

**COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITY SERVICE  
PROGRAMME FOR OFFENDERS IN TANZANIA: A CASE STUDY OF  
KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY**

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIAL  
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**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a Dissertation titled: “*Community Attitudes towards Community Service Programme for Offenders in Tanzania*” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

Date

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## DECLARATION

I, **Beatrice Mgumiro**, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work and has not been presented, and will not be presented to any University for similar or any degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to God, the Almighty, and to my dear daughter, Angel Frank Mwankemwa who has been my inspiration towards successfully completion of this study.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The intention of this study was to assess community attitudes towards service programme for offenders. Specifically the study wanted to assess people's knowledge on community service programme. Explore community attitudes towards community service programmes and come up with recommendations on how to improve the programme. The study adopted a case study design and used both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect and analyze data. Data was collected from 64 respondents including 20 community service officers, 20 community service offenders, 20 community members and 4 resident magistrates using structured questionnaire and interviews methods. Microsoft Excel Software and thematic analysis were used to analyze quantitative and qualitative data. Study findings suggest that: First, the majority 16(27.7%) of community members was not aware of community service programme. Second, there is negative attitude of the community since most 17(28.3%) of the community members argued that, it is, lenient as compared with imprisonment. Third, the majority 46(76%) of all respondents suggested that awareness raising campaigns and government allocation of more funding for community service department as strategies to improve the programme as an alternative sentence to imprisonment should be encouraged. From these findings, it can be concluded that, lack of awareness of community service programme contributes to negative attitudes towards community service programme. Moreover, the study findings can also suggest that, the government has not adequately disseminated education on community service programme Therefore, there is a need for, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns to be conducted by social workers and NGOs to eliminate negative attitudes on the programme.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
CDO	Community Development Officer
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programmes
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the historical development of the problem, problem statement, research objectives and significance of the study. It summarizes background information to the problem under study and establishes rationale for the same.

#### **1.2 Historical Background to the Problem**

Throughout history, imprisonment has been conceptualized as a measure of punishment by different societies. Traditionally, prisons have been conceived as places where those considered social deviants are sent and retained for the sake of protecting society's harmony and preserving the rights and dignity of other members. Hence, the common attitude held was 'lock them up and throw away the keys' (Connor, 2005). However, due to social and economic changes around the world including human rights activists' movement and increasing cost of running the prisons, new form of sentencing out of jail were developed. The system was called Community Service. This is a worldwide phenomenon that was purposively introduced to decongest prisons and avoid recidivism through application of effective rehabilitation programmes. The first modern Community Service programme was developed in Alameda County, California (USA) in 1966 when certain traffic offenders were required by the municipal court to perform unpaid work for the community while in Ireland it was first introduced in 1983 (Community Service) Act, 1983).



In England and Wales community service was introduced in 1972 under the Criminal Justice Act of 1972 having been recommended by the Advisory Council on the Penal System chaired by Baroness Wootton (thereafter known as the Wootton Committee). The Committee (Advisory Council on the Penal System of 1970) proposed that the Community Service Order could fulfill a number of sentencing aims including punishing offenders by requiring that they sacrifice some of their leisure time and that it would enable offenders to make amends to the community for their wrongdoing.

Moreover, it was also suggested that the programme might in some instances promote a changed outlook on the part of the offender (op.cit, 2007). Basically, Community service order came as a substitute to imprisonment, which was considered inhumane, degrading and costful in terms of its implementation.

In Africa and especially in Tanzania the Community Service programme is not a new phenomenon. Since colonial time the government had put in place measures as Extramural Penal Labour. Traditionally and before the introduction of prisons in the country, Tanzanians used to solve their correctional problems within the community. Community service therefore is like going back to the roots whereby the community is in charge or at least has some role in rehabilitating offenders (Lila, 2012). In recent years, community service programme had been developed by a number of countries like Zimbabwe, Kenya, Rwanda, Zambia and Uganda (Stern, 2002).

Moreover, in Tanzania the congestion problem was a function of the changes in different Acts including Minimum Sentences Act of 1963 that isolated specific

offences from the Penal Code and provided them with fixed Minimum Sentences that included the enactment of the 1985 Criminal Procedure Act (CPA) that imposed stringent rules against the provision of bail, the enactment of Economic and Organized Crime Control Act in 1985 that completely denied bail and Minimum Sentence ranged between 15 – 30 years, and the enactment of Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act in 1998 that subjected offenders convicted of sexual related offences to a minimum sentence of 30 years imprisonment and life imprisonment for sexually abusing minors (Law Reform Commission, 1994).

Community service programme was officially introduced in Tanzania in 2002 under the Community Service Act, No.6/2002 as a response to the problem of prisons congestions. Under this newly introduced measure, two schemes were introduced alongside other sentencing options. The schemes are Community Service programme and Probation Service as established by the Probation of Offenders' Act, Cap 247 (R. E, 2002).

In addition, the Secretariat of Community Service Programme was established in 2003 to supervise and coordinate the implementation of the programme, in the six pilot Regions of Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Dodoma, Mbeya, Mtwara and Dar es Salaam (URT, 2004). The program was later extended to other regions of Tanga, Arusha, Iringa, Shinyanga, Mara and Kagera. Although it has not been fully implemented, the scheme is recognized beneficial to community and offenders (PCS, 2012).

Despite a considerable spectrum of alternative sentencing options including Community Service sanction, most prisons in Tanzania are congested with prisoners

eligible for community service (Penal Reform International, 2013). It is evident that, if strong measures are not taken, the overcrowding of prisons in Tanzania can turn into a terrible bomb that can jeopardize the welfare of prisoners and community. This also has budget implications due to costs used to feed inmates. It should be noted that, the implementation of Community service sanction or order mostly, depends on the participation of the community because magistrates are sometimes are influenced by community attitudes in making their legal decisions.

However, though this area seems under searched in Tanzania, available research have not delved deep to assess community attitudes towards implementation of community service programme. It is against this background that this study attempted to assess the community attitudes towards community service programme in Tanzania as alternative sentence to imprisonment.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Community service is one form of supervised non- custodial punishment, which involves an offender working without pay for a certain number of hours as per the Community Service Act, No.6/2002. Specifically, community service as a form of punishment aims at keeping non-serious offenders out of prison; reducing the inflow of offenders into prison thus reducing the burden of maintaining them in custody; and rehabilitation of offenders while ensuring he or she maintains ties with the family or retains his or her job.

Despite its existence for more than a decade, yet its objectives have not been fully realized and most prisons remained overcrowded while crime rates have been

skyrocketing (PRI, 2012). This situation has an adverse impact to offenders and the entire nation at large. Kirchhoff (2010), found that, rise in incarceration has broad implications, not just for the criminal justice system, but also for the larger economy. Unfortunately, despite its impact, the few researches conducted in Tanzania such as (Law Reform Commission, 1994 and PRI, 2012) have only concentrated on the impact of imprisonment and overlooked the assessment of community attitudes towards community service programme as an alternative sentence to imprisonment. Its assessment is rational since it has an impact in the course of implementation of any programme. It is alongside this backdrop, that, this study was conducted to assess the community attitudes towards community service programme as an alternative sentence to imprisonment in Tanzania.

#### **1.4 The Objectives of the Study**

##### **1.4.1 The General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to assess the community attitudes towards community service programme as an alternative sentence to imprisonment in Tanzania.

##### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

- (i) To examine the level of knowledge on community service programme by community in Kinondoni Municipality.
- (ii) To find out the perceptions of the community towards community service programmes in Kinondoni Municipality.
- (iii) To come up with strategies for improving of the service delivery.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- (i) Are the community members aware of the Community Service Programme as alternative to imprisonment?
- (ii) What are the community perceptions towards community service programmes as alternative to imprisonment in Kinondoni Municipality?
- (iii) What strategies should be adopted to improve the situation?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study is significant because it will provide empirical data and information about the attitude of community members about community service. This data or information will inform policy makers and social workers in devising strategies for service improvement. The study findings are expected to contribute in deepening understanding of the concept of community service programme among judicial organs as well as the general public.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents findings of literature reviewed. It discusses the notion of Community Service Programme as alternative sentence to imprisonment. Concepts of community service programme, imprisonment, attitude and community are defined. The global, regional and national overview of community service was also presented. The chapter also reviews studies carried out in other countries and in Tanzania on community service. The gap in literature that the study intends to fill is also presented.

