

**EFFECT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION  
IN PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN TANZANIA: A CASE STUDY  
OF HANANG DISTRICT**

**HASSAN SHABANI KARATHA**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN  
GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP (MAGL)  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2023**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a Dissertation entitled: **“Effects of Good Governance on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Tanzania; a case study of Hanang District”** in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Business Administration and Human Resource Management (MBA – HRM) of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Dr. Chacha, Matoka

(Supervisor)

.....

Date

**COPYRIGHT**

This dissertation is copyright material protected under the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works of 1886, as latest amended in the Paris Act of 1079, in which Tanzania become party to the conversation in 1994 and other international enactment on the behalf, an intellectual property. No part of this dissertation may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form by a means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the author or the Open University of Tanzania on that behalf.

**DECLARATION**

**I, Hassan Shabani Karatha,** do hereby declare that, this dissertation is my original work. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as original mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Leadership and Governance (MALG)

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

I would like to dedicate this research work to my beloved mother Beatrice Karatha, my brother Awadhi Titu, my son Agustino Hassani Karatha and his mother Sesilia Kilawe who all together encouraged me in one way or another during the whole period of this study

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The researcher received valuable assistance in the preparation of this research work from a large variety of individuals, institutions, and organizations. During the writing of this study report, when I needed their different helpful views, recommendations, and remarks, I am grateful to every one of them for their encouragement and support. First and foremost, I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr Chacha Matoka, for his wise suggestions, remarks, and counsel. As my research came to a close, he encouraged me to be more daring in presenting this research report. To be very honest, I never would have been able to reach this position without his expert guidance.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Hanang' District government authorities and citizens for their participation in this study and for giving researchers the necessary information that led to trustworthy study results. Above all, I would like to express my gratitude to the several authors whose instructional resources considerably aided in the completion of this academic endeavor.

In closing, I'd want to thank the Tanzania Police Force, my present employer, for letting me attend classes and exams throughout my academic career.

## **ABSTRACT**

The study sought to examine the effect of good governance on community participation in public development projects in Tanzania; a case study of Hanang district. The study was guided by three specific objectives; to determine the effects of rules of law on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District, to examine the effects of transparency on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District and to assess the effects of accountability on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District. The questionnaire was used to collect data from 399 respondents who were randomly sampled from 275, 990 populations. Data analysis techniques included descriptive statistics, correlation, and multiple regression analysis. The study found that the rule of law significantly and positively influences participation in public development projects. Second, it was discovered that transparency had a positive and significant effect on community participation in public development projects, and lastly, it was found that accountability had a positive and significant effect on community participation in public development projects. The study recommends that local government authorities should ensure that the rule of law is prevailing at all stages of decision-making. Both elected and appointed local authority officials should operate in a transparent manner where the community has to know all issues about their development projects. Employees should be responsible and accountable to the community they serve.

**Key Words:** *Community development, Development, Effects, Governance, Locality, Participatory.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CERTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Overview .....	1
1.2 Background of the Study .....	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.4 General Objective .....	7
1.5 Specific Objectives .....	8
1.6 Research Questions .....	8
1.7 Significance of the Study .....	8
1.5.3 Organization of the Study .....	9
<b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Overview .....	11
2.2. Definition of Concepts .....	11



2.2.1	Good Governance .....	11
2.2.2	Development .....	12
2.2.3	Community Participation .....	12
2.2.4	Community Development .....	13
2.2.5	Participatory Development .....	13
2.3	Review of Theories .....	14
2.3.1	Participation Theory .....	14
2.4	Empirical Review .....	15
2.4.1	Global Context .....	15
2.4.2	African Context .....	18
2.4.3	Tanzania Context .....	21
2.5	Research Gap .....	22
2.6	Conceptual Framework .....	23
2.6.1	Rules of Law .....	24
2.6.2	Transparency .....	24
2.3.3	Accountability .....	24
<b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>		<b>26</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>		<b>26</b>
3.1	Overview .....	26
3.2	Research Philosophy .....	26
3.3	Research Approach .....	26
3.4	Research Design .....	27
3.4.1	Area of the Study .....	27
3.4.2	Population of the Study .....	28

3.4.3	Sample and Sampling Techniques .....	29
3.5	Data Collection and Tools .....	30
3.6	Data Analysis .....	30
3.7	Data Cleaning and Processing .....	31
3.8	Validity of the Study .....	31
3.9	Reliability of the Study .....	32
3.9.1	Ethical Consideration.....	32
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>		<b>33</b>
<b>FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>		<b>33</b>
4.1	Overview .....	33
4.2	Descriptive Statistics for Sample Characteristics Results .....	33
4.3	Descriptive Statistics of Variables Results .....	35
4.3.1	Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	35
4.3.2	Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	36
4.3.3	Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	37
4.3.4	Descriptive Statistics for the Dependent Variable Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	39
4.4	Variables Descriptive Statistics, Reliability and Correlation Analysis .....	40
4.5	Multiple Regression Analysis Results .....	41
4.6	Outliers, Normality, Linearity and Homoskedasticity Regression Assumptions Testing Results for Ethics .....	43

4.8	Discussion of the Findings.....	45
4.8.1	The Effects of the Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.....	46
4.8.2	The Effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.....	47
4.8.3	The Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.....	47
<b>CHAPTER FIVE.....</b>		<b>50</b>
<b>SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>		<b>50</b>
5.1	Introduction.....	50
5.2	Conclusion .....	50
5.3	Recommendations.....	52
5.3.1	The Effects of Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.....	52
5.3.2	The effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.....	52
5.3.3	The Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.....	53
5.3.4	Recommendations for Future Research Studies .....	53
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>55</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>		<b>64</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Population of Hanang District Council by Sex, Average Household Size and Sex Ratio .....	28
Table 3.1: Population of Hanang District Council by Sex, Average Household Size and Sex Ratio .....	28
Table 3.2 Sample size frame .....	30
Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics for Sample Characteristics Results.....	34
Table 4.2 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	36
Table 4.3 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	37
Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	38
Table 4.5: Descriptive Statistics for the Dependent Variable Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results .....	39
Table 4.6 Variables Descriptive Statistics, Reliability and Correlation Analysis .....	41
Table 4. 7: Model Summary .....	41
Table 4.8 ANOVA Results .....	42
Table 4.9 Regression Coefficient.....	43

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 4.1 Histogram .....	44
Figure 4.2 Normal P-Plots for the Standardized Residual Variables.....	44
Figure 4.3: Scatter plot for the Standardized residual for Variables.....	45

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AGR/DFP	Auditor General's and Controller's General report
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CEDESOTA	Community Economic Growth and Social Conversion
CD	Community Development
LGAs	Local Government Authority
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations.
NPM	New Public Management
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PCCP	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Overview**

This chapter is divided into numerous components, including the study's history, its problem statement, its objective, its specific objectives, its research questions, its significance, and its design.

#### **1.2 Background of the Study**

The era of economic globalization demands an increase in the ability of strong competitiveness in technology, management, and human resources to be developed continuously in terms of innovation and creating cost-effectiveness so able to compete in unlimited competition (Syah et al., 2017). At present, realizing the maximum implementation of government cannot be negotiated, because government agencies should be able to carry out their duties properly, namely administering government, administration, organization and management and providing administrative services to all Regency Regional Apparatuses (Nasri et al., 2018).

The ubiquitous rate of underdevelopment in the Third World seems unchecked (Varman, & Al-Amoudi, 2016). They gained political independence years ago, but their level of national growth has not kept pace with aspirations. Surprisingly, national development still has a significant influence on a country's future; as a result, excellent governance and development management must be implemented effectively for it to be successful. As a result, the economy will grow and people's living standards will rise. The government must create and implement policies that

will support the state's stability following the constitution. The government must be able to consider public opinion when making decisions and execute such policies with periodic reviews to assure compliance (Sharma, Teret, & Brownell, 2010). The objective protection of the rule of law is also ideal since it will undoubtedly foster social harmony. Citizens will be drawn to and encouraged to freely engage in political and economic activities within the constraints of the state's policies through the formulation and execution of friendly policies. Political and economic operations will be carried out in a way that preserves social order (Khrennikov, 2022). As was already mentioned, good governance considers every aspect of civil society inclusion. Good governance, in the opinion of Sharma, Sadana, and Kaur (2013) creates the rule of law, upholds personal agreements and contracts upholds law and order, guarantees the safety of the number of inhabitants, preserves costs and resources, protects the government, and efficiently meets the needs of society. Additionally, it establishes the ideal size of the government and makes the best use of available resources (Hurd, 2011).

According to Gil-Garcia, Zhang, and Puron-Cid (2016), all hands must be on deck when it comes to governance. It includes all of the ways that people and governmental entities conduct their daily business for the benefit of the nation and its people. Among the components of effective government are: (1) Political accountability (2) Regular elections to ratify the use of political influence or a democratic government. (3) Participation of various social, economic, cultural, and professional groups in the governance process and devolution of power to local organizations; (4) Information freedom; (5) An efficient and effective administrative system; (6) Transparency; (7) Rule of law; (8) Judicial independence; (7)



Collaboration between the government and civil societies; and (8) Bureaucratic accountability. Accountability, transparency, and the application of the law are the only three characteristics examined in this study.

Community participation shows active involvement, as stated by Isbandi (2007) that community participation is community participation in the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in the community, selecting and making decisions, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. Satisfaction as a function of perceptions of performance and expectations is observed. If performance is below expectations, the customer is dissatisfied. Optimal employee performance will be direct. Affect the performance of an organization; so that to improve the performance of these employees becomes a job that takes time and is a long process as well not easy (Muchzen et al., 2019).

The Tanzanian local government system is founded on politically devolved powers and devolution of power of functional duties, authority, and resources from the central to local government (Norman, & Massoi, 2010). Moreover, from higher levels of local administration to lower levels of regional authorities, identify changing the people to have complete authority over their welfare. Local governments, through their elected representatives, are responsible for the delivery of public services, assistance in preserving peace and order, and promotion of local prosperity through participatory methods (Acharya, & Scott, 2020).

In recent years, approaches to tackling governance concerns have shifted to emphasize comprehensive, community-based improvements that will influence individual behaviour. In addition to discussing present methodologies in comparison

to the new development period, this research will identify elements that influence community participation in community development efforts and its effect on development project activities. It emphasizes community mobilization in particular as an expanding significant tactic, offering the framework to promote involvement, cooperation, and collaboration for the common benefit of the community. It refers to a group of individuals who interact and live in the same place. This group is usually made up of social units larger than households and is organized around shared cultural norms, linguistic traditions, and values (Moninka, 2019). It is a known reality that community members must actively participate in development efforts if they are to avoid poor socioeconomic welfare and rising levels of poverty. Effective participation in this context refers to the participation of the relevant parties in all activities, including analysis, decision-making, planning, and program execution, without the involvement of outside organizations (Evans & Appleton, 1993). Involving locals in the planning process can strengthen their commitment to the program and aid in the development of the necessary skills and knowledge for them to recognize and resolve their problems. Additionally, it encourages self-help and independence, expands program resources, and strengthens relationships of trust and cooperation between the community and leaders. Consequently, you will discover that if you involve the local community in a program that is designed for them, they will reap these benefits and feel a sense of ownership (Chitambo et al, 2002).

When community dwellers make their own decisions about projects that are to be carried out to benefit them, participation becomes a self-initiated action, which is known as the exercise of voice and choice or empowerment (Ghazala and Vijayendra, 2004; Okunlola and Adesibe, 2015).

