) defined data collection techniques as the methods for gathering data are most commonly, but not exclusively, used in survey research. They are data used with more than one methodology. These techniques categorize into three frequently used which are questionnaire, the interview, and Documentation method. The researcher used both three methods of data collection.

3.8.1 Interview

Is a method used to collect data by asking questions orally and it is face to face questions. Kothari (2004). The researcher used interview to gather information from street dwellers, Registration Officer's as well as executive officer's. The interview method is the primary source of data. Primary data are data which are collected a fresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original in character (ib id).

3.8.2 Documentation Method

Documentation method is about gathering data from a secondary source. The documentary sources of data play an important role in disseminating knowledge in all disciplines. The documentary sources of data for research purposes include published books, manuscripts, journals, research reports, newspapers and other unpublished literally works. Ndunguru, (2007). Also Adam, & Kamuzora, (2008) identified sources of secondary literature/data into two perspectives; primary material and secondary material. Primary materials are that information which is new and original at the date of publication. Guffey and Dana, (2010), defined secondary data as those data come from reading what others have experienced and observed.

Data become secondary after they have been published. Secondary data are easier and cheaper to develop than primary data; which might involve interviewing large groups or sending out questionnaire. In this section researcher intends to use books, journals, research reports, City record books, articles and internet source to collect secondary data information.

3.8.3 Questionnaire

Brace, (2008) explained that it is clear to anyone understanding data collection through a questionnaire survey that the questionnaire is an important element writing a good questionnaire is often be underestimated. After all, anybody can write a set of questions, cant they? But if those questions are the wrong questions, poorly phrased, or in the wrong order, the answers obtained maybe worse than meaningless: they may be misleading.

The researcher used both closed ended and open ended questions because is important for the quality of data generated as well as for the easy of handing that data. It is a good idea to request that respondents write in their response by indicating "please specify" Monnette, (2008). The researcher will use questionnaire to the street dwellers so as to attain information about the registration processes.

3.9   Measurement of Variables

Ndunguru, (2007) defined variable as a trait or characteristics or a property, which changes from one situation to another. Also Adam, & Kamuzora, (2008) defined a research variable as a factor or a characteristic of interest that a researcher would like

to handle, observe, investigate or manipulate in the research process so as to establish relationships between variables. A variable can be age, sex, business performance, political situation, interest rate or even culture. It is therefore a component of the research problem.

A researcher has two variables; dependent and independent variables. An independent variable is the variable whose effect we would like to establish in a study. This is the variable that you can handle or manipulate in order to ascertain whether or not the result you obtain is due to it. Dependent variables are variables that researchers measure in order to establish the change or effect created on them. A dependent variable waits for the effect an independent variable will create on it (Ib id). The dependent and independent variables in this study was measured as shown below.

3.9.1 Independent Variables

The dependent variable in this study were the factors for enhance the registration process to be effectiveness. The effectiveness was measured on three categories which are managerial factors, Political factors, and Ignorance.

3.9.1.1 Political Factors

The political variable was measured by identifying the influence of political leaders in the effectiveness of registration process. The determination was involved both political leaders and villagers. The response categories include "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree" and "strongly disagree". Type of response scale will be used with

1 being strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree. "Strongly agree" and "agree" responses categorised as "agree" while "strongly disagree" and "disagree" responses was categorise as "disagree

3.9.1.2 Managerial Factors

The managerial factors was measured by determine the contribution of management in registration process in district level, ward level and village level. In managerial variable will also measure on how the management emphasis the program, allocate the resources, time, and fund of registration to the people by asking the villagers. The response for very effective, effective, not effective and not sure was calculated into percentages.

3.9.1.3 Ignorance

Ignorance variable was measured in two different ways: determine the education level of the villagers in four-point scales ranging from 1 for primary school, 2 for secondary education, 3 for adult education and 4 for none, and Occupation was measured by three-point scale as 1 for agriculture, 2 for business and 3 for employment. Then percentages were calculated.

3.9.2 Dependent Variables
3.9.2.1 Time Selected for Registration

The variable time was measured by determining the time set by management if it is enough to register the people or not. Data on participation will be obtained by asking respondents whether it is enough. The response for very effective, effective, not effective and not sure was calculated into percentages.

3.9.2.2 Inadequate Fund

The variable fund was measured to determine whether it was enough. Fund variable was measured by two items: whether or not the fund was available for use and whether the fund was available on time. Fund to be measured for the study included payment for registration officers, buying for registration tools like stationery materials. The response for very effective, effective, not effective and not sure was calculated into percentages.

3.9.2.3 Inadequate Training

Training must be needed in the registration process. The variable training was measured in three ways: training for MCC officers, training for registration officers and training to the villagers. The response for very effective, effective, not effective and not sure was calculated into percentages.

3.9.2.4 Low Turnout

The variable turnout was measured by determining the number of registered expected to registered and number of registered in the LGE's. The measurement will be held in two ways: determination of total number of villagers expected to register minus total number of registered, and determine the number of registered and non-registered among the 25 sample to each selected village. The response for very effective, effective, not effective and not sure calculated into percentages.

3.9.2.5 Missing Names in PNVR

The names of voters needed to help them to vote. The measurement of this variable held by asking the villager if they found their names in PNVR or not. The sample of

25 villagers will be involved so as to determine who miss their names in Registration book. The response for "yes" and no was calculated into percentages.

3.9.2.6 Few Centers for Registration

The variable centers for registration will be assessed by asking the villagers how far they go for seeking service for registration. Also centers for registration will be assessed by asking VEO's number of centers to their villages. The response for strong agree, agree, disagree and strong disagree calculated into percentages.

