



**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES CENTER FOR
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
IN COLLABORATION WITH RDF SENIOR COMMAND AND
STAFF COLLEGE
MASTERS PROGRAMME IN SECURITY STUDIES**

**CORRUPTION AND STATE SECURITY IN TANZANIA
(THE CASE STUDY OF TANZANIA POLICE FORCE)**

A Thesis submitted to Center for Conflict Management in partial fulfillment of the Academic requirements for the Award of a Master's degree in Security Studies

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Nyakinama, May 2019

DECLARATION

I, Josephat John SONGITA, declare that this research project is my original work and the intellectual content of this report is the product of my work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Signature: -----

Date: -----

Maj JJ SONGITA

APPROVAL

I, undersigned, Dr Alphonse MULEEFU, supervisor of this final project, hereby authorize SONGITA to submit his undergraduate final project to the Center for Conflict Managemant, department of Peace and Security Studies.

Signed: ----- Date: -----

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to Neema and my children for their encouragement, tolerance and support during my entire period of my studies at RDF Senior Command and Staff College in collaboration with the College of Arts and Social Sciences Management Center for Conflict Management.

This work also is dedicated to my beloved parents John Josephat and Catherine Monde who raised me with love and care.

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ABSTRACT

This research is about corruption and state security in Tanzania (the case study of Tanzania Police Force), the objective of the research were to determine the forms of corruption in Tanzania Police Forces, to examine the effects of corruption on state security and to establish the possible solutions to corruption in the government institutions that can improve state security. The study adopted a descriptive design and the interviews was used as data correction methods. The research finding revealed that the forms of corruption in Tanzania are so many but some are bribery and grease payment, petty and grand corruption as well as bureaucratic corruption. Bureaucratic corruption is more intense in Tanzania as the respondent revealed and the findings imply that there is a need of institutional anti-corruption measure that are aimed to counter this high prevalence of corruption in public institutions .Futhermore, the findings indicated that corruption affect more on state security by preventing people to access on basic oportuntiiies like health and education services, it also violate human rights by discriminating some people to fulfil their potential and sometimes it creaste inequality among people. The outcome of inequality among people is raising of conflicts within the community and this in turn lead to insecurity in within the country. The finding was futher indicated that there is a need of anti corruption measure that can help to reduce corruption in Tanzania. Some of those measure included decentralization of anti-corruption measure at local entinties by helping local people to take part in anti corruption policies. Futhermore, the government of Tanzania has to Strengthen Anti-Corruption Legislation, Enhance Audit Institutions, Enhance Transparency Initiative, Open Government Partnership, and Improve Transparency in tax and customs, Reforms in Sectoral service delivery and Improvement of decentralization.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

The world today has been experiencing with grand and petty corruption in various sectors of economy, political, administration, public procurement, infrastructure education just to mention but a few. There is no country in the world which is not affected with corruption the only difference is the degree of corruption to each country (ABED, 2000). In this regard, corruption becomes a catalyst to the deterioration of various sectors of economy; underdevelopment as various projects are undertaken by unqualified personnel who perform poorly in turn retardate's development henceforth create state insecurity (ADES, 1999). Corruption has been recognized by (ALAN, 2013) as a factor impend the development since long ago. It is from this fact that a number of researchers embarked on researching about it worldwide. This chapter will cover the background to the problem, problem statement, objective of the research, research questions, importance the research, research limitations and delimitation of the research.

1.1. Background of the study

Corruption and their effects are the disciplines that were not sufficiently investigated on for long time. Various literature and scientific research on the above issues lasted for fifteen years. Numerous studies on corruption were carried out such as the impact of corruption in economic development as an obstacle to reach the implementation of strategic development goals 2030 agenda by (Lumona Kibore 21June, 2017)¹. There are few researches regarding effects of corruption and developments in relation to state security encompasses the four elements of state security.

In many social service centers and offices such as hospitals, health centers, police stations, courts, there are problems of not giving services to people according to the required service and some time to be asked that "do you have tea?" Aiming to be given some money for the service rendered to buy tea which does not mean the exact tea. Officials use that kind of slogan or coded language to get money before offering service as they ought to be (ABED, 2000).

¹LumonaKibore 21June, 2017)

Corruption is like a monster in the world today every country is affected; in one way to another, the difference is the extent on which each country is affected. According to the transparency international Nigeria and Afghanistan suffer a lot from corruption. Somalia is perceived to be the most corrupt country in the world which scores 9 out of 100 since 2017. Somalia suffers from political instability and economic which the main attribute is corruption. On the other hand, the least corrupt countries are Denmark and New Zealand. These are just few examples that show corruption exist in the world, Tanzania as a country like any other country is affected by corruption. Tanzania from a long time strived to raise its economy in order to bring about development in various sectors and the economy of the country as whole. The economy of the country depends on how an individual person, private and the public institutions' contribution. Different institutions can be able to do so only by utilizing available resources wisely forgone immoral behaviors. There should be no corruption; all available resources are to be used in accordance with the intended goal of the institution (CLARKE, 2002).

The effort to prevent and combat corruption has been made by the government of Tanzania due to the fact that the occurrence of the corruption in various sectors raised and affects the economic development and state security. Different policies and mechanisms were established by the government of Tanzania in order to investigate on the issue of corruption. Since 1966 the government set up a commission in charge of checking the misconduct of public leaders and organs. Those organs include the organ in charge of prevention and detecting corruption known as Anti-corruption Squad established in 1975. In addition, there were different amendment that was resulted in establishment of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRGG). Despite the above policies, corruption in Tanzania continued to be a major problema to address on and there was also establishment of Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB) which was undersubmission of the office of president. The main aim of PCB was to educate people about the negative effects of corruption and the way in which it can be prevented (Bertelsmann Foundation 2014).

It has been experienced that most of private and public institutions in Tanzania are characterized with corruption which is bad omen, retardate's development in such institutions and the state at large. The perception level of the public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100

(very clean) Tanzania scored 36 points out of 100 on the year 2017 and has an average of 28.8 points from 1998 until 2017 according to transparency international ². This signifies that corruption in public institutions in Tanzania exists. There is a need to establish rationale between corruption and state security basing on four elements of state namely physical, autonomy, economy and rules that govern the society. The study was carried out in anti-corruption force of Tanzania Police located in Dar Es Salaam.