#### **2.2 Definitions of Key Concepts**

##### **2.2.1 Community Service**

The concept Community *service* has no one common definition since scholars define it differently depending on their socio-cultural backgrounds. Under this study, community service refers to non-custodial penalty, which involves an offender working without pay for a certain number of hours. The work must be challenging enough and of benefit to the community (Lila, 2013).

##### **2.2.2 Imprisonment**

For the purpose of this study the term imprisonment refers to a kind of punishment where the offender is restrained or deprived of his or her freedom of movement for a specified period of time.

### **2.2.3 Attitude**

Attitude is differently defined by different authors. There is no universally accepted definition that has been so far developed. Atkinson et al, (1996) defines it as the likes and dislikes- favorable or unfavorable evaluations of and reactions to objects, people, situations or any other aspects of the world, including abstract ideas and social policies. However, for the purpose of this study attitude refers to a positive or negative evaluation of an object, person or situation.

### **2.2.4 Community**

The term “community” is defined as a group of individuals who live in the same locality and share common values, norms, interests, and problems. For the purpose of this study the term community is considered as those individuals either or not holding a job post but who are either directly or indirectly affected in effecting community service programme.

## **2.3 Empirical Review Overview of History of Imprisonment in Africa**

Historically, Africa, and particularly in East Africa and Tanzania in particular, there is no concrete evidence to indicate that prisons for the purposes of reprimanding wrongdoers existed historically. Therefore, imprisonment was an import by European colonialists as a form of safeguarding society from individuals who demonstrated their reluctance to be part of a law-abiding society. It is further maintained that the use of prisons by colonialists was a convenient method of getting free and cheap labour used to build forts, prisons and churches; hospitals, schools and other institutions that later followed (Riechi, 2002), Kyasiimire, 1997), Okiria, 2000) and Mukemo, 2000).

Africans had their own judicial system before the intrusion of colonialists. For example, Riechi (2002), noted that although there were no prisons in East Africa, there was an indigenous justice system in place. Initially traditional societies emphasised practices that subjected offenders to almost similar kinds of punishments that were practiced in the pre-18th century. Punishment included mutilation, torture, compensation and, to a very limited degree, death.

However, in special circumstances, for example in Buganda and Bunyoro in Uganda, the offender could be held at the King's palace temporarily until his/her relatives paid the compensation to the victim or his family. The offender was never mistreated or kept in harsh conditions as is the case with the present prison environments that are characterized by overcrowding, poor sanitation, poor feeding and lack of bedding (INCCS, 1998).

Basically, the African dispute resolution mechanisms were intended mainly to achieve the objectives of rehabilitation, deterrence and reform, which mean offenders remain with their people while serving their punishments as a means of fostering positive relationships between offenders, their families, the victims, their families and the community members at large. Isolating offenders for punitive reasons damages prosocial connections with their families and the rest of the community and places them with other categories of offenders that may breed anti-social values. Besides, African countries face many problems including poverty, conflicts, foreign debts, and poor health status among others. Therefore, relying imprisonment as form of punishment has cost implications and is like punishing ourselves.



Consequently, during the 1980s some African countries gradually started to use other forms of non-custodial measures including community service programme as an alternative to imprisonment. Different countries, started to introduce community service. These include: Burkina Faso in 1998, Botswana and Kenya in 1999, Malawi in 1999 and in Uganda in 2001. The implementation of such mechanisms was in consonance with both international and national instruments and laws (documents) of these countries.

#### **2.4 International and National Rules on Community Service**

The introduction of non-custodial measures, including the community service programme in various countries of the world, also initiated various forums to address and strengthen legalization regarding the protection of prisoners' rights and improvement of prison conditions. These later became rules and principles that were binding to almost all member countries, including Tanzania. These rules include: the Beijing rules, which were adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations on the 29<sup>th</sup> November, 1985 as a set of guidelines for the administration of juvenile justice. The rules set out among other things, rules that give the police prosecutors and courts powers when handling offenders, especially juveniles. They advocate for measures like community service for young/juvenile offenders.

Other rules are the United Nations Standards of Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures are known as the Tokyo Rules (Assembly Resolution 45/110 of December 4, 1990) are also relevant to this study. Parts 1 and 2 are particularly fundamental to this study. They advocate for (a) promotion of non-custodial measures, involvement of communities in the management of criminal justice, non-discrimination and the

revival of formal African traditional methods of settling disputes. Therefore, Tanzania as a member of United Nations (UN) had to comply with these rules and hence, the enactment of Community Service Act, No.6/2002 that established community Service programme.

## **2.5 African Efforts towards Decongestion of Prisons**

In Africa many forums were developed to support community participation in offender's rehabilitations. Despite the fact that some of the major rules and principles as standard instruments were old, the impetus for prison reforms in Africa gained momentum in the mid-1990s. Specific conferences were held on the African continent and specific instruments include: the *African* Commission on Human and People's Rights of which Article 5 of the same states that "no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

For example, in 1996, the first Pan –African seminar was held in Kampala at the International Conference Centre. This seminar was the first of its kind on the African continent that brought together 133 delegates from 47 countries (40 of them African) to discuss matters concerning Prison Conditions in Africa (Stern, 1999 and INCCS, 1998). The outcome of the above seminar was the adoption of what became known as The Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa.

This subsequently became the United Nations document that recommended: the improvement of prison conditions, the nomination of a special Rapporteur on Prison Conditions in Africa and the sensitization of AU (previously OAU) member countries, urging them to respect international standards pertaining to prisons, the

setting up of a framework for co-operation with NGOs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure a follow-up on the declaration. The other African declaration was *The Kadoma Conference, which was held in Zimbabwe from the 24th –28th November 1997 and*, was attended by 96 delegates from 23 countries, 15 of which were African countries representing their National Committees on Community Service.

Generally, the aims of regional and international rules were to ensure that countries actively participate in offender's rehabilitation for society development. In summary, the aim was to emphasize that people in their countries must participate in offender's rehabilitation for society development. Furthermore, despite the introduction of community service, the prison congestion in Tanzania, overcrowding of offenders has remained high, resulting in overcrowding, and continued government expenditures to maintain offenders. The number of prison population by December 2012 had reached 33,338 inmates out of 29,552 available accommodation spaces (Tanzania Prisons, 2012).

## **2.6 Knowledge Gap**

From the above discussion as per literature reviews, it can be argued that, whilst alternative sentence to imprisonment including community service has a long history in Europe, North America, the coverage and application was limited in Africa including Tanzania .It is only more recently since the early 1990s, that these sentencing options have been actively promoted international NGOs of African countries as what PRI does in Tanzania. Significant progresses have been made in some countries while slow in others including Tanzania when compared to Kenya.

Generally, from the above discussion, it has been observed that the key arguments against imprisonment include: First, it is considered more appropriate for certain types of offences and offender. Second, because they avoid prisonisation, they promote integration back into the community as well as rehabilitation and therefore more humane. Third, they are generally less costly than sanctions involving imprisonment by decreasing the prison population; they ease prison overcrowding and thus facilitate administration of prisons and the proper correctional treatment.

Regrettably, despite the strong arguments against imprisonment and in favour of community service as an alternative sentence to imprisonment, yet in Tanzania imprisonment has remained the commonest type of punishment among magistrates. While most researches have been able to reveal the magnitude of the problem and the reasons for introduction of community service programme, little is known concerning the community attitude towards community service programme. This weaknesses, justified the rationale of this study.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

Each study is guided by a theory. According to Babbie and Rubin (2011), a theory plays an important role in social work research as it does in social work practice. In both practice and research, theory helps us to make sense of and see patterns in diverse observations. Therefore, this study shall apply Katz (1960) Functionalist Theory as discussed below.