3.9.2.7 Missing of some Documents

The variable missing of some documents was measured in two ways: missing of some details of the people during the registration and misplace, and typing error during the registration process. The results expressed in term of description.

3.10 Data Analysis and Data Presentation

Data analysis refers to examining what has been collect in the field and making deductions and inferences Kombo and Tromp (2006). The researcher analyzed data in qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method use explanation and quantitative method using simple statistics.

The data collected from the study presented by using descriptive statistics to describe different aspects of the study across table, frequency graph as well as chart where it may be needed.

3.11 Data Validity and Reliability

The reliability of a research instrument concerns the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on repeated trials. Although unreliability is always present to a certain extent, there will generally be a good deal of consistency in the results of a quality instrument gathered at different times. The tendency toward consistency found in repeated measurements is referred to as reliability (Carmines and Zeller, 1979). Validity is defined as the extent to which the instrument measures what it purports to measure (Allen and Yen, 1979).

Content validity pertains to the degree which the instrument fully assesses or measure the construct of interest. The questionnaire designed and tested with a few members of the population for further improvements. This was been done in order to enhance its validity and accuracy of data collected for the study.

One method of testing for reliability is the internal consistency method. The internal consistency method provides a unique estimate of reliability for the given test administration. The most popular internal consistency reliability estimate is given by Cronbach"s alpha. It is expressed as alpha = Np/ [1+p (N-1)]. Where N equals the number of items and p equals the mean in the correlation.

The use of cronbach alpha in this study, was at levels between 0.7- 1 in order to measure the reliability of the instrument. However, it should be considered that, the reliability test was done using SPSS package.

Table 3.2: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.74	24

Source*:* Research Survey (2015)

It is provided that, a Cronbach alpha of 0.74. This tends to state that, the degree of internal consistency of variable used in this study is high. Hence, this Cronbach alpha of 0.74 is above 0.7.

Ethical   Consideration in Primary Research

Primary research involves collecting data about a given subject direct from the real world. This section includes information on what primary research is, how to get started, ethics involved with primary research and different types of research you can do. It includes details about interview, surveys, observations and analysis.

Here are some specific points to consider:

You should have the permission of the people who you will be studying to conduct research involving them, not all types of research require permission. For example, if you are interested in analyzing something that is available publicly such as public message board you do not necessary need the permission of the authors.

You don't want to do anything that would cause physical or emotional harm to you subjects. This could be something as simple as being careful how sensitive or difficult questions the interviews.

Objectivity vs. subjectivity, this is another important consideration. To be sure the own personal biases and opinions do not get in the way of research and that you give both sides fair consideration. Not taking advantage of easy to access groups of people (such as children at a daycare) simply because they are easy to access. The choice should base on the subjects on what would most be benefit the given research.

Data Cleaning

Poor data quality is a well-known problem in data warehouses that arises for a variety of reasons such as data entry errors and differences in data representation among data sources. This is the process of detecting and correcting inaccurate records from a record set, table, or database (Riemer *et al*., 2011).

In this study, the sample size was 80 respondents. This was a representative target population. However, the researcher prepared 100 questionnaires for 100 respondents with the marginal of error of 20 people. During the process of data cleaning, it was found that, 13 questionnaires were left due to some errors and 5 questionnaires were not returned. Out of remaining questionnaires (83 questionnaires), the researcher chose to take 80 questionnaires for data analysis as it was the sample size of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1   Introduction

This chapter analyses, and interprets the results. The presentation of the results is guided with the following the following research questions; (i) How was registration process conducted to the previous LGE? (ii) What are the possible challenges facing registration process in Local Government Election? (iii) What are the recommended strategies to improve registration process in Local Government Election?

4.2   Respondents' Background

4.2.1 Gender of Respondents

Results indicate that on average; about 57% of the respondents were male while 43% of respondents on average were female. For example at Buhongwa about 60% of respondents were male while 40% were female. At Lwanhima 53% of respondents were male while 47% of respondents were female (see Figure 4.1).
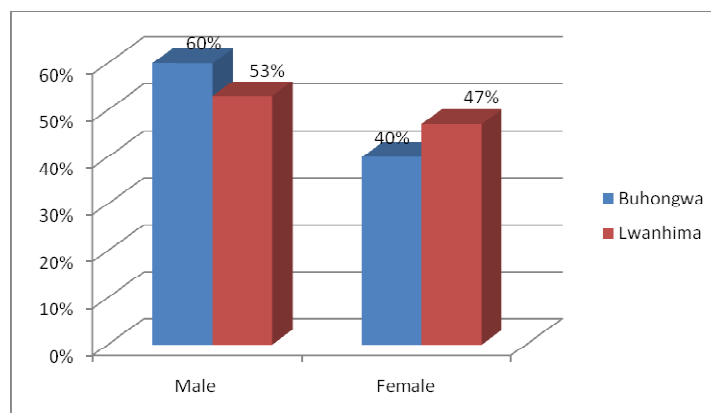
Figure 4. 1: Gender of respondents

Source: field data (2015)