The Tanzania Police Force is a public institution formed by the corporation sole Act. Number 33 of 1974 through the government Notice number 66 published on 29 March 2013. It has been a government tool to prevent and reduce corruption. It is under the Ministry of Home Affairs and led by the Inspector General of Police and is divided into five departments which fall under the control of individual commissioners: namely administration and resources management, operations, criminal investigation, Dar Es Salaam special police zone and Zanzibar police. The mandate of the Tanzania Police Force is to maintain law and order, protect life and property, prevents, detect and investigate crime.³

1.2 Statement of the problem

Both private and public institutions are to be operated by observing norms, values and regulations in order to achieve their desired goals. Corruption in public institutions currently is rampant, government officials misusing public offices for private gains has become the order of the day. The perception level of the public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) Tanzania scored 36 points out of 100 on the year 2017 and has an average of 28.8 points from 1998 until 2014. This signifies that corruption in public institutions in Tanzania exists. There is a need to establish rationale between corruption and state security basing on four elements of state namely physical, autonomy, economy and rules that govern the society and also to find a better solution to end or reduce such immoral behavior. Moreover, there is police anti

² Corruption perception index <https://trading economics.com/Tanzania/corruption index>

³ Audit of police oversight in Africa Tanzania page 62-70

⁴ Corruption perception index <https://trading economics.com/Tanzania/corruption index>

corruption unity which deals with cases of corruption all over the country. It is the ideal unity to provide overview information about corruption country wide.

1.3 Research objectives

This study is composed by general and specific objectives.

1.3.1. General objective

To ascertain how corruption undermines the state security basing on the four elements of state security.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To determine the forms of corruption in Tanzania Police Forces
2. To examine the effects of corruption on state security
3. To establish the possible solutions to corruption in the government institutions that can improve state security.

1.4. Research questions

The research study was conducted by focusing on the following research questions;

1. What are the forms of corruption in Tanzania Police Forces?
2. What are the effects of corruption on state security?
3. What are the possible solutions to corruption in the government institutions that can improve state security?

1.5. Significance of the study

The outcomes of the present research will enlighten security practitioners on whether corruption undermines state security and measures to be adopted by security planners to combat

corruption. The findings will encourage public institutions to adopt good ways of running their institutions and improving services rendered by the Tanzania police force. This thesis will be helpful to the students by enlarging their knowledge about corruption and they will focus on these recommendations in order to conduct their further research. Moreover, the anti corruption measures that were discussed about will be improved by educating the public on the effects of corruption and way to reduce or eliminate it in the Tanzania context.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study was confined only in Dar Es Salaam and focusing on the Tanzania Police Force Headquarters. Dar Es Salam is the commercial city and a hub of a lot of activities which attract many people all over the country to acquire various services including police services. Moreover, it was not easy to obtain information from all police barracks which are scattered all over the country. Much literature dealt with the effect of corruption on security. Therefore, this study dealt with effect of corruption on state security and covered the anti corruption police unit working in Dar Es Salam police force.

1.7. Organization of the study

The general introduction as chapter one of the present research covered; the introduction, background of the study, research problem, research question(s), objective of study, justification of the study significance and the scope of the study. Chapter Two dealt with Theoretical framework covering aspects of definition of concepts, independent variables (Causes), dependent variable (effects), review of existing theories (Empirical studies that support each theory), analysis models (related to the topic) and conclusion. Chapter three look at the Research Methodology and it included introduction, description of study area, population and sample, data collection tools, data analysis & interpretation and conclusion. Chapter four consisted of results and findings, including introduction, respondents' characteristics and findings on Independent Variable, Findings of Dependent Variable, relationship between independent and dependent variables, and conclusion and Chapter five dedicated to general conclusion and recommendations.

1.8. Conclusion

There is no country in the world which is not affected with corruption the only difference is the degree of corruption to each country (ABED, 2000). In this regard, corruption becomes a catalyst to the deterioration of various sectors of economy; underdevelopment as various projects are undertaken by unqualified personnel who perform poorly in turn retardate's development henceforth create state insecurity. In Tanzania corruption exists in both private and public institutions. It is imperative to establish rationale between corruption and state security basing on four elements of state namely physical, autonomy, economy and rules that govern the society and also to find a better solution to end or reduce such immoral behavior.

CHAPTER TWO: THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents different literature that scholars and researchers have carried out on the issue of corruption in Tanzania government institutions and the Tanzania police force in particular. It involves a systematic identification and analysis of documents containing information related to the corruption in government institutions and state security.

2.1. Definition of key concepts

2.1.1. Corruption

Corruption refers to a system in which a person, a group of people/community or a state whereby collective good are not equally distributed, only few are benefited. This may be caused by some of leaders who are self centered and as a result of their self centeredness diverts resources for their personal gains. Adding to that, it the concept of corruption engulf different activities like inducement, illegal trafficking, fraud, illegal payments, money laundering, drug trafficking, falsification of documents and records, window dressing, false declaration, evasion, underpayment, deceit, forgery, concealment, aiding and abetting of any kind to the detriment of another person, community, society or nation. In examining corruption supersedes' bribery which involves misuse of funds and going against established rules in order to favor others (Bowler Kimberly, 2011).

In Tanzania, corruption is experienced or conducted by person, group of people, private and public institutions due to their immoral acts (CHOI, 2003). These acts frustrate economic development of the country and increase state insecurity.

2.1.2. State

The history of state existence and establishment is rooted from the existence of Roman Empire and this concept was introduced by different thinkers like Plato, Aristotle and other philosophers (DABLA, 2000). Other writers stressed on the main characteristics of current states, its rules and

regulations, human rights, political and socio-economic responsibilities that under responsibilities of the state's authorities (FISMAN, 2002). According to GBENGA, (2005) the concept of state is not easy to define it but in his explanation, he asserted that a state is the means of rule over a defined or "sovereign" territory. The state comprises the ruling powers which are executive, judicial and legislative power. First and foremost, the state is responsible for collecting taxes and controlling military and a police organs or forces. Not only the above but also, the state is responsible for distributing and redistributing resources that are necessary in improving citizens' wellbeing.