However, in Tanzania, the idea of and methods for "participation" follow two opposing paths (Moses, 2004). The two discourses on participation that are currently being spread throughout the nation are held by Tanzanian development professionals and come from international development experts who see participation as "empowering" and want to include locals in decision-making processes. The discourse of participation in Tanzania has its roots in African socialism and Nyerere's idea of self-reliance (*kujitegemea*), according to which people must volunteer their time and resources in a group effort to "create the nation" (*kujenga taifa*). Even though these two conceptions of "participation" are at odds with one another and Tanzanians and expatriates typically do not spend a lot of time working in tandem in the field, all actors can envision that they are speaking the same language and pursuing the same goals because participation remains a common language.

The relationship between good governance and community participation in development projects in Hanang is mutually reinforcing. Good governance creates an enabling environment that encourages and supports community participation, while community participation enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of development initiatives. Recognizing and promoting the importance of good governance in fostering community involvement is crucial for achieving inclusive and sustainable development outcomes in Hanang

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

The issue under investigation relates to continued community involvement in the execution of public development projects in the Hanang District Council. Despite the

often-praised potential advantages of community involvement in development projects, planners and social service providers face several challenges in implementing such programs with sustained community involvement, particularly in developing nations (Fung, 2015). Tanzania, a developing nation, has laws governing the delivery of services as well as systems of governance and accountability that are outlined in the Local Government Authorities Act No. 7 of 1982. While Tanzania's local government has a largely transparent system of accountability, the effectiveness of the accountability procedures is still a concern. The Oversight Process of Local Councils in Tanzania report (Kessy, 2020) cites several explanations for why weak accountability and governance exist in different LGAs. These include a lack of a culture of transparency, poor working tools and infrastructure, bureaucratic procedures and formats for information release, and poor access to information, which is in turn created by the leaders' and council staff's unfavourable attitudes.

Accountability is further weakened by the councillors' inadequate representation of the citizens in the decision-making processes and by the citizens' absence from these procedures. Despite these advancements, there are still obstacles to overcome, including a lack of a structure or perceived need for MPs or councillors to consult with or provide feedback to constituents between elections, a lack of tools for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) to monitor the election process more closely, a disregard for civic education, a lack of public understanding of the role and responsibilities of council leaders, a lack of understanding of the planning and budgeting processes, and a lack of attention (Kajimbwa, 2018). In the Hanang district, corruption is not a recent occurrence, to name one; there are many different types of corruption practices, including misappropriation of funds, bribery,

negligence, nepotism, cronyism, theft, and deceit, according to research on democratic and social accountability conducted by In 2010, CEDESOTA (Community Economic Growth and Social Conversion) was established. Similar to other institutions around the country, local government entities participate in bribery in the service delivery systems. For example, the Auditor General's and Controller's General report (AGR/DFP/2011/2012) for the financial year 2011/2012 stated that due to embezzlement, activities for the Hanang District Council were either partially or completely not implemented, an indication of unaccountability. Approximately 20 million shillings were not reported. According to this CEDESOTA report, there are no efficient management or legislative controls that can stop corruption at the rural level. Both elected and appointed officials dare to rig democratic processes in favour of their agendas. It has long been claimed that corruption at all levels has slowed down community involvement in public development initiatives, which is a result of bad leadership among district leaders and government officials.

In emerging nations, corruption is viewed as the number one enemy of the people (World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim, 2013). Additional research should be done on additional difficulties and the factors that contribute to them. Thus, the goal of this study was to examine how governance affected community involvement in public development initiatives in Tanzania's Hanang district. The Hanang District Council then received recommendations for enhancing community involvement in development initiatives.

#### **1.4 General Objective**

This study aimed to examine the effects of good governance on community

participation in public development projects in Tanzania; a case study of Hanang district.

### **1.5 Specific Objectives**

- i. To determine the effects of the rule of law on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District.
- ii. To examine the effects of transparency on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District.
- iii. To assess the effects of accountability on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District.

### **1.6 Research Questions**

- i. What are the effects of the rules of law on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District?
- ii. To what extent are the effects of transparency on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District?
- iii. How are the effects of accountability on community participation in public development projects visible in the Hanang District?

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

New trends suggest that effective governance is the answer to accelerating progress in a country's social, political, and economic spheres. Therefore, states (like Tanzania) should work to adopt good governance if they want to attain, promote, or maintain economic, political, and social progress.

Participatory governance will continue to advance. It appears that few local communities are actively participating in or even aware of community development initiatives. An increase in community funding for existing government programs. This will ease the pressure on local government officials and encourage the development of socioeconomic projects that benefit the local populace.

Importantly, it is anticipated that this study will inspire future researchers to conduct similar research on important topics focusing on the promotion of participatory community development and the practice of good governance to raise awareness among local communities to foster both individual and societal development.

In conclusion, studying the effect of good governance on community participation in development projects in Tanzania holds great significance in terms of informing policies, enhancing community engagement, improving project outcomes, building trust, empowering communities, and contributing to academic knowledge. The findings can guide stakeholders in promoting good governance practices and fostering meaningful community participation, ultimately leading to inclusive and sustainable development in Tanzania.

### **1.5.3 Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into five key chapters for research reports. The introduction is covered in Chapter 1 along with topics including study background, problem statement, research aims, importance, and study organization. The literature review is presented in Chapter 2 along with essential concept definitions, theoretical and empirical reviews, research gaps, and conceptual frameworks. The study philosophy, research approach, design, sample, and sampling methods are all covered in the third

chapter along with data collecting and instrumentation, data collection and analysis, validity, reliability, and ethical considerations. Results, analysis, and debate are presented in Chapter 4 before a summary, recommendations, and conclusion are presented in Chapter 5.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Overview**

The chapter presents the definition of key concepts or variables. Moreover, the theoretical literature review is presented where the theories used in this study are critically reviewed. An empirical review is followed whereby articles from the worldwide context, African context and Tanzania are presented. It is after the empirical literature review then the research gap is presented showing what is left not explained by empirical literature. The last part of this chapter I the conceptual framework whereby the studied variables are graphically drawn and presented.

#### **2.2. Definition of Concepts**

The following definitions of concepts are used in this study on the use of good governance to support participatory community development in Hanang' district:

##### **2.2.1 Good Governance**

The idea of good governance is considered in the context of a broad vision of growth and globalization, and its realities include the effective operation of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. With the citizens' active involvement in policy formation, planning, implementation, and monitoring, it is expected that each of these arms will carry out its specific duty with commitment and integrity. An element of good governance, according to Aguilera and Cuervo-Cazurra (2009), is the ability to eradicate misgovernance through the use of the rule of law. The idea of good governance is considered in the context of a broad vision of

growth and globalization, and its realities include the effective operation of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. In summary, good governance relates to the political and institutional processes and outcomes that are necessary to achieve the goals of development. The true test of 'good' governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights (Parihar, 2012).

### **2.2.2 Development**

Development is "a state of mind in which society has established the means for achieving a better existence" as well as "a physical reality" (Todaro & Smith 2006). Society ensures growth in wealth accumulation, intellectual advancement, and the improvement of the standard of living for everyone through this process.

### **2.2.3 Community Participation**

According to Fraser (2005) Community participation in development projects refers to the active involvement, engagement, and meaningful contribution of individuals, groups, and local communities in decision-making, planning, implementation, and evaluation processes of development initiatives within their respective communities. It recognizes the importance of including community members as key stakeholders and leveraging their knowledge, experiences, and perspectives to shape and guide development projects. Community participation entails the empowerment of individuals, fostering social cohesion, and ensuring that projects are contextually appropriate, sustainable, and aligned with the needs and aspirations of the community. It encompasses the active engagement of community members in

activities such as consultations, community meetings, collective decision-making, resource mobilization, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation, to achieve inclusive and equitable development outcomes that benefit the community as a whole (Paul, 1987).

#### **2.2.4 Community Development**

Community development, as defined by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and cited by Groenewald (1989), is a process that empowers participants to improve the social, and economic, and refers to the development of their communities and ultimately contributes to the development of their nation. In other words, civic engagement entails collaboration between the federal government and local governments. The state has a responsibility to foster an environment that supports development.

#### **2.2.5 Participatory Development**

People actively participate in the process of participatory development while making decisions on the implementation of projects, programs, and policies that directly affect people (Slocum, Wichhart, Rocheleau, & Thomas-Slayter, 1995). The use of people's agency in thinking and behaving, in addition to the control of their behaviour within a cooperative framework, is characterized as participation in participatory development. People coming together and taking the lead to think independently and hold their debates is, thus, the essential concept of collective action. (Rahman, 1993; Oakley, 1991)

## **2.3 Review of Theories**

### **2.3.1 Participation Theory**

Participation is not a new concept (Buchy, Ross et al. 2000). It represents a move from the global, spatial, top-down strategy that dominated early development initiatives to more locally sensitive methodologies (Storey 1999). There are differing opinions as to the origins of the participation theory. Midgley et al (1986) suggested that the historical antecedents of community participation include: the legacy of Western ideology, the influence of community development and the contribution of social work and community radicalism. Buchy, Ross et al (2000) suggested that literature on participation and participatory processes stems broadly from two major areas: political sciences and development theory. Lane (1995) added to this view, suggesting that participation is heavily influenced by theories of development and is therefore highly varied and complex due to different theoretical positions. The dominance of the top-down approaches to development was largely a result of modernization theory which was dominant in the 1960s (Lane 1995).

Modernization theory surmises that for developing countries to develop they need economic growth along the path already travelled by Western countries (Hulme and Turner 1990; Peet & Hartwick 1999 So 1990). This has been heavily criticized and other development theories have highlighted disparities. From the modernization point of view, participation meant the involvement of the community in the implementation of a project to increase the acceptance and efficiency of use (Lane 1995). This represents a low level of participation that is reactionary and ignores the site-specific complexities of management needs (Kolavalli & Kerr 2002).

According to Holcombe (1995), acknowledgement of the importance of participation grew out of the recognition that the world's poor have suffered as a result of development and that everyone needs to be involved in development decisions, implementation and benefits. As participatory approaches advanced, they highlighted the weaknesses inherent in traditional, top-down approaches that focused on single disciplines and reductionist paradigms (Johnson & Walker, 2000). Agrawal and Gibson (1999) identified the limitation of the state in top-down resource conservation practices and emphasised popular participation as the remedy for these shortcomings. Mompoti and Prinsen (2000) made a similar observation of the uniqueness of an individual as an entity who is capable of making unique contributions to decision-making. This move represents a move towards people-centred development at a normative level (Chambers 1993; Kelly 2001). Midgley et al (1986) posited that the community development movement of the 1950s and 1960s was another source of inspiration for contemporary community participation theory and that community development and participation theory are very similar. Moser (1987) identified that community development is now considered in some countries to have colonialist overtones and has become discredited. Kelly (2001) provided a good account of the evolutionary trends in participation from the 1960s however does not identify the influence of community development

## **2.4 Empirical Review**

### **2.4.1 Global Context**

According to a study by Xie (2016) on ecological governance and electoral participation in rural China, community opinion is thought to benefit a variety of

political justifications in modern democracies, including aiding in the advancement of policy choices, recognizing democratic values, and helping to promote policy implementation. The party-state-dominated political system in China tends to make state authorities fearful of any disruptions that social movements might bring about. Therefore, it is increasingly likely that public engagement will be a non-political strategy. Recent studies have found that environmental governance is characterized by depoliticized procedures that inhibit genuine public participation. To maximize the effectiveness of the policy, government officials may work to keep undesirable non-state actors out of participation spaces while inviting positive participants, utilizing their expertise, resources, and engagement, and forming partnerships with them.

Snijder et al(2015) assert that community involvement has long been promoted as a crucial component of successful health promotion initiatives. To increase community motivation and project sustainability, a recent meta-analysis found that using community engagement in health promotion projects is beneficial. Even though Indigenous communities were left out of the evaluation, Indigenous Australians place a high value on the idea of community participation and believe it will improve their health. The history of relocation and disempowerment experienced by indigenous peoples highlights the importance of community members participating fully and actively in the creation of workable solutions to the issues they have raised. The strategy for community development aims to give indigenous communities the tools they need to acquire and apply knowledge that will enable them to effectively address the health risks that they face.