4.2.2 Age of Respondents

The age of respondents are presented in figure 4.2. Majority, 37.4% of the respondents had within the age group of (29-38). About 23.27% of respondents were in the age group of 18-28 while respondents of the age group 39-48 and 49 and above were 23% and 16.75% respectively.
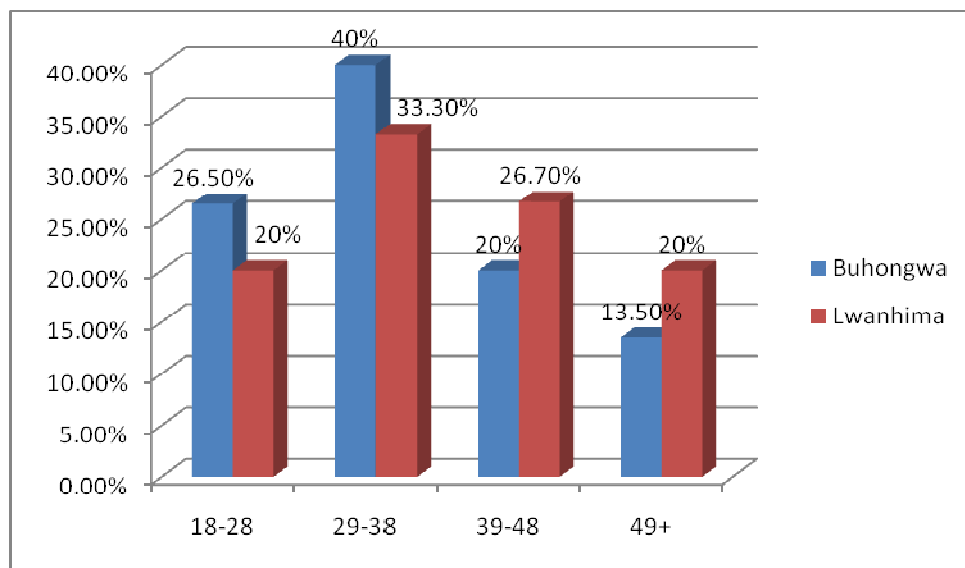
Figure 4.2: Age of Respondents

Source: Field Data (2105)

4.2.3 Marital Status of Respondents

The Marital status of respondents is presented in Figure 4.3. Results indicate that in Buhongwa about 40% of the respondents were married and 33.3% of respondents were single, about 20% of respondents were widowed and 7.5% of respondents were widowed. In Lwanhima about 40% of the respondents were married and 27% of respondents were single, about 13% of respondents were widowed and 20% of respondents were widowed.
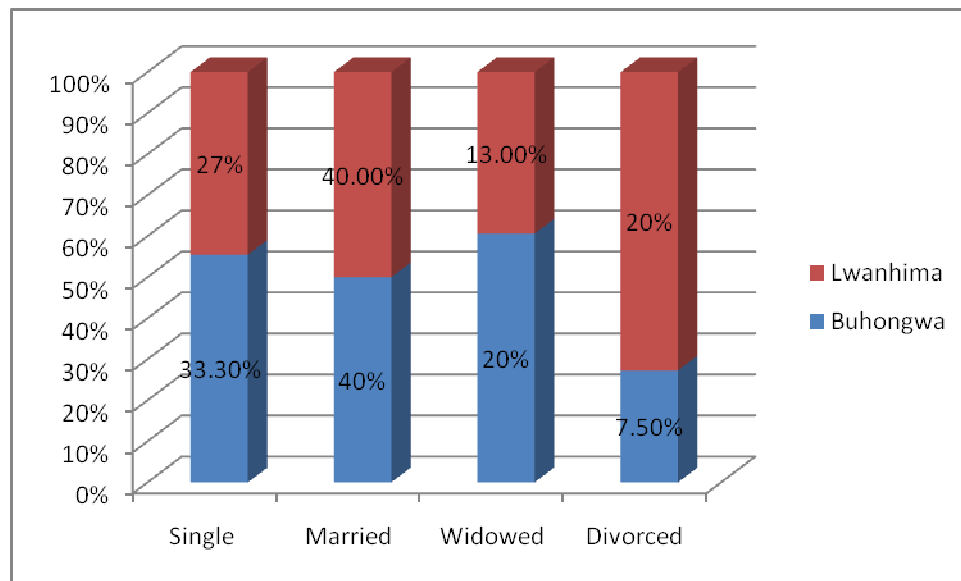
Figure 4. 3: Marital Status of Respondents

Source: Field Data (2015)

4.3 Process of Registration in Local Government Election

In order to understand if the registration process in local government's election is good respondents were provided with several statements on how they rate the effectiveness of voters' registration process in local government election. Field data indicates that, on overage 51.5% of respondents said voters' registration process in local government election is not effective. This was due to the reason that in the previous election most of the voters were not registered because of lack of registration information. Again it was revealed that registration is given short time that does not guarantee all potential voters to be registered.

About 28.5% of respondents revealed that voters' registration process in local government election is effective. In village specifically 30% respondents of Lwanhima said that registration process is effective which is higher that its

counterpart Buhongwa as 27% was realized. Therefore the respondent who responded that the voters' registration process in local government election is effective could be due to the reason that, they had not had any problem during registration process. Furthermore 15% of respondents identified the voters' registration process in local government election is effective to be very effective while on 5% on average were not sure on the effectiveness of voters' registration process in local government election (see Table 4.1).

Table 4. 1: Effectiveness of Registration Process in Local Government Election

Village	Effectiveness of registration process in local government election %			
	Very effective	Effective	Not Effective	Not sure
Buhongwa	13	27	53	7
Lwanhima	17	30	50	3
Average	15	28.5	51.5	5

Source field data (2015)

Association between effectiveness of voters' registration process in local government election and gender was observed in each village (See table 4.2) results varied across villages. As for Buhongwa only (36%; n=18) male considered the voters' registration process in local government election effective while (20%; n=12) female considered the voters' registration process in local government election Not effective. This could be due to the fact few women in the village of the study had been registered during the process of voters' registration. For Lwanhima about (32%; n=16) of the males considered voters' registration process in local government election to be effective while (24%; n=14) of the female considered the voters' registration process in local

government election to be effective. In Lwanhima both females and males considered voters' registration process in local government election effective implying that in this area many people were aware and had registered as voters with fewer disturbances.