2.1.3. Security

Security refers to the condition of being free from danger, the state of being protected against any form of threats that could harm a person or group of people together with their properties. Every person need to be guaranteed his safety, free from corruption and any other forms of threat can hurt a person or group (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus, 1992:89). It also refers to the assurance of liberty from shortage/ needs. When a person or group of people needs are not satisfied this poses a threat to their lives as well as insecurity. It also refers to the proportionately calm situation in which a person or group of people conduct their business in absence of danger or any kind of obstruction (Fischer and Green 2004:21).

2.2. Theoretical framework

There are various theories for examining corruption. In this study, I used principal-agent, institutional, and distributive justice norms. The principle agent theory used to under our study in order to discuss about the responsibilities of civil servants in dealing with corruption. This theory clarifies the good conduct of state agent in order to promote moral standards that are free from corruption. This should be exercised by avoiding individual profit maximization rather than public interest as way to achieve anti-corruption measures. Indeed, corruption is exercised in hidden environment and that why the best strategy to deal with corruption is information sharing that is the basic foundation of principal agent theory. In Tanzania anti-corruption policies are so many and the government tried to institutionalize anti-corruption measure in all administrative entities. To name few, there anti-corruption measures that were institutionalized are Institutional restraint on power, Legal Reform, Anti-Corruption Legislation, and Audit Institutions.

2.2.1. Principal agent theory

Suzan Rose-Ackerman (2010) in title *Comparative Administrative Law*, she stipulated that the theory deals with the interaction between person, workers and other stakeholders pave the way to the corruption. It assumes that workers are obliged to optimize collective gains rather than private gains. Thus corruption occurs when the workers opt for the private gains. This signifies that corruption can be prevented and combated by setting up good structural policies that could shape the immoral behavior of workers. The institution should device means to motivate workers which encourage them to work willingly and contribute to the common goal of the society. When workers are well motivated and compaseted may not involve in corruption. This is not enough, there should be good an organized system which is to be transparence, accountable, observance of the rule of law and meet the needs of workers. It fits this study in the sense that when workers are well provided with their needs, there is likelihood not to engage in corruption. The theory is well functioning when there is good communication systems to all stakeholders. It is related to this research because when the civil servant are corruptive they can prompt the people to be involved in illegal acts like terrorism, robbery, prostitution and other crime related activities ranging from corruptive institutions.

2. 2.2. Institutional theory

Institutional theory is the theory suggested by Lynne Zucker in title *Institutional Theories of Organization* (1987), aim of establishing a structure which is legally recognized and that will gurantee its existence. The theory suggests that there should be made good establishe structural system with legal recognition encompasses formal and legal government framework to forsee and fight against immoral behaviours. Building strong social structure will enable the state to deal effectively in prevention and combating the corruption. This encompasses establishing rules, norms and guidelines that will govern the state and its people in day to day undertakings. Upon the establishment of institution and operates well as it was ment to operate (that is operate within legal limits). The institution is made accountable to its actions as well as the people who are subjected to it. Therefore there is possibility to utilize well the available resources such as

improving social services, health, education, infrastructures jus to mention but a few. This in turn will eliminate or reduce corruption.This will improve economic development as well as reducing the state of insecurity.

2.2.3. Distributive justice theory

Every state has to achieve its people's happiness by fulfilling their need and wants. This can be achieved by establishing policies and strategies that are fair to all categories of people without any discrimination. The theory of distributive justice asserted by John E. Roemer (2009) in the book called 'Theories of Distributive Justice' discussed about the main factors distributive justice. He revealed that the state has to take an important role in achieving their people's happiness among the populations. The above target should be attained by making sure that every member of their populations by identifying every one's want and desires and take measure on how they can fulfil those identified want. The government programs that can improve people happiness are those where people take part in deciding it establishment. Therefore, the utilitarian's thinkers underlined that distribution of good and service to the people should be equitable in order to achieve its targeted goal.

In accordance with the above authors, it is arguably that equitable distribution impact positively to the community. This should be done by supplying the different good and service to the people as way to improve their standards of living. According to Harvey (2009:5) asserted that the theory of distributive justice has different variation depending on the natural of things that are going to be distributed. The main aim of distributive justice is to improve people socio-economic conditions by providing them different opportunities like job, food and shelter. The second purpose of distributive justice is to ensure that the resource distribute benefited to the vulnerable people. Hence, this theory ensures that there is equitable access to social and economic benefits at all level of the community members. According to John Rawls (2008) he asserted that distributed justice has an aim to improve individual respect. Regarding developing countries, this concept is not well exercised because of improper means of monitoring and evaluation about the distribution of goods and services to the people.

In relation to this theory, the state has the primary responsibility to improve people equal access to basic needs like shelter, food, water and other facilities that can help to improve in fundamental needs. Indeed, the equal distribution should not be discriminatory at any level and everyone has to benefit from it. Finally, this theory is related to our research because the state has to contribute more in improving people welfare through distributive justice.

2.3. Related literature

Related literature refers to what other researchers wrote about a certain study in this case what other researchers wrote about corruption while theoretical framework refers to the theory (ies) that explain a certain phenomenon. In this case some theories that explain corruption used are principal agent theory, institutional theory and distributive justice theory.

2.3.1. Form of corruption in government

The state of corruption in Tanzania continued to a challenges to state security and it has affected the the government efforts to improve people's security in terms of wealth and economic development. Indeed, it is remarkable that corruption in Tanzania exists in all states organ (Elizabeth, 2014:22). Basing on the negative effects of corruption, the government of Tanzania .Despite the effort made to combat corruption some form of corruption still persisting in the country.

2.3.1.1. Bribery and grease payments

Corruption is the most tending to negative effect to country's security. Among those effect research can mention that corruption is the major cause of favoritism and nepotism which is bad values in community. According to Bryane (1998:2) some authorities in administrative entities of Tanzania has committed corruption. The first corruption case among public employees is bribery which is aimed at paying money to public employee in order to get favor. Some

examples of this case, is that the people pay money to get job, to get licence, to secure their visa and to receive protection from security organs.

Hence the people pay the service that they should receive freely (Bryane Michael and Peter Langseth, 1998:2-3). Indeed, Bailes Robert (2006) underlined that grease is not considered when it is paid by foreign investor who wants to run his business or want services within the state.