### **2.7.1 Functionalist Theory**

In assessing community perceptions the study will be guided by Katz (1960) Functionalist Theory. This theory takes the view that attitudes are determined by the

functions they serve. People hold given attitudes because these attitudes help them achieve their basic goals and this is called instrumental functions of attitude. Other psychological functions of attitudes include: knowledge, value-expressive and ego-defensive. However, this study focused on instrumental functions which are most relevant to this study.

According to Katz, instrumental function means that people develop favorable attitudes towards things that aid or reward them. People want to maximize rewards and minimize penalties. Katz says people develop attitudes that help them meet this goal. For example, they favor political parties that will advance their economic lot if they are in business. They favor the party that will keep their taxes low; if unemployed they favor one that will increase social welfare benefits. People are more likely to change their attitudes if doing so allows them to fulfill their goals or avoid undesirable consequences. The assumptions of this theory are relevant to this study since they helped the researcher to understand the attitudes of respondents towards community service programme, the reasons for formation of their attitudes and the possible ways to change such attitudes. Therefore, this study adopted this theory as framework in the development of research questions and guided the researcher in interpreting the findings.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter explains how the study was conducted. It describes the research design, study area, study population, sample size, sampling procedures, and data collection, processing and analysis methods.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

There is no one best design. Each has its strengths and weaknesses. However, for the purpose of this study, case study research design was adopted. According to Gilbert (2008), a case study research design is one in which a particular instance or a few carefully selected cases are studied intensively and no attempt to select a random or representative sample of cases. The logic behind selecting this research design lies on the following grounds: First, the examination of data is conducted within the context of its use (Yin, 1984), that is, within the situation in which the activity takes place. Second, the detailed qualitative accounts often produced in case studies not only help to describe the data in real-life environment, but also help to explain the complexities of real-life situations which may not be captured through experimental or survey research. Third, helps to get a close in-depth and first-hand understanding of the situation. Case study can use both quantitative, qualitative and all kinds of data (Yin, 1989) as a case of this study that has adopted mixed methods.

The advantages of this research design include: it allows the use of mixed method research design. That is, it employed both qualitative and quantitative methodology

and methods. Creswell (2009) defines mixed method research as “an approach to inquiry that combines or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms. This study adopted qualitative design to a large extent and quantitative design to a lesser extent. This was particularly because the study was exploratory by nature. This method was used to capture frequencies of respondents and the average level of responses.

### **3.3 Study Area**

This study was conducted in Kinondoni Municipality. The justification for selecting this area was based on the fact that it has a big population as compared to other municipalities; thus having a higher possibility of having higher number of crime. Based on the 2002 Tanzania Population and Housing Census, Dar es Salaam region, which had 2,487,288 inhabitants, of whom 1,254,853 were males and the rest females. Of the three municipalities, Kinondoni had the highest population with a total of 1,083,913 inhabitants, followed by Temeke with 768,451 and Ilala with 634,924 inhabitants (Mlozi *et al.*, 2012).

Harris (2006) stated that most types of crime tend to increase in levels of occurrence with increasing population density. Based on this criterion, Kinondoni was selected as study area for this study. In connection to that, according to Community and Probation Service Department Annual Report (2012), Kinondoni was leading for having more offenders (246) under community service programme as compared to Ilala which had 134 offenders and Temeke municipality which had 121 offenders. Therefore, all seven (7) courts found in Kinondoni Municipality were purposively selected as study areas. This justifies, the choice of study area.

### 3.4 Study Population

Moonie, (2000) defines population as the entire group of persons having the same characteristics that are of interest to the researcher. Ringrose (1986) postulates that population denotes all the potential participants from which the sample is drawn.

Population refers to all members, groups, or elements that the researcher wants to gain information and to represent in the study and from which to draw conclusion (Vans 1990). Due to the nature of this study, the study population included: community service officers, community members and community service offenders. The study also included: resident magistrates in charges, director of probation and community service and public prosecutor in charge.

### 3.5 Study Sample

A sample is a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole (Webster, 1985). It can be defined as a set of respondents (people) selected from a larger population for the purpose of a survey. The study included 65 respondents, twenty (20) community service officers (CSOs),

**Table 3.1: Category of Respondents and Tools of Data Collection**

S/N	Respondents	Number of Respondents	Total for Data Collection
1.	Community service officers	20	Structured – guided questionnaire
2.	Community Members	20	
3.	Community service offenders	20	
4.	Residents Magistrates	4	In-depth Interview
5.	Director of Community Service Department	1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	

Source: Field Data (2015)



twenty (20) community members, twenty (20) community service offenders and four (4) Resident Magistrates (RMs). Other respondents were: Director of Probation and Community services (DPCs). Table 3.1 summarizes the category of respondents and their respective tools for data collection.

### **3.6 Sampling Procedure**

There are different sampling techniques in research, but they can be broadly divided into probability and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling constitutes simple random sampling and systematic sampling just to mention a few. On the other side non-probability sampling comprise of purposive sampling, convenience sampling and quota sampling. This study adopted purposive sampling, simple random sampling, and convenience sampling as it is further explained below.

#### **3.6.1 Purposive Sampling**

This sampling procedure was used when selecting twenty (20) Community service officers, Director of Probation and community service and four (4) Resident Magistrates. Frankel and Wallen (2000) hold that under purposive sampling researchers do not involve whoever is available, but use their judgment to select a sample that they believe, based on prior information they need.

#### **3.6.2 Simple Random Sampling**

Kothari (2004) stated that, simple random sampling is the form that researcher assures that all the members of the population are included in the list and then randomly selected. In this study the researcher randomly selected five courts (5) out of seven (7) located in Kinondoni Municipality from which community service

offenders were picked. In order to accomplish this task, the researcher at first obtained a sampling frame of all community service offenders from the Regional Community and Probation Service Officer. After that, the researcher assigned unique number of all names of community service offenders serving their sentence and through lottery method the numbers were placed in a bowl and thoroughly mixed. Then, a blind-folded respondent selected numbers. Population members having the selected numbers were included in the sample. Therefore, a total of 20 community service offenders were selected as respondents using this technique.

### **3.6.3 Convenience Sampling**

According to Babbie (2005) convenience sampling is a frequently used method in which a researcher relies on available subjects for study. It can be done through stopping people at a street corner or some other location and interview to get their views about a problem. In this study, 20 community members were selected by using at car junctions simply because there are many people from different angles of the road as passersby and hence it was simple for the researcher to collect data from them. The main criteria for inclusion included: being an adult person (both male and female) and only those who were willing for an interview.

## **3.7 Methods and Procedures in Data Collection**

Kothari (1990) defined data collection as the process of acquiring subject and gathering information needed in a study. In this study both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data was collected using semi-structured interview and structured questionnaire while secondary data was collected using documentary review as it is further explained below.

### **3.7.1 In-Depth Interviews**

This is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation (Boyce and Neale, 2006). The main reason why the researcher adopted an in-depth interview method is that it provides much more detailed information than what is available through other data collection methods, such as surveys. Also the choice of interview method in this study was based on its usefulness for getting the story behind a respondent's experiences, its relevance to illiterate respondents and the loophole for the researcher to probe deeper into the given situation.

In addition to that, it also provide a more relaxed atmosphere in which to collect information people may feel more comfortable having a conversation with the researcher about their program as opposed to filling out a survey. In this study, the researcher administered this tool to five (5) respondents. The respondents included: Director of Probation and community services and four (4) Resident magistrates. In so doing the researcher was guided by an interview guide. The purpose of utilizing interviews as data collection instrument is basically because of its naturalness, spontaneity, flexibility and the control over the environment. This method was employed in order to allow respondents to freely express themselves and also to be able to explore in detail the topic under investigation.

