ASSESSING CRIME PREVENTION BY TANZANIA POLICE FORCE: A

CASE OF CHAMWINO - DODOMA

MATEJA MICHAEL

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF HUMAN

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

2014

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania for dissertation entitled: *"Assessing Crime Prevention by Tanzania Police Force: A Case of Chamwino - Dodoma"* in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Human Resource Management of the Open University of Tanzania.

……………………………………….

Dr. William Pallangyo

(Supervisor)

……………………………………

Date

COPYRIGHT

No part of this dissertation may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic mechanical, photocopying or otherwise without prior written permission of the author or the Open University of Tanzania in that behalf.

DECLARATION

I, **Mateja Michael**, do hereby declare that, this research report is my original work. It has never been submitted anywhere else for the award of Masters of Human Resource Management or to any other higher learning institution for any other award.

……………………………………….

Signature

……………………………………….

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost I thank almighty God, the Father of all living and non-living organism for making me alive and give me strength.

Special thanks go to my Supervisor Dr. William Pallangyo for being very close with me in accomplishing this research. Thank you for your tolerance and kindness. May god bless you. Thanks also be extended to my brothers and sisters who were besides me during the time of studies may God bless them all. Thanks also conveyed to OCD and OC CID of Chamwino District for their support.

I dedicate this research to the government so that it can consolidate and equip Tanzania Police Force with full ability to prevent crime. Also I dedicate this research to the Tanzania Police Force so that they can modify their systems and structures and became well equipped in the prevention of crime.

Lastly I dedicate my research to all Open University of Tanzania graduates of Masters of Human resource Management 2014.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at analysing causes that influence the achievement of Tanzania Police Force to Prevent crime, assessing the indicators which show the success in the prevention of crime, to examine the methods used by Tanzania Police Force to combat crime, and to determine the challenges that Tanzania Police Force face. The methodologies used to collect data were both qualitative and quantitative nature, about 75 respondents were interviewed. In general the findings in the first objective recognized that, community Policing and government assistance, spirit of commitment to some police officers and good administrative system of the Force, were analysed as the causes that influence achievement to prevent crime. Also the findings in objective two picked out the indicators which show the success in the prevention of crime as, public trust and confidence over the Force, reduction of fear of crime, material and moral support from the community and number of crime reported, Likewise the findings in objective three reveal the methods used by Tanzania Police Force to combat crime which are, Community Policing, Police operations, the use of Forensic science, the use of field force unit, the use of ant robbery section, and the use of diplomacy, and education to the community. Furthermore in objective four the findings show the challenges that Tanzania Police Force face which are, insufficient resources, negative perception by the public, poor forensic capacity, discriminatory environment of Tanzania`s law, poor accountability of Police Human Resource Department, and corruption. The government, Police and community at large should together participate in the process of crime prevention because crime is the threat to public and individual safety.

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DTO	District Traffic Officer
IGP	Inspector General of Police
OCCID	Officer commanding criminal investigation Department
OCD	Officer Commanding District
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
PGO	Police General Order
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TEA	Tanzania Evidence Act
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TPDF	Tanzania People Defense Force
UN	United National

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background to the Study

According to Michael (2005), the term crime is derived from the Latin root crimen which means charge, indictment, accusation, crime, fault or offence, the term was used in the mid 13[th]c to refer sinfulness, and from the late 14[th]c the term crime started to be used to refer "offence punishable by the law". According to Oxford English Dictionary (2009) Crime is an act or omission which constitutes an offence and is prohibited by law.

According to criminal Law (2002), crime is an act harmful not only to some individuals, but also to the community or the state, such acts are forbidden and punishable by law, to be classified as a crime the act of doing something bad (actus reus) must be usually accompanied by the intention to do something bad (men's – rea).

Therefore, according to the views, and intention of this research crime mean any act or omission that is forbidden and punishable by the law for example, theft, rape, murder, assault, burglary, which can be done against human, property or morality. According to UN (2004) crime prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals including fear of crime by intervening to influence their multiple causes. According to Ekablom. (2005) crime prevention is to reduce the risk of crime and its quoncequences.

The meaning of crime prevention according to this research is the act of reducing the opportunity to commit crime it entails any action designed to reduce the actual level of crime and the fear of crime. This prevention include primary crime prevention for example avoiding disorganized community, abandoned buildings and broken down cars which can be used as a cover for criminals, second crime prevention for example prediction and identification of spotted places, people and environment that may influence crime to occur, and take measure for the prevention for example, setting security cameras, alarm systems, visibility of police officers for patrolling, this make offenders to be afraid of being arrested when committing crime. Tertiary crime prevention, this focuses on prevention after a crime has occurred for example arresting the offenders soon after the crime and send them to the court of law.

According to Michael (2005) Crime is one of the main threat to public and individual safety, and is an obstacle for social, political, and economic development Worldwide, in the World crime is influenced by globalization, technological development, economic hardship, religious beliefs, and need for power, the crime rate in developed and industrialized countries is considered to be higher than under developed countries.

According to Interpol (2013) most of the north America Countries, like Canada and United States, south America countries like Brazil, Argentina Uruguay, Paraguay, Mexico and Colombia and southern Asia countries, are the leading nations to have high rate of crime because of highly and organized criminal groups. For example the rate of crime for those countries for the period of 2013 are, Guatemala 71.31,

Honduras 68.32, Canada 68.70 México 50.40 Elsalvado 64.35, Costa Rica 61.40, United states 50.15, Venezuela 81.50, Afghanistan 82.51, Pakistan 63.75, also the kind of crimes which are common in those countries are, fraud, money laundering, homicide, motor vehicle theft, cyber crime, house breaking, kidnapping, robbery, terrorism, illegal drug business.

Also some western European countries like Italy, France, German, Austria Spain and United Kingdom have high rate of crime especially Illegal drug abuse computer crime and Homicide. America European and some Asian countries are strong in strengthen homeland security against any crime from distant lands and local neighbourhoods, these countries are using different techniques in the prevention of crime, such as rehabilitation and consolidation of information technology systems, such as CCTV, cameras, advancement in forensic professional and forensic tools, strictly enforcement of the law to their countries, sufficient financial, technical, and material support from their respective government for crime prevention.

According to Interpol (2013) the rate of crime in African countries, is high to the Southern Africa countries and countries with political instability for example Egypt, Congo, Somalia, Sudan and Algeria, although the leading countries for the rate of crime include, Kenya 78.90 level of crime, south Africa 78.53 level of crime, Nigeria 77.86 level of crime Uganda 62.24, level of crime, Libya 61.42, Zimbabwe 60.82 level of crime. The countries which are considered to have low rate of crime in the year are malta Island which is 14.17 south Korea 16.35, Isle of man Island 16.95, Japan 18.10, United Arabs Emirates 20.79, Taiwan and Qatar.

According to Tanzania Police Force (2013). The rate of crime in Tanzania has considerably increased in the country from the mid-2000. Crime prevention in Tanzania is specified in the year 2002 as one of the function of Police force after the enactment of the police force and Auxiliary services Act which governs the operations of Tanzania police force. According to Interpol data the crime rate in Tanzania is low about 57.11 Level of crime compared to the countries from southern American, northern America, southern Asia and southern Africa. However the crime in Tanzania is considered critical in the more urban regions for example Dar-es-salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Mbeya and the regions which are near by the countries with political Instability for example Kagera, Kigoma, Mara and Kilimanjaro, the kind of crimes take place include, homicide, different kind of theft, assaults Robberies, Petty street crime, Burglary house breaking, corruption, and drug abuse.

Although efforts has been granted by the government to prevent crime in Tanzania, this effort is compromised by poor investigation techniques, Lack of both forensic capacity and professions at handling evidence, inadequate resources, lack of transport and communication facilities, low payment and poor living and working condition.

According to Chamwino OCD Office (2013), Crime prevention in Chamwino District is officially established in the year 2007 after Splitting by then, Dodoma Rural District into two Districts namely Chamwino and Bahi. Chamwino District has a total number of five police stations, among those stations only one station is class A, and the rest are class c which are located in different areas within the District for crime prevention. Common crimes in Chamwino District include

Murder, Cattle Theft, Assault, Road accidents, Theft, and illegal drug abuse. Police Force in Chamwino tries to combat those crimes through the establishment of good Community Policing Framework, by encouraging the community to participate fully in the prevention of crime, the use of informers and conducting joint operation.

The challenges that face Police towards the prevention of crime include, lack of resources, public pressure and ignorance of the law, political movements, poor training, all these make the force not to perform properly in the prevention of crime.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

The Government of Tanzania has a goal of reducing and eliminating crime in the country. With this regard it has encouraged the prevention of crime through various ways. There are several steps / measures taken by the government by using police force so as to prevent crime, such as community policing, encourage professionalism, consolidating and rehabilitating police systems and operation. Despite the said government efforts, there are some areas where crime is still exist. By 2009 according to Interpol (2013) level of crime in Tanzania was about 61.11, in the year 2013 level of crime in Tanzanian was about 57.11. The Government has officially acknowledge that there is weakness in the process of preventing crime.

However some areas and regions show some efforts and achievement in the prevention of crime. This proposed research aspires to explore, factors that made Tanzania police force to positively achieve in the prevention of crime despite the fact that, there is low technology and lack of full support from the government and society at large.

1.3   Research Objectives

1.3.1   The Main Objectives

The main objective of this research was to find out the factors that are influencing the achievement of Tanzania police force towards the prevention of crime.

1.3.2   Specific Objectives

(i)   To analyse the causes that lead, Tanzania police force to be able to prevent and reduce   crime and victimization in Tanzania.

(ii)   To assess the indicators which show the success in prevention of crime.

(iii)   To examine the methods/techniques used by Tanzania police force to combat crime.

(iv)   To determine the challenges that Tanzania police force face towards the prevention of crime.

1.4   Research Questions

(i)   What are the causes that lead Tanzania Police Force to be able to prevent crime?

(ii)   What are the indicators that show achievement towards the prevention of crime?

(iii)   What are the methods used by Tanzania Police Force to combat crime?

(iv)   What are the challenges that Tanzania Police Force face during the process of preventing crime?