Transparency, involvement, and dependability are just a few benefits of so-called "open government projects," which strive for high citizen participation in public problem-solving and value generation, according to Amalia and Mihaela (2017) in Hilgers and Ihl (2010). Public managers should consider how to include such methods and strategies into the practice of public government to boost citizens' participation in value co-creation. This calls for an agenda-setting that incorporates programs and projects with widespread support from the community, better targeted public services, improved communication, and a more involved and informed community.

Additionally, Qamar and Carles (2020) in democratic governance showed the necessity of coordination between the state and society in tackling inequalities. To address the imbalance and injustice at the core of many health concerns, it is crucial to comprehend the relationships between the state and society as well as governance difficulties. Citizens and powerful groups have historically contributed to social change that is for the better. Participatory governance that prioritizes the inclusion of people, especially the poor, is what is meant by healthy governance, which aims to achieve equity in health. How do citizens organize themselves to take part in collective government operations in this situation? What are the opportunities and obstacles the state creates to either encourage civic activity and organization or discourage it?

Furthermore, Buele et al(2020) study in Ecuador indicated that public engagement, or citizen involvement in government, is a critical component of democracy and enhanced democratic governance situations. Aside from the degree of development, other factors include different social interactions, political system changes, the

development of global, national, and local networks, the appearance of international organizations, international competition, new tools for social policy control, and the emergence of communities that are more crucial and demanding of their leaders. As a result, the idea of citizen involvement is increasingly connected to governance. Its implementation aims to increase effectiveness and transparency in government administration by enhancing efficiency and efficacy. By incorporating linear networks, policy-making that aims to strengthen local government and legitimize participation is changed. The cultivation of a sense of responsibility and democratic decision-making seems to be the finest methods of governance. Therefore, even though consensus is challenging to come by, including governments and citizens in democratic decision-making and shared accountability can assist to improve governance.

#### **2.4.2 African Context**

In the African setting, CD has reportedly received support from both governmental and non-state organizations in Ghana, according to Amakye (2017) and Bonye et al. (2013). Just as corporations have over time, residents have made contributions to the growth of their communities with or without assistance from the state. Because it requires a group effort, CD is essential for the growth and development of underdeveloped cultures. Furthermore, according to Kokor and Kroés(2001) government organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa, including Ghana, experimented with alternative service delivery models, downsized core operational procedures for the public sector, and decentralized many services from government to communities,



civil society organizations, and people through the devolution concept. Amakye (2017) also asserts that Ghanaian government officials were responsible for this. Similarly, Thornhill and Phago Mangosuthu (2018) contend that operationalizing governance and community participation in the context of cultural administration is not always mutually incompatible in Africa, even though they are two separate challenges. As a result, the majority of emerging nations have kept their attention on issues of governance and participation in society. To fulfil their primary duties, subnational government entities need to maintain their legitimacy. Local government, a crucial sub-national government structure within the Southern African Development Community, has a variety of opportunities as well as challenges as a result of the devolution of powers. The management of local government structures by the community, in particular, continues to play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life in local communities. This type of local community involvement strives to have an impact on the administrative procedures and objectives of local government, as well as to offer pertinent insights into these governance issues. The article suggests that governance and community participatory models need to be redesigned to maintain the relevance of local government systems in African nations. Mpolomoka et al. (2018), on the other hand, acknowledged that people's lack of involvement in governance issues is one of the constraints of participation practice in Zambia. Many definitions of governance refer to how a society administers wealth and resources, cultural and organizational systems, and natural and social resources for the benefit of people and the nation. People aspire to be citizens rather than visitors, observers, voters, or customers. Both individuals who want their rights to be upheld and those who want to fulfil their commitments have responsibilities as

citizens. People today want a bigger say in the choices that affect their lives. They desire a more involved, substantial, and active involvement in decision-making. They desire to participate in the discussions and judgments that shape societal administration. They are curious as to why some laws aren't being upheld and why some people or politicians think they are beyond the law. They support government transparency and community participation. However, Mbewe (2010) contends that both men and women must participate for administration to be effective. Both direct engagement and participation via trustworthy middlemen or agents are feasible possibilities. It's important to remember that representative governance doesn't always take the needs of the most marginalized members of society into account; participation must be well-informed and well-organized.

The Burundian government disagrees with Gaynor's (2014) assertion that decentralization strives to actively involve the populace in creating and implementing economic and social development strategies in their localities. On the one hand, regional and community development and local democratic governance are intended outcomes of decentralization. It is stressed elsewhere that citizen engagement goes beyond simply soliciting residents' opinions and ideas and includes their involvement in joint decision-making with state officials. The Republic of Burundi's government has adopted a political strategy that places it in direct contact with the populace and involves them in decision-making on projects and plans for development. Smith (1983), cited in Chikerema (2013), asserted that for the Zimbabwean government to function well, citizens must actively participate in all aspects of it, especially the local government system. In addition to giving residents clear chances to engage in the creation and implementation of local public policy,

local officials have a duty and an interest in keeping the public informed about programs and activities that take place on the local level. An effective and responsible populace will maintain active, informed, and continuous engagement in local government operations, according to the history, culture, and development patterns of local government in Zimbabwe.

### **2.4.3 Tanzania Context**

According to Muro and Namusonge (2015), "It is a truth that poor socioeconomic welfare and rising levels of poverty result if community people are not adequately involved or do not engage themselves in development initiatives." According to Jackson Muro and Namusonge (2015) in Evans & Appleton (1993), effective participation, in this case, refers to the concerned individuals' participation in all activities, including analysis, decision-making, planning, and program implementation, without the assistance of outside organizations. Participating locals in the planning stage can increase their commitment to the program and help them acquire the necessary knowledge and abilities to find answers on their own. Additionally, it promotes self-help and independence, expands the program's resource pool, and builds community leaders' trust and cooperation.

Nevertheless, the Tanzanian government has reportedly joined the Open Government Partnership, according to a report by Mdee and Thorley (2016). A global initiative called the Open Government Partnership (OGP) encourages the use of new technology, online platforms, the prevention of corruption, and transparency and accountability in government. By making government more approachable to citizens, the goal is to enhance public service delivery and responsiveness, as well as to

prevent corruption and increase public trust. To accomplish this, the government has created a platform in the form of blogs that enables citizens to provide the government with direct input on the services they are or are not providing. Additionally, it makes it possible for residents to monitor and follow up on any complaints they may have made.

It is not made clear how complaints would be handled. The legal framework for community participation in governance and local provision of services in Tanzania is also spread across several laws, as recently shown by Mwankupili and Msilu (2020); it is primarily highlighted in the Constitution of the United States Democratic nation of Tanzania of 1977 (the Law), and it is further elaborated in local rules. These rules specify the rules for such protections as well as how the community must participate in governance. Community Sovereignty, Community Freedom to Participation in Public Affairs, and the Right to Information are the three main fundamental guarantees for community participation that are the emphasis of this section of constitutional safeguards. The populace is elevated above the State and its institutions in Tanzania's local government system, which allows for both direct and indirect political participation. The community is once again given priority in Article 8(1) (a), which states that "the State shall draw all its rights and authority from the people." As a result, the nation's service delivery must follow societal trends and norms (Mwankupili & Msilu, 2020).

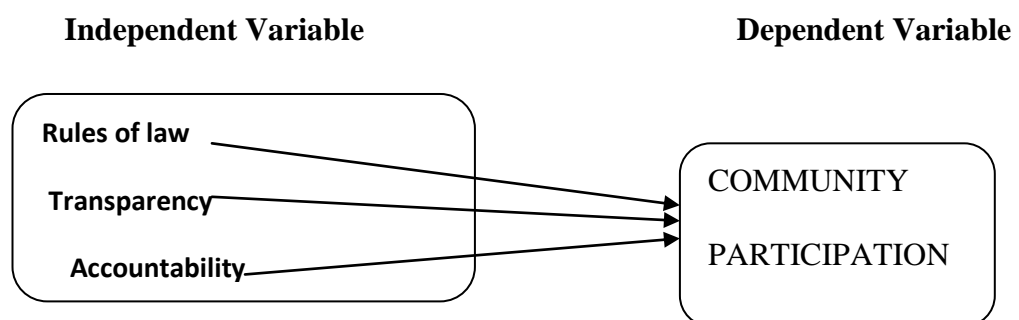
## **2.5 Research Gap**

Numerous studies have been conducted throughout the world, particularly in Europe, America, Australia, Africa, and Tanzania (Xie 2016; Qamar & Carles; 2020;

Amakye; 2017 & Mpolomoka et al. 2018). However, when it comes to the district level, as Hanang, where the current study was conducted by taking into consideration important issues, like strategies used by local authority representatives on involving citizens in community engagement, the practice of good governance on stakeholders' community development has still not been fully adopted. Moreover, Most of the studies reviewed undertook the study using qualitative while this study used a quantitative approach.

## 2.6 Conceptual Framework

Based on the study's focus on "the impact of good governance on fostering participatory community development in Tanzania." The dependent variable, community engagement, was identified as the independent variable through the application of elements of good governance (see Figure 2.1). When considering these factors, namely the rule of law, moral integrity, transparency, participation, responsibility, and accountability, it appears that any democratic government that hopes to influence community development through broader community engagement in a given political area should put particular emphasis on each of these factors.



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework**

**Source:** Researcher (2022)

From the conceptual framework provided above, the following is the description of how the variables influence community participation;

### **2.6.1 Rules of Law**

Any community that aspires to development should have laws governing it. Similar to how it is difficult for residents to participate in community development without the rule of law, the government must shoulder more of the load. Rules of legislation, however, aid community members by encouraging their participation in closely monitoring the implementation of government plans for community initiatives.

*H<sub>1</sub>: There is a positive relationship effect between the rule of Law and Community participation.*

### **2.6.2 Transparency**

Given that transparency is more crucial in decision-making and can support societal progress, this is probably a key element of good governance. Additionally, openness in governance promotes community involvement in social development initiatives.

*H<sub>2</sub>: There is a positive relationship effect between Transparency and Community participation.*

### **2.3.3 Accountability**

Both of these elements of good governance are essential to ensuring that residents and elected officials respect the greater community while also taking the interests of the general public into account. This enhances governance while also enhancing the provision of public services and empowering local communities.

*H<sub>3</sub>: There is a positive relationship effect between Accountability and Community Participation*

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Overview**

This chapter covers the following topics: research philosophy, approach, design, study area, population, sample, sampling methods, data collecting, analysis, cleaning, and processing, validity and dependability of data, and ethical considerations.

#### **3.2 Research Philosophy**

According to positivism, the study philosophy approach, positivists believe that reality is stable and can be examined and described objectively, that is, without interfering with the things being researched. They think that observations should be repeatable and that occurrences should be discrete.

#### **3.3 Research Approach**

To generate statistical data during the research study, the researcher used the quantitative research approach. This justification for using a quantitative technique is that it increased validity, gave a more complete and thorough picture of the study phenomena, provided better inferences, and could be utilized to address a variety of research issues. To evaluate the research question drawn from an existing theory and examine the causal relationships between the variables and concepts, the deductive research approach was adopted (Rojon, & Saunders) (2012). Business social responsibility serves as an independent variable, and corporate financial performance serves as a dependent variable. To determine the extent to which CSR has an impact



on business financial performance, research questions were developed. Using actual data to test or disprove hypotheses, Bhattacharjee (2012) argues that a deductive research approach is often a positivist research philosophy.