2.2.1.2. Petty and grand corruption

The second factors of corruption in Tanzania rely on petty corruption which exist in time different people share some gifts in order to have influence or receive favor from a powerful individual. It argued that this kind of corruption exist at lower extent but depend on the social network that people have constructed between them. It is the reason why petty corruption manifested in offering social services, sex demand to some is searching for a job and someone who want to win political position (CETA, 2011).

2.2.1.3. Bureaucratic corruption

Public official is required to offer good services without procedures layed by both private and public institutions pose a problem in services delivery caused by strictly following of those rules and procedures. Different international report indicated that Tanzania in 2014 was among the corruptive state in terms of bureaucratic corruption where the global competitiveness report indicated that this state was among of the ineffective government administration and it was a big problem to the business holders (World Economic Forum 2013). Additionally, this report indicated or claimed that authorities in charge of Port as well as the authority in charge of revenues were the main corruptive figures and this was the main hindrance to importation in Tanzania.

2.2.2. Factors of corruption

There are numerous factor of corruption but some are the following:

2.2.2.1. Bureaucratic factors

Bureaucratic factors refer to the rules, guidelines and standing operating procedures which are to be adhered to in order to obtain something. These are to be put forth in order to reduce loopholes for those who might misuse their public offices for their benefits. On the other hand when rules, laws and guidelines are so tight provide rooms for corruption to few individuals in their offices to benefit more than others. Brian Martin in his book *Bureaucracy* advocates that bureaucracy has its demerits whereby some individuals proposed to be controlled to avoid double standard. Moreover, it can create social classes which breed instability and insecurity. For example, in Tanzania some education systems there have been struggles for more participatory decision-making and greater community control due to bureaucraty (US Department of State 2013).

2.2.1.5. Legal factors

Legal factor plays an important role in preventing and fighting against corruption. A state has to establish a legal system capable in dealing with those who are involved in corruption. A system capable of investigating the corruption and apprehend the culprit. To fight against corruption effectively needs a joint effort with other stakeholders. Put in place a well defined law to fight against corruption. The establishment of effective and reliable unity to fight against corruption and all of its forms requires also the commitment of security personnels. This will enable the country to reduce the level of corruption since people will be afraid to engage because chances of been caught is great. The security organs should be reliable and operate according to the law, without discrimination of any kind.

In the state where there is corruption at high extent, the anti-corruption organ should be independent and not under submission of any authority leaders in order to counteract the corruptive situation within the state. On the other hand, the police unity in charge of anti-corruption is not advisable because it can also be suspected to commit.

2.2.1.6. Transnational factors

Institutional theory is the theory suggested by Lynne Zucker in title Institutional Theories of Organization (1987), aim of establishing a structure which is legally recognized and that will guarantee its existence. The theory suggests that there should be made good established structural system with legal recognition encompasses formal and legal government framework to foresee and fight against immoral behaviours. Building strong social structure will enable the state to deal effectively in prevention and combating the corruption. This encompasses establishing rules, norms and guidelines that will govern the state and its people in day to day undertakings. Upon the establishment of institution and operates well as it was ment to operate (that is operate within legal limits). The institution is made accountable to its actions as well as the people who are subjected to it. Therefore there is possibility to utilize well the available resources such as improving social services, health, education, infrastructures jus to mention but a few. This in turn will eliminate or reduce corruption. This will improve economic development as well as reducing the state of insecurity.

2.3.2. Effect of corruption on state security

Corruption has detrimental effect on state security in Tanzania. The following section indicates the consequence of corruption security of Tanzania:

2.3.2. 1. Security consequences

Corruption is very bad, it lowers leaders and government credibility weakens nation's stability in all sectors economically, politically, militarily etc. Hence, lowers citizen loyalty to their government. The redtapism may incline to political parties and involve in immoral behaviours. Corruption is divisive and makes a significant contribution to the social inequality and conflict. This divisiveness can take two forms: and vertical. Logically, it creates classes in the society the poor majority and the richer minority. According to Wobilla Shwei Leonard in his master's thesis titled Christian identity and fight against Corruption (2013) mentioned, vertically corruption helps divide ethnic groups and communities from each other and promotes rivalries

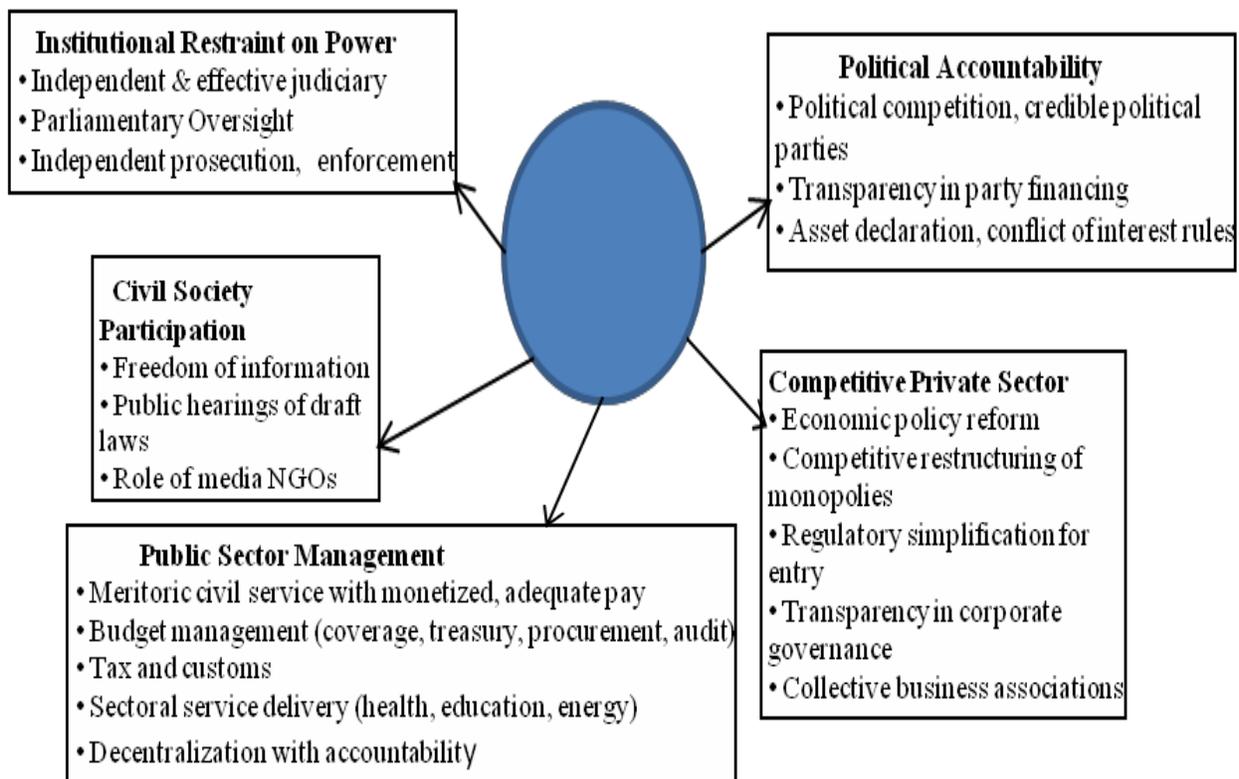
and jealousy. In Tanzania in most top positions in the government offices, there are large numbers of people from Kilimanjaro (Chaga tribe) or from Kagera (Haya tribe). This implies that only few tribes out of more than 120 tribes found in Tanzania get opportunities (Mathew Collin, 2013:7).