### **3.7.2 Structured Questionnaire**

There are different types of questionnaires in research but under this study structured questionnaire was adopted. The researcher used structured interview to collect data

from 60 respondents. All questions were closed ended and administered by the researcher. Structured questionnaire was used because of its advantages, as it covers large number of respondents in short time and also it is simple to analyze as compared with qualitative methods such as in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). This argument concurs with Kothari (2008), who said that “structured questionnaires are simple to administer and relatively inexpensive to analyse”. It was from the same grounds this study applied structured questionnaire. Under this study the original questionnaire were designed in English and administered in Kiswahili before answers being translated back to English for recording.

### **3.8 Documentary Review**

Documentary review was applied as a supplementary data collection method. Documents reviewed included: previous researches related to the study topic, Community Service Act, No 6/2002, journals, news papers, speeches and annual reports on the implementation of Community Service Programmes as alternative sentence to imprisonments. These documents were intended to supplement the information obtained from the primary sources. Neuman, (2000) and Mouton (2001) noted that the importance of undertaking desk review in any research study is based on the assumption that researchers learn from existing knowledge and build on what other researchers have already done on a similar or related problem.

### **3.9 Data Analysis**

Data collected from structured questionnaires and semi-structured interview were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data was analyzed using

Excel Software while thematic analysis was used for qualitative data analysis. Quantitative data were presented in frequencies and percentage tables, pie charts and bar charts. Meanings were contextualized, interpreted and organized according to key themes. On the other side, qualitative were descriptively analyzed using thematic analysis. This approach involved reading through the transcribed text of each interview and identifying responses relevant to the main questions to be answered by the study. In addition, the approach involved shortening of the text (reduction, distillation, and condensation) and creating categories.

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher is conversant with the ethical requirements for collecting data from offenders and closed systems. I understood that the study was examining very sensitive issue; therefore, there was a need of abiding to research ethics. After the approval of the proposal by the supervisor and the Open University of Tanzania during the process of data collection the researcher complied with confidentiality and informed consent. This means that all information collected was treated as confidential and there was no any respondent forced to be involved in the study without his/her consent.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents analyses and interprets the findings. The general objective of the study was to assess the community attitudes towards the community service programme in Tanzania as an alternative sentence towards prisons decongestion. More specifically, the study assessed people's knowledge on community service programme as alternative sentence to imprisonment. It also explored community attitude towards community service programmes and recommends measures to be taken to improve the community service programmes.

Data was collected from sixty five (65) respondents. These respondents were selected using purposive sampling targeting community service officers, the Director of probation and community service and the resident magistrates. Simple random sampling was used to select community service offenders and convenience sampling to select community members.

Prior to data collection respondents were well informed on the rationale of the study. Data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Moreover, in order to have logical flow of discussion of the data presented, this chapter is sub-divided into sub-sections. Sub-section one deals with demographic characteristics of respondents, sub-section two focused on knowledge of respondents on community service programmes and sub-section three dealt with community attitudes towards community service programme while the fourth sub-section centred on the recommendations.

## 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1 shows demographic characteristics of respondents. The reason behind presenting, analyzing and interpreting characteristics of respondents basing on age, sex and education lies on the fact that responses are determined by sex, age and education level of respective respondents.

**Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

Variable	Category and Percentage of Respondents										
	C O	%	CSO	%	CM	%	M	%	D	%	TT
<b>Sex</b>											
<b>Male</b>	3	4.6	18	27.6	11	17	1	1.5	1	1.5	34(52%)
<b>Female</b>	17	26.1	2	3.1	9	14	3	4.6	0	0	31(48%)
<b>Total</b>	20	31	20	31	20	31	4	6.1	1	1.5	65(100%)
<b>Age</b>											
<b>18-25</b>	2	3.1	8	12.3	7	11	0	0	0	0	17(26.1%)
<b>35-45</b>	17	26.1	5	8	4	6	0	0	0	0	26(40%)
<b>45-55</b>	1	2	5	8	7	11	0	0	0	0	13(20%)
<b>55-60</b>	0	0	2	3	2	1.5	0	0	0	0	4(6.1%)
<b>60+</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	1.5	5(8%)
<b>Total</b>	20	31.2	20	31.3	20	29.5	4	6	1	1.5	65(100%)
<b>Education</b>											
<b>None</b>	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1.5%)
<b>Primary</b>	0	0	16	25	14	21.5	0	0	0	0	30(46.1%)
<b>Secondary</b>	0	0	3	4.6	5	7.6	0	0	0	0	8(12.3%)
<b>Tertiary</b>	20	31	0	0	1	1.5	4	6	1	1.5	26(40%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>65(100%)</b>

### KEYS:

**CO** Community Service Officers

**CSO** Community Service Offenders

**CM** Community Members

**M** Magistrates

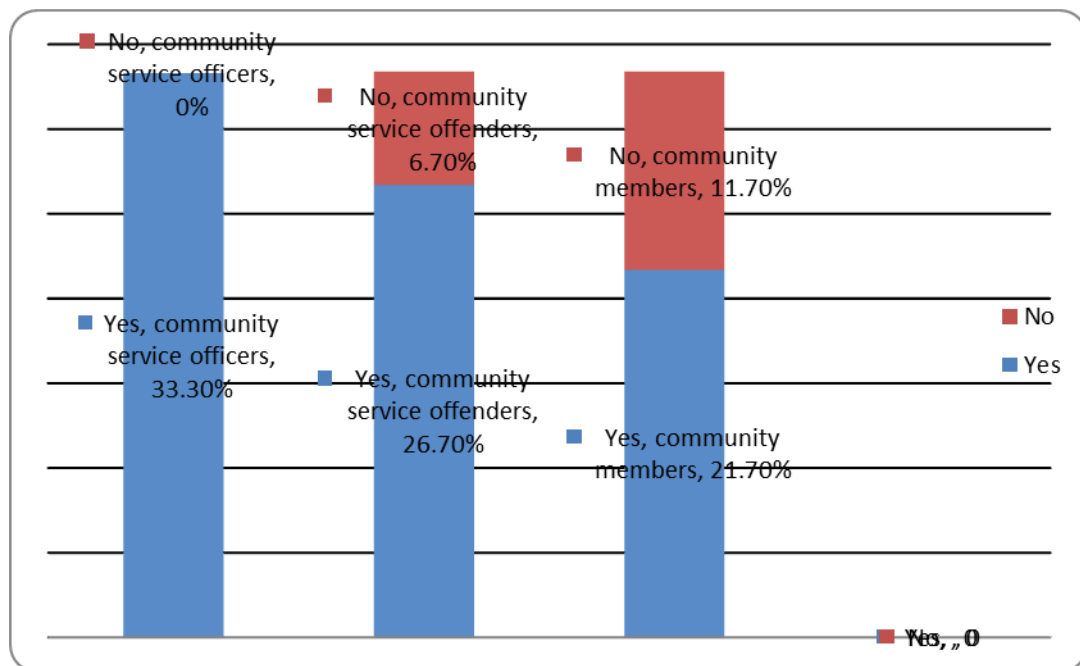
**D** Director

**TT** total

As per findings in Table 4.1, the majority 34(52%) of respondents were males while females were 31 (48%). The study further shows that the majority 26 (40%) of the respondents were between 35-45 years while in terms of education most 30 (46.1%) of the respondents were primary school levers followed by graduates who were 26 (40%) and 8 (12.3%) had secondary education. Furthermore, the study findings showed that, there was only one respondent who did not attend any level of education.

#### 4.2 Level of Awareness of Respondents on the Existence of Community Services Programme

The researcher wanted to understand whether the community service programme. Figure 4.1 presents responses.



**Figure 4.1: Respondents' Awareness on the Existence of Community Service Programme (N=60)**

Source: Researcher (2015)



The majority 20 (33.3%) of Community service officers are aware of the existence of community service programme .In addition to that, 16 (26.7%) out of 20 (33.3%) of community service offenders and 13 (21.7%) out of 20(33.3%) of community members were also aware of the community service programme. The possible explanations for that are that, community service officers are experts and implementers of the programme, hence well informed about the programme. On the other hand, the study revealed that, 7 (11.7%) and 4(6.7%) of community members and community service offenders respectively were not aware on the existence of the programme. This suggests that, there is a lot has to be done if community service programme has to successfully reach the intended goal.