### **3.4 Research Design**

A case study approach has been taken in this work. A plan for the planned research project is called a research design (Durrheim, 2006). Research design can be thought of as a framework that explains how research data are gathered and evaluated to respond to study research questions (Dainty, 2008). An explanatory design study was used as suggested by Aborisade, collects data and tabulates the frequencies of research variables or their interaction to characterize or describe a subject, frequently by building a profile of a set of issues, people, or events (2013). Because the study's goal is to depict the condition of affairs as they are without manipulating variables, this approach is acceptable for the study.

#### **3.4.1 Area of the Study**

Data were gathered in the Manyara region's Hanang' district, where there are local communities with a desire to take part in community development activities. Hanang is one of the five Districts in the Manyara Region. Hanang district was taken because government strategic projects and other community development initiatives are in progress, however, they pay less attention to the communities than to the surrounding environment. Most of the development projects are just decided at the level of councillors and council management hence making a problem of being supported

fully by the local community. Above all, there has been no such kind of study which examines the effect of good governance on community participation at Hanang.

### 3.4.2 Population of the Study

According to Table 3.1, the study population for this investigation includes residents of localities in the 275,990-person Hanang region (Tanzania National Census, 2012). All wards were represented in the quantitative investigation.

**Table 3.1: Population of Hanang District Council by Sex, Average Household Size and Sex Ratio**

Serial No.	Ward/Shehia	Population (number)		
		Total	Male	Female
	<b>Total</b>	<b>275,990</b>	<b>140,212</b>	<b>135,778</b>
1	Balangidalalu	14,478	7,339	7,139
2	Gehanduu	15,222	7,646	7,576
3	Laghanga	11,872	6,071	5,801
4	Getanuwas	12,152	6,190	5,962
5	Hirbadaw	7,903	4,037	3,866
6	Bassodesh	16,762	8,535	8,227
7	Bassotu	24,527	12,498	12,029
8	Gendabi	10,968	5,579	5,389
9	Mogitu	21,547	11,015	10,532
10	Gitting	13,370	6,726	6,644
11	Masakta	7,321	3,679	3,642
12	Masqaroda	7,254	3,625	3,629
13	Endasak	10,054	4,961	5,093
14	Gidahababieg	5,366	2,743	2,623
15	Measkron	13,149	6,588	6,561
16	Hidet	6,528	3,423	3,105
17	Simbay	6,737	3,523	3,214
18	Sirop	5,563	2,816	2,747
19	Gisambalang	10,937	5,811	5,126
20	Nangwa	13,165	6,675	6,490
21	Katesh	8,774	4,223	4,551
22	Ganana	7,543	3,610	3,933
23	Dirma	8,538	4,483	4,055
24	Lalaji	9,698	5,111	4,587
25	Endasiwold	6,562	3,305	3,257

**Source:** Tanzania National Census (2012).

### 3.4.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

In this study, community members were chosen from their homes using a straightforward random sample process. The researcher employed this process while using the village registry. The researcher could make precise assumptions or inferences from the sample to the population under investigation using simple randomness. On the other hand, simple random sampling offers the greatest level of bias-freeness, but it may also be the most time- and resource-intensive sample for a given level of random errors (Brown, 1947). All ward populations participated. Therefore there was no need to sample the wards. Only participants were sampled. The sample size for the current research study was drawn as follows by using the formula given by Yamane (1967);

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

Where; n = desired sample size, N = Population size, e = Level of precision (%).

$$n = \frac{275,990}{1 + 275,990 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{275,990}{1 + 275,990 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{275,990}{1 + 689.97}$$

$$n = \frac{275,990}{690.97}$$

$$n = 399.4 = 399 \text{ Respondents}$$

**Table 3.2 Sample size frame**

<b>Data collection tool</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Proportion (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Questionnaire guide	Villagers	92.7	370
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>399</b>

**Source:** Author (2022)

However, only 375 out of 399 respondents' data were accessible to the researcher throughout the field investigation. This was brought on by the respondents' lack of attendance in the research region. Out of these male participants were 203 while female participants were 196 making a total of 399 participants

### **3.5 Data Collection and Tools**

The field investigator used a primary data source to get the information they needed. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of data collection in statistical analysis. To obtain data, only a questionnaire was employed (Douglas, 2015). Primary data are those that the researcher obtains for the first time, structured questionnaires were used to gather data to meet the study's objectives. A questionnaire is any text-based tool that requests responses from survey participants in the form of signalling actions, such as scoring a page, writing a number, or checking a box on paper or online. Brown and associates (2001).

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistical analysis was utilized to paint a picture of the data that were gathered and employed in this investigation. The essential properties of sample data are described, arranged, and summarized using descriptive statistics. These include

measurements of variability around the average (range and standard deviation) as well as measures of central tendency (averages, including mean, median, and mode) (OUT publications 2010).

The descriptive survey study design allowed researchers to gather detailed data that made it easier to generalize their findings to a large population (Maree, 2007, Borg & Gall, 1996).

Regression analysis and correlation research tests were used to determine the degree of variance between the independent variable (excellent governance) and the dependent variable (community participation). The statistical correlation coefficient is typically used to determine how much variance there is (Cohen and Manion, 1994). Tables of means were used to summarize the data for simple analysis.

### **3.7 Data Cleaning and Processing**

In this study, the field data were assessed through documentation to spot mistakes like duplicate questionnaire entries and omit them. Following that, additional data processing based on descriptive analysis continued.

### **3.8 Validity of the Study**

According to Bond (2003), individuals who create measures prioritize validity, while those looking for legitimate outcomes from assessment prioritize true scientific measures. To obtain the anticipated results from the study, the researcher for the current study made sure that questionnaire items were created in a way that addressed the research objectives.

### **3.9 Reliability of the Study**

A test is deemed reliable if it can be carried out by numerous researchers with consistent results and findings under the right circumstances. Reliability is defined as consistency through time and repeatability. Additionally, reliability is defined as the extent to which a test is free of measurement errors, with the reliability of the test increasing as the number of measurement errors increases (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2003; McMillan & Schumacher, 2001, 2006; Moss, 1994; Neuman, 2003).

#### **3.9.1 Ethical Consideration**

Several ethical principles dictate how researchers should behave. These codes deal with a range of difficulties that could come up during research as well as other matters about professional practice (Beauchamp & Bowie, 1997). When doing the research study in this instance, the researcher followed all the necessary guidelines. The researcher requested official clearance from the appropriate authorities before starting to collect data. But all participant information is kept private and is solely used for academic purposes.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Overview**

Based on the study's goals, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis were used to analyze the research data. This article focused on the impact of good governance on community involvement in public construction projects in Tanzania; Hanang district was used as a case study. Three distinct goals served as the study's framework: I to ascertain how the law affects community involvement in public projects in Hanang District. (ii) to investigate the effects of accountability on community involvement in public development projects in Hanang District, and (iii) to evaluate the effects of transparency on community involvement in such projects.

In Section 4.2, the sample characteristics are explained. Indicator-based study variables are discussed in Section 4.3. Section 4.4 displays the summary analysis, reliability, and association between studies constructs. The analysis results are reported in Section 4.5, and the conclusions are discussed in Section 4.6.

#### **4.2 Descriptive Statistics for Sample Characteristics Results**

Table 4.1 shows that the majority of participants were of age 41- 50 accounted more than one-third of all participants followed by those of 31- 40 and closely 51 and above who account for almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all participants. The last group of participants are the youngest group of 20 – 30 years old.

Regarding gender representation, Table 4.1 shows that males were the majority of nearly three quarters while female participants are almost a  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Further, table 4.1 shows that married couples are more than 80% while singles are almost 10% while remaining contains others like widows.

Table 4.1 shows that on the educational level, the majority are primary school leavers who account for almost two-thirds of all participants followed by secondary school leavers who are 1/5 of all participants. Degree holder account for just nearly 4 % of all participants.

Further, Table 4.1 shows that the majority of participants were ordinary people with no leadership roles who accounted for more than 50% followed by village executive officers who were about 15 %. The last groups were ward executive officers and ward education officers both groups accounted for almost 6 % of each.

**Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics for Sample Characteristics Results**

S/N		Frequency	%	Mean	Std. Dev.
<b>1</b>	<b>Age</b>			<b>2.81</b>	<b>.941</b>
	20-30	38	9.5		
	31-40	108	27.1		
	41-50	146	36.6		
	51 or above	107	26.8		
<b>2</b>	<b>Gender</b>			<b>1.30</b>	<b>.458</b>
	Male	280	70.2		
	Female	119	29.8		
<b>3</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>			<b>1.20</b>	<b>.495</b>
	Married	335	84.0		
	Single	51	12.8		
	Widowed	11	2.8		
	<b>Education Level</b>			<b>2.43</b>	<b>.715</b>
	Primary	238	59.6		
	Secondary	81	20.3		
	Diploma	65	16.3		
	Degree	15	3.8		
<b>4</b>	<b>Leadership Roles</b>			<b>3.78</b>	<b>1.589</b>
	Village Chairman	76	19.0		
	ward executive officer	25	6.3		
	ward education officer	25	6.3		
	Village executive officer	58	14.5		
	No leadership roles	215	53.9		

**Source:** Data Analysis (2022)



### **4.3 Descriptive Statistics of Variables Results**

Three independent variables were analyzed namely Rule of Law, Transparency, and Accountability. Also, Community Participation in Public Development Projects as a dependent variable was analyzed. Mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum were computed.

#### **4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results**

Descriptive statistics (mean, variance, minimum and maximum scores) were calculated for the effect of the rule of law on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District (Table 4.2). The most common responses were "I have been participating in the town meetings for discussing community development matters and coming up with village by-laws" which scored the highest mean ( $M = 4.11$ ,  $SD = 1.162$ ) followed by "Some villagers disrespect village rules when there is a call for community participatory activity" ( $M = 4.15$ ,  $SD = 1.194$ ). Most of the villagers who appreciate by-laws practiced for promoting community development activities in their localities received the lowest score on the effect of the rule of law on community participation in public development projects in Hanang District ( $M = 3.91$ ,  $S.D = 1.135$ ), followed by Some of the village rules disappoint community members to participate fully in development projects in their localities ( $M = 3.98$ ,  $SD = 1.019$ )

**Table 4.2 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results**

	Min.	Max.	Mea n	Std. Deviation
I have been participating in the village meetings for discussing community development matters and come up with village by-laws	1	5	4.11	1.162
Most villagers appreciate by-laws practiced for promoting community development activities in their localities	1	5	3.91	1.135
Some village rules disappoint community members to participate fully in development projects in their localities	1	5	3.98	1.019
We need strong village rules to make community members participate in development activities	1	5	4.08	1.138
Some villagers disrespect village rules when there is a call for community participatory activity	1	5	4.15	1.214

---

**Source:** Data Analysis, (2022)

#### **4.3.2 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results**

Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum scores) were created for the effects of transparency on community participation in public development projects in the Hanang district scale (Table 4.3). The greatest score was obtained when it came to the distribution of funds in the villages for community development ( $M = 4.73$ ,  $SD = 1.257$ ), followed the villagers were then informed of their participation in any discussions about community development in our area ( $M =$

4.39, SD =.781). Always in most village meetings, the community members are allowed to ask questions and challenge leaders for the public interest was lowest (M = 4.12, SD = 1.367), followed by In localities with productive projects, always community members are well informed of income and expenditure in public meetings (M = 4.17, SD =.973).