In practical terms in Tanzania, corruption diverts funds from the planned projects to personal gains and widening the gap between rich and poor.

2.3.3. Measures to prevent corruption in Tanzania

Anti-corruption strategies require more effort of states. Many authorities use the concept of anti-corruption strategies in order to prevent its effect on security and society in general. According to World Bank (WB, 2000) there are different policies that can be used to prevent corruption in a country.

Figure 1: Anti-corruption strategies



2.3.3.3. Anti-Corruption Legislation

The government of Tanzania had established the anti corruption unity in 1974, it was transformed legally to PCB in 1991 in order to fight against corruption. It investigates, educates the public on effects of corruption to society and the country as a whole (Ibid, p.7).

2.3.3.4. Office of the Audit General

The office of the audit general deals with accounting of public funds allocated to various projects in order to ensure those funds are not misallocated. It also deals with fighting against corruption. The Controller and Auditor General (CAG) the overseeing functions in public finance and procurement were strengthened in 2001. It produces annual reports but they are difficult to access, with limited follow-up actions by government. As an example, few sanctions have been taken against public officials like stepping out of their position by being involved in cases of financial embezzlement. Like many other important institutions in Tanzania, the CAG lacks staff and resources to effectively fulfill its responsibilities (Chene, 2009:7). The independence of auditor general is a better strategy to prevent corruption because the public institutions cannot be corruptive when there is general authority to control the organs' daily activities and provide general recommendations that the institutions can use in order to improve their service delivery and prevent corruption.

2.3.3.4. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRGG)

CHRGG conducts work the same as those performed at the Ombudsman office that is to receive complaints from citizens investigate them and provide advice to the government. It does not have a power to ensure adherence of advice to the public institution. Moreover, the office has no legal power to exercise or enforce the decision passed on any matter brought to the office. The office is limited in performance of its duties for instance office of the president (Business Anti-Corruption Portal 2013).

2.3.3.5. Parliamentary Oversight

The parliament is one of the three pillars of the government namely the executive, judiciary and the parliament. These organs operate independently without interference from each other but they can control each other through checks and balances. The parliament through the system of checks and balances oversees the conduct of the executive whether it observe rules and laws of the country to ensure no discrimination of any kind. It also fights against corruption (Ibid, p. 10).

2.3.3. 6. Ethics Secretariat (ES)

The Ethic Secretariat in Tanzania was established in 1995 purposely to oversee and monitoring leaders code of conduct whether they abide with ethics. This ES when leaders involved in immoral behavior are reported to the relevant authority to deal with them accordingly to the set, rules, norms and laws. It is through the immoral behaviours immanated frm corruption decrease. The secretariat ensures that leaders are leading well in their offices and put nude all leaders and civil servants who are involved in immoral acts. It holds leaders and civil servants accountable when they violate laws and against the needs of the people (Legal and Human Rights Centre, 2013).

The shortfalls of ES is derived from the existing structure that provid leverage to some leaders to interfere the functioning of the secretariat. It can investigate the matter brought forth and come up with solution but it cannot force it to be implemented. It has no legal legitimacy. The good thing is that it warns the one who conduct any immoral act, this gives room to the subject to change. (2013)

2.3.3.6. Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA)

PPRA is an act formed by the 2004 Public Procurement, specifically to control and encourage both private and public institutions to follow in tendering and procurement undertakings to ensure quality control, fairness, and transparence and set standard. For instance all companies

and contractors should be registered after fulfilling the required set standard and those which do not meet required standard are blacklisted (Business Anti-Corruption Portal 2013).

2.3.3.7. Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST)

In Tanzania a lot of construction works are conducted by various institutions and companies in order to improve infrastructures to go along with the change in the science and technology of the modern world. The construction work sector yields some percentage to the government revenues. For example in 2013 the sector contributed 5.6% to the Gross Domestic Product (CoST 2013). Tanzania joined the CoST in 2018 as a step taken to control, monitor, organizing all efforts and ensured that construction works are conducted with openness and the accountability of the same. This includes following procuring and tendering procedures to be followed to ensure right time person or company are given right project at right time. By following these procedures corruption can be reduced or eliminated. Despite of all these efforts other violated these procedures and give tender to unqualified constructors, for example the collapse of the building indicates problems in construction procedures (Thomas Reuters Foundation 2013a).

2.3.3. 8. Open Government Partnership (OGP)

There are rules and office procedures that the government of Tanzania and also private institutions put forth in regard with accessing various data, to access data one has to follow procedures which normally are provided in accordance with its security classification of the information. The higher the security classification of the data or information the difficult procedures are made to access it. This is because when one loosens those procedures and it happens to fall in wrong hand the consequences are of grave dangerous, though sometimes they seemed to be unnecessary and may result to corruption (Legal and Human Rights Centre 2013).