Furthermore, Penal Reform International (2012) which observed that, many members of the public in East African countries including Tanzania, lack awareness on community service programmes”. The findings are matching with the responses from one of the key informants interviewed who is also a Resident Magistrate at Kinondoni Resident Magistrate Court who said:

*“...I think not all magistrates have inadequate knowledge towards community service programme since we know our duties, but the problem lies on the public who do not know even the existence process of sentencing offenders under this programme...”*.

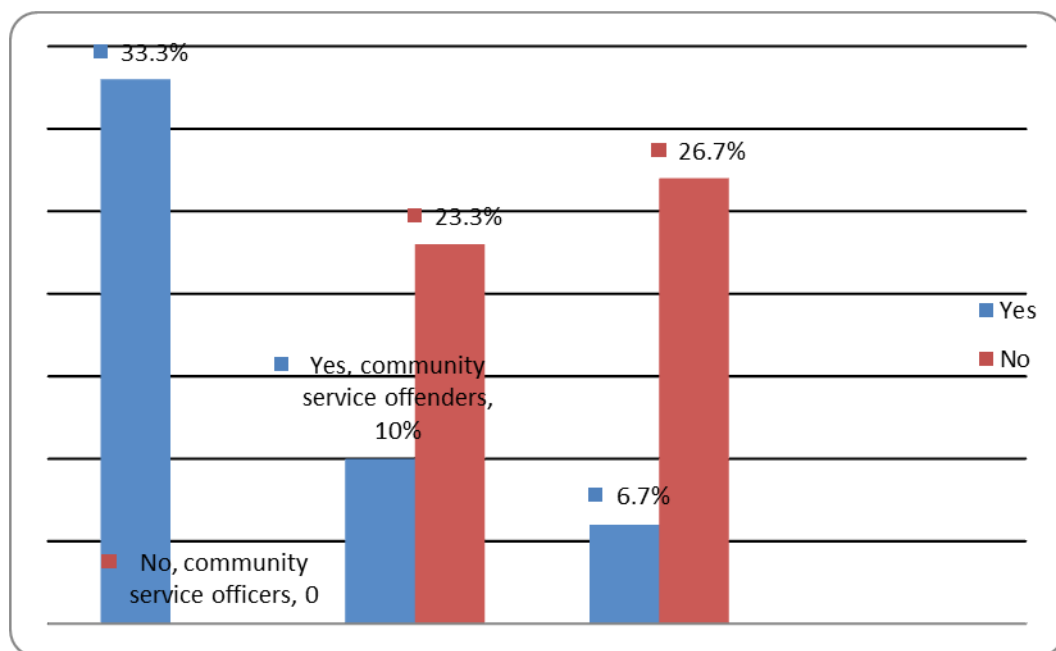
The above quotation suggests that the public or community members are not familiar with the procedures and available sentencing options used by magistrates. This further explain, why there are prisons congestions in Tanzania because if the community is not aware how can they demand their rights including alternative

sentence as stipulated under Regulation 23(1) of the Community Service Act, No 6/2002.

#### 4.4 Knowledge of the Community on the Criteria used for Sentencing

##### Offenders under Community Service Programme

In order to know whether respondents were knowledgeable of the criteria used by the court in sentencing offenders under Community Service Programme, the respondents were asked to state if they knew the criteria. Figure 2 provides a true picture of responses from each category of respondents.



**Figure 4.2: Community Knowledge on the Criteria used for Sentencing  
Offenders under Community Service Programme**

Source: Researcher (2015)

Findings show that the majority 20 (33.3%) of community service officers are aware of the criteria used in sentencing offenders under Community Service programmes.

In addition, the study found that 6 (10%) and 4 (6.7%) of community service offenders and community members respectively were also aware of community service programme.

On the other hand, 16 (27.7%) and 14 (23.3%) of Community members and community service offenders respectively are not aware of the criteria used in sentencing offenders under community service programmes while none of community service officers was not aware with the community service programme. The possible reasons for this number are that these are the implementers of this programme, hence knowledgeable on the respective statute.

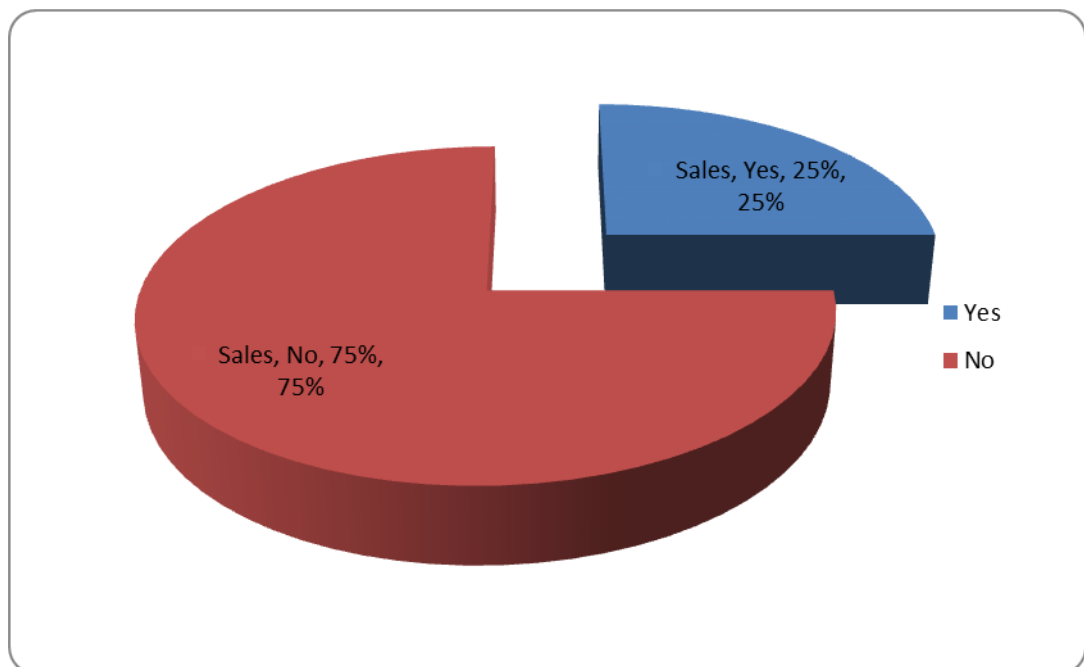
On the other hand 16 (26.7%) of community members are not aware of the criteria. Besides, the responses show that the majority 14 (23.3%) of Community Service Offenders was also not aware of the criteria used to serve their sentences outside the prison. These findings are in line with the words described by one male informant as follows:

*“..Most of the ordinary citizens and sometimes even graduates are not aware of what we are doing and sometimes they don’t know about our department and they do confuse our roles with the Social Welfare Department...”*

It is clear from these words that there is a serious problem of lack of education among people in Tanzania about alternatives sentences and especially community service programmes. This can partly tell why there is a challenge of prisons overcrowding in our prisons.

#### 4.3 Magistrates' Experience on Sentencing Offenders to Community Service Programme

In order to have knowledge on experience of magistrates on the use of Community Service order as alternative to imprisonments as stated under Section 3 of the Community Service Act, No.6/2002, and the study collected data from magistrates from the selected courts. Figure 4.3 presents findings from magistrates on their experience on sentencing offenders to community service programme.