**Table 4.3 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results**

	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Whatever is discussed for community development in our locality, the villagers are informed of their participation	1	5	4.39	.781
When it comes to the allocation of funds in the villages for community development, all people are given progressive reports from time to time	1	5	4.73	1.257
Always in most village meetings, the community members are allowed to ask questions and challenge leaders for the public interest	1	5	4.12	1.367
There are several village participatory committees formed for close follow-up when development projects are established	1	5	4.25	1.355
In localities with productive projects, always community members are well informed of income and expenditure in public meetings	1	5	4.17	.973

**Source:** Data Analysis, (2022)

### **4.3.3 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results**

Using descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum scores), it was determined how accountability affected community involvement in

public development projects on the Hanang scale. The results are shown in (Table 4.4.) The most important factor was we need accountable government leaders so that we can fully participate in development activities ( $M = 4.34$ ,  $SD = 1.164$ ), which was followed by most of the time local government leaders are being held accountable to the community on development activities ( $M = 4.32$ ,  $SD = 1.41$ ). Local government leaders involve residents in every development project initiated in their areas ( $M = 4.10$ ,  $SD = 1.143$ ) and scored the lowest mean which was followed by Some local government leaders being blamed for not being responsible for other development issues in their localities ( $M = 4.25$ ,  $SD = 1.134$ )

**Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistics for the Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results**

	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Most of the time local government leaders are being answerable to the community members on development activities	1	5	4.32	1.141
When members of the community are needed by the local government authority for urgent development matters are accountable all the time	1	5	4.29	1.120
Local government leaders involve community members in every development project initiated in their areas	1	5	4.10	1.143
Some of the local government leaders are blamed for not being accountable for other development issues in their localities	1	5	4.25	1.134
We need accountable government leaders for us to participate fully in development activities	1	5	4.34	1.164

**Source:** Data Analysis (2020)

#### 4.3.4 Descriptive Statistics for the Dependent Variable Community

##### Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results

Descriptive data (mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum scores) for the Community Involvement in Public Construction Projects in Hanang County scale were collected (Table 4.5). The most points were awarded for the following criteria: When the community engages, public development initiatives become sustainable ( $M = 4.72$ ,  $SD = .608$ ), followed by the community always seeking information on public construction projects from local government officials ( $M = 4.85$ ,  $SD = .497$ ). The community actively participating in public development initiatives in your area received the next-lowest score ( $M = 4.28$ ,  $S.D = 1.189$ ), followed by Your comprehension regarding community engagement in public development is satisfactory ( $M = 4.25$ ,  $SD = 1.256$ ).

**Table 4.5: Descriptive Statistics for the Dependent Variable Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District Results**

	Min.	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Your understanding regarding community participation in public development is satisfactory	1	5	4.25	1.256
The community is actively participating in Public development projects in your area	1	5	4.28	1.189
There is a relationship between effective community participation in public development projects and public projects performance	1	5	4.42	.901
Poor participation of the community in Public development projects may lead to poor performance of public development project	1	5	4.31	.996
Local government leaders involve the community members in Public development projects	1	5	4.38	1.121
The community is always seeking information about public development projects from local government leaders	2	5	4.66	.714
When the community participates, public development projects become sustainable	2	5	4.69	.653
The community is always seeking information about public development projects from local government leaders	2	5	4.85	.497
When the community participates, public development projects become sustainable	2	5	4.72	.608

**Source:** Data Analysis, (2020)

#### 4.4 Variables Descriptive Statistics, Reliability and Correlation Analysis

Using the cut-off points given by Albdour & Altaraweh (2014), modified to 7-point rating levels, descriptive statistics were calculated for the Rule of Law. Results (Table 4.6) showed that in Hanang District, community involvement in public construction projects was highly influenced by the rule of law ( $M = 4.0452$ ,  $SD = .87800$ ). The impact of accountability was also significant ( $M = 4.2579$ ,  $SD = .72408$ ), as was the impact of transparency ( $M = 4.3319$ ,  $SD = .65281$ ). A high mean score ( $M = 4.5065$ ,  $SD = .40929$ ) was the dependent variable for Community Participation in Public Development Projects.

Pearson coefficient correlation was run on the independent variables versus the dependent variable to test for correlation using the original cut-offs of Albdour and Altaraweh (2014). The effect of the rule of law was found to be a strong positive and significant effect on Community Participation in Public Development Projects ( $r = .178^{**}$ ,  $p < .01$ ). The effect of the transparency variable was found to be a strong positive and significant effect on Community Participation in Public Development Projects ( $r = .049^{***}$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Lastly, correlation analysis was to test for the effect of the accountability variable. It was found to have a positive strong correlation effect on Community Participation in Public Development Projects ( $r = .261^{**}$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

A scale test for reliability analysis was carried out to determine the internal consistency of the measurement scales. Cronbach's alphas (Table 4.6) in the diagonal show good internal consistency for the effect of the rule of law (.791), the effect of transparency (.964), the effect of accountability (.882), and the dependent variable Community Participation (.737) (George and Mallery, 2014).

**Table 4.6 Variables Descriptive Statistics, Reliability and Correlation Analysis**

		Mean	Std. Dev.				
RULE	Pearson Correlation	4.0452	.87800	<b>.761</b>			
TRANS	Pearson Correlation	4.3319	.65281	.208**	<b>.984</b>		
ACCOUN T	Pearson Correlation	4.2579	.72408	.436**	.455**	<b>.802</b>	
CPD	Pearson Correlation	4.5065	.40929	.178**	.049***	.261**	<b>.727</b>

N = 399

\*p &lt; 0.05 (two-tailed), \*\*p &lt; 0.01 (two-tailed) \*\*\*p &lt; 0.001 (two-tailed)

RULE = Rule of Law, TRANS = Transparency, ACCOUNT = Accountability and CPD = Participation in Public Development Projects

#### 4.5 Multiple Regression Analysis Results

The effect of good governance (independent variables) on community participation in public projects was estimated using multiple regression analysis (dependent variable). Tables (4.8- 4.10) present the findings. Table 4.8 summarizes the model, with the corrected  $R^2$  statistics (.080) being of particular importance. This means that 80% of the difference in employee performance can be attributed to good governance

**Table 4. 7: Model Summary**

			Adjusted R	Std. The error
Model	R	R Square	Square	in the Estimate
1	.282 <sup>a</sup>	.080	.073	.39412

a. Predictors: (Constant), ACCOUNT, RULE, TRANS

b. Dependent Variable: CPD

**Source:** Data Analysis, 2022

The findings of the analysis of variance (ANOVA) are shown in Table 4.8. It's also referred to as model fit outcomes. The F-statistics and their related sig. value is of particular interest in this table. The F-statistics is 11.411 per cent ( $p < 0.001$ ), according to the results. The findings support the model's prediction that "the model has the power to predict community participation on public projects from good governance scores." As a result, it appears that the model may accurately predict community participation in public projects based on good governance scores.

**Table 4.8 ANOVA Results**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.317	3	1.772	11.411	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	61.354	395	.155		
	Total	66.671	398			

a. Dependent Variable: CPD

b. Predictors: (Constant), ACCOUNT, RULE, TRANS

N = 399

\* $p < 0.05$  (two-tailed), \*\* $p < 0.01$  (two-tailed) \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  (two-tailed)

The coefficients of the regression model are presented in Table 4.10. The coefficients demonstrate that the rule of law predicts community participation in public projects positively, with a standardized  $B = .037^{***}$  ( $p < 0.001$ ) value. The findings also suggest that transparency  $B = .056^{**}$  ( $p < 0.01$ ) significantly and positively community participation in public projects. Accounting coefficient results show that it has the power to predict positively community participation in public projects  $B = .033^{***}$  ( $p < 0.001$ ).



**Table 4.9 Regression Coefficient**

		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity	
		Coefficients		Coefficients			Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.956	.153		25.795	.000		
	RULE	.037	.025	.080	1.489	.000	.809	1.236
	TRANS	.056	.034	.090	1.652	.003	.793	1.262
	ACCOUNT	.151	.033	.267	4.536	.000	.671	1.491

a. Dependent Variable: CPD

N = 399

\*p < 0.05 (two-tailed), \*\*p < 0.01 (two-tailed) \*\*\*p < 0.001 (two-tailed)

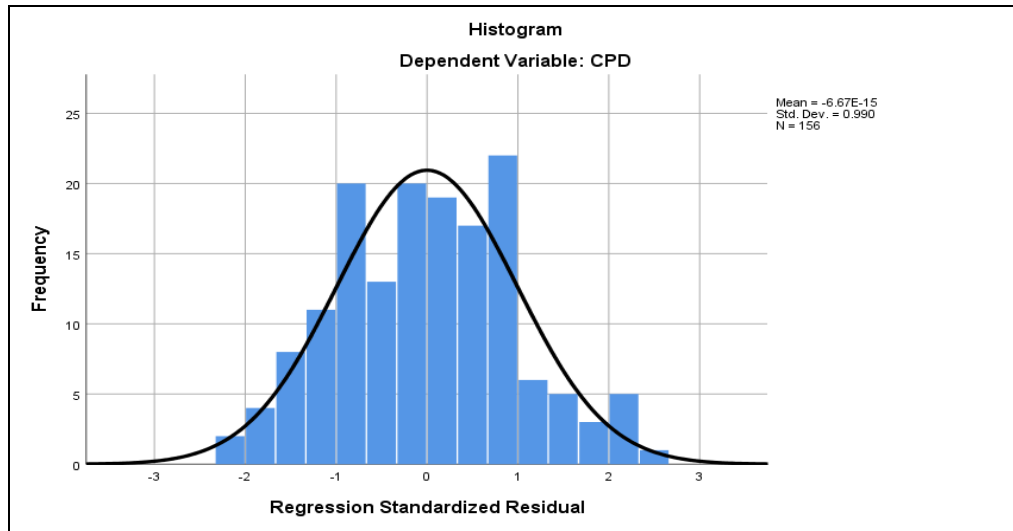
## 4.6 Outliers, Normality, Linearity and Homoskedasticity Regression

### Assumptions Testing Results for Ethics

The distribution of residuals is represented by a bell-shaped curve in the histogram (Figure 4.1). (Mean is close to 0 and SD close to 1, evidencing a normal distribution of residuals). In addition, residuals plot along the diagonal line, as seen in Figure 4.2. As a result, there isn't much departure from the usual. The histogram (Figure 4.1) reveals that some of the residual values are within the 3 cutoff, indicating that there are no outliers. Any value outside the cutoff of  $|3|$ , according to Tabachnick and Fidell (2007), is an anomaly.

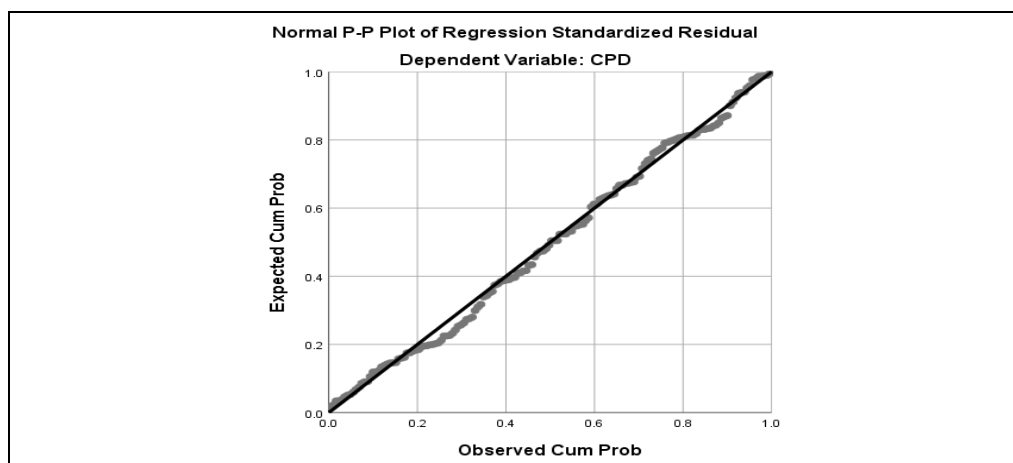
The diagonal dots in Figure 4.3 are speeded up along the diagonal line, indicating that the data is linear.