2.3.3.9. Political Accountability

Political accountability in Tanzania means restrictions by public organizations against public officials in order to control their conduct in their offices. This raises the cost of the official in

decision making with regard to personal needs when he abandons the interest of the society. This discourages corruption behavior of leaders or officials. The restrictions play a very big role in the political accountability as it prevent or reduces corruption to public officials. This happened to current political situation on issues about ESCROW by taking the necessary steps to reform parliamentary practices and procedures can also contribute towards greater accountability and transparency, thereby reducing corruption levels.

2.3.3.10. Competitive Private Sector

The private sectors are to build the capacity will influencing policy making of the government constrain, the execution of a well structured private sector, this hinders economic development. For instance, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) is an effective apex private sector organization, which providing a focal point for the articulation of private sector led approaches to Tanzania's economic and social development.

Private sectors in a large scale have performed very well in providing good conditions to workers and chances of combating corruption. They are encompassing, inform the public distribution of the owners, discourage those who trade locally and schemes, pyramid, posts to be given to those who are not members of the board of directors. The formation of financial audit account which is able to function without interference by the board members. The board should be made known to the public through publication (Shah, 2007).

2.3.3. 12. Meritocracy in civil service

These are measures taken by the government to initiate changes to the public institutions with regard to the manangement and devising means (forming meritocratic system) to motivate workers in order to increase employees' performance. This body acts as watchdog by overseeing the conduct of other private civilian boards. A long the same line workers should be well compaseted commensurate with their professions and their positions and the extensive benefits be regularized to give room for wide range of options to be chosen and corruption. For example,

a worker's association helps a lot to advice and influence government to change salary scales to the employees.

2.3.3. 13. Transparency in budget management

The off-budget accounts are difficult to manage since they do not have a body to account their conduct. This implies that funds or resources which are to these accounts can be used anyhow without holding someone accountable. To eliminate these funds or resources should not be directed to the off- budget account. Openness in tendering and procurement competition is important to combat corruption from raising public transactions. Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) is responsible for the application of fair, competitive, transparent, and non-discriminatory and value for money procurement standards and practices (Business Anti-Corruption Portal, 2013).

2.3.3.14. Transparency in tax and customs

Transparency in tax and customs refer to the openness in the whole process involved in the collection of taxes and custom duties. This is realized through transformation from the traditional way of collecting taxes and custom duties to the modern way of achieving the end in order to avoid direct contact with the taxpayers. Traditional practices guaranteed tax collector to exempt his or her client as a way he or she wishes. The transformation is essential to layout some rules and regulations to be followed with regard to tax and custom duties to avoid exemption of taxes and custom duties to the subjects. It involves also the use of computers in analysing risks together with avoiding direct contact with taxpayers that would increase chances of corruption occurrences. Through the use of computer systems, the conduct of the tax collection can easily be monitored and quick checks of the trends of the collection and making analysis of the same.

2.3.3.15 Reforms in Sectorial Service Delivery

This refers to the transformation from goods to goods transactions which might reduce rent seekers; this reduces rising of prices that would occur through barter trade as the means for

personal gains. Moreover, it is very difficult to ascertain the value for money when people engage in barter trade this is at initial stage of implementation.

2.3.3.16. Decentralization

The state cannot perform everything by itself; other things can be delegated to some institutions. These institutions will respond to the needs of people easily than the state could be. For example formation of the local, sub regional, sub regional level financial centers for management and auditing prior the process of decentralisation. This will help the government to make a good monitoring, evaluation, control and oversee what is to be done at the local level.

2.3.3.17. Civil Society Participation

The government of Tanzania cannot manage to fight against corruption by its own; there is a need to collaborate with other actors to take position of other opponents parties (Bertelsmann Foundation 2014). The NACSAP II advocates on the participation to non state entities in fighting against corruption (Legal and Human Rights Centre 2013).

2.4. Research gap

Corruption in public institution in Tanzania currently is rampant, government officials misuse public offices for private gains become order of the day. There is a need to establish rationale between corruption and state security basing on four elements of state namely physical, autonomy, economy and rules that govern the society and also to find a better solution to end or reduce such immoral behavior.

2.5. Conclusion

This chapter pointed out various theories used to this study which are principal agent, institutional and distributive justice. The institutional theory for instance aim of establishing a structure which is legally recognized and that will guarantee its existence. Having examined

various literatures written by various scholars on corruption indicated corruption in Tanzania exist. The state of corruption in Tanzania continued to a challenges to state security and it has affected the the government efforts to improve people's security in terms of weath and economic development.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter points out the layout of the methodology and procedures that used during the conduct of the research (Kothari, 1992) advocates that research design refers to the study of the various steps and techniques adopted in studying research problem along with the logical behind them (Kothari, 1999). It deals with how research is conducted scientifically includes research design, study population, sampling techniques and sample size, data collection techniques and methods used in data analysis.

3.2 Area of study

The study was conducted at government institution in Tanzania specifically at Tanzania police force headquarters in Dar Es Salaam. This area was selected because it is strong city that require people to search different services and some can be involved in corruptive activities. Moreover, there is police anti corruption unity which deals with cases of corruption all over the country. It is the ideal unity to provide overview information about corruption country wide.

3.3 Research design

Research design refers to the way of going about with a research encompasses operational design as well as sampling design. Churchill (2012) defines a research design as a detailed outline of how an investigation takes place. A research design was typically include how data is to be collected, what instruments were employed, how the instruments used and the intended means for analyzing data collected. This is an architectural consideration on how to do research. A case study to be used the Tanzania police force headquarters in Dar Es Salaam. The researcher adopted the case study approach because of its flexibility in terms of valid data at the headquarters and guarantee of in depth investigation of the inquiry.

3.4 Study population

Study population is an entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. Indeed, it refers to individuals whereby the researcher based his investigation on. Since the researcher could not collect data all over the country. It refers to the set of individuals to which a study is interested and having a common character (Deketele and Rogiers, 1982). This study population was conducted in Dar es Salaam at Tanzania anti-corruption unity police force headquarters is 600 police forces.

3.5 Sampling method

A purposive sampling method used to select the representative of the sample equal to 31 respondents accommodate each element in the population to ensure that the nominated sample is a representative of the population whereas the police force personnel purposively selected. The researcher employed purposive sampling technique with the belief that those selected were knowledgeable enough to represent the whole population. It was very difficult to get all the workers at the sametime since they use to travel all over the country to deal with investigation of corruption cases. Sometimes happened that some respondents provide information of no value to the research, such peicies of information were discarded.