1.5   Significance of the Study

This research is very significant since it deals with different parties that depend on each other during the process of crime prevention, which are, government, police

force and the community, the main obligation of Tanzania Police Force is to safeguard the life and properties of the citizen, the Force. has been granted power in different laws of the country for example constitution, police force and auxiliary service cap 322 sec. 5, police force ordinance, and criminal procedure . Therefore during the prevention of crime police force may use peaceful means, or force. Society or community is obliged to participate in the protection of their lives and properties and obey the laws of the country. Therefore this research is significant to both parties as follows.

1.5.1 To the Government

The study will help the government to know the challenges that face the Police and a be able to give support and assistance.

1.5.2 To the Police Force

The study will provide knowledge and suggests further steps to be taken by the Force, in the prevention of crime, and modify the methods of preventing crime.

1.5.3 To the Society / Community

The study will provide knowledge to the society, and indicate their obligation on how they are supposed to participate in the presentation of crimes.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Introduction

This study investigates factors influencing achievement of Tanzania police force towards the prevention of crime with special reference to Chamwino District. In this study various, books, new papers, internet, reports, magazine and research done by other people were used as literature review.

2.2   Theoretical Literature

According to Briton and Gold (2000) to their book, human resource management theory and practice, second edition they argue that HRM models tend to assume that, an alignment between business strategy and HRM strategy will improve organizational performance and competitiveness, the resource – based SHRM model assume a simple casual chain of soft HRM polices of empowerment, team working, and workplace leaning, lead to an employee commitment and improved organizational performance. This involvement – commitment cycle is the reverse of the vicious circle of control organizational. A more assumption of this approach is that, committed workers are more productive, because they will abide in a strong desire to remain a member of the organizations, a strong belief in, and acceptance of the values and goals of the organization, a readiness to exert considerable effort on behalf of the organization. Increase commitment can result not only in more loyalty and better performance for the organization but also is self -worth, dignity, psychological involvement flexibility, quality of work and identity for the individual.

According to the clean foundation (2010) Police refers to a socio-political and quasi-legal institution – state agencies charged primarily with the enforcement of criminal law and the maintenance of order. No society can do without policing. However, historical evidence indicates that societies have existed without formal police forces. Modern societies are characterized by what can be termed police fetishism, the ideological assumption that the police are a functional prerequisite of social order so that without a police force chaos would ensure. In fact, many societies have existed without a formal police force of any kind, and certainly without the present model.

It is important to distinguish between the ideas of 'police' and 'policing'. 'Police' refers to a particular kind of social institution, while 'policing' implies a set of processes with specific social functions. 'Police are not found in every society, and police organizations and personnel can have a variety of shifting forms. 'Police', however, is arguably a necessity in any social order, which may be carried out by a number of different processes and institutional arrangement. A state-organized specialist police organization of the modern is only one example. The police are agents of the state, established for the maintenance of order and enforcement of law.

Therefore, like the state, the character, roles and priority of police forces are determined by the political and economic structures of their nations. Similarly, the form and activities of policing by state and non-state agencies are also dependent on the character and composition of the political economy of society. The tasks of police are dictated by the contradictions and conflict of interests among groups and classes in society which if not regulated can threaten the preservation of the prevailing social order or status quo. In very substantive ways, the police mirror the

contradictions and conflicts as well as human cooperation in society. The political economy frame of analysis is therefore appropriate to the analysis of police and policing in any society. There different political economy models of analysis.

The most popular strand of political economy is the Marxist model. Its main argument is summarized by the famous statement by Karl Marx in the Preface to A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy (1970). According to Marx. In the social production of their existence, men inevitably enter into definite relations, which are independent of their will, namely relations of production appropriate to a given stage in their development of material sources of production. The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which arises a legal and political superstructure and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness. The mode of production of material life conditions the general process of social, political and intellectual life. Marx strongly argued that the economic structure of society determines the character of the superstructure which includes the political, legal, cultural and religious relations and institutions of society. But this does not imply a unidirectional model. Account is also taken of dialectical relations a form of feedback process in which the superstructure also influences the economic substructure.

Applied to police and policing, the model suggests that the problems of order, law and lawlessness are to be understood as the reflections or products of the way the society organizes its economy, especially the dominant interests that drive it. Criminal law, which enforcement constitutes the rationale for the establishment and sustenance of police and judicial institutions, contains rules prohibiting the

behaviors and activities deemed detrimental to the dominant economic and political interests of society.

However, societies are constituted into classes and groups with varying degree of power or influence over political and economic decision-making. Classes and groups with dominant economic power control political decision-making, including the enactment of criminal law by the legislature, its enforcement and interpretation by the police and judiciary respectively.

According to the institute for the study of labour and economic Crises (1982) there are also common grounds on police and policing between the political economy theorists and social conflict theorists. The two groups of theorist argue that society is divided into groups and classes with common interest in some areas and conflicting interests in many fundamental areas, including the organization, mobilization and distribution of economic and socio-political resource. But generally, they argued "that the police were not created to serve" society" or the "people" but to serve some parts of society and some people at the expense of others". Police roles vary across society with different political and economic organizations; in capitalist societies the main function of the police has been to protect the property and well being of those who benefit most from an economy based on the extraction of resources.

According to African Policing civilian oversight forum (2010) to their book common standards for policing on East African, point out the role of the police as: Protect life, liberty and security of the person, Maintain public safety and social peace, adhere to the rule of law as an essential element to human security, peace and

the promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms. They also argue that, the police will fulfill their functions in accordance with the rule of law. The police will: Not arbitrarily arrest or detain and will only deprive persons of their liberty in accordance with the law, promptly inform accused persons of the reason for their arrest and any changes brought them – this must be communicated to the accused persons in a way and manner they understand, Act in a manner that upholds the presumption of an accused person's innocence until proven guilty in accordance with the law, ensure that arrested persons are brought promptly before an authorized and competent judicial authority, ensure that, upon arrest, detention and charge, there is a presumptive right to bail or bond, ensure the right of detained person to challenge the lawfulness of their detention.

According to SAP Company (2014) point out the success factors that lead to good performance:

Set goals effectively

Goals are the basis of an effective process. There are two key elements to consider when developing goals which are, goals should be written clearly and objectively and goals should directly contributing to the achievement of business strategy. When setting goals key job expectations and responsibilities should act as the main guide and reference goals should be set that not only address what is expected, but also how it will be achieved for example, the "what" covers quality or quantity expected, deadlines to be met and cost to deriver. Goals set should be SMART.

Link performance management with rewards and recognition, organization should make sound performance management process that are seen as fair and equitable,

this will create a sense of increases job satisfaction, employee need to know that if an individual in one department is identified as a top performer and compensated accordingly then an employee performing at the same level in another department will receive similar rewards. Evaluate and encourage full participation and success.

Organization should recognize the efforts of an employee and support for the need to build constructive feedback into the fabric of day to day interactions combined with increased visibility into goals, then the environment will encourage development and drive goals – directed performance improvement.

2.3   Empirical Studies

According to Vernon (2010), to his research. An Identification of factors influencing police workplace motivation, says that police leadership is recognized as a critical management issue, that the police working environment as volatile as any other part of the globally comparative market place he argues that senior police officer must possess the same leadership abilities as their private sector counterparts. The ability of the leader to motivate his or her subordinates is an essential leadership attribute. A police leaders responsibility is to "unleash and direct" an employee's motivation to reach higher levels of performance.

According to Warwickshire police, Achievement report 2000/2001 argues the factors for police achievement as community policing, the partnership between the police and the community led criminals to become fearful in the committing of crime because, the majority of the citizens Involve in the protection and prevention of their lives and properties with the partnership and the police force.

Visibility, the force and the police authority know from taking to local people that more visible policing, increases public confidence, as well as deterring people from committing crime and nuisance their visibility is done through force patrol and beat to the street and every population areas.

Justice, the force is committed to dealing speedily and affectively with offenders and to working with other agencies to reduce re-offending, by devouring offenders to court quickly and so producing the detailed files need to bring a successful prosecution within tight times scales.

Discipline, police officers often deal with the public in very difficult circumstances, and so the force expects a number of complaints each year, the complaints after investigation result to the disciplinary actions for example total dismissal, warning and reprimand, heavy duty for the specific period of time e.g. drill, these disciplinary actions help to shape the behaviour of the police officers so that, they serve the society with integrity.

According to Hampshire constabulary and Hampshire police Authority policing plan 2009 – 2012, picked out the plans which can help them to achieve better results in preventing crime, such as:

Providing an excellent service, we aim to always provide an excellent service, we will demonstrate to the public that we care about their concerns, and take those concerns sinuously, having dealt with an issue, we will keep people informed. We will strive to keep our promises. When we are unable to do something we will explain why.

Catching criminals, we will work together to make Hampshire and isle of Wight hostile places for criminals, we will forces on those crimes that effect most people and on those that causes the most harm. We will always stand on the side of the victim particularly the most vulnerable members of our communities, and we will be firm but fair in our approach to those who break the law.

An active presence in every neighborhood, the public demands that, we maintain an active and visible presence in their neighborhoods. We will facers on front line policing, reducing bureaucracy in order to allow us to maximize the time our officer and staff spend on the streets. We will work with communities and partners to tackle local priorities.

Protecting our communities against international terrorism so that people can go about their business freely and safely. We will work alongside local authorities to enable the delivery of effective local multi-agency plans to protect vulnerable neighborhoods. Working with partners, we will strengthen our borders and identify and develop intelligence on individuals and groups suspected of involvement in terrorism and domestic extremism. Where appropriate, we will prosecute or disrupt these individuals and groups.

Making the most of our resources, we recognize the budget constraints we face and the need to make the most of our resources. We will actively control spending to ensure effective use of public money. To find out more information on our budget for 2009/10. A strategic action plan, led by the deputy chief constable, will seek out ways of improving the efficiency of the force. This important work will maintain the

force's financial stability in the years ahead and will also ensure that staff are working in roles that best meet the organization's needs. We will reduce our energy consumption and waste by raising awareness of energy saving practice and by challenging colleagues to be more environmentally responsible.