Table 4. 2: Association of Gender on the Effectiveness of Voters' Registration Process in Local Government Election

	Village %				
	Buhongwa (n=30)			Lwanhima (n=30)	
Effectiveness	Male	Female		Male	Female
Very effective	4	n.r		n.r	n.r
Effective	36	16		32	24
Not Effective	24	20		12	16
Not sure	n.r	n.r		12	4
	(n=18)	(n=12)		(n=16)	(n=14)

(P-Value = 0.878 and 0.879, n= number of respondents, α = 0.05; No Statistical Difference, n.r = not relevant)

Source: Field data (2012)

Furthermore during interview with officials revealed that, Tanzania is a democratic country, by which, its leaders come into power through election. Each five years the country conducts elections. The elections in Tanzania are divided into General

election and local government election. The elections take place in deferent times but in the interval of five years. The election processes for local government this year started through the citizens above 18 years to go and register themselves in local government offices so that they can be able to vote for the leaders they want during the Election Day on Sunday 14th December.

It was revealed that voters' registration process in local government election was based on the following criteria;- To register new eligible voters who have attained the age of eighteen years or have qualified for registration as voters according to the electoral laws. To rectify any inaccurate information regarding registered voters or of people who request for their information to be rectified. To rectify any discrepancies occurring in the Register and to post fresh information of voters who may have shifted from one constituency/Ward to another Constituency/Ward.

4.4   Challenges Facing Registration Processes in Local Government Election

To tackle this objective the respondents were asked on the challenges facing registration processes in Local Government Election. According to Table 4.3 the respondents from Buhongwa and Lwanhima identified the following challenges facing registration processes in local government election; Inadequate funding, Inadequate training, Election Fraud, Independent Election Monitoring, Qualification of candidates and voters, Voter Turnout and Inadequate Registration Information (refer Table 4.3).

Table 4. 3: Challenges Facing Registration Process in Local Government
            Election

Registration Challenges	Respondent's Village (%)		
	Buhongwa (n=30)	Lwanhima (n=30)	Average (n=30)
Inadequate funding	24	19	21.5
Inadequate training	12	16	14
Election Fraud	4	6	5
Independent Election Monitoring	8	12	10
Qualification of candidates and voters	14	10	12
Voter Turnout	18	20	19
Inadequate Registration Information	20	17	18.5

Source field data 2015

4.4.1 Inadequate funding

Across the villages 24% Buhongwa respondents indicated that inadequate fund for
registration process is the major challenge while 19% of respondents from
Lwanhima claimed the same. Of all respondents 21.5% (n=60) portrayed that
inadequate fund is a major factor to the failure of registration processes in local
government election (refer Table 4.3). Management of the electoral process is a
complex issue and it requires an appropriate organization structure, systems, and
process, resources and values that can be achieved through strategic training,
planning and management. However there has been a problem of inadequate

funding, understaffing and lack of personnel management. According to TEMCO (2010), inadequate funding affects the remuneration of field election officials hence; low caliber persons are recruited and entrusted with the conduct of election activities like display and polling. Many times, these officials are not paid on time. Training should not be considered a luxury but an integral part of election preparation and this can only be achieved it there is adequate funding.

4.4.2 Inadequate Training

Results in Table 4.3 shows that 12% of respondents from Buhongwa and 16% of respondents from Lwanhima claimed that inadequate training is the challenge as far as registration processes in local government election. Key informant identified that adherence to voting procedures and regulations are as important as material preparation for election. Well-trained personnel at all levels of the electoral structures contribute significantly to the conduct of elections and in keeping with accepted international standards for open and transparent participatory elections. The study conducted by Maliyamkono, T.L (1995) observed that many of Tanzanians had little knowledge about registration process.

One respondent from Buhongwa claimed that he participate in registration for local government election simply because is voting is a constitutional right, he parcticipate in voting to fulfill the requirements of voting regulatory. On the reason why some don't register the main cause given was that some people believe that their vote will not make any difference; following travelling too far.

4.4.3 Registration Fraud

Results in Table 4.3 indicate that 4% Buhongwa respondents indicated that registration fraud is the major challenge while 6% of respondents from Lwanhima claimed the same. Of all respondents 5% (n=60) portrayed that Election Fraud is the challenge as far as registration processes in local government election is concerned. In registration fraud, number of those registered to vote can be added, or subtracted, which can lead to vote inflation and vote suppression respectively. The study conducted by Deckert, (2003) revealed that both vote inflation and vote suppression can occur at the same time and is mathematically equivalent to switching votes from one candidate to another, and will refer to this third possibility as vote steeling.

4.4.4 Inadequate Registration Information

According to field results summarized in Table 4.3, about 18.5% of all respondents pointed out that Inadequate Registration Information is the challenge to registration processes in local government election. The respondents pointed out that providing the electorate and those seeking to be elected with sufficient, timely information about how, when, where and other requirements for candidate qualification, voter registration voting, and other electoral matters is essential to ensuring the opportunity to freely exercise electoral rights.

According to Timor (2010) leaving prospective voters and electoral contestants in an information vacuum-without accurate information needed to exercise their rights-may by omission, constitute and unreasonable restriction on the exercise of electoral-related rights.

4.4.5 Qualification of Candidates and Voters

Field results presented in Table 4.3 indicate that 14% Buhongwa respondents indicated that Qualification of candidates and voters is the major challenge at the same time as 10% of respondents from Lwanhima claimed the same. Of all respondents 12% (n=60) portrayed that Qualification of candidates and voters is the challenge as far as registration processes in local government election is concerned. Key informants revealed that the issue of equivalence to determine a candidate's qualification is still susceptible to misinterpretation coupled with the problem of forgery by some persons in order to qualify for registration process in local government election. The electoral laws pertaining to eligibility of voters and candidates are not abided, this create mishap over group of persons being favored for registration in local government elections.