3.6 Sampling techniques and sample size

According to Bailey (1989), a purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. Purposive sampling is also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling. Sampling techniques refer to how the researcher gathered information about the target population. There was no pre planned list of respondents whereby respondents were selected randomly and their findings were generalized to the large groups. The researcher employed purposive sampling technique with the belief that those selected were knowledgeable enough to represent the whole population. In this study, the

research selected 31 respondents who work in Anti-corruption police force working in Dar Es Salam Unity in Tanzania.

3.7. Data collection techniques

In this case both primary and secondary data used. The instruments that the researcher used in data collection are interviews and documentary sources. The researchers have an opportunity to observe daily activities of the Tanzania police force headquarters. Through this technique the researcher directly obtained information from the institution rather than relying on interviews and questionnaires.

3.7.1. Interview

According to Cicourel, (2006) an unstructured interview or non-directive interview is an interview in which questions are not prearranged. These non-directive interviews are considered to be the opposite of a structured interview which offers a set amount of standardized questions. Both structured and unstructured interview was conducted to get data from the management. It is directed to employees/respondent of different categories; the researcher through this method was able to probe and explore some questions which he never thought of.

3.7.2. Documentary sources

Secondary data obtained from Tanzania police journals, work regulations, related research paper and magazines. Since neither employees nor management can remember everything of great use in the research, documentary review enabled the researcher to extract information relevant to the research may not beexposed by other methods.

3.8. Data analysis

This section of proposal deals with the organization, interpretation and presentation of collected data. It proposes of how the data was analyzed. Data analysis entails separation of data into constituent parts or element, or an examination of data, to distinguish its component part or

elements separately and in relation to the whole. In this study, we used qualitative method which is no statistical, helps researcher in interviews, observation and discussion of collected data. Contents analysis was used to analyze the findings. The following are the steps followed when using thematic analysis.

According to Boyatzis (2008) thematic analysis is a process of encoding qualitative information. Thus the researcher develops “codes” words or phrases that serve as labels for sections of data and this helps researchers move their analysis from a broad reading of the data towards the discovering patterns and developing themes. The analytical analysis steps to be followed to develop themes in this study are performed according to Braun and Clarke (2006).Thematic analysis was bedone by explanation of data from interview by interpretation, discussion and comparing the views of interviewees that were conducted police staff especially in anti-corruption unit.

3.9. Ethical issues in research

According to (David, 2011) it is an accumulation of values and principles that address questions of what is good or bad in human affairs. Ethics searches for reasons for acting or refraining from acting; for approving or not approving conduct; for believing or denying something about virtuous or vicious conduct or good or evil rules. The researcher considered the research values of voluntary participation, secrecy and safety of clients from any possible damage that could arise from contributing in the study. The researcher assured the respondents of confidentiality of the information given and protection from any possible harm that could arise from the study since the outcomes are intended academic purpose.

3.10. Research limitation

The research faced the following limitations

The time given to complete the research was not enough since the data were collected in Tanzania the researcher had to utilize only few days gotten from vacation given by the College. It was very difficult to get workers at the police anti-corruption unit since they used to be assigned work all over the country, Other limitation some respondents did not provide information that could add value to the research as the researcher overcame it by interviewing those who were available.

3.11. Conclusion

The study was conducted at government institution in Tanzania specifically at Tanzania police force headquarters in Dar Es Salaam. This area was selected because it is a strong city that requires people to search for different services and some can be involved in corruptive activities. Moreover, there is a police anti-corruption unit which deals with cases of corruption all over the country. It is the ideal unit to provide overview information about corruption country wide. The researcher used various data collection methods that helped him to get data needed for the study.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

In this chapter, we show, clarify interpret and analyse field result from our respondent. For have a helpful result in this chapter, we have made deply analysis on collected data, and using the generated questionnaire, during our field study, also we have put into consideration and test the study objectives as it was shown in chapter one. For enabling and having the correct and logical interpretation and analysis of data, the data collected from all our research participants were coded and edited as well as it is needed. To make a full comprehensive of our data Tabulation was used, here the statistical indicators, such as frequency just to mention but a few describe about positivity of our findings. Therefore, that the results indicate that, corruption is a main factor of insecurity in Tanzania. The corruption dosent hamper the economy of the state only, the findings in this study have declare that the corruption become a major challenge to wellbeing of people in order to access on the social services and basic needs of local peoples in our study area. Therefore, the result of corroration comes as inequalite in social services, social disorder in community and insatability of economic activities. In Tanzania, corruption has affected different institution and its several organs but different anti-corruption majors were established in order to stabilize the state order. In this chapter, the researcher make several argument from the study participant, only the argment related to the research objectives, and these were to determine the forms of corruption in Tanzania Police Forces, observe the effects of corruption on state security and to establish the potential solutions to corruption in the government organizations, all of these argument, if were put into action, the state security can improve.

4.1. Data analysis and interpretation

This part of chapter devoted to deal with analysis and the interpritation of the data collected from various respondents to questions that they were provided. Those questions concerned forms, causes and effects of corruption in Tanzania. The analysis and interpritation based from the way respondant response. The response are as follows;

4.1.1. Forms of corruption in Tanzania

It was revealed that in Tanzania corruption exist in various forms as shown on the table below his study has find out that in Tanzania they are numerous procedures and methods of corruption, and indicate that it is the Tanzania's police force that is considered as major organ that can perform well in term of anti-corruption in-charge as shown below.

Table 1: Forms of corruption in Tanzania police forces

Forms	Frequency	Percentage
Bribery and grease payments	5	16
Petty and grand corruption	6	20
Bureacratic corruption	20	63
Total	31	100

Source: Primary data

The data occurred from 31 interviewees at Tanzania police force. The study revealed that the majority of respondents 63%, declared that in Tanzania bureaucratic corruption who came up to be the first followed by grand and petty corruption with 20%, the last scores 16% which is bribery and grease payment. This data implies that all of those forms of corruption do exist in Tanzania but, in different scores, the one which scores higher is the form which is prevalence in occurrence while that with low score is the one with least occurrences. Leaders misuses their offices for private gains by infringing the laid down rules and regulations. It occurs mostly where there is valuable rewards and punishment discretion under an official's control. For instance, many civil authorities have serving illegally by increase the required compensation and providing several services to interest groups among of these who seek favors from the government, (Babeiya 2011).