Equipping our team to deliver, providing an excellent service remains our top priority to secure the confidence and satisfaction of our communities in the 21st century. We will organize, train, equip and manage our staff to create a modern and flexible workforce. Our team will have the best mix of skills and powers to meet local, regional and national policing needs to put the right people in the right place at the right time. We will seek to ensure that we are an attractive employer to all section of our communities and that our recruiting and internal processes insurance development, reward and recognition. Our strategy seeks to improve our leadership development, training, recruitment and promotion processes. This is to ensure that we are representative of the communities we serve and deliver the best service possible. We will take every opportunity to emphasize our values, standards and expectations.

According to Feleshi (2013), to his report managing the contemporary criminal violence, the investigators should do the following in order to achieve, their goal. Identification of the criminal violence, the investigator must first know the nature of the criminal violence perpetrated in a given area. This will let him know the type of evidence to collect, how to collect, preserve and transport such evidence and the suspects. Identification of the scene of crime, visiting the scene of crime, investigator must know the scene of crime and mark its boundaries. This will assist

during trial when guiding witnesses to explain to court where the incident, otherwise, the witness may not be trusted by the court e.g. Offence committed at Mbagala but the witness says it took place at Tandika Sokoni. That evidence will destroy prosecution's case, the visitation also assists in drafting a charge sheet.

Management of the scene of crime, there must be proper management of scene of as it might be interfered with by the suspects or third parties in order to disguise evidence.

Collection of exhibits, collect all exhibits connected with the offence or is thought to be connected with the offence. Seek expert opinion if needed e.g. you found a cloth, blood stains etc. You may get DNA checkup by Government chemist if necessary. Keep it, you might get a witness who identifies it in connection with the suspect, etc. the area must be protected pending investigation e.g. In developed countries, they surround it with speal marks until the scene is well investigated.

Prompt identification of witnesses or intended witnesses, before they change their minds or forget. Let their statements be recorded within reasonable time. Arrest of suspects, arrest with warrant or without warrant. In dealing with contemporary criminal violence investigators are urged to ensure that they arrest the suspects at the scene of crime or immediately thereafter. And when circumstances allow there should be vivid evidence of the arrest.

For example a photograph or video camera may be taken at the time of arrest. It will be very helpful if video camera is taken for the incidences happening at the

scene of crime. For example a suspect who has been photographed while armed in the scene of crime or committing the crime cannot deny being involved in the incidence.

Prompt interview of witnesses and suspects, should be guided by relevant sections of the law (section 10(3), 53 and 57, 58 of the Criminal procedure act cap. 20 (R.E. 2002) Concession (formalities and voluntaries) etc. For example caution statement must be taken within four hours from the arrest (section 50 CPA) save for exception under section51 CPA. You are advised to read section 27 of TEA and in line with section 50 – 58 of CPA.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section sets out the procedures which were used to conduct the study and provided the essential information about the problem.

3.1   Research Design

In the study the research used the case study in order to get information for the problem, so in order to carry out analysis of the research the study used junior police officers, senior police officers, other stake holders of Tanzania police force, victims of crimes, and few people from the community who will be selected as researcher sample, through questionnaire, interview, and personal observation.

3.2   Area of the Study

The study was conducted in Dodoma region but covered only Chamwino district. This district is one of the seven districts that form Dodoma region. In addition to that the study deals with the factors contributing to the positive achievement of Tanzania police force towards the prevention of crime.

3.3   Types and Source of Data Required

Both primary and secondary data were used primary data was collected from junior police officers, community, senior police officers and other stake holders of Tanzania police force. Data were collected through questionnaire, interview, and personal observation, secondary data were collected through documentations from Tanzania police force, various books, journals, reports from peoples and bodies which are direct or indirect involving in the prevention of crime.

3.4   Methods of Data Collection

Kothari (2004) defines research methodology as a way to systematically solve research problems; it is a science of studying how research is done scientifically.

3.4.1   Primary Data

Mugenda (2004) states the important of using qualitative and quantative approach, in the primary data qualitative approach was used, because this methods of data collection   helped the information to be collected in deep from the respondents the research, then depend on primary data which was collected specially for the study. The following methods of collecting primary data from the respondents were used.

3.4.1.1 Interview Methods

Kothari (2004) states interview involves presentation of oral verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral verbal responses. In this research both structured and unstructured interview were used whenever the respondents were not direct give the answer. This method helped the researcher to collect information from the respondents who were incapable to read and write properly. The researcher interviewed junior police officers, senior police officers, stake holders of Tanzania police force, and victims of crimes.

3.4.1.2 Questionnaire Methods

 In this study the data also were collected through questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted an open ended question and some with closed ended questions. The open ended questions enabled the respondents to express themselves freely on issues concerning the research problem while the close ended questions required the

respondents to select an appropriate answer from the given options. Questionnaire were distributed to junior police officers, senior police officers, and other stake holders of Tanzania police force, victims of crimes, and few people from the community who were selected as researcher sample.

3.4.1.3 Personal Observation

Kothari (2004) says that personal observation methods is independent of respondents willingness to respond as such relatively less demanding of active cooperation on the part of respondents. In this study data were collected through observation where by a researcher is a member of Tanzania police force, he was doing his research work and observing the factors that are contributing to positive achievement of Tanzania police force towards the prevention of crime.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected by using the documentations from Tanzania police force, various books, journals, internet, and reports from peoples and bodies which are direct or indirect involving in the prevention of crime.

3.5   Population

This research was carried out at Chamwino District, to Tanzania police force; further this study involved the junior police officers, senior police officers, stakeholders, victims of crimes, and few people from the community who were selected as researcher sample.

3.6   Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The researcher used simple random sampling in order to obtain appropriate information from targeted respondents. In addition to that, interview methods

questionnaire methods, personal observation methods, and documentations applied respectively. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from the senior police officers while simple random sampling was used to collect data from junior police officers, other stakeholders of Tanzania police force, victims of crimes, and few people from the community. This technique was used as an easiest and the best way to obtain the sample that will was true representative group of the population.

The sample size was 100 respondents. Officer commanding district (OCD), officer commanding criminal investigation department (OC-CID), officer commanding station (OCS) and district traffic officer (DTO) were interviewed, in addition the study comprised of 40 people from the community 20 juniors' police officers, 15 stakeholders, 15 victims of crime and 6 people from legal institution, who were selected as a researcher sample.

Table 3.1: Respondent's Distribution Table

Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage %
Senior police officers	4	4%
Community	40	40%
Junior police officers	20	20%
Stakeholders,	15	15%
Victims of crime	15	15%
People from legal institution	6	6%
Total	**100**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2013)

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Most of the data of this study were in a qualitative nature, but those of the quantative nature were collected. These were subjected to the processing activities including editing for validity coding classification and tabulation after having been processed

the data were analyzed by using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) to complete some statistical measure and run the regression and correlation analysis

3.8   Data Presentation

The analyzed data were presented by using table, charts and graphs and the discussion based on what is revealed in the analyzed data.

CHAPTER FOUR
4.0 FINDINGS

4.1   Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses data concerning with factors contributing to the positive achievement of Tanzania Police force towards the prevention of crime. A case study is in Chamwino District. The findings were obtained through interview, direct observation, and questionnaire, sample size selected were 100 respondents, but only 75 respondents actually responded.

The turn out was as follows 4 out of 4 Senior Police Officers involved in data collection, only 29 out 40 people from the community responded, 15 out of 20 Junior Police Officers responded, 13 out of 15 stake holders responded, 10 out of 15 victims of crime were involved and 4 out of 6 people from legal institutions responded.

These findings are based on the following themes; The causes that lead Tanzania Police Force to be able to prevent and reduce crime and Victimization in the Society, To assess the indicators which show the success in the prevention of crime, To examine the methods used by Tanzania Police Force to Combat Crime and To identify the Challenges that Tanzania Police Force face towards the Prevention of crime.

4.1.1   Main Objectives

The main Objective of this research is, to assess crime prevention by Tanzania Police Force.

4.1.2   Specific Objective

(i)   To analyse the causes that lead Tanzania Police Force to be able to prevent and reduce crime and victimization in Tanzania.

(ii)   To assess the indicators which show the success in the prevention of crime.

(iii)   To examine the methods used by Tanzania Police Force to combat crime.

(iv)   To determine the challenges that Tanzania Police Force face toward the prevention of crime.

The following are Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 which show the causes that influence Tanzania Police Force in the prevention of crime.

4.2   Objective one: the Causes that Lead Tanzania Police Force to be Able to Prevent and Reduce Crime and Victimization

Table 4.1: Causes Enhancing Prevention of Crime

Causes	No. of Respondents	Active Respondents	%	Inactive Respondents	%	Total
Good community policing framework	10	9	90%	1	10%	100
Spirit of commitment	9	6	67%	3	33%	100
Good leadership and administrative system	8	6	75%	2	25%	100
Cooperation	9	8	89%	1	11%	100
Ethics and integrity	8	5	63%	3	37%	100
On job training	7	5	71%	2	29%	100
Good discipline	8	5	63%	3	37%	100
Good customer care	8	6	75%	2	25%	100
Immediate response toward the crime	7	5	71%	2	29%	100
Proffesionism	7	4	57%	3	43%	100
Material and Moral support from other civilian department	9	8	89%	1	11%	100
Motivation from their immediate bosses	10	8	80%	2	20%	100
TOTAL	**100**	**75**		**25**		

Source: Field Data (2014)
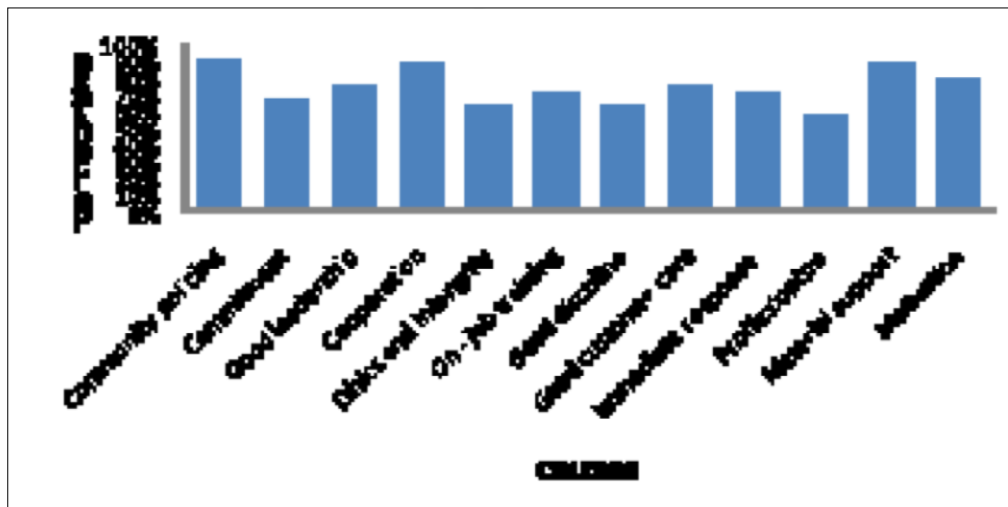
Figure 4.1: The Response of Respondents
Source: Field Data (2013)

As the Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show that 90% of the respondents said that good Community Policing Framework is the cause that lead Tanzania Police Force to easily prevent crime, because the framework of community policing from the Headquarter, regional wise, county, and ward, creates mutual cooperation and partnership between Police Force and the community. Also the community through this Community Policing acquire knowledge on how to prevent themselves against criminals and crimes and send crime information to the Force about any threat of crime or criminals, this system creates fear to the criminals and make them not to commit crime or if they commit is just by chance.