4.4.6 Voter Turnout

Across the villages 18% Buhongwa respondents indicated that voter turnout is the major challenge while 20% of respondents from Lwanhima claimed the same. Of all respondents 19% (n=60) portrayed that voter turnout is a major factor to the failure of registration processes in local government election (refer Table 4.3). The findings revealed that the time announced for registration was not enough to accommodate the people and some respondents provide the explanation on why the time was not enough. They pointed out that the time was not enough because it was a rain season therefore most of people were participated in farming activities. Respondents revealed that electoral system to a large extent affect voter participation and voter turnout. These findings stimulated the need to examine the effect of the first-past-the-post (FPTP)

system used in Tanzania, since it is one of the electoral systems which researchers associate with low voter turnout in divided societies, including Tanzania during the 2010 general elections.

The finding from key informants reveals that there is association between voter turnout with government spending on welfare, investment and supporting the economy. They depicted that that economic downturns increase turnout at high and low levels of welfare spending, but depress it at intermediate levels. Furthermore they pointed out that while there is a poor economy, voters can identify that too much or too little has been spent by the government to boost the economy and welfare and so they are likely to vote in big numbers, but if the spending is not too low or too much, voters are likely to refrain from voting (probably since they can neither aim at voting out the government, nor voting to retain it). Thus, it is generally agreed that voters are actually concerned about the deteriorating performance of government.

4.5   Strategies to Improve Registration Process in Local Government Election

In order to overcome the identified challenges for registration process in Local Government Election, the respondents identified the following strategies to improve registration process in Local Government Election; these are, Adequate funding, Adequate training, Independent registration Monitoring, Adequate registration information, Independence of the Electoral Commission, Independence of the Electoral Commission and Accountability (refer Table 4.4).

Table 4. 4: Strategies to improve registration process

Strategies to improve registration	Respondent's Village (%)		
	Buhongwa (n=30)	Lwanhima (n=30)	Average
Adequate funding	22	28	25
Political Equality and Inclusiveness	25	30	27.5
Adequate registration information	18	15	16.5
Independence of the Electoral Commission	6	7	6.5
Accountability	29	20	24.5

Source Field data 2015

4.5.1 Adequate Funding

Field data in Table 4.4 indicates 22% Buhongwa respondents and 28% of respondents from Lwanhima indicated that having adequate fund for registration process is the main strategy to improve registration process for local government election. Of all respondents 25% (n=60) portrayed that having adequate fund improves registration processes in local government election. Respondents reveal that Voter registration is both the most central and most expensive aspect of the electoral process. The task of registering voters and producing voters' lists often accounts for more than 50 percent of the overall cost of administering elections. Various factors affect these costs, including the type of system used to register voters, the administrative capacity of the election management authority, and the country's social, economic and demographic characteristics

4.5.2 Political Equality and Inclusiveness

According to field results summarized in Table 4.4, about 27.5% of all respondents pointed out that having Political Equality and Inclusiveness improves registration processes in local government election. Respondents revealed that Voters' lists support democratic principles by fostering political equality for all citizens and actively promoting the inclusion of eligible voters in the election process. Differences arise over how much effort election management authorities would require to register voters from groups that historically have lower-than-average levels of registration and voter turnout. These include: women, members of visible and ethnic minorities, youth and first time voters, the poor, the homeless, people with a disability, prisoners, voters in hospitals, and the elderly. According to Brooks (2011), some countries try to develop focused and targeted registration campaigns to increase the participation of these groups. Other countries take a more passive approach. Officials make it equally possible for all individuals to register and vote, but do not specifically seek to increase the registration of any particular group.Despite these differences, there is consensus that for a system to be considered democratic and representative, it must provide equal opportunity for everyone to participate in an inclusive voter registration process.

4.5.3 Independence of the Electoral Commission

Field results in Table 4.4 indicates 6.5% of all respondents suggested presence of independent electoral commission as a way to improve registration process for local government election. Respondents pointed out that the Electoral Commission, established by the constitution is a statutory body and there is need to ensure that

sufficient safeguards are in place to protect its independence. By way of its operations, the commission plays an impartial role in organizing and conducting elections. The aim of this is for the reason that no other body including the line ministry and other complementary bodies should influence its work.

4.5.4 Adequate Registration Information

Field data in Table 4.4 indicates 18% of Buhongwa respondents and 15% of respondents from Lwanhima suggested that having adequate registration informations is the main strategy to improve registration process for local government election. Of all respondents 16.5% (n=60) portrayed that having adequate registration information improves registration processes in local government election. Respondents claimed that, providing the electorate and those seeking to be elected with sufficient, timely information about how, when, where and other requirements for candidate qualification, voter registration voting, and other electoral matters is essential to ensuring the opportunity to freely exercise electoral rights.

Discussion with key informants revealed that leaving prospective voters and electoral contestants in an information vacuum without accurate information needed to exercise their rights may by omission, constitute and unreasonable restriction on the exercise of electoral related rights. Government should ensure that no legal or administrative obstacles impede efforts of electoral contestants to provide information to citizen as part of their campaigns to gain support (or for the contestants to seek or receive information about citizen attitudes regarding election

related issue). Government likewise should ensure that in legal or administrative obstacles impede efforts of citizens to seek, receive, and import information that might assists their decision making about electoral choices.