**Figure 4.3: Magistrates' Responses on Whether Or Not they have Sentencing Experience of Community Service Programme**

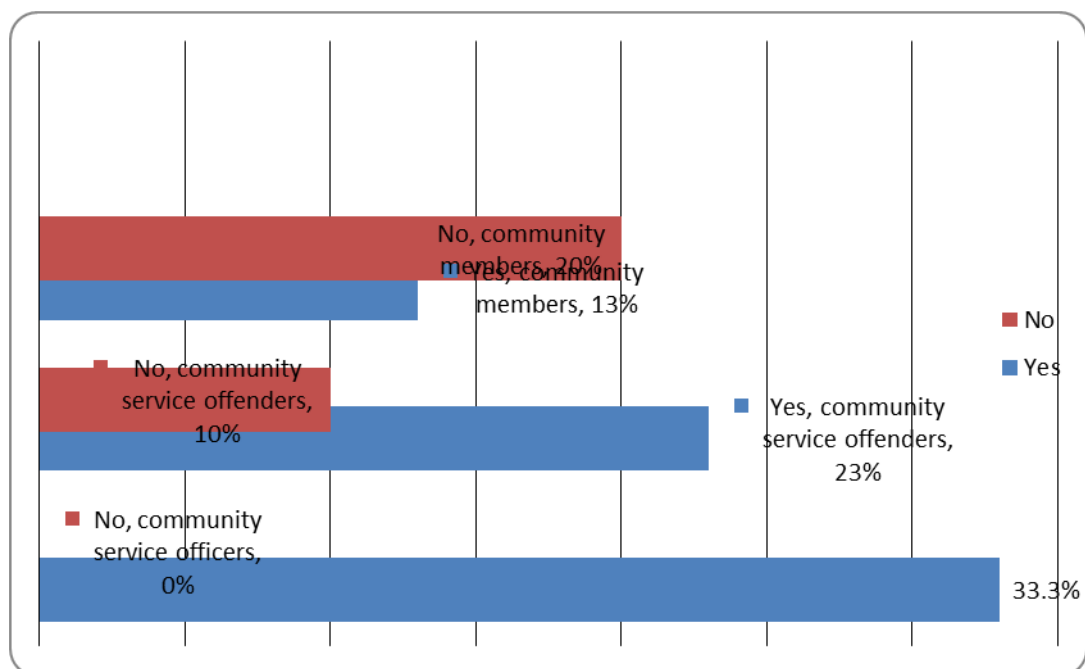
Source: Researcher (2015)

According to the findings, 2(50%) of magistrates had shown that they have experience in sentencing offenders to community service orders while the remaining 2(50%) magistrates had shown that they have never used Community Service orders as alternatives to imprisonment. Nsanze (2012) noted that some magistrates still believe in imprisonment as an effective punishment compared to Community

service. Therefore, they do not use it during their sentencing process. Accordingly, honorable Judge Lila (2012) indicated that most of the magistrates hesitate to make use of Community Service as alternative to imprisonment due to traditional culture of imprisonment. This gives an impression that Tanzania has a long way to go if there is a good will of prisons decongestions.

#### 4.5 Respondents' Levels of Awareness of Activities Performed by Community Service Offenders as Part of Punishment

The researcher wanted to know whether respondents were aware or not of activities performed by community service offenders as stipulated under Section 3 of the Community Service Act, No.6/2002. Figure 4.4 presents a summary of responses of respondents as per data collected from 60 respondents.



**Figure 4.4: Respondents' Levels of Awareness on Activities Carried out by Offenders as Part of Punishment**

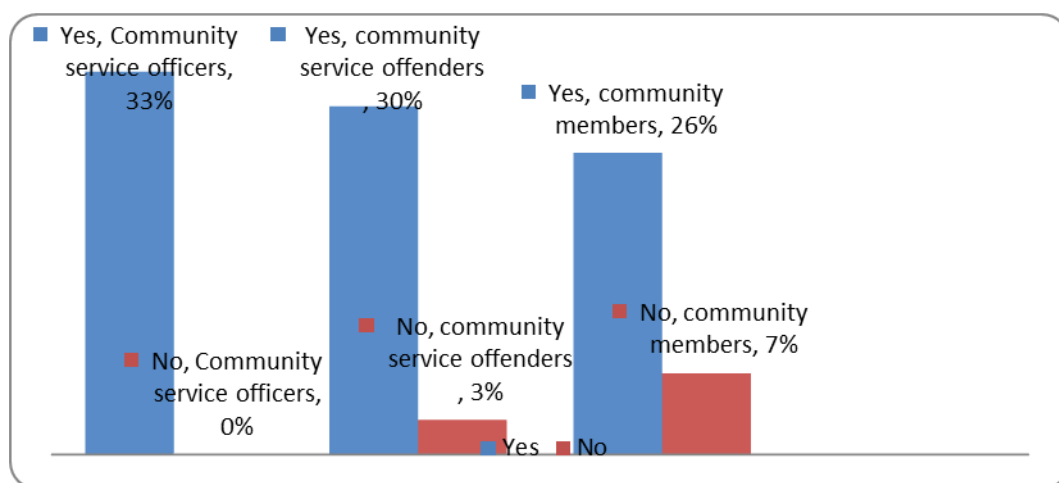
Source: Researcher (2015)

Findings show that, the majority of community service officers 20 (33.3%) and community service offenders (23.3%) said that they were aware of the activities performed by community service offenders. However, the responses were quite different from those of community members where the majority 12(20%) of respondents said that they are not aware of the activities performed by community service offenders as part of punishment. Basically, these activities are stipulated under Section 3(b)(i)-(ix). The nature or type of public work referred to in subsection (2) above shall, in any particular case, be determined by the court after consultation with the community service orders committee.

#### 4.6 Respondents' views on whether they understand Time Spent by

##### Community Service Offenders to a Placement Agency per Day

For understanding of effectiveness of community service programme towards rehabilitation of offenders, respondents were asked to tell if they understand with the specific time spent by community service offenders a day. Findings are presented in Figure 4.5.



**Figure 4.5: Respondents' Views on whether they Understand Time Spent by Community Service Offenders to A Placement Agency per Day**

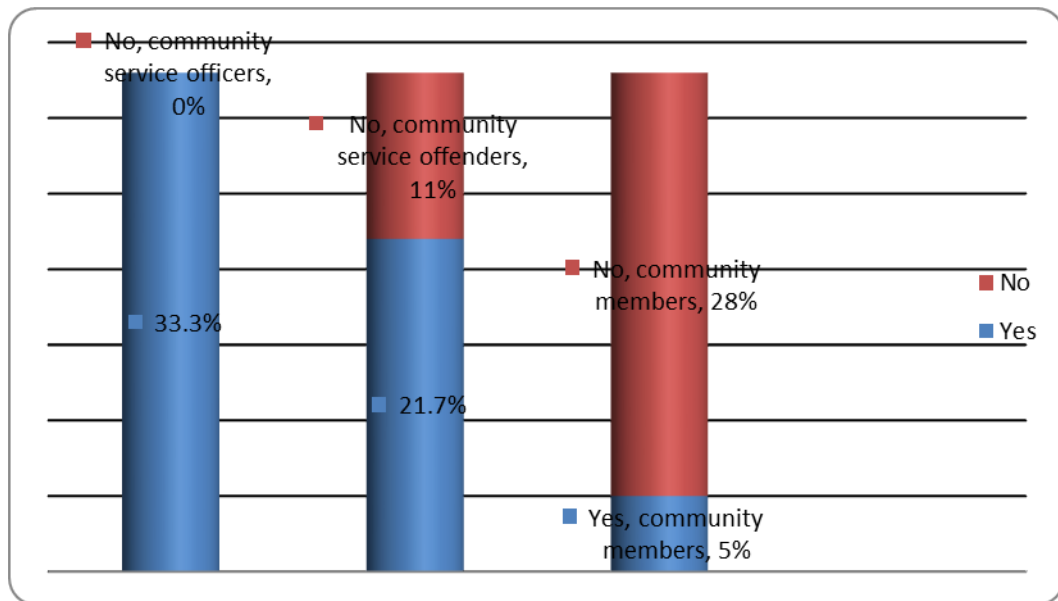
Source: Researcher (2015)

The majority (33%) of community service officers and community service offenders (30%) are familiar with time spent and indicated that it is 4 hours a day. The findings show that community service officers are aware of time because they are implementers and therefore they are more likely to have adequate knowledge and experience in the whole process of implementation of Community Service Act. On the other hand, Community service offenders are the beneficiaries and also the ones who feel the pinch of being under community service programme that is why they know all basic procedural matters. The results imply that, the government has to ensure that adequate awareness raising campaigns are conducted in order to improve understanding among community members who have no direct contact with the programme. This is important as it ensures that, there is adequate participation of the community in rehabilitation of offenders.