Out of 67% of the respondents mentioned that sprit of commitment to some members of Tanzania Police Force, makes those staffs to pursue solutions by working hard and became more productive to the organization by providing good services to the society for example to arrest criminals immediate and promptly send them before the court of law, also they conduct clear and professional evidence and

investigation so that to win prosecution before the court of law. This sprit of commitment make those Police Officers to be loyalty, and psychological involvement towards the prevention of crime.

According to the findings 75% of the respondents argued that good leadership and administrative system is the contributory parameter for preventing crime because from IGP downward there is a flow of command where by no any junior officer who can deny the orders from the senior officers, also the current leaders have got an ability to motivate their subordinates and treat them in a humanitarian manner, this result to mutual respect and cooperation to one another in meeting the organizational goal and reach higher level of performance in the prevention of crime.

About 89% of the respondents mentioned good cooperation between different department of Tanzania Police Force for example 'Criminal Investigation Department' (CID), Air wing, Marine, Dog section, Forensic, Traffic, and field force Unit, some times these departments conduct joint operation so that to prevent and eliminate a certain crime which is longstanding or is about to happen in the society. More over Police cooperate with other forces for example TPDF, IMMIGRATION, TANAPA to conduct joint Operation for example the latest operation known as Operation demolish pouching. This good Cooperation led to the successful prevention of crime.

The findings also recognized that 63% of the respondents cited that ethics and integrity possessed by some senior and junior Police officers creates community confidence over the Force. For example some Police staffs with ethics and integrity

their words and behavior are integrated they show respect to others, they are faithful and loyalty to their work and government. This lead some stake holders and other civilian departments to provide material, financial and moral support to the Force and also community give information about crime and criminals.

About 71% of the respondents noted that On-job training which is now known as module proficiency is the cause of good achievement of TPF towards the prevention of crime, this program introduced operate within the Force for the purpose of sharpening the skills, knowledge and ability of Police staffs and enable them to be capable of efficiently provide good service and combat crime effectively.

Likewise 63% of the respondents noted that good discipline among Police Staffs, make them to sacrifice their lives for the sake of majority because of the discipline they have, they became obedient to the law of the country, and orders from their superiors officers even if the duty assigned is very risk, this sprit of discipline make the organization to meet its goals of performance.

Moreover 75% of the respondents said that good customer care provided by some members of Tanzania Police Force creates community confidence and trust over the Force, customers are given good directives and assistance in a friendly manner, this portrays good image of an Organization and establish good relationship between Police and Customers and therefore community themselves opt to participate in the prevention of crime. According to the findings 71% of the respondents said that immediate response toward the crime as the basis which downsizing the occurrence of crime some Police staffs take immediate measure towards the crime, this help

criminals to be arrested immediate after committing crime this situation threatens the offenders to commit crime. About 57% of the respondents admitted that possession of Forensic professions, this is a Police science which deals with identification of biometric and complicated evidences, this helps to the discovery of habitual and dangerous criminals and be arrested.

The findings discovered that material, financial and moral support from other civilian departments for example motor cycles, cameras, and ideas as claimed by 80% of the respondents improves Police operations in the prevention of crime and some resources like transports are used to conduct patrols and strengthen the visibility of Police Officers in the streets and threaten the offenders to commit crime.

Also 80% of the respondents suggests that informal motivation from the immediate bosses pave the way to the good performance of Tanzania Police force for example Informal allowances and, appreciation of what they did, this creates the sense of commitment and the spirit of excellence and work hard for the sake of an organization and lead to the prevention of crime. Apart from the above mentioned reasons about 25 respondents have not responded on the theme causes that lead Tanzania Police Force to be able to prevent and reduce crime and victimization.

4.3   Objective Two: To assess the Indicators which show Success in the Prevention of Crime

Responding to this theme various indicators have been given out by respondents which show the crime prevention in Tanzania is not in vain. The table and figure below illustrate about the findings.

Table 4.2: Indicators that shows the Successes in Prevention of Crime

Indicators	No. of Respondents	No. of Active Respondents	%	No. of Inactive Respondents	%	Total
Public trust and confidence over the Force	20	15	75%	5	25%	100
Reduction of fear of crime	9	6	67%	3	33%	100
Citizen satisfaction with the Police services	7	3	43%	4	57%	100
The flow of crime information to the Force	24	23	96%	1	4%	100
Material, Financial, and Moral support from the Government, private sector, and the Community	14	12	86%	2	14%	100
Prompt arrest of the criminals immediate after the occurrence of crime.	12	9	75%	3	25%	I00
Number of crime reported	7	3	43%	4	57%	100
Number of victimization	7	4	57%	3	43%	100
TOTAL	**100**	**75**		**25**		

Source: Field Data (2013)
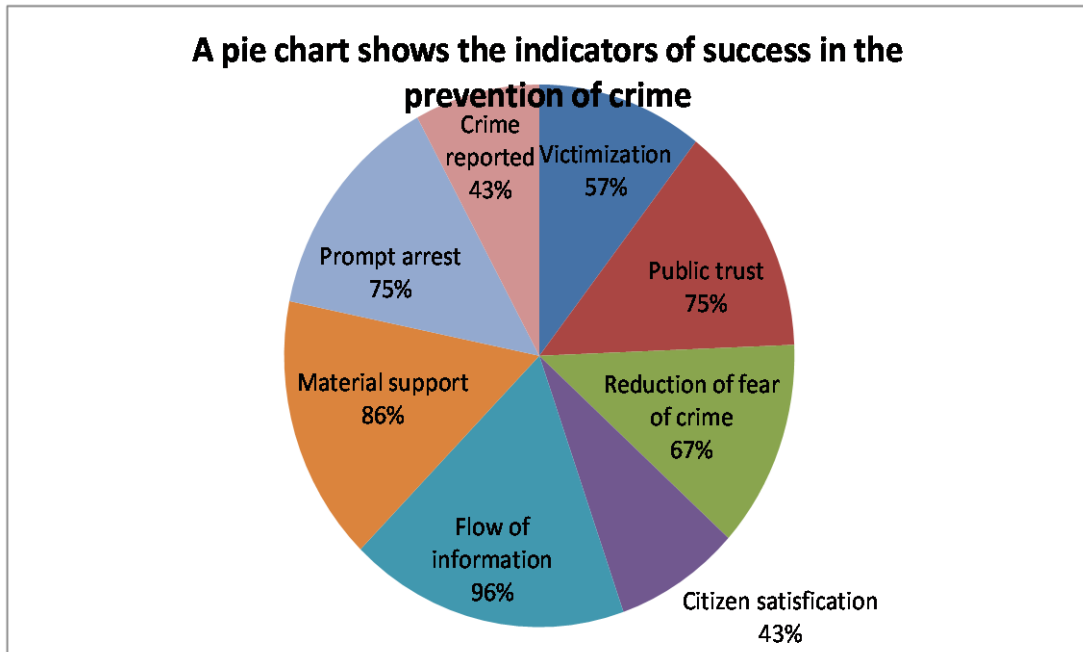
Figure 4.2: Indicators that shows the Successes in Prevention of Crime
Source: Field Data (2013)

According to the Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2 the following are elaborations as follows,

About 75% of the respondents have mentioned that Public Trust and Confidence over the Force is one of the indicator which shows the success in the Prevention of Crime, majority in the community have gained trust and confidence towards the Force, because of the good customer care, accountability, and good performance towards the prevention of crime which resulted to the reduction of crime rate.

Reduction of fear of crime is an indicator which is mentioned out by about 67% of the respondents, that fear of crime to the majority of the society is reduced, citizens are conducting their activities freely, even at the night time, most of the business men do not need escort when they transfer their money and other packages. All these are done because of the peace and tranquility that is always stored by Tanzania Police Force.

Out of 43% of the respondents said that citizen satisfaction with the Police services is among the indicator that shows the success in the prevention of crime some of the citizens are satisfied with the police services, operations, responsibility and accountability in the process of preventing crime.

The findings also have recognized that 96% of the respondents noted that the flow of crime information from the community to the Force, signify that citizens are satisfied with the services of the Force because the flow of crime information is of high rate this shows the community appreciation and admission to the Force toward the prevention of crime.

Material Financial and Moral support from the Government, private sectors and an individuals mentioned by about 86% of the respondents as among the Indicators and sign of success in the prevention of crime, these supports like motor vehicles, and other equipments are counted as good feedback and reward to TPF for good work done by the Force to prevent crime.

Furthermore 75% of the respondents argued that police are trying at their best to arrest the suspects at the scene of crime or immediate after and promptly send them before an authorized judicial authority, the arrest of these suspects is done by cooperation between Police and the community because each side trust one another.