4.5.5 Democratic Elections Require Accountability

Field results presented in Table 4.4 indicate that 29% Buhongwa respondents indicated that democratic elections require accountability at the same time 20% of respondents from Lwanhima claimed the same. Of all respondents 24.5% (n=60) portrayed that accountability of electoral officials is vital as far as registration processes in local government election is concerned. Respondents indicated that elections are a principal mechanism though which citizens hold accountable those who occupy elected office. Requirement that elections be periodic is at the heart of creating governmental accountability in election processes includes several facets. Among them are: the need to create administrative accountability for those organizing elections and those conducting government activities related to elections; the need to provide effective remedies to citizens for violations of electoral-related rights, and the need to bring to account those who conduct criminal acts that affect electoral-related rights.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLICATION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1   Introduction

The general objective of the study was to assess managerial and political factors affect the effectiveness of registration processes of the local government election in Tanzania 2014. Several findings emerged from this study and therefore this chapter presents the implication, summary of main findings, conclusion and recommendation emanating from these findings. The chapter also identifies areas for further research.

5.2   Implication to the Research Knowledge and Policy

The study revealed that awareness and accountability in election was denied from the top management to the lower level. Hence there was no well defined schedule for registration process. The whole process of registration was much given power by political leaders than the commission for election.

Furthermore the study identified the following challenges as far as registration for local government election is concerned. Such challenges include:- Poor Road Network which cause delay in distribution of election materials as well as submission of ballot boxes to the constituency headquarters, Systems used not as faster as were expected to be, Registered Voters could not vote and Inadequate fund to train polling staff. In that case this paper provided knowledge on the paramount registration to the government and society.

Election policy of 2001. The policy statement provides that:-

"The Government recognizes the signification role of election registration process in the society and considers it as an important and paramount in ensuring democracy in our country. It is, therefore, in the interest of the Government to create a conducive and enabling environment to ensure people are registered effectively for election".

Despite the fact that registration process are great important as recognized by the government as the policy provides, but the government does give it much attention and consideration including find support, training, time and personal. The findings of this research paper should be taken as a stepping stone to raise the awareness of the government with regard to the managerial and political factors affecting registration process so as to go beyond the miles in advocating democratic changes in the society. The government should conduct trainings on sustainable manner for the purpose of building democratic awareness to the society.

5.2   Summary

This study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of registration processes of the local government election in Tanzania 2014. Specifically it targeted analyzing the process of registration in Local Government Election. It aimed at identifying challenges facing registration processes in Local Government Election. Furthermore the study aimed at suggesting mechanisms to improve registration process in Local Government Election. The major finding are the transparency in LGE's was not well organized hence some information's was hidden, the democracy in the previous election was robbed by the ruling party hence those areas having competition like Buhongwa the election was repeated. in addition the study revealed that accountability in election was denied from the top management to the lower level.

Hence there was no well defined schedule for registration process. The whole process of registration was much given power by political leaders than the commission for election.

Furthermore the study identified the following challenges as far as registration for local government election is concerned. Such challenges include:- Poor Road Network which cause delay in distribution of election materials as well as submission of ballot boxes to the constituency headquarters, Systems used not as faster as were expected to be, Registered Voters could not vote and Inadequate fund to train polling staff.

5.3   Conclusion

The right of all adult citizens to participate in the affairs of their government is one of the cornerstones of democracy. Perhaps the most fundamental form of participation is voting in free, fair, and regular elections. For citizens to exercise their democratic right to vote, relevant authorities need to establish a comprehensive and inclusive voters' list, also called a voters' register. The list should be carefully maintained to ensure that each eligible citizen is registered to vote once and only once in an election. A voters' list makes it possible to separate two of the most important functions of the election management authority, namely verifying voter eligibility and controlling the legitimacy of the voting process. The list may also be used for several purposes such as in voter education, and should be provided to political parties and candidates to aid them in their campaigns. While elections may proceed without it, a voters' list offers advantages that readily justify its use.

By confirming that voters have met all eligibility requirements, the voters' list helps confer legitimacy on the electoral process. Conversely, the legitimacy of the process will immediately be called into question if there are problems with the registration of voters, and particularly with the integrity of the voters' list. Voter registration, therefore, is one of the most important tasks of election administration.

5.4   Recommendations

In order to attain efficiency and effective performance of registration processes in Local Government Election, the following recommendations need to be implemented:

The Government should develop voter registration procedures that are transparent, inclusive and do not indirectly disadvantage women. The Government should establish a simple and transparent procedure allowing citizens to make corrections to the voter lists, as well as an effective procedure to redress complaints;

Election officials should pretest the length of time it takes for someone get registered in order to accurately estimate how many registration workers, machines and registration stations will be needed at each registration location.

Within the registration place, elderly voters and voters with disabilities waiting their turn to vote must have access to chairs while waiting and then, when their turn to register comes, to the machinery.

The Government should provide education to their people about the civic education

The Government should train the officers before the process of election

Political leaders should use their positions to promote democracy.

Political leaders should avoid collation and misunderstandings within the society during the election.

5.5   Areas for Further Researches

This study was conducted only in Nyamagana district council Mwanza City council. It is hereby recommended that, the study be conducted in other districts to other areas in Tanzania to confirm the finding.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I

WORK PLAN

	2014				2015								
	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N
Literature review	■	■											
Writing proposal			■	■	■								
Field work						■	■						
Data analysis								■					
Report writing										■	■		
Data presentation												■	■

Appendix III Research Questions

Dear colleague,

The aim of this questionnaire is to Assess the effectiveness in registration processes of the Local Government Election in Tanzania 2014.

Thus, I would be grateful if you could answer the questions below as honestly as possible.