#### **4.7 Community Attitudes towards the Effectiveness of Community Service Programme on Rehabilitation of Offenders**

This study aimed to assess whether community attitudes is positive or negative towards community service programme on rehabilitation of offenders. Figure 4.6 provides responses from 60 respondents.

Findings show that all 20 (33.3%) of Community Service Officers, 13(21.7%) community service offender and 3(5%) community members, agreed that it is an effective way to rehabilitate offenders. These results are probably contributed by the experience of community service officers in the implementation of the programme. Conversely, 17(28.3%) of community members criticize the assumption that community service is an effective tool of rehabilitation of offenders.



**Figure 4.6: Community Attitudes towards the Effectiveness of Community Service Programme on Rehabilitation of Offenders**

Source: Researcher (2015)

The other category that rejected the assumption was community members where by 7(11.7%) of these respondents disagreed with the assumption. Probably, level of education and inadequate awareness campaigns might have contributed to the inadequate understanding of these respondents on effectiveness of community service programme. Furthermore, findings from one of key informants (Magistrates) aged 45 years interviewed said:

*“....I think community service as one of alternative sentences to imprisonment is not effective because the offender will not feel the pinch of his offence and therefore encourages recidivism”.*

These views are in consonant with those of the study by Birungi (2005), where by the respondents in the focus group of that study were not in favour of offenders in general, being sentenced to community service because they felt it was a ‘light’



punishment. It was further established by the researcher that there was reluctance towards sentencing offenders to community work by the judiciary. For instance, the Chief Magistrate of Mukono noted:

*“....when passing a community service order, I do it reluctantly with a lot of reservation. I still regard this as a soft punishment”.*

These findings imply that magistrates were not aware of the Community Service Act, No 6/2002. Principally, this act clearly provides circumstances that justify that community service programme is not a lenient punishment. For example; Regulation (1) G.N.87/2002 states that:

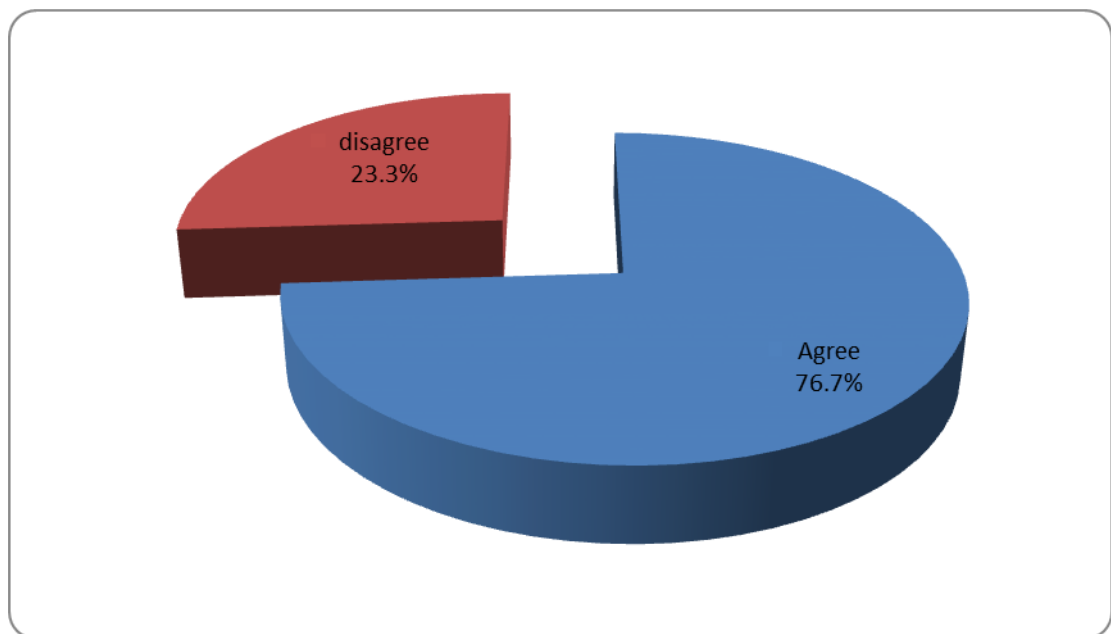
*“The community service scheme shall be organized in such a manner that it presents a challenge to the offender and the punitive element in the penalty shall be contained in (a) the time which the offender devotes in the community service work; (b) the essential discipline of regular attendance, prompt time keeping and satisfactory work performance and (c) the prompt application of disciplinary procedures for non-compliance”.*

Therefore, such an attitude being expressed by the representative of the judiciary who is responsible to see that the community service law is effectively implemented and used as an optional measure may imply that the judiciary has not yet gained trust in the intervention among Tanzanian court systems and other East African courts including Uganda. Hence a prison sentence is still preferred to other alternatives. This could be attributed to the increased fear that sentencing these offenders who committed minor offences to community service work would result in an increased crime rate. It can be concluded that generally the public has negative attitudes

towards community service programme in rehabilitation of offenders since it is regarded as lenient as compared to imprisonments or jail sentence.

#### 4.8 Strategies for Improving Community Service Programme

The study intended to come up with strategies to improve community service programme in Tanzania. Figure 4.7 show a presentation of study findings as per respondents' perspectives.



**Figure 4.7: Responses on Strategies for Improving Community Service Programme**

Source: Researcher (2015)

Findings indicates that, the majority 46(76%) of all respondents suggests that education campaign, formulation of community service policy, training of magistrates on community service programme and harmonization of different legislations related to Community service Act, No 6/2002 can improve the

programme. On the other hand, (23.3%) of respondents disagreed with these measures. The study findings are in line with one of the in-depth interviewees' responses as was noted saying:

*“.....the main problem facing our department is our officers (community service officers) are not recognized as court officers by magistrates because the magistrate Court Act does not recognize them as it is for the case of public prosecutors and court clerks”. He continued saying that “the community is not aware of the roles of the community service department and also there is no any community service policy in place....”*

The words in italics suggests a lot has to be done in order to improve the community service programme since there is a problem of lack of community awareness, absence of policy and lack of recognition of community service officers by most of legal authorities (courts). Therefore, it is high time for the Ministry of Home Affairs to allocate enough budgets for this department to facilitate different trainings and advertisements. Moreover, awareness-raising campaigns are necessary to make the community aware of the procedures, eligibility criteria and advantages of community service programme.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter is designed to summarise the main findings, state whether or not the objectives have been met and draw conclusion. Hence, this chapter presents a summary conclusions and recommendations of the study. It is hoped that the recommendations presented here will contribute in making policies geared towards combating the problem of prisons congestions in Tanzania.

#### **5.2 Summary**

The overall objective of this study was to assess the community attitudes towards the community service programme in Tanzania as alternative sentence towards prisons decongestion. Specifically the study intended to realize three (3) specific objectives from which the respective research questions were extracted. First, the researcher wanted to assess people's knowledge on community service programmes as alternative sentence to imprisonment. The study established that the majority 43(72%) out of 60 respondents reached through questionnaire are aware of community service programme. This comprises of 20 (33%) community service officers, 16 (27%) community service offenders and 7(12%) community members. The possible explanations here is that, community service officers are experts and implementers of the programme, hence well informed about the programme while the community service offenders are the beneficiaries of the programme. Statistically, this number provides a picture that the significant numbers of community members were not aware of the programme and this explains why there

is an ineffective implementation of this programme in Tanzania. Penal Reform International (2012) observed that ‘many members of the public in East African countries including Tanzania lack awareness on community service’. This means that the public or community members are not familiar with the procedures and available sentencing options used by magistrates. This can further explain why there are prisons congestions in Tanzania.

Second, the researcher wanted to examine knowledge of the community on eligibility criteria used by magistrates in sentencing offenders to community service programme. Study findings indicate that, the majority 16 (27.7%) and 14 (23.3%) of community members and community service offenders respectively were not aware of the criteria used in sentencing offenders under community service programmes. These results imply that it difficult to achieve the intended goals of community service programe, that is, prisons decongestions and rehabilitation of offenders since involvement of community is essential for rehabilitation of offenders. Therefore, there is a need of awareness raising campaigns to improve understanding and participation of community in rehabilitation programmes.