About 43% of the respondents identified that the decrease of number of crime reported is an indicator for good crime prevention for example in Chamwino District number of crimes reported in the year 2013 is low compared to the few years ago as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Crime Reported in Chamwino District from 2007-2013

Years	Serious Offences	Minor Offences
2007	198	1008
2008	806	967
2012	140	806
2013	138	992

Source: OC CID Office Chamwino (2013)

This trend of decrease of number of crime reported from one year to another proves that the work of preventing crime is succeeding. The decrease of number of victimization is proposed by about 57% of the respondents as one of the indicator which shows that there is success in the prevention of crime because they say that when the number of victims is low also its possible the number of crimes to be low for example for the period of 2011,2012,2013 there was the decrease of the victims from one year to another that is 1150,946 and1130 respectively.

4.3 Objective Three: To Examine the Methods used by Tanzania Police Force to Combat Crime

Responding to this theme, it has been recognized that the act of preventing crime needs some techniques professionism and plans because the criminals also have got their own techniques when commiting crime. The methods used by Police Force to combat crime were given out by the respondents as follows:

The statement below are the findings from the Table 4.4. The findings in Table 4.4 show that 94% of the respondents noted that Community Policing is the strongest method used by the Force to combat crime. This philosophy was introduced by Former IGP Said Mwema, this is the partnership between Police Force and the

Community to cooperate in the prevention of crime, the program involves the introduction of Ward Police Officer, and county Police Officer who together live to their respective places, that are ward and county for the purpose of educating community about how to protect themselves against criminals, to establish relationship, to settle various social disputes and to get information at the right time about crimes and criminals and prevent them.

Table 4.4: Methods used to Prevent Crime

Indicators	No. of Respondents	No. of Active Respondents	%	No. of Inactive Respondents	%	Total
Community policing	16	15	94%	1	6%	100
Police patrol and operations	8	7	88%	1	12%	100
The use of scientific equipment and evidence	9	6	67%	3	33%	100
The introduction of Cyber Crime Unit	6	3	50%	3	50%	100
Planting the informers	8	6	75%	2	25%	100
The use of Intelligence information	8	6	75%	2	25%	100
The use of Field Force Unit	10	9	90%	1	10	100
The use of ant-robbery section	7	6	86%	1	14%	100
The use of Diplomacy	6	3	50%	3	50%	100
Education to the community	10	8	80%	2	20%	100
Alarm Communication system	6	2	33%	4	67%	100
The use of Forensic techniques	6	4	67%	2	33%	100
Total	**100**	**75**		**25**		

Source: Field Data (2013)

About 88% of the respondents said that Police Patrol and Operations is the method used by Tanzania Police Force to combat crime because the visibility of police Officers around the streets threatens the offenders from committing crimes, also various operations done by the Force make some criminals to be arrested, and others became a good citizens.

Out of 67% of the respondents confessed that, the use of scientific equipments and evidence as the method used by Tanzania Police Force to combat crime these scientific equipments are cameras Spectacles and others are found in the Forensic laboratory for the identification of the truth to various allegations, for example the identification of finger prints. Also scientific evidence like DNA and Toxic/poison evidence, which are supervised by Police are the threat to offenders because it strengthen prosecution before the court of law.

Introduction of Cyber Crime Unit is one of the method used by Police to combat crime, about 50% of the respondents mentioned it. This unit deals with the Offences against networked machines and Computer for example Banking system and ATM, offenders may do various offences like theft, hacking and cracking, this unit led criminals to be arrested before they harm properties and life of other people.

Responding to this theme about 75% of the respondents admitted that the use of informers is the best way used by Police to combat crime various informers have been planted in various areas to give the information to the Police from their respective areas about crimes and criminals, this method has became a very useful technique to combat crime, since it makes most of the offenders to be arrested, and most of the attempt to commit crime to fail because the offenders found that Police have already taken pre cautions to the targeted areas.

About 90% of the respondents said that the use of Field Force Unit has contributed much to combat crime because this unit has been frequently used to deal and suppress illegal mass riots, strikes, lock out and demonstrations which intended to

harm other people, Government, or vital installations. Also some respondents agreed that the use of Ant-Robbery section is among the method used to combat crime about 86% of the respondents said that, this section deals with armed Robbers who use gun to take by Force properties of other people for example money, and cars, this section suppress the movements and dangerous actions done by these criminals.

The use of diplomacy is the method which is announced by 50% of the respondents, they said that according to the current situation of political oversight and Human right movements, make the Police sometimes to use diplomacy in order to settle disputes between two parts for example society against Government, society against society or society against Investors in order to avoid mass killing and violation of human right.

About 80% of the respondents said that education to the community is very useful method used by TPF to combat crime through education citizens are becoming aware about the law of the country, their civil rights, how to combat crime themselves and how to cooperate with the Force to combat crime. Also 33% of the respondents noted that alarm communication systems which are linked from the vital installations like Air port, and Financial Institutions to the Police send the message about crime and other distractions to the Police stations this make the Police to immediate responding to the scene.

The findings also recognized that 67% of the respondents said that the use of Forensic or Police Science also used as the method of combating crime because, the establishment of Forensic laboratory and the experts of police science are very useful to the investigation of suspects and evidence which are needed before the

court of law to prove the allegations and strengthen the evidence. Also the use of intelligence, as it was cited by about 75% of the respondents that is useful in combating crime because the intelligence information makes the Force to be up to date by letting the Force know what is about to happen, and screen security situation or any threat in the society which is about to happen and prevent it.

4.4 Objective Four: To Identify the Challenges that Tanzania Police Force Face Towards the Prevention of Crime

Table 4.5: Challenges that Face Tanzania Police Force

Challenges	No. Of Respondents	No. Of Active Respondents	%	No.Of Inactive Respondents	%	Total
Insufficient budget from the Government	11	10	91%	1	9%	100
Inadequate resources	7	6	86%	1	14%	100
Negative perceptions by the public	9	8	89%	1	11%	100
Disregard from the political masters	7	5	71%	2	29%	100
Poor investigation technique	5	4	80%	1	20%	100
Poor Forensic capacity	4	2	50%	2	50%	100
Discriminatory environment of Tanzania`s law	6	5	83%	1	17%	100
Poor accountability of Human Resource Department	4	1	25%	3	75%	100
Low Pay	10	10	100%	0	0%	100
Poor selection system	3	1	33%	2	67%	100
Unfair treatment and discrimination among the members of the force	4	3	75%	1	25%	100
Poor working and living condition	6	5	83%	1	17%	100
Poor job analysis, description, and specification	2	1	50%	1	50%	100
Public pressure and the ignorance of the law	3	2	67%	1	33%	100
Corruption	7	6	86%	1	14%	100
Lack of specialization	2	1	50%	1	50%	100
Poor record keeping of criminals	4	1	25%	3	75%	100
Insufficient time for training	4	2	50%	2	50%	100
Poor Performance appraisal system	2	2	100%	0	0%	100
Total	**100**	**75**		**25**		

Source: Field Data (2013)

The following are the findings which were propagated from Table 4.5 as follows: Responding to this theme from Table 4.5 about 91% of the respondents said that insufficient budget from the Government is the cause that hinders police activities and operation toward the prevention of, because every duty performed by Police Force is supported by fund for example due to insufficient fund there is no enough petrol, diesel, stationeries, and other facilities.

In short insufficient budget affect almost each department found within Police Force to perform their activities properly because the allocation of resources are bellow the need.

About 86% of the respondents mentioned inadequate resources within the Force is also the challenge to TPF to perform their duty properly for example in case of Human Resource up to 2013 there were roughly 38,850 police staffs all over the Country where by the ratio is 1 Police officer for 1,150 people, contrary to international standard ratio of 1 police officer for 400 to 500 people.

Table 4.6: Ratio

International Standard Ratio	1 Police Officer for	400 To 500 People
Tanzania Ratio	1 Police Officer for	1,150 People

Source: Deputy Minister of Home Affair (2013)

This ratio result to Police Officer to be overloaded and to perform below the standard. Apart from few Human Resource also there is inadequate of other resources like financial, transport and others. All these shortage of resources make difficult to run the activities of the Force.

Moreover 89% of the respondents said that negative perception by the Public towards Tanzania Police Force is the Challenge that hinders the excellence of the Force because negative perception for example Police are corrupt, and brutal, makes other citizens to create the feeling of enemity over the Force and make them to be reluctant to cooperate with the Force even to give information or evidence about crime.

About 71% of the respondents argued that disregard from the Political masters and parliamentary oversight is the challenge that demoralize the accountability and responsibility of Tanzania Police Force because Police staffs are regarded by Politicians as less important, educationless and from Poor Family who should work hard and take risk but paid low, therefore there is no need of putting much priorities over them ,also politicians always want to make the members of the Force to be submissive to them, and work for their interest ,this situation disappoint the workers. Likewise 80% of the respondents acknowledged that Poor investigation technique is the challenge that hinders the Performance of TPF especially those from Criminal Investigation Department because their investigation ability is outdated and limited and can not match with the current environment of technology and professionism, because of Poor training.

Most of the members from 'CID' cannot win prosecution before the court of Law because of Poor investigation and evidence for example most of the investigators depend on the personal Observation toward the event, if no one who is vividly perceive a certain event then its extremely difficult for them to identify the offenders, because of poor ability for Further investigation.

Further more 50% of the respondents claimed that Poor Forensic ability is also a challenge that face most of the members of Tanzania Police Force and this caused by poor training most of the duty done through experience, also Forensic equipments are not enough to investigate deep and technical crimes, so that to arrest and criminals and prevent further crime.

Likewise Poor accountability of Police Human Resource Department is counted as a challenge and said by about 25% of the respondents that this department is not accountable enough to deal with employees and Organizational well being and problems for example stress management program is almost not exist in the Force, safety and Health program is not properly implemented, there is no good system of dealing with contingent pay, all these make the workers to feel their employment is part of the punishment not enjoyment and hinder good performance.