The case residual dots are dispersed rectangularly about zero (0) in Figure 4.3, implying homoscedasticity (equality of variance). As a result, there is no reason to suspect heteroscedasticity (unequal variance in the data).



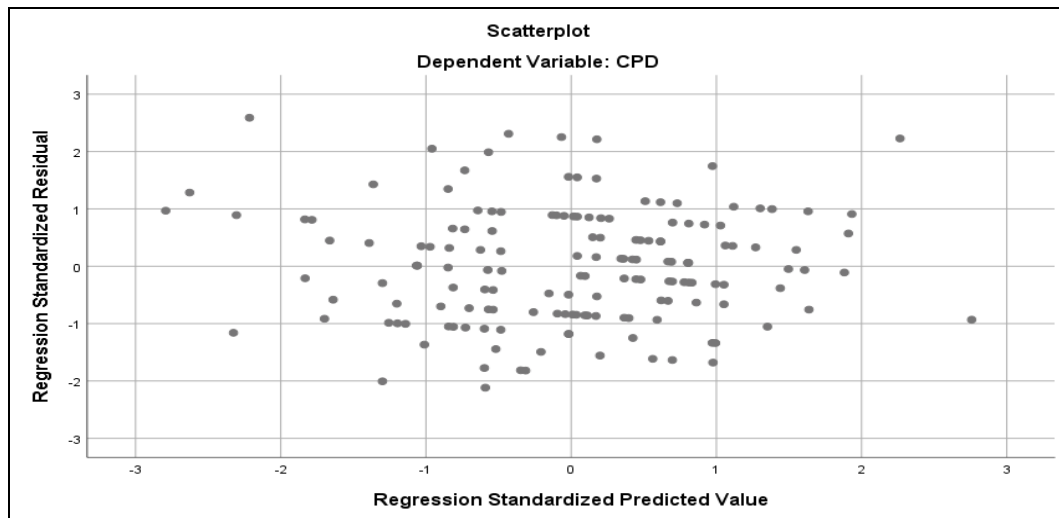
**Figure 4.1 Histogram**

**Source:** Data Analysis (2022)



**Figure 4.2 Normal P-Plots for the Standardized Residual Variables**

**Source:** Data Analysis (2022)



**Figure 4.3: Scatter plot for the Standardized residual for Variables**

**Source:** Data Analysis (2022)

#### **4.8 Discussion of the Findings**

The goal of the study was to see how good governance affects community participation in public projects in Hanang District. Descriptive statistics, correlation, and multiple regression analysis were all used to analyze the data. While concentrating on the research objective, the discussion elaborates on the results information as produced by data analysis and contrasts or compares the study results with what has been learned in earlier pertinent investigations. The contribution of each finding is presented. As a result, these findings offer a clear and in-depth understanding of how community engagement in public projects like the rule of law, openness, and accountability is impacted by good governance.

#### **4.8.1 The Effects of the Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District**

The study discovered that in Hanang, community involvement in public development projects was positively correlated with the rule of law, statistically and significantly. In line with Lei Xie's findings from 2016, he also discovered that participatory methods have had a substantial impact on ecological governance by facilitating implementation, improving policy, and, to a certain extent, legitimizing the judgment of environmental protection agencies. Additionally, M. Snider et al. (2015) discovered that community engagement projects had been detected. The level of community involvement fluctuated across project development phases, often being strong during project implementation but low during the evaluation phase.

one eminent was the favourable impact on community involvement in public initiatives showed the majority of respondents (172) have demonstrated for a good amount (46%) that the practice of good governance in Hanang' district is recognized by the local community members in collaboration with their leaders in the findings concerning the impact of laws on community participation. The participatory governance theory, which contends that citizens are significant stakeholders in democracies because they can influence laws and regulations that impact them directly or indirectly through elected officials, lends support to these findings. Thus, public participation is crucial to the relationship between the people and the government in democracies (Roberts 2004; Jacobs et al. 2009; Bryson et al. 2013).

#### **4.8.2 The Effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District**

This study found that transparency was positive, statistically and significantly affecting community participation in public development projects in Hanang District. Supporting the finding Amalia Duțu & Mihaela Diaconu (2017) found that in a community we can find three types of citizens: *open*, *closed*, and *silent*. In the process of public institution openness, the public management should focus on *open citizens*, who are more likely to be participative and involved in consultation. According to this study, transparency has a good impact on community involvement in public initiatives. According to the research on the impact of transparency on community involvement, it is clear that many members of the Hanang district participate in decision-making when the local government organizes programs for community development. By participating directly or indirectly through representatives, interested parties can choose the policies, strategies, or programs in which they are invested. This is what is meant by "public engagement in management." Stakeholders are people, groups, or organizations that have a claim on the focus, resources, or outputs of an organization or another body and may influence or be affected by policy decisions (Freeman 2010). (2004) Bryson

#### **4.8.3 The Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District**

According to this study, accountability has a good and considerable impact on community involvement in public initiatives. According to research on the impact of accountability on community involvement, some participants were not confident in

how their local leaders were encouraging the community to take part in development efforts. Qamar Mahmood & Carles Muntaner (2020) also found that both Brazil and Venezuela were on a path to social empowerment, the path to social empowerment may be restricted if there is movement along individual pathways. For social empowerment to be meaningful, there needs to be significant movement along multiple pathways. As demonstrated from the analysis, this seems to be the case for both Brazil and Venezuela. Theoretically, community development programs should be able to include residents in this process without first being dominated, which supports this claim (Rahim, 1994). The technique is crucial now because it enables communities to decide and take the lead in their advancement rather than merely being objects of technological processes (Thomas 1994).

A potential pitfall of group decision-making in a set of stakeholders representing various positions in society and technical backgrounds is the power imbalance among actors, which undermines the integrity of a participatory strategy. Therefore, Furthermore, As with, Despite the Ambitious Direction Despite increasing community and citizen involvement in development processes, the participatory model nevertheless confronts practical difficulties (Inagaki 2007). This displays the difference between the findings of the present research study and those of past studies. Inagaki's (2007) assertion is likewise rejected by Roodt (2001) and Dodds (1986), who note that the participatory development technique promotes the involvement of the great majority of the public.

This presumption served as the study's guiding principle; excellent governance encouraged community involvement in public development initiatives. The investigation of the relationship already in place between governance and community

involvement in public development projects was another intriguing aspect of this study. Results indicated that community involvement in public development projects was dependent on and driven by a leadership style that adhered to good governance principles in the research locations. This was demonstrated by eighty-five per cent (85%) of respondents who said that their leaders' responsibility, transparency, and teamwork had inspired them to take part in public development projects.

Results suggest that good governance does have a major impact on people's involvement in and contribution to community development projects. The results also revealed that good governance throughout the execution of public development projects promotes greater judgment and resource efficiency while strengthening accountability for the good stewardship of such resources. Additionally, the study's documentary examination found that teamwork among elected and appointed community leaders fosters community trust and increases the community's willingness to actively engage in public development projects (Wily, 2003). In response to the issue of whether the government supports public projects, village and district officials said that it does, through local government authorities, depending on the scope of the project and the level of community involvement. This was also verified by the 83% of interviewees who responded "Yes" when asked if the government supports projects, with the majority of them being related to service delivery and economic development (see Table 5 below).

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

In Tanzania, specifically in the Hanang region, the study looked at how efficient local administration and community development interrelate. This chapter offers a summary of the key themes discovered in the researcher's data collection, with an emphasis on the study's unique research goals about the real-life situation in the study area. Similarly, this chapter offers solutions to the problems that the study brought up.

#### **5.2 Conclusion**

Regarding the study on the influences of good governance on fostering participatory local community development in Tanzania, the researcher concentrated on five major issues: the influences of the law on community participation, the influences of moral integrity on community participation, the influences of transparency on community participation, the influences of responsibility and accountability on community participation.

A questionnaire was utilized as a data collecting technique used by participants chosen randomly and purposefully to provide their opinions in mind as offered by their fellow majority based in Hanang's district to ensure that the research objectives are accomplished for the themes under investigation.

The researcher was able to identify the following problems from the study's findings:



Rule of Law; According to the findings of this study, there is occasionally unfairness in the application of laws at the local government level because community people are treated unfairly. When they violate the bylaws or can demonstrate that their contributions were not implemented, this occurs. Some village laws, however, discourage residents from taking part completely in local development initiatives.

Moral rectitude about community participation; The survey also showed that when residents are informed and involved in development initiatives, the majority of them support their leaders. However, the study looked into the possibility that certain local government officials may not be accountable for something that deters community members from fully engaging in development programs.

Transparency regarding community participation; Sometimes, particularly when allocating resources like money for development projects and land distribution, some local village leaders are not truthful with the community's members. During the data collection, some of the study participants personally expressed this.

Sometimes, particularly when allocating resources like money for development projects and land distribution, some local village leaders are not truthful with the community's members. During the data collection, some of the study participants personally expressed this.

Finally, the researcher's investigation into the practice of good governance in the Hanang district revealed certain crucial difficulties, particularly regarding the participation of the local population. As a result, this provides clear guidance for developing immediate steps that should be adopted by all parties involved in community development, including governmental authorities, to hasten the process of national development.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The researcher has come up with the following suggestions that should be taken into consideration for implementation by various groups of development stakeholders because the impacts of good governance are of public interest and were a significant topic under the study: The recommendation is based upon the findings;

#### **5.3.1 The Effects of Rule of Law on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.**

This study found that the rule of Law is positive and significant to Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District. Therefore it is recommended that both elected leaders and appointed officials should make sure all decisions made on development projects are guided by the rule of law. No one should be above the law even the by-laws passed by local government authorities. Allocation of projects where to be should be discussed and decided by the community themselves. Fully community participation should be paramount and guided by the rules set by the council and the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania

#### **5.3.2 The effects of Transparency on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District**

The study found that Transparency is a positive and significant effect on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District. Therefore it is recommended that all decisions made on development projects should be conducted in an open and transparent. The community should participate in the planning,

decision, implementation and evaluation of all development projects. The trend as observed earlier in the literature, only elected councillors and appointed officials to decide all project decisions. Community participation is a clear symbol of good governance whereby transparency is an aspect of good governance.

### **5.3.3 The Effects of Accountability on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District.**

The study found that accountability is a positive and significant effect on Community Participation in Public Development Projects in Hanang District. For development projects to reflect the need and aspirations of the community, elected and appointed officials must be accountable to the community and not those who appointed them. Accountability is one of the elements of good governance. It makes those trusted work in favour of the community. Through community participation definitely managers and leaders become accountable to the community.

### **5.3.4 Recommendations for Future Research Studies**

The present study, which examined the impact of good governance on factors that influence local neighbourhood development in Tanzania, Especially in the Hanang' district, is so interesting to the respondents that researchers are encouraged to produce relevant studies that examine good governance problems at other levels of the government and public organizations. Important discoveries that support the growth of these communities may result from this. Finally, in addition to the quantitative research and questionnaire that have been employed by the researcher thus far, future researchers may use different research techniques and data collection

tools. This is because this research paper, which will be utilized as literature for many academic purposes and encourage other researchers to address topics about governance in particular, reveals a significant research need.

Finally, since the study has increased awareness of the importance of encouraging participatory local community development, its implications for the Hanang area of Tanzania will be an opportunity for attracting participatory community development.