Third, the study wanted to explore community attitudes towards the effectiveness of community service programme on rehabilitation of offenders. Findings signify that most 35 (58%) of respondents have positive attitudes towards community service programme in Tanzania. This is justified by 19 (31%) of community service officers, 9 (14%) community service offenders and 7 (11%) of community members who had shown positive regards towards community service programmes. On the other hand, 25 (42%) of respondents had negative attitude towards community service

programme. These respondents with negative attitude categorically can be summarized as: 1(2%) Community service officers, 12(18%) community service offenders and 13 (22%) community members.

The implications for these results is that, though statistically it is indicated that the majority (58%) have positive attitudes but yet the programme is not unanimously accepted as it is regarded as a ‘soft’ punishment and not as punitive enough. The responses from one of key informants (a Director of Probation and Community Service) as per interviews conducted provide proof to this argument as he said:

*“..Despite our efforts to tell people about the advantages of this programme, yet some people insist that this type of punishment is soft as compared to imprisonment....I think this is because of colonial mentality...”*

The above citations suggests a lot has to be done in order to improve the community service programme since there is a problem of lack of community awareness, absence of policy and lack of recognition of community service officers by most of legal authorities (courts). Therefore, it his high time for the Ministry of Home Affairs to allocate enough budget for this department to facilitate different trainings and advertisements. Moreover, awareness raising campaigns are necessary to make the public aware of the programme.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

From these findings, it can be concluded that, generally, the majority of community members which represents ordinary people are neither aware of the community

service programme nor eligibility criteria for an offender to serve their sentences under community service programme. Additionally, the attitude of the community is generally negative towards community service programme. The study findings imply that, the government has not adequately disseminated education on community service programme as alternative sentence.

Therefore, there is a need for, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns to be conducted by social workers and NGOs to eliminate negative attitudes on the programme. The government should review of the existing law and allocate more funds for Community Service Department to realize the goal of prisons decongestions in Tanzania. More details towards the recommendations are explained in the section that follows.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

In order to improve the community service programme in Tanzania, the following recommendations are advanced.

### **5.4.1 To the Community**

The community should:

- (i) Support the implementation of community service programme through reporting offenders who breach conditions of the community service order..
- (ii) The community through ward and village executive officers should help to educate the community on the existence of the community service programme for non-custodial offenders.

#### **5.4.2 To the Government**

It is recommended that the government should:

- (i) Employ more social workers as stipulated under Regulation 43-44 of the Community Service Act, No 6/2002.
- (ii) Improve the budget of the Community and Probation Service Department in order to expand its operations to other regions.
- (iii) Harmonize laws that are contradicting with some specific sections of the Community Service Act, No 6/2002.
- (iv) Provide education on the benefits of Community Service Programme in rehabilitation of first offender.



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## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix I: Interview Guide for Resident Magistrates and Director of Community Services**

#### **Part I: Demographic characteristics of respondents**

**1. Sex**

(i) Male ( )

(ii) Female ( )

**2. Age**

(i) 18-35 Years ( )

(ii) 35-50 Years ( )

(iii) 50- 65Years ( )

(iv) 65+ Years ( )

**3. Education level**

(i) Primary education ( )

(ii) Secondary education ( )

(iii) University degree /Equivalent education ( )

(iv) None of the above (specify).....

#### **Part II: Knowledge on community service programme**

**4. Do you know what community service programme is?**

(i) Yes ( )

(ii) No ( )

5. Under what circumstances are persons convicted for offences punishable community service programme in Tanzania?

.....  
 .....

6. In your experience, have you ever sentenced any person to community sentence?

(i) Yes ( )

(ii) No ( )

7. What is the normal working hours per day served by community service offender as part of punishment?.....

8. What are the unpaid public work performed by community service offenders?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

(iv) .....

9. Do you think that Community Services is an effective way of rehabilitating offenders?.....

.....  
 .....

### **Part III: Community attitudes towards community service programme**

10. What attitude do you think the majority of community holds about community service?

(i) Positive ( )

(ii) Negative ( )

(iii) Don't know ( )

(iv) Please explain your answer in question .....

.....

11. Based on your answer the question above, why do you think is the situation?

.....

.....

### **Part IV: Recommendations towards improvement of community service programme**

12. What are your suggestions for improving community service programme in Tanzania?

(a) To community.....

(b) To the Government.....

## **Appendix II: Questionnaire for Community Service Officers**

### **Part I: Demographic characteristics of respondents**

#### **1. Sex**

- (i) Male ( )
- (ii) female ( )

#### **2. Age**

- (i) 18-35 Years ( )
- (ii) 35-50 Years ( )
- (iii) 50- 65Years ( )
- (iv) 65+ Years ( )

#### **3. Education level**

- (i) Primary education ( )
- (ii) Secondary education ( )
- (iii) University degree /Equivalent education ( )
- (iv) None of the above (specify).....

### **Part II: knowledge on community service programme**

4. Community service, as a non-custodial sentencing option is not new to Tanzanians as since the colonial time the government had put in place such measures as Extramural Penal Labour and public work among others.

- (i) True ( )
- (ii) False ( )



5. When are persons convicted for offences punishable by imprisonment qualify for community service programme under Tanzanian legal system?

(i) When they are convicted for offences punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years ( )

(ii) Those coming from rich families ( )

(iii) Resident of Dar-es-Salaam region ( )

(iv) Sentenced to an imprisonment of ten(10) years ( )

6. What is the normal working hours per day served by community service offender as part of punishment ?

(i) 2hours ( )

(ii) 3hours ( )

(iii) 4hours ( )

(iv) 5hours ( )

### **Part III: Community attitudes towards community service programme**

7. What attitude do you think the majority of community has on community service programme?

(i) Positive ( ) [skip question 9]

(ii) Negative ( ) [go to question 9]

8. Which of the following alternatives explains one of the reasons for community negative attitude towards community service programme in Tanzania?

(i) Is granted based on sympathetic element ( )

(ii) Is considered to be lenient ( )

- (iii) It encourages recidivism ( )
- (iv) The community is not involved ( )

**Part IV: Suggestions for improvement of community service programmes**

9. Review of relevant legislations and education campaigns to the community are among the effective ways of community programmes.

- (i) Agree ( )
- (ii) Disagree ( )

**Thank you for your cooperation**

### **Appendix III: Questionnaire for community service offenders**

#### **Part I: Demographic characteristics of respondents**

1. Sex

(i) Male ( )

(ii) Female ( )

2. Age

(i) 18-35 Years ( )

(ii) 35-50 Years ( )

(iii) 50- 65 Years ( )

(iv) 65+ Years ( )

3. Education level

(i) Primary education ( )

(ii) Secondary education ( )

(iii) University degree /Equivalent education ( )

(iv) None of the above (specify).....

#### **Part II: Knowledge on community service programme**

4. The term refers to a non-custodial punishment by which, after conviction, the court with the consent of the offender, orders him/her to serve the community through unpaid public work instead of imprisonment.

(i) True ( )

(ii) False ( )

5. Did you know the existence of community service programme in Tanzania before being convicted and ordered to serve community service programme?

(i) Yes ( )

(ii) No ( )

6. Do you know what is community service programme?

(i) Yes ( )

(ii) No ( )

### **Part III: Community attitudes towards community service programme**

7. What kind of attitude do you think does the majority of community hold on community service programme?

(i) Positive ( ) [skip question 9]

(ii) Negative ( ) [go to question 9]

8. Do you share the belief that community service programme is lenient and that is why the community has negative attitude against the programme?

(i) Yes ( )

(ii) No ( )

### **Part IV: Suggestions for improvement of community service programmes**

9. Review of relevant legislations and education campaigns to the community are among the ways to improve community service programmes in Tanzania.

(i) Agree ( )

(ii) Disagree ( )

**Thank you for your cooperation**