Discriminatory environment of Tanzania`s Law is also a Challenge which is claimed by about 83% of the respondents that Labor Laws discriminate Tanzania Police Force and other Forces for example Employment and Labor Relation Act no 6 of 2004 exclude TPF except section 5,6,and 7 which deal with Child Labor, Forced Labor and discrimination at the job, but members of TPF have been denied many benefits provided by that Act for example termination, there is no good procedure for Police termination police staffs may be terminated unfairly or we call it summary dismissal, no any body or committee that can act as mediator and screen the validity of an offence, no right to join and form trade union, therefore no one who can speak for the problems of the Police, no overtime system, Police are assumed to be in job for 24 hrs. Police uses the separate laws for example Police General Order (PGO)

Police Force and Auxiliary service and others, where by the rights and security of employees are limited, this contributing to an employees not to work with whole heartedly.

Low Pay is among the challenges that noted by about 100% of the respondents that members of Tanzania Police Force are paid lowly compared to some other Government sectors for example Senior Police Constable is paid about 358,000Tsh/ basic salary per month which is approximated as 10000 per day and can not meet the demand and current life expenditure which is very high for example school fees, transport, meal, house for renting, clothes, and medical this disappoint the workers and decrease commitment and affect the performance of the organization.

Likewise 33% of the respondents said poor selection system is also a challenge that face the Force because after recruitment during selection the priority is given to those who have an influence by the system, knowledge, skills and ability are not much considered during selection but they are counted as subsidiary qualifications, therefore at the end of the day these employees became passive producers in the organization.

The findings also recognized that 75% of the respondents said that unfair treatment and discrimination among the members of the force is the strongest challenge that face Tanzania Police Force and hinder performance because the division of labor in various department is lying along the line of discrimination because the departments which are assumed to be beneficial like traffic and CID are belonging to those with "God Fathers" in the system and outside the system, the departments which are

assumed to have high rate of inconveniences with little or no benefits are belonging to the rest .Also general treatment like disciplinary actions are differ from one Police Officer to another depending on the senior officer behind you.

Further 83% of the respondents said that poor working and living condition is the challenge that face the members of Tanzania Police Force because the working condition is very poor, offices are very old, no enough facilities and stationeries, when performing a certain duty Police depend on their own initiatives in order to perform a certain duty.

Also the living conditions of the members of Tanzania Police Force are very poor most of the houses are outdated and very risk because they were built since colonialism, and also no enough rooms to accommodate the family, all these discourage the morale of employees.

Also the findings recognizes that 50% of the respondents mentioned that poor job analysis, description, and specification is among the challenge to Tanzania Police Force because no clear information about a certain job and working condition, no clear qualifications, and Experience, when employees are assigned a certain job is assumed that they will acquire skills through on job training and no one who bother and make follow up about their skills and ability.

About 67% of the respondents said that public pressure and ignorance of the Low is a challenge to TPF because the citizens now days have a tendency of striking and demonstrating when they are in need of something to the Government this behavior

is frequently exist and create the chance to the people with bad omen to fulfill their mission. Also due to the ignorance of the Law to most of the members of the community, they tend to give judgment to the criminals by killing them instead of sending them to Police or to the court.

Moreover Corruption is a challenge that is said by about 86% of the respondents that according to statistics TPF is among the leading organization blamed by the society to be corrupt, for example various departments within Police like Traffic and CID are strongly blamed to be corrupt when providing services. This situation discourages the public Trust over the Force, and also creates the boundaries between the community and the Police.

Likewise 50% of the respondents claimed that poor specialization in Tanzania Police Force is an obstacle to perform the duty properly because no strong specialization in the Force and employees who are posted to a certain department have no knowledge, skills, and qualifications to serve for that department, therefore the ability of preventing crime also is limited.

Poor record keeping of the criminals is a challenge which is portrayed by about 25% of the respondents that is the Force has poor record keeping system of criminals, no strong data base of criminals who can be known all over the country through intranet. This will block the criminals from shifting from one area to another and be easily caught.

Also 50% of the respondents said that insufficient time for training is a challenge that face TPF because the basic recruit course is range from 6-8 months compared to

other country of Africa for example Egypt the training period for basic recruit course is 4 years. within that 6-8 months the recruits are trained each and everything for example weapon Training, Drill ,Field craft technique and so many others, therefore 6 months is not enough to make the recruits to be well equipped with enough Police Skills to serve the community.

Furthermore 100% of the respondents argued that poor performance appraisal system is one of the challenges to TPF, because the performance appraisal system takes place in TPF just to fulfill the procedure and its primitive and secretive approach and does not reflect the reality. Employees are not participating in the process, and they are not given feedback. This approach has got no direct impact to the members of the Force for example promotion, demotion, and rewarding, therefore it does not contribute much to the performance of an organization.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSIONS

5.1   Introduction

In this chapter, research questions were used as the guidelines for discussion, where by data from chapter four were taken to interpret and analyze data. Crime prevention can be defined as the act of reducing the opportunities to commit crime, it entails any action designed to reduce the actual level of crime and the fear of crime.

In Tanzania, police force is an agency which granted the obligation of preventing crimes it is one of the government institutions which work so close to the citizen. Despite the fact that crime is still existing but there are some positive achievement toward the prevention of crime. Finding from chapter four were used to answer the following research questions.

(i)   What are the causes that lead TPF to be able to prevent crime? Indicator: The decrease of crime rate.

(ii)   What are the indicators that show positive achievement towards the prevention of crime?

Indicator: Existence of signs which shows the success in the prevention of crime

(i)   What are the methods used by TPF to combat crime? Indicator: Presence of accused and prosecution in the court.

(ii)   What are the challenges that TPF face during the process of preventing crime? Indicator: Existence of crime in the society.

5.2   Responding Research Questions One

About 90% of the respondents said good community policing framework contribute much to the prevention of crime in Tanzania, 62% of the respondents admit that sprit of commitment to some members of T.P.F is the factors that lead to Tanzania P.F to perform well in the prevention of crime because of having a committed worker who can work to whatever the situation may bring.

Likewise 75% of the respondents recognized that good leadership and administrative system, which create a chain of command, is the factors that lead T.P.F to perform better because junior staffs obey and perform whatever it has been ordered by superior staffs without questioning. About 89% of the respondents said that good cooperation among the members of the force and among different department in the force make the duty of prevention crime to be easy and successful.

Also 63% of the respondents said, ethics and integrity among the members of the force is the reason to success in the prevention of crime, because those members are working under discipline, faithful, courage secret and ethical manner, therefore everything is became performed smoothly. 71% of the respondents said on job training is the cause that equip the members of Tanzania police force with skills and knowledge so that they became strong in the prevention of crime.

Good discipline is the cause that mentioned by about 63% of the respondents, that helps the prevention of crime because, due to good discipline police staffs are ready all over the time to obey orders from their senior staffs to perform a certain duty

regardless the risk they may came across. Some respondents about 75% said good customer care shown by some members of T.P.F, create the friendly environment of relationship between community and the force and this make good cooperation and community involvement in the prevention of crime.

Then 71% of the respondents said immediate response towards the crime is the contributory parameter towards the prevention of crime because, immediate after the crime police are responding, the criminal are immediate caught and sent before the court of law, therefore this situation threaten the offenders.

About 57% of the responded said professionism about forensic that's some members of T.P.F possess skills, knowledge and ability of Police science, this science helps to strengthen the evidence in the court and identification of criminal through biometric like finger print, this situation threaten the criminals.

Material and moral support from other civilian department is mentioned by about 89% of the respondents that helps the police force to combat crime, this is because, transport financial support and other material support, make the force to perform its duty in a good and right way and hence succeed to prevent crime.

Out of 80% of the respondents suggest that informal motivation from the immediate bosses, make the subordinates or junior police staffs to work hard, and give their best to an organization because this motivation create the sense of commitment to them then they work hard and perform well.

5.3 Responding Research Question Two

About 75% of the respondents, have mentioned that public trust and confidence over the force is an indicator that shows community is satisfied by T.P.F services in the prevention of crime because when people are trust someone it means they believe in him for whatever she/he doing and they have observed some success to him. Reduction of fear of crime, some number of respondent about 67% acquire that fear of crime is reduced to the community citizen may move freely from one place to another, even during the night time, because they fear not crime, but if it happens is by chance.

Citizen satisfactions is among the sign for success which is said by about 45% of the respondents, that the flow of information, moral and material support from different stake holder signify that, majority of the citizens in the community are satisfied with police services of preventing crime because the fruits of peace and harmony in the society is due to the good job done by T.P.F in cooperation with other agencies.

Also the flow of crime information from the community to the force indicates that, the community gives full support to the force because due to the successfully job done by police of preventing crime, the community decided to cooperate, because the success has been shown.

Material and financial support from government private sectors and an individuals is said by 86% of the respondents that the community satisfy and agree with effort done by T.P.F to prevent the crime, that is why give material and financial support in order to consolidate this operation.

Number of crime reported is decreasing from high rate to the low rate for example in Tanzania in the year 2011 serious offences were 1394, while 2012 were 1012, therefore there were the decrease of crime for about 382. Minor offences in the year 2011 were 2913 and in the year 2012 were 2685, there were the decrease of 228 offences the decrease of offences of one year to another is the indicator of crime prevention success.

The decrease of number of victimization this was proposed by about 57% of the respondents, that the numbers of victims were decreased from one year to another consecutively, this shows that there is improvement from one step to another towards the prevention of crime. For example the total numbers of victims in the year 2012 for serious offences were 140 and 138 in the year 2013. For minor offence victims were 806 in the year 2012 and 992 in the year 2013.

5.4   Responding Research Question Three

Discussing this question the methods used by TPF to combat crime as been mentioned as follows:

About 94% of the respondents said community policing is the prominent method that is used by TPF to prevent crime, this technique involve the partnership between police and community in the prevention of crime. Due to this method police has formulated the system of community policing by introducing ward police officer and county police officer to educate the citizen from their respective areas about, how they are supposed to participate in the safety and security of the country. About 88% of the respondents argued that police patrol and operation is also help in the

prevention of crime due to patrol police visibility is became alive in the street and towns so this threaten the offender to commit crimes, also different operation done by TPF for example operation against poachers and operation against illegal migrants all these help in the prevention of crime.