## REFERENCES

- Ababio, E. P. (2004). Enhancing community participation in developmental local government for improved service delivery. *Journal of Public Administration*, 39(2), 272-289.
- Acharya, K. K., & Scott, J. (2020). Cultivating the local capacity to restructure Nepali governance. In *Upholding Justice* (pp. 171-190). Routledge India.
- Aguilera, R. V., & Cuervo-Cazurra, A. (2009). Codes of good governance. *Corporate governance: an international review*, 17(3), 376-387.
- Agranoff, Robert (2007), Managing within Networks. White, K. S. Nair and J. Ascroft (eds), Participatory Communication Working for Change and development. New Delhi, ThousandOaks and London: Sage Publications, pp. 117-137.
- Agrawal A, Gibson CC (1999) Enchantment and Disenchantment: The Role of Community in Natural Resource Conservation. *World Development* 27, 629-649.
- Amakye, K.G. Understanding community development in Sekyere Central District, Ghana. *Bandung J of Global South* 4, 5 (2017).  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40728-017-0042->
- Amalia Duțu & Mihaela Diaconu (2017). Community participation for an open public administration: Empirical measurements and conceptual framework design. *Value to Public Organizations*, Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
- Appleton, B., & Evans, P. (Eds.). (1993). *Community management today: the role of*

*communities in the management of improved water supply systems.* IRC  
International Water and Sanitation Centre.

- Bevir, Mark (2013), *Governance: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bonye, S.Z., A.T. Aasoglenang, and E. Owusu-Sekyere. 2013. Community development in Ghana: theory and practice. *European Scientific Journal* 9 (17): 79–101.
- Bodo, T., & Ukpong, I. E. (2018). Community participation in the remediation of petroleum impacted sites in Ogoni, Rivers State, Nigeria. *Multi-disciplinary Journal of Research and Development Perspectives*, 7(2), 97-104.
- Brown, J. D. (2001). *Using Surveys in Language Programmes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bryson, John M. (2004), ‘What to do when stakeholders matter: Stakeholder identification and analysis techniques’, *Public Management Review*, 6(1), 21–53.
- Bryson, John M., Kathryn S. Quick, Carissa Schively Slotterback and Barbara C. Crosby (2013), ‘Designing public participation processes’, *Public Administration Review*, 73(1), 23–34.
- Bryson, John M., Barbara C. Crosby and Laura Bloomberg (2014), ‘Public value governance: Moving beyond traditional public administration and new public management’, *Public Administration Review*, 74(4), 445–456.
- Buchy M, Ross H, Proctor W (2000) ‘Enhancing the information base on participatory approaches in Australian natural resource management: Commissioned research under the Land & Water Australia’s Social and Institutional Research Program.’ Land & Water Australia, Canberra.

Chamala S (1995) Overview of participative action approaches in Australian land and water management. In 'Participative approaches for Landcare'. (Ed. K Keith) p. 5-42. (Australian Academic Press: Brisbane).

Chambers R (1993) 'Challenging the Professions: Frontiers for rural development.'  
(Intermediate Technology Publications: London)

Chikerema, A. F. (2013). Citizen Participation and Local Democracy in Zimbabwean Local Government System. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 13, Issue 2 (Jul. -Aug. 2013), PP 87-90 e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845. [www.Iosrjournals.Org](http://www.Iosrjournals.Org).

Dodds, M E. 1989. The need for appropriate inquiry concerning human development: Development: the human challenge, Development Society of Southern Africa.

Donaldson, T. (1983). Constructing a Social Contract for Business. In T. Donaldson, & P. Werhane (Eds.), *Ethical Issues in Business*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

Donaldson, T. & Dunfee, T. W. (1999). *Ties That Bind*. Harvard School of Business Press, Boston, MA.

Douglas, M. (2015). "Sources of data". Retrieved on 22nd September, 2017 from <http://www.onlineetymologydictionary/data>.

Fraser, H. (2005). Four different approaches to community participation. *Community Development Journal*, 40(3), 286-300.

Freeman, R. Edward (2010), *Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Fung, A. (2015). Putting the public back into governance: The challenges of citizen

- participation and its future. *Public administration review*, 75(4), 513-522.
- Gaynor, N. (2014). Bringing the Citizen Back In: Supporting Decentralization in Fragile States. A View from Burundi.
- Gil-Garcia, J. R., Zhang, J., & Puron-Cid, G. (2016). Conceptualizing smartness in Government: An integrative and multi-dimensional view. *Government Information Quarterly*, 33(3), 524-534.
- Gray, R, Owen, D., & Adams, C. (1996). Accounting and Accountability. Changes and Challenges in Corporate Social Environmental Reporting, Prentice -Hall Europe Harlow.
- Groenewald. CJ. 1989. Community Development, in Development for People, edited by JK Coetzee. Halfway House: Southern Book Publishers.
- Hulme D, Turner M (1990) 'Sociology and Development: Theories, policies and practices.' (Harvester Wheatsheaf: New York)
- Hurd, I. (2011). Is humanitarian intervention legal? The rule of law in an incoherent world. *Ethics & International Affairs*, 25(3), 293-313.
- Inagaki, Nobuya. (2007).Communicating the Impact of Communication for Development:Recent Trends in Empirical Research.World Bank Working Paper No. 120.Washington, DC:
- Irene Buele et Al. (2020). The Participatory Budgeting and Its contribution to Local Management and Governance: Review of Experience of Rural Communities from the Ecuadorian Amazon Rainforest.
- Jacobs, Lawrence R., Fay Lomax Cook and Michael X. Delli Carpini (2009), Talking Together: Public Deliberation and Political Participation in America, Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.



- Jacobs, Lawrence (2014), 'The contested politics of public value', *Public Administration Review*, 74(4), 480–494.
- Jackson Estomih Muro, G. S. Namusonge (2015). Governance Factors Affecting Community Participation In Public Development Projects In Meru District In Arusha In Tanzania.
- Johnson A, Walker D (2000) Science, communication and stakeholder participation for integrated natural resource management. *Australian Journal of Environmental Management* 7, 82-90.
- Kajimbwa, M. G. A. (2018). Benchmarking accountability of local government authorities in public procurement in Tanzania: A methodological approach. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*.
- Kelly D (2001) 'Community participation in rangeland management : a report for the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation.' (RIRDC: Barton ACT)
- Kessy, A. T. (2020). The demand and supply sides of accountability in Local Government authorities in Tanzania. *Public integrity*, 22(6), 606-625.
- Khrennikov, A. (2022). Social Fröhlich condensation: preserving societal order through sufficiently intensive information pumping. *Kybernetes*.
- Kelly K, Van Vlaenderen H (1995) Evaluating participation processes in community development. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 18, 371-383.
- Kolavalli S, Kerr J (2002) Scaling up participatory watershed development in India. *Development & Change* 33, 213-235.
- Kokor, J.Y., and G. Kroés. 2001. *Central Grants for Local Development in a*

*Decentralized Planning System, Ghana. Spring Research Series 23.*

Dortmund: University of Dortmund.

Kombani, C. (2013) Open Government Partnership in Tanzania: a paper presented in  
Rabat, Morocco; Available at:  
[http://www.opengov.go.tz/files/publications/attachments/6KOMBANI\\_Tanzania\\_en\\_s\\_w.pdf](http://www.opengov.go.tz/files/publications/attachments/6KOMBANI_Tanzania_en_s_w.pdf)

Lane J (1995) Non-governmental organisations and participatory development: the concept in theory versus the concept in practice. In 'Power and Participatory Development'. (Ed. S Wright). (Intermediate Technology Publications: London)

Maxwell, J. A. 1996. Qualitative Research Design: An Intractive Approach London, Applied Social Research Methods Series.

Mdee, A. and Thorley L. (2016). Good governance, local government, accountability and service delivery in Tanzania.

Midgley J, Hall A, Hardiman M, Narine D (Eds) (1986) 'Community participation, social development and the state.' (Methuen: London ; New York)

Morgan, Douglas F. and Brian J. Cook (eds) (2014), New Public Governance: A Regime-centered Perspective, Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe.

Mpolomoka, D. L. et al. (2018). Participatory Practice in Zambia: Pitfalls and Hopes for Tomorrow. Asian Education Studies; Vol. 3, No. 3; 2018 ISSN 2424-8487 E-ISSN 2424-9033.

Mwankupili, E.A 1and Msilu, S.S (2020). Community Participation and Service Delivery: An Assessment Of Legal Safeguards In The Context Of Local Governance In Tanzania.

- Mompoti T, Prinsen G (2000) Ethnicity and participatory development methods in Botswana: some participants are to be seen and not heard. *Development in Practice* 10, 625-638.
- Muchzen, Tamsah, H., & Bata Ilyas Manajemen, G. (2019). The Effect of Compensation on Performance through Work Unit Motivation and Discipline of Unit Employees in Barru Garongkong Port Operator. *YUME: Journal of Management*, 2(1). <https://journal.stieamkop.ac.id/index.php/yume>
- Nasri, H., Hasmin, & Firman, A. (2018). The Effect Of Competence, Leadership Style, And Training, To The Performance Of Civil Service Civil Services Binamu Jeneponto Regency. *Jurnal Mirai Management*, 3(1), 103–120.
- Norman, A. S., & Massoi, L. (2010). Decentralisation by devolution: Reflections on community involvement in planning process in Tanzania. *Educational Research and Reviews*, 5(6), 314.
- Nsingo, S. A. M., & Kuye, J. O. (2005). Democratic participation for service delivery in local government in Zimbabwe: humanising structural configurations and legal provisions. *Journal of public administration*, 40(4), 744-760.
- Oakley, P. 1991. *Projects with people: The practice of participation in rural development*. Geneva, International Labour Office.
- Osborne, Stephen P. (ed.) (2010), *The New Public Governance? Emerging Perspectives on the Theory and Practice of Public Governance*, London: Routledge.
- Parihar, S. S. (2012). Good governance, sustainable development & maximum social advantage, “. *International Journal of Economics and Research*”, v3i5, 13-21.
- Peet R, Hartwick E (1999) ‘Theories of Development.’ (The Guildford Press: London)

- Paul, S. (1987). Community participation in development projects. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Provan, Keith G. and Patrick Kenis (2008), 'Modes of network governance: Structure, management, and effectiveness', *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 18(2), 229–252.
- Rahman, MDA. 1993. People's self development: Perspectives on participatory action research. London, University Press Ltd.
- Roberts, Nancy (2004), 'Public deliberation in an age of direct citizen participation', *American Review of Public Administration*, 34(4), 315–353.
- Roodt, M. 2001. Participation, civil society, and development. (Eds) Coetee, J, Graaff, J, Hendricks, F, & Wood, G, 2001. Development theory, policy and practice. South Africa. Oxford University Press.
- Rabaka, R. (2009). *Du Bois's dialectics: Black radical politics and the reconstruction of critical social theory*. Lexington Books.
- Sharma, L. L., Teret, S. P., & Brownell, K. D. (2010). The food industry and self-regulation: standards to promote success and to avoid public health failures. *American journal of public health*, 100(2), 240-246.
- So AY (1990) 'Social change and development. Modernisation, dependency and world- system theories.' (Sage Publications: London)
- Storey D (1999) Issues of Integration, Participation and Empowerment in Rural Development: The Case of LEADER in the Republic of Ireland. *Journal of Rural Studies* 15, 307-315.
- Syah, A., Mattalata, & Ilyas, G. B. (2017). Effect Of Organization Culture, Mutation,

- Motivation To Performance Of Civil Servant Employees in Office District Navigation Class I Makassar. *Jurnal Mirai Management*, 2(2), 215–230.
- Varman, R., & Al-Amoudi, I. (2016). Accumulation through derealization: How corporate violence remains unchecked. *Human Relations*, 69(10), 1909-1935.
- Slocum, Wichhart, Rocheleau & Thomas-Slayter, 1995. Power, processes and participation: Tools for change. London. Intermediate Technology Publications.
- Snijder, M. et al. (2015). A systematic review of studies evaluating Australian indigenous community development projects: the extent of community participation, their methodological quality and their outcomes.
- Todaro, MP & Smith, SC. 2006. Economic Development. 9th edition. Harlow: PEARSON Addison Wesley.
- Thornhill, C. and Phago, K. (2018). Editorial Local Economy: Local economic development: A southern African perspective.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2011). Human Development Report 2011: Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All. New York: UNDP.
- Xie, L. (2016) on Environmental governance and public participation in rural China

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Letter and Questionnaire

My name is Hassan Shabani Karatha. I am carrying out research entitled “Effects of good governance on promoting participatory local community development in Tanzania; a case study of Hanang district” in fulfilment of the award of Master of Arts in Governance and Leadership degree of The Open University of Tanzania. Hereunder is a questionnaire which I would like you to fill up. While filling up this questionnaire, please encircle the rating number { 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 } that represents your excellent level of agreement with each statement where 1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither Disagree nor Agree 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree.