Please, place a cross (×) or a tick (√) infront of your choice among the choices provided for you. When the provided space for explanations is not enough you are kindly asked to write your explanations overleaf, indicating the number of the question/questions.

I assure you complete anonymity and confidently.

Thank you.

A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of ward.........................

1. State your age				
(a) 18-28	(b) 29-38	(c) 39-48	(d) 49-58	(e) 59+

2. State your gender	(a) Male		(b) Female	

3. State your occupation.

4. Marital status							
Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	

B: THE INVESTIGATION ON MANAGERIAL FACTORS INFLUENCING REGISTRATION PROCESSESS

5 Is time announced for registration was enough to cover all people at your village?			
(a) Yes		(b) No	

6 Please,   explain   your answer.. ....

7 Did the government conduct training about registration on the Local Government Election?			
(a) Yes		(b) No	

8 If you answered "Yes" 7 above, please explain why training is important to

you?

....

....

....

....

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9 Do you think the fund for paying registration officers was enough and satisfied to them?

(c) Yes		(d) No	

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10 If you answered "Yes" or "No" in 9 above, please give your opinion.

....

....

....

....

....

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11 Are numbers of centers for registration was enough to accommodate peoples on time?

a) Yes		b) No	

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12 If you answered "Yes" or "No" in 7 above, please explain how the situation was.

....

....

....

....

....

C: THE INVESTIGATION ON THE POLITICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING

REGISTRATION PROCESSESS

13 Do you think political leaders participated in influencing registration process during the Local Government Election?			
(a) Yes		(b) No	

14 If you answered "Yes" or "No" in 13 above, explain how?			
15 Missing of some names in PNVR during the Election Day caused by political factors?			
(a) Yes		(b) No	

16 If "Yes" or "No" please explain your answer.

....

....

....

....

....

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17 State whether you agree or disagree to the following statements:

(i) Missing of some names in PNVR during the Election Day caused by political factors.

1 Strongly Agree		2 Agree		3 Strongly disagree		4 Disagree	

(ii) Most of some documents which in PNVR are caused by some people who need to weaken other party.

1 Strongly Agree		2 Agree		1 Strongly Disagree		4 Disagree	

(iii) The political situation in Local Government Election was encountered by favouring one party than others

1 Strongly Agree		1 Agree		3 Strongly Disagree		4 Disagree	

D: THE INVESTIGATION ON AWARE OF PEOPLE IN THE

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE IN LGE's

18 Have you registered in LGE?			
Yes		No	

19 Please, if you answered "No" in question 18 above explain why?
....
20

21 Do you think the registration for LGE was important to you?			
Yes		No	

22 If "Yes" or "No" explain how
....

....

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23 Why some people give wrong information to the registration processes?

....

....

....

....

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24 Why some people are registered twice in the PNVR during the LGE?

....

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....

....

E: TRANSPARENCY IN ELECTIONS

25 Transparency

Please indicate whether there was transparency in election on each of the following items.

Item	Always	Sometimes	Never
Information was given about			

contestant			
Information was given about electro right			
There is access by the public to information on candidate qualification.			
There is information on the dates of registration.			
There is information on the venue of the registration			
There is information on how registration is done.			
Electro contestants had right to be present in polling			

stations			
Electro contestants had right to witness and verify counting of votes			

26 if there is no transparency on some of the items mentioned above explain

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……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

………………

Thank you for your time and honesty,

SENTEUH, Denis. S.

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P.O.Box

DAR ES SALAAM

MASWALI KWA AJILI YA UTAFITI

Lengo la maswali haya ni kutafiti hali ya uandikishaji katika uchaguzi wa viongozi wa serikali za mitaa uliofanyika Disemba 2014. Natumaini utajibu maswali yafuatayo kwa ufasaha na ukarimu iwezekanavyo.

Tafathali weka alama mkasi (x) au tiki (√) mbele ya chaguo katika machaguo uliyopewa. Kama nafasi ya kutolea maelezo haitoshi tafathali andika maelezo yako nyuma ya karatasi, kwa kuonesha namba ya swali au maswali. Nimatumaini yangu kwamba utakamilisha iwezekanavyo.

Asante.

A: <u>TAARIFA KWA UJUMLA.</u>

Jina la Kata……........................

1. Taja umri wako				
(f) 18-28	(g) 29-38	(h) 39-48	(i) 49-58	(j) 59+

2. Jinsia yako	(a) Kiume		(b) Kike	

3. Kazi yako.

4. Hali ya kuoa/kuolewa							
Sijaoa/sijaolewa		Nimeoa/Nimeolewa		Nimeachika		Mjane/Mgane	

B: <u>UTAFITI JUU YA SABABU ZA KIUONGOZI KATIKA KUFANIKISHA ZOEZI LA UANDIKISHAJI WA WAPIGA KURA KATIKA UCHAGUZI WA SERIKALI ZA MITAA</u>

5 Muda uliotolewa kwa ajili ya uandikishaji ulikua unatosha kuandikisha watu wote kijijini kwako?			
(c) Ndiyo		(d) Hapana	

6 Tafadhali elezea kwa kifupi hali ya Muda ilikuaje katika zoezi la uandikishaji
………………………….. ....

7 Serikali ilitoa mafunzo juu ya suala la uandikishaji wa daftari la kupiga kura katika uchaguzi wa viongozi wa serikali za mitaa?			
(e) Ndiyo		(f) Hapana	

8 Kama ulipata mafunzo elezea kwa ufupi ni namna gani yalivyokunufaisha mafunzo
hayo…………………………………………………………………... ....

....

....