Also 67% of the respondents said that the use of scientific equipment and evidence is very useful method for crime prevention for example cameras, to capture the crime at the scene of crime and scientific equipment found in the forensic laboratories used to identify the biological marks of an individual for example finger print in order to prove before the court of law the participation of accused to the crime, this result prosecution and penalties to offenders so that they can abandon their behavior or arrested and brought before the court of Law.

When dealing with findings, about 50% of the respondents said that the introduction of cyber crime unit, that deals with crimes against computer and internet for example theft in the banking system, hackers and crackers, this unit is equipped by police staff who are qualified in IT discipline, so that to combat various crimes against computer and network system. So this unit detects the criminal like hackers and cracker and sends them before the court of law.

Police are trying at their level best to arrest the suspects at the scene of crime or sometimes immediate after the occurrence of a crime and send them before the court of Law, many suspects like those of armed robbery, murder and other crimes are already sent before the court of the law and community vividly testimony this arrest, this is advocated by about 75% of the respondents.

The use of informers is the method or technique used to prevent crime this is mentioned by about 75% of the respondents that TPF uses informers to inform them about all events occurring to their areas, if there is a plan to commit crime, the suspects are arrested before they fulfill their mission and then through informers those who participated in the previous events also are likely to be arrested and sent before the court of La.

Also some respondents noted that the use of field force unit to suppress unnecessary and harm full riots and demonstrations help so much in the prevention of crime because during riots and demonstration some people tend to have evil mind for example to steal, rape or harm other people and sometimes to destroy the government vital installations, also they became the obstacles for other people to run their activities smoothly. Therefore the use of this unit prevents crime because the doers are suppressed and scattered before they fulfill their mission.

Likewise the use of ant robbery section, this section is specifically assigned the duty of dealing with armed robbery criminals who use fire arms to kill and take properties of other people by using force, therefore this section react prompt against this type of crime, either they can chase them away, kill them or arrest them depending on the situation that can bring. Therefore criminals of this type are not free and afraiding of doing their crimes.

About 50% of the respondents announced that the use of diplomacy sometimes is the technique uses by T.P.F to combat crime because sometimes due to the public pressure and predicted outcomes, the force tries to use diplomacy instead of

arresting many people for the purpose of reducing effects like death and injuries when physical confrontations arise because these effects can result to political instability especially when the member of society riot against investors who take their land and make the land to be scarce therefore in order to avoid mass killing diplomacy is used.

Also police force use education as a technique, community are imparted knowledge about obeying law without being forced, how to protect themselves and their neighbors and what the laws of the country require them to do and what they should not do, this situation make the society not to be ignorant of the law and most of them opt not to break the law.

Moreover some respondents about 33% said alarm communication is the method used by TPF to combat crime. This is because to many vital installation like airport financial institution, the alarm system were fixed which direct link to police stations, whereby if the dangerous alarm ring the police should immediately attend to rescue the situation.

The introduction of police science or forensic is now the very useful method for prevent crime forgery, identification of criminals by using biometric, this police science makes the suspects to be arrested and strengthen the evidence before the court and contributed to prosecution. Furthermore the use intelligence is used to help in the prevention of crime, the introduction of intelligence unit make the force to gather, various information about the country situation at the level of crime, and the

threat of crime in the country and local areas, this make the force to be prepared and prevent crime before it has happened.

5.5   Responding Research Questions Four

Responding to this question various challenges have been given out that hinder the highest quality of performance to T.P.F as follows:

Insufficient budget from the government, this is an obstacle for conducting police duties and operations because the money for various security activities is not enough this lead also to scarcity of another resources for example petrol and diesel for motor vehicles and lack of other facilities. 86% of the respondents said that in adequate resources also is a challenges towards the prevention of crime, for example the number of Tanzania, population is not proportional with police staff according to the statistics given by prime minister of home affair up to 2013 in Tanzania, there were roughly 38,850 police staffs and the ratio were 1 police officer for every 1,150 people, contrary to the international standard ratio of 1 police officer for every 400 to 500 citizen, also there is in adequate of financial and material resources to run various different police activities for crime prevention.

Also some respondents about 89% said that negative perception by the republic toward Tanzania police force create some difficulties towards the prevention of crime, because always someone who does not accepts another is difficult for him or her to save the number of citizens who are negatively perceive the police are also reluctant to cooperate, because those people see police as corrupt, oppressors and whatever they do is without humanitarian feelings.

Moreover among the respondents about 71% said that, disregard from the political masters, who do not struggle for the well being of the police but they always criticize whatever done by the police, they want police to be submissive to them and obey any order from them. They have a misconception against the Police that Police are corrupt, education less and its members are from poor family.

Some respondents about 80% acknowledged that, poor investigations technique is a challenge because, despite the fact that TPF deals with criminal investigation most of its member are not well equipped with investigations skills, because of the poor training they acquire so the ability of investigations among the members of the police is limited, so this difficult to win prosecution before the court of law. Poor forensic ability as the challenge to prevent crime is that, skills of Police science and investigation is poor also the laboratory equipments are not enough to investigate contradictory cases.

Poor accountability of human resource department is also said by about 25% of the respondents that, human resource department is not accountable enough to fulfill its responsibility for example no clear program of safety and health to an organization there is no good system of dealing with contingent pay and no systematic stress management program also motivation and performance appraisal system are not well organized.

Discriminatory environment of Tanzania`s Law is also a Challenge which is claimed by about 83% of the respondents that Labor Laws discriminate Tanzania Police Force and other Forces for example Employment and Labor Relation Act no 6 of

2004 exclude TPF except section 5,6,and 7 which deal with Child Labor, Forced Labor and discrimination at the job, but members of TPF have been denied many benefits provided by that Act for example termination, there is no good procedure for Police termination police staffs may be terminated unfairly or we call it summary dismissal, no any body or committee that can act as mediator and screen the validity of an offence, no right to join and form trade union, therefore no one who can speak for the problems of the Police, no overtime system, Police are assumed to be in job for 24 hrs. Police uses the separate laws for example Police General Order (PGO) Police Force and Auxiliary service and others, where by the rights and security of employees are limited, this contributing to an employees not to work with whole heartedly.

Low Pay is among the challenges that noted by about 100% of the respondents that members of Tanzania Police Force are paid lowly compared to some other Government sectors and life expenditure is very high the salary can not meet the demand and current life expenditure which is very high for example school fees, transport, meal, house for renting, clothes, and medical this disappoint the workers and decrease commitment and affect the performance of the organization.

33% of the respondents said poor selection system is also a challenge that face the Force because the selection system involve high degree of nepotism and tribalism and the priority is given to those who have an influence by the system, knowledge, skills and ability are not much considered during selection but they are counted as subsidiary qualifications, therefore at the end of the day these employees became passive producers in the organization.

The findings also recognized that 75% of the respondents said that unfair treatment and discrimination among the members of the force is the strongest challenge that face Tanzania Police Force and hinder performance because the division of labor in various department is lying along the line of discrimination because the departments which are assumed to be beneficial like traffic and CID are belonging to those with "God Fathers" in the system and outside the system, the departments which are assumed to have high rate of inconveniences with little or no benefits are belonging to the rest .Also general treatment like disciplinary actions are differ from one Police Officer to another depending on the senior officer behind you.

Likewise 83% of the respondents said that poor working and living condition is the challenge that face the members of Tanzania Police Force because the working condition is very poor, offices are very old, no enough facilities and stationeries, when performing a certain duty Police depend on their own initiatives in order to perform a certain duty. Also the living conditions of the members of Tanzania Police Force are very poor most of the houses are outdated and very risk because they were built since colonialism, and also no enough rooms to accommodate the family, all these discourage the morale of employees.

Also the findings recognizes that 50% of the respondents mentioned that poor job analysis, description, and specification is among the challenge to Tanzania Police Force because no clear information about a certain job and working condition, no clear qualifications, and Experience, when employees are assigned a certain job is assumed that they will acquire skills through on job training and no one who bother and make follow up about their skills and ability.

About 67% of the respondents said that public pressure and ignorance of the Low is a challenge to TPF because the citizens now days have a tendency of striking and demonstrating when they are in need of something to the Government this   behavior is frequently exist and create the chance to the people with bad omen to fulfill their mission. Also due to the ignorance of the Law to most of the members of the community, they tend to give judgment to the criminals by killing them instead of sending them to Police or to the court.

Moreover Corruption is a challenge that is said by about 86% of the respondents that according to statistics TPF is among the leading organization blamed by the society to be corrupt, for example various departments within Police like Traffic and CID are strongly blamed to be corrupt when providing services. This situation discourages the public Trust over the Force, and also creates the boundaries between the community and the Police.

Likewise 50% of the respondents claimed that poor specialization in Tanzania Police Force is an obstacle to perform the duty properly because no strong specialization in the Force and employees who are posted to a certain department have no knowledge, skills, and qualifications to serve for that department, therefore the ability of preventing crime also is limited.

Poor record keeping of the criminals is a challenge which is portrayed by about 25% of the respondents that is the Force has poor record keeping system of criminals, no strong data base of criminals who can be known all over the country through police intranet. This will block the criminals from shifting from one area to another and be easily caught.

Also 50% of the respondents said that insufficient time for training is a challenge that face TPF because the basic recruit course is range from 6-8 months compared to other country of Africa for example Egypt the training period for basic recruit course is 4 years within that 6-8 months the recruits are trained each and everything for example weapon Training, Drill ,Field craft technique and so many others, therefore 6 months is not enough to make the recruits to be well equipped with enough Police Skills to serve the community.

Furthermore 100% of the respondents argued that poor performance appraisal system is one of the challenges to TPF, because the performance appraisal system takes place in TPF just to fulfill the procedure and its primitive and secretive approach and does not reflect the reality. Employees are not participating in the process, and they are not given feedback. This approach has got no direct impact to the members of the Force for example promotion, demotion, and rewarding, therefore it does not contribute much to the performance of an organization.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is about conclusion and recommendations where by researcher provides his opinion on what should be done so that T.P.F to be well equipped in the prevention of crime.