Please note that, the information you provide will be kept confidential and will only be used for this research and that no attempt will be made to disclose your identity.

S/N	The effect of rules of law on community participation	SCORE				
1	I have been participating in the village meetings for discussing community development matters and come up with village by-laws	1	2	3	4	5
2	Most of villagers appreciate by-laws practiced for promoting community development activities in their localities	1	2	3	4	5
3	Some of village rules disappoint community members to participate fully in development projects in their localities	1	2	3	4	5
4	We need strong village rules to make community members participate in development activities	1	2	3	4	5
5	Some villagers disrespect village rules when there is a call for community participatory activity	1	2	3	4	5

S/N	Te effect of transparency on community participation	SCORE				
1	Whatever is discussed for community development in our locality, the villagers are informed for their participation	1	2	3	4	5
2	When it comes to allocation for funds in the villages for community development, all people are given progressive report from time to time	1	2	3	4	5
3	Always in most of village meetings, the community members are given opportunity to ask questions and challenge leaders for the public interest	1	2	3	4	5
4	There are several village participatory committees formed for close follow up when development projects are established	1	2	3	4	5
5	In localities with productive projects, always community members are well informed of income and expenditure in public meetings	1	2	3	4	5

S/N	The effect of accountability on community participation	SCORE				
1	Most of time local government leaders are being answerable to the community members on development activities	1	2	3	4	5
2	When members of community are needed to the local government authority for urgent development matter are accountable all the time	1	2	3	4	5
3	Local government leaders involve community members in every development project initiated in their areas	1	2	3	4	5
4	Some of the local government leaders are blamed for not being accountable in other development issues in their localities	1	2	3	4	5
5	We need accountable government leaders in order for us to participate fully in development activities	1	2	3	4	5

S/N	Community Participation in Development Projects	SCORE				
1	Your understanding regarding community participation in public development is satisfactory	1	2	3	4	5
2	The community is actively participating in Public development projects in your area	1	2	3	4	5
3	There is a relationship between effective community participation in public development projects and public projects performance	1	2	3	4	5
4	Poor participation of the community in Public development projects may lead to poor performance of public development project					
5	Local government leaders involves the community members in Public development projects					
6	The community is always seeking the information about public development projects from local government leaders					
7	When community participates, public development projects become sustainable					
8	There is a strong need for community participation in public development projects					
9	In the past 6 Month the community has participated in one or more public development projects					



## Appendix IV: Tables Showing Summary of Empirical Review

### World Wide Review – summary

S/N	Author (year)	Title	Country	Methodology (Data analysis)	Main findings
1.	Lei Xie (2016)	Environmental governance and public participation in rural China	China	Longitudinal study conducted and data analyzed thematically.	Findings revealed that participatory practices have impacted significantly upon environmental governance by facilitating implementation and bettering policy and, to a certain extent, legitimizing the discretion of environmental protection agencies.
2.	Snider M. et al.(2015)	A systematic review of studies evaluating Australian indigenous community development projects: the extent of community participation, their methodological quality and their outcomes.	Australia	Ten electronic peer-reviewed databases and two electronic grey literature databases were searched for relevant studies published between 1990 and 2015. The level of community participation and the methodological quality of the qualitative and quantitative components of the studies were assessed against standardized criteria.	Thirty one evaluation studies of community development projects were identified. Community participation varied between different phases of project development, generally high during project implementation, but low during the evaluation phase. For the majority of studies, methodological quality was low and the methods were poorly described. Although positive qualitative or quantitative outcomes were reported in all studies, only two studies reported statistically significant outcomes.

3.	Amalia Duțu & Mihaela Diaconu (2017)	Community participation for an open public administration: Empirical measurements and conceptual framework design.	Europe	Integrative research method was employed and K-Means clusters analysis applied.	The empirical findings of the study show that in a community we can find three types of citizens: <i>open, closed, and silent</i> . In the process of public institution openness, the public management should focus on <i>open citizens</i> , who are more likely to be participative and involved in consultation, etc
4.	Qamar Mahmood & Carles Muntaner (2020)	State-society nexus in Brazil and Venezuela and its effect on participatory governance efforts in health and other sectors	Brazil and Venezuela	The analysis involved assessment of the trajectory of the country participatory governance experience using the 'socialist compass'.	The analysis indicated that both Brazil and Venezuela were on a path to social empowerment, the path to social empowerment may be restricted if there is movement along individual pathways. For social empowerment to be meaningful, there needs to be significant movement along multiple pathways. As demonstrated from the analysis, this seems to be the case for both Brazil and Venezuela.

5.	Irene Buele et al. (2020)	The Participatory Budgeting and Its contribution to Local Management and Governance: Review of Experience of Rural Communities from the Ecuadorian Amazon Rainforest.	Ecuador	The information was tabulated and analyzed using the SPSS statistical analysis software.	We found low levels of municipal planning compliance, i.e., a 20% (2017) and 43% (2018), high levels of citizen dissatisfaction (around 91%) and also a “disagreement” with the PB implementation process.
----	---------------------------	---	---------	--	--

### In Africa

S/N	Author (year)	Title	Country	Methodology (Data analysis)	Main findings
1.	Amakye, K.G. (2017)	Understanding community development in Sekyere Central District, Ghana.	Ghana	Data processing involved editing the questionnaires; coding and entering them initially into excel before importing the data into Statistical Programme for Social Scientists (SPSS) for analysis.	The finding reveals that about more than half of the community level officials were actively involved in the planning, implementation, and siting of projects in Sekyere Central District.
2.	Chris Thornhill and Kedibone Phago (2018)	Editorial Economy: Local economic development: A southern African perspective.	A case study of South Africa and Botswana	Theoretical Approach method was employed in the study.	In a developing country such as South Africa, it may be difficult to develop and maintain accountable political leadership in a climate that is widely acknowledged to have become corrupt. The article reflects on the ethics and the cost of unethical behavior in general and of corruption 692 Local Economy 33(7) in local government procurement in South Africa in particular. Through

					his evaluation, he emphasizes the need for embedding ethical principles in supply chain management as primary requirements to democratically based LED
3.	Mpolomoka, D. L. et al.(2018)	Participatory Practice in Zambia: Pitfalls and Hopes for Tomorrow.	Zambia	The study used a Schulzian transcendental phenomenological design.	Among the challenges and dilemmas of participatory practice in Zambia is lack of involvement in development and economic activities, projects and programmes by the majority of citizens.
4.	Gaynor, N. (2014),	Bringing the Citizen Back In: Supporting Decentralization in Fragile States - A View from Burundi.	Burundi	Contents analysis carried out from the inputs of interviews.	Yet, mirroring the findings reported in the study exposed that public engagement in practice remains extremely low. None of the 162 hill residents involved in the research had ever attended a commune council meeting.
5.	Chikerema, A. F. (2013)	Citizen Participation and Local Democracy in Zimbabwean Local Government System.	Zimbabwe	Thematic analysis was employed based on secondary data.	In Zimbabwean local government system participatory budgeting is yet another platform in which the ordinary citizens are given space to effect any amendments and inputs which may result in development. This greatly strengthens fiscal decentralization through allocation of responsibilities to decentralized agencies.

### In Tanzania


S/N	Author (year)	Title	Country	Methodology (Data analysis)	Main findings
1.	Jackson Estomih Muro, G. S. Namusonge (2015)	Governance Factors Affecting Community Participation In Public Development Projects In Meru District In Arusha In Tanzania.	Tanzania	The analysis and summary of the findings was done with the assistance of statistical tools like Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and interpretations of data based on statistical generalization.	The findings realized that, community participation in public development projects depend more on how people are governed and lead. The level of democratic governance has direct relationship with peoples' participation in the public development projects. Findings indicated that 85% of leaders were democratically elected by the community members. These become highly accepted and respected to mobilize people into public development projects.
2.	Anna Mdee and Lisa Thorley (2016)	Good governance, local government, accountability and service delivery in Tanzania.	Tanzania	Thematic analysis was employed based on primary and secondary data.	Citizen accountability mechanisms are largely dependent on donor funding and do not work very well in a local governance system that has a large gap between the rules in theory and how things actually work in practice.

3.	Mwankupili, E.A 1and Msilu, S.S (2020)	Community Participation And Service Delivery: An Assessment Of Legal Safeguards In The Context Of Local Governance In Tanzania.	Tanzania	this study employed Desk Research and secondary data analysis procedure	The study highlighted the fact that the concept of community participation is recognized and has a constitutional and legal backup. The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 provides for the supremacy of the community, freedom of the community to participate in public affairs safeguards towards community participations such as it highlighted the effectiveness of such a framework through pointing out the strength of the legal framework under the current law, such as the superiority of the community, the right to information and the right and freedom to participate in public affairs.
----	--	---	----------	---	--

## RESEARCH CLEARANCE

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA  
OFISI YA RAIS  
**TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA**

Simu Na: 027 –  
2530012  
2530018  
Fax Na. 027 – 2530012



OFISI YA MKUU WA WILAYA  
WILAYA YA HANANG,  
S.L.P. 10,  
KATESH.

Unapojibu Tafadhali taja:

Kumb. Na. AB. 247/360/01/I/135 03/11/2021

MAAFISA TARAFU  
**KATESH, ENDASAK NA BALANG'DALALU**


**YAH: KIBALI CHA KUFANYA UTAFTITI KATIKA ENEO LAKO LA UTAWALA**

Tafadhali jihusishe na mada tajwa hapo juu.

2.0. Ofisi ya Mkuu wa Wilaya imepokea barua yenye Kumb.Na. FA.262/347/01K/209 ya tarehe 01.11.2021 kutoka kwa Katibu Tawala Mkoa wa Manyara ikimtambulisha **Ndg. Hassan Shabani Karatha** ambaye ni mwanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu Huria Tanzania. Mhusika huyu anatarajia kufanya utafiti unaohusiana na, **"Effects of Good Governance on Promoting Participatory Local Community Development in Tanzania; The Case of Hanang District"**. Utafiti huu unatarajiwa kufanyika katika kipindi cha kuanzia Oktoba hadi Novemba, 2021.

3.0. Kwa barua hii, mnaelekezwa kumpa ushirikiano stahiki ambao ni pamoja na kumtambulisha katika maeneo yenu ya utawala ili aweze kukamilisha utafiti huu muhimu.

**Nawatakia utekelezaji mwema.**

  
**ALISTIDES K. NGAIZA**  
**KNY: KATIBU TAWALA WILAYA**  
**HANANG**  
**Kny: KATIBU TAWALA WILAYA**

<b>Nakala: 1. Mkuu wa Wilaya</b> <b>HANANG</b>	<b>HANANG</b> -Aione kwenye jalada
2. Katibu Tawala Wilaya <b>HANANG</b>	-Aione kwenye jalada
3. Mkurugenzi Mtendaji Wilaya <b>HANANG</b>	-Kwa taarifa na ushirikiano
4. Ndg. Hassan Shaban Karatha	-Kwa taarifa