9   Unadhani fedha zilizotolewa kwa waandikishaji ziliwaridhisha na kuwafanya

wafanye kazi kwa ufanisi?

a) Ndiyo		b) Hapana	

10 Kama umejibu Ndiyo au Hapana katika swali la 5 juu, tafadhali toa maoni

yako..

....

....

....

....

....

11 Idadi ya Vituo vya uandikishaji vilikua vinatosheleza kumudu idadi ya

watu kwa wakati uliotolewa?

A Ndiyo		B Hapana	

12   Kama umejibu ndiyo au Hapana katika swali la 11 juu, tafadhali elezea hali

ilikuaje...

....

....

....

....

C: UTAFITI JUU YA SABABU ZA KISIASA KATIKA KUFANIKISHA ZOEZI LA UANDIKISHAJI WA WAPIGA KURA KATIKA UCHAGUZI WA SERIKALI ZA MITAA

13 Unadhani wanasiasa walishiriki kuhimiza wananchi kushiriki katika uandikishwaji kwa ajili ya chaguzi za serikali za mitaa?			
(c) Ndiyo		(a) Hapana	

14 Kama umejibu Ndiyo au Hapana katika swali la 1 hapo juu elezea kwa kifupi ni ni kivipi?
....
15 Kukosekana kwa majina siku ya uchaguzi kwa baadhi ya waliojiandikisha inasababishwa na mambo ya kisiasa?

A Ndiyo		B Hapana	

16 Kama   Ndiyo   au   hapana,   tafadhali   elezea   jibu   lako.
....
....
....
....
....

17 Eleza kama unakubali au unakataa katika maswali yafuatayo kwa kuweka alama ya tiki kwenye chaguo lako:
(j) Kukosekana kwa majina kwenye daftari la uandikishaji siku ya uchaguzi inasababishwa na mambo ya kisiasa.

1 Nakubali kabisa		2 Nakubali		3 Nakataa kabisa		4 nakataa	

(iv) Baadhi ya nyaraka kukosekana katika Daftari la wapiga kura inasababishwa na baadhi ya Vyama vya siasa kutaka kuvidhoofisha vyama vingine.

1 Nakubali kabisa		2 Nakubali		3 Nakataa kabisa		4 Nakataa	

2   Hali ya kisiasa katika chaguzi za serikali za mitaa ilitawaliwa na upendeleo katika cha kimoja kuliko vingine.

1 Nakubali kabisa		2 Nakubali		3 Nakataa kabisa		4 Nakataa	

D: UTAFITI KATIKA UMAKINI WA WANANCHI KATIKA ZOEZI LA UANDIKISHWAJI KATIKA CHAGUZI ZA SERIKALI ZA MITAA.

18 Ulijiandikisha katika uchaguzi wa serikali za mitaa?			
Ndiyo		Hapana	

19 Tafadhali kama umejibu Hapana kwenye swali la kwanza juu eleza kwanini?
....

20 Unadhani uandikishwaji katika Uchaguzi uliopita ulikua na manufaa kwako?			
Ndiyo		Hapana	

21 Kama umejibu Ndiyo au Hapana, tafadhali eleza kivipi? ....

> ....
>
> ....
>
> ....

---

22 Kwanini baadhi ya watu wanatoa taarifa ambazo sio sahihi katika zoezi

uandikishwaji?

....

....

....

....

....

---

23 Kwanini baadhi ya watu wanajiandisha mara mbili au zaidi katika Daftari

la kupiga kura?

....

....

....

....

....

E: UTAFITI WA UWAZI KATIKA UCHAGUZI

24 Tafadhali onesha kama kulikuwa na uwazi katika uchaguzi kwa kila kipengele vifuatavyo.

Kipengele	Kila wakati	Mara chache	Haijatokea
Taarifa kuhusu wagombea zilitolewa.			
Taarifa kuhusu haki ya uchaguzi ilitolewa.			
Kulikuwa na taarfa kwa umma kuhusiana na vigezo vya kufuzu kwa wagombea.			
Kulikua na taarifa juu ya tarehe ya uandikishwaji.			
Taarifa za sehemu za uandikishwaji zilitolewa.			
Taarifa za namna ya uandikishaji			

zilitolewa.			
Wagombea walikua na haki ya kuwepo kwenye vituo vya kupigia kura.			
Wagombea walikua na haki ya wawakilishi kwenye uchaguzi na haki ya kuhakiki kura.			

(a) Kama kulikua hakuna uwazi katika baadhi ya vipengele hapo juu, tafadhali elezea. explain

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………

Asante kwa muda na ukarimu wako,

SENTEUH, Denis. S.

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DAR ES SALAAM

Appendix IV Interview Guide for Stakeholders'

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

1. Political leaders

2. Registration Officers

3. Villagers

4. Executive officers

GUIDE QUESTIONS

1. On December 14, 2014 Tanzania has conducted a Local Government Election countrywide. It was claimed that the activities of political parties have expanded very much both in rural and urban areas. To what extent were different political parties, which exists were able to reach most of the areas and mobilize people to participate in registration process in LGE?

2. Political parties are very important means for mobilizing voters to participate in registration. How would you comment on strategies and initiatives used by different political parties to mobilize voters to participate in registration of 2014 LGE?

3. I heard that the registration officers were not trained for the process of register people; do you think this could be the reason for registering wrong information?

4. During the 2014 Local Government Elections, some people who had registered to vote did not vote on the polling day. Can we discuss the reasons that you think contributed to such very low voter turnout?

5. How far have you walking to reach the registration centre? What is your opinion on the number of centers for registration?

6. Registration process needs fund to enhance the registration process. Do you think the budget for registration of LGE was satisfied to the registration officers?

7. Some people were claimed to the time announced for registration. What is your opinion on the issue of time?