6.1 Conclusion

Following the findings from chapter four and discussion from chapter 5, the research conclude and recommend as follows:

Police force is one of the most noticeable executor of government policies and orders. It is also one of the government institution which work so close to the citizen, therefore it's the duty of the police to maintain law and orders so that to prevent the commission of crimes. Cime prevention can be done and become strong if the Government will put into consideration about security of the country, and modify poor methods used by Tanzania Police Force to prevent crime and take measures to eliminate the challenges that Tanzania Police Force face towards the prevention of crime, during the process of preventing crime, government and community should participate fully so that to combat crimes all together and make Tanzania the Island of peace.

6.2   Recommendations

The following are the recommendation following the methods as which can be used or implemented so that to combat crime in Tanzania:

(i)   Police staffs should generate and increase the spirit of commitment, ethics and integrity   because this will promote good performance.

(ii)   Tanzania Police Force should maintain the reduction of crime by making advancement in their operations.

(iii)   Tanzania Police Force should strongly maintain the sources of crime information like informers and technological tools in order to easily prevent crime.

(iv)   Community policing should be well and more consolidated and the county and ward police officers should be have specifically budged to deal with community policing.

(v)   The politicians, should know their limit of performance and not interface Police activities also the senior police officers should be confident enough and not submissive to politicians.

(vi)   The government should give enough funds or budget to TPF because, it's the agent that struggle for the security of the country where by security is the capital among other capitals.

(vii)   The Police staffs with unpleasant behavior should be taken disciplinary measures so that to raise public trust and confidence.

(viii) The police management should first think to invest on human, that is the staff should be well trained to carry out their responsibilities.

(ix)   Police laws and orders should be regulated and consider the well being of the police staffs.

(x)   The human resource department should be given power to deal with professional without interference.

(xi) Police Leaders should maintain equality and avoid discrimination and segregation among the members of the Force in order to reduce unpleasant behaviours.

(xii) The Government should consolidate and rehabilitate Police tools and infrastructures.

REFERENCES

African policing civilian oversight forum (2010). *Common Standard for Policing* in East Africa, London WCIB 5DS UK.

Chamwino District emergency preparedness and response plan (2013). Victory press Limited, Dodoma.

Clean foundation (2010). analysis of police and policing in Nigeria, Malthouse press limited, Lagos.

Directorate of Research and postgraduate studies, out (2012). *Research Methodologies*, produced by Excel learning Pty. Ltd Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Ekblom P. (2005). Crime prevention New York press.

Fereshi E. (2013). How investigator ought to deal with violence crimes, Dar es Salam University press Dar es Salaam Tanzania.

Harrendorf S. *et al* (2010). International statistics on crime and justice, Oxford university press Limited, London.

Kothari C. R (2004). Research Methodology "Methods and techniques 2nd Ed New age international (P) LTD, Publishers Ranch.

Olive M and Abel (2008). Research Methods "Quantities and Qualitative Approach" Acts Press Nairobi, Kenya.

Oxford English dictionary (2009). Second edition on cd rom. Oxford university press.

Police headquarter criminal investigation department (2013). Report on crime for the period of (2011 - 2012).

Robbin S. (2009). *Addressing the challenges of law enforcement in Africa*. Oxford university press Limited, UK.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Dear respondents,

I am a second year postgraduate student at the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) pursuing masters of Human Resource management (MHRM)

I am pleased to offer you this questionnaire designed to explore information on performance of Tanzania police force with particular reference to Chamwino District.

The research is partial fulfillment of my award for masters of human resource management. I request you to please lead the questions and answer them as frankly as possible and comment as required.

Your answer will be kept strictly confidential, no information about you or your office will be disclosed to any one and only reported in aggregation after being combined with answers from other respondents, your participation is highly appreciated.

Please tick in the correct bracket for the given choice or fill in the blanks.

1. (a) What is the name of your organization

    ………………………………………………

      (b) Is your organization is a

        (i)   Government organization?   (   )

        (ii)   Non government organization?   (   )

        (iii)   other (please specify)   (   )

2. What is your sex?

        (i)   Male   (   )

        (ii)   Female   (   )

3. What is your education level?

    (i)   Form four leaver   (   )

    (ii)   Certificate   (   )

    (iii) Diploma   (   )

    (iv) Advance diploma   (   )

    (v)   Degree   (   )

    (vi) Other (please specify)   (   )

4. What is your title / position in your organization?

    (i)   The Principle   (   )

    (ii)   Manager   (   )

    (iii) Line manager   (   )

    (iv) Other (please specify) (   )

5. (a) Do you think there is problem of crime in Tanzania?

    (i)   Yes   (   )

    (ii)   No   (   )

    (b)   If yes to what extent do you think the problem is?

    (i)   0% - 10%   (   )

    (ii)   10% - 40%   (   )

    (iii) 40% - 70%   (   )

    (iv) 70% - 100%   (   )

    (v)   Other (please specify) (   )

6. (a) Do you think Tanzania police force shows any effort to prevent those crimes?

    (i)   Yes   (   )

    (ii)   No   (   )

    (b) If yes which efforts are shown…………….…………………….………

    (c) If no verify shortly …………………………..….……………………….

7.   (a) Is Tanzania police forces succeed in the process of preventing crime?

       (i)   Yes   (   )

       (ii) No   (   )

    (b) If yes, show the indicators which prove that there is success in prevention of crime.

…………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………….

(c) If no show the weakness of Tanzania police force in the process of preventing crime?

....

....

....

8.   (a) Is there any challenges that Tanzania police force face in the process of preventing crime?

       (i)   Yes   (   )

       (ii)   No   (   )

 (b) If yes, give out those challenges.

…………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………….

 (c) If no, please elaborate

…………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

9.   (a) Is there any victimization caused by crime in Tanzania?

          (i)   Yes   (   )

          (ii)   No   (   )

(b) If yes what kind of victimization do you know?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

10.   What measures should be taken so as to improve the performance or shape the operations of Tanzania Police Force

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

11. According to your opinion, what is the position / strength of Tanzania Police Force in the prevention of crime comparing with other countries in the world

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix 2: Dodoso

Tafadhali weka alama ya vema ndani ya parandesi au jaza nafasi iliyowazi:

1. UMRI

   (i)   18 – 25   (   )

   (ii)   26 – 33   (   )

   (iii) 34 – 41   (   )

   (iv) 42- 49   (   )

   (v)   50 – 57   (   )

   (vi) 58 – 65   (   )

   (vii) 66 – kuendelea   (   )

2. JINSIA

   (i)   Mke   (   )

   (ii)   Mme   (   )

3. (a) Je unalifahamu Jeshi la Polisi Tanzania?

   (i)   Ndio   (   )

   (ii)   Hapana   (   )

(b) Kama ndio taja kazi ya jeshi hilo

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. (a) Je kwenye nchi ya Tanzania kuna tatizo la uhalifu?

   (i)   Ndiyo   (   )

   (ii) Hapana   (   )

(b) Kama ndiyo ni kwa kiasi gani?

    (i)   0% - 10%   (   )

    (ii) 10% - 40%   (   )

    (iii) 40% - 70%   (   )

    (iv) 70% – 100%   (   )

    (v) Taja zingine kama zipo   (   )

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………….

5.   (a) Je kuna jihada zozote zinazoonyeshwa na Jeshi la Polisi Tanzania katika kuzuia uharifu?

        (i)   Ndiyo   (   )

        (ii)   Hapana   (   )

(b) Kama ndiyo eleza jitihada hizo

……………………………..…………………………………………………………

……………………………..…………………………………………………………

………………………………..………………………………………………………

…………………………………..………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………..……………………………………

(c) Kama hapana, eleza kwa ufupi sababu

……………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

6. (a) Je, Jeshi la Polisi Tanzania limefanikiwa katika jitihada za kuzuia na kupambana uhalifu?

(i)   Ndiyo   (   )

(ii) Hapana   (   )

(b)   Kama ndiyo, Eleza dalili zinzoonyesha mafanikio hayo?

…………………………………….…………………………………………

…………………………………….…………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………..…………………………………...………

(c) Kama hapana, Eleza kwanini.

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

7. (a) Je kuna sababu zozote, zinalifanya Jeshi la Polisi lifanye vizuri katika kuzuia na kupambana na uhalifu?

(i)   Ndiyo   (   )

(ii)   Hapana   (   )

(b) Kama ndiyo zitaje sababu hizo

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

8.   Taja mbinu mbalimbali zinazotumiwa na Jeshi hilo katika kupambana na uhalifu.

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

9.   (a) Je, kuna changamoto zozote zinazolikabili Jeshi hilo katika kupambana na uhalifu?

(i)   Ndiyo   (   )

(ii) Hapana   (   )

(b) Kama ndiyo, zitaje.

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

(c) Kama hapana, eleza kwa ufupi.

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

10. (a) Je kuna waathirika wowote wa uhalifu?

(i)   Ndiyo   (   )

(ii) Hapana   (   )

(b) Kama ndiyo taja aina ya uathirika uliotokana na uhalifu

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

11. Kutokana na maoni yako unafikiri Jeshi la Polisi Tanzania lina uwezo kiasi gani katika kuzuia na kupambana na uhalifu, ukilinganisha na nchi zingine duniani?

………………………………………..……………………………………………

………………………………………..……………………………………………

………………………………………..……………………………………………

………………………………………..……………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………..

12. Ni hatua gani zichukuliwe kuboresha utendaji kazi na mafanikio ndani ya Jeshi la Polisi?

………………………………………………….…………………………………

………………………………………………….…………………………………

………………………………………………….…………………………………

…………………………………………………….………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix 3: Interview Guides

1. What is your name?

2. How old are you?

3. What is your Occupation?

4. Do you know the meaning of crime?

5. Is there any crime in Tanzania?

6. Who is responsible for preventing crime?

7. Is that organ perform its duty properly?

8. What are the methods used by TPF to prevent crime?

9. Do you know any victimization caused by crime?

10. Show how well and how bad they perform?

11. Why do you think they perform well?

12. Mention the indicators which prove there is success in the prevention of crime.

13. What are the challenges that's Tanzania Police force face in the process of preventing crime?

14. What should be done so that to improve their performance?

15. Compare and contrast the strength and weakness of Tanzania police force with other police forces in the world?