Payments include discreet and secret payments to obtain some document from related authorities; to secure a required visa; to receive police protection; or to obtain telephone service. At the same time the payment should resemble a tip paid to solicitous waiter: other

respondent also have confirmed that some people may do a self engagement in paying or give something gratuit to several authorities in favor of to will receive a certain services, that was already required to be served to every people in Tanzania. A bribe is to exert undue influence to obtain something to which you are not entitled (Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi, 2006).

Furthermore, petty corruption occurs at smaller scale within established social frameworks and governing norms. Some example to this kind of corruption are like bribes, in rendering social services, licensing officers, magistrates, doctors and other relevant authorities; there also some corruption which could be classified in this call of corruption; like sex demanded for employments seekers. This class of corruption it include the exchange of small improper gifts or use of personal collaboration to obtain several favors while grand corruption involve big or massive transactiona through, among others, concessions (CETA, 2011). In analyzing forms of corruption from the data above revealed that majority of government official misuse their offices for private gains. There is a need for the government offices to device rule and regulations that will force them not to engage in corruption. This related to the research objective concerning forms of corruption

Table 2: Causes of corruption in Tanzania police forces

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Low payments scale/ wage	12	38.7
Lack of strict and fast punishments	6	19.4
Lack of moral sense	2	6.5
Lack of transparency in affaires and deals	4	12.9
Lack of accountability	5	16.1
Assistance of unheathy competition	2	6.5
Total	31	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

According to the findings from respondents, the table above indicate that 38.7% of all respondents declar that the low payment scale/wage is a big problem which challenged or

come as a major source of corruption in certain institutions in Tanzania, lack of strict and fast punishments agreed ranked on the second place in major cause of corruption in our study area, more than 19.4% of our research participants, as a source of corruption, lack of accountability have supported by 16.1% of respondents, who they have agreed that the lack of accountability of same authority results in affecting to the corruption, this study also, has found out that, lack of transparency in affairs and deals underlined is another source of corruption, have been underlined by 12.9% of respondents while lack of moral sense and encouragement of unhealthy competition were ranked on same class as a source of corruption in our study area, here 6.5% of our respondents have declared that lack of moral sense and encouragement of unhealthy competition are cause some few chance of corruption in the requested service.

Concerned to the above findings during our field study, some employees resort to corruption for more financial benefits, due to their low level of income in their usual employment. This is of significance of gaining money while they have no other option of increase the daily income and according to our respondent, This statement was underlined and commented by Kea Tjidens and Godius Kahyarara. Hence, this prompted them public employees to be corrupted. So therefore the research participant have been disincanting to this and recommending that, this kind of corruption may reduced in Government may increase the monthly salary to their local leaders, and put effort in developing the private sectors activities by improving social services to make life better to all indigenous. Secondary, unemployment is another source of corruption, here, there are many people who like to go for corruption mode while they won't get the job or second job, so that they will be ready to pay some money for that job offer to the higher officials or concerned responsible authorities. Some people among these who need that job, may borrow money from their families or relatives, sometimes they make agreement with job provider by signing a kind of loan contract like true loan business and agreed that he/she will repay back from the first or part of successive salary in that employment. Other respondents agreed that the causes of corruption are lack of strict and fast punishments. Even if someone is under founded in corruption situation by the anti-corruption officials or media, the criminals get less punishment. First they will be suspended for few months or weeks and then re-posted to another location with same job grade and pay. So this means the official or unemployed person who did the corrupt practice is given a free license or

another chance to continue his/her usual life, he will never have a fear for the corruption. This study also found out that, competition in business is a good sign for quality of service to be delivered, and according to our field study result, some of our respondents have said that, in private companies, there is encouragement of unhealthy competition, and they give some of a good example as they have said that, when there is a tender, in the private sector only few companies bid for it, this is because the companies having political relations have higher chances of winning while others do not. So, companies with no political influence will not bid for the tender in spite of being a good company. In this regard low payment was the main cause of the corruption in Tanzania workers sometimes cannot even afford to cater for their basic needs. There is a need for the government to consider welfare of workers and pay them well this will reduce corruption and improve their wellbeing. This addresses the research objective deal with causes of corruption.

Table 3: Effects of corruption on state security

Effects	Frequency	Percentage
Violation of human rights	16	51.6
Deterioration of economic security	7	22.6
Threatening state's social order	8	25.8
Total	31	100

Source : Primary data, 2019

The above table specifies that, the effect of state security are violation of human rights agreed by 51.6% of respondents, 25.8% agreed that corruption threaten state's social order while 22.6% asserted that corruption contribute to deterioration of economic security. The findings imply that corruption has detrimental effect on economic development and hence social welfare in Tanzania. Generally, people believes that corruption increases poverty; and government fails to improve the education system, fails to invest more on scientific research, fails to protect human rights and also fails to eradicate poverty. It is bad in real world, it is increasing and difficult to

prevent or combat it. The practitioners are happy to such deeds and they think that they are brave than those who are not involved in corruption.

Respondents mentioned some forms of injustices that are results of corruption in society: First, abuse of human rights, second, unfulfilment of basic needs and lastly grease payment and suppression of any kind.

Not only the above but also, corruption affects activities in both the public and the private domains. The public domain includes activities performed by the government for the public good. It incorporates the administration of government functions like trade and business development, taxation, social welfare, and defense. The private domain includes activities performed by local or foreign non-governmental entities. It includes natural resources, manufacturing, trading of goods and services, and financial services. Talents and human capital are also misallocated as those with abilities to choose positions that can extract rents rather than positions that they can be most productive.

Although Tanzania has been a haven of relative peace and political stability, corruption undermines that stability in different regions of the country. Therefore, corruption undermines political development and flourishes where national institutions and guarantees of basic economic rights are weak. Also it shows that ethnic divisions and religious conflicts are particularly deep (Aaron Hall, 2010). As disparity between the rich and the poor increases, social or political instability in the form of civil fighting or revolution might result. This might lead to unequal distribution of resources and hence economic instability to individuals and government. According to Transparency International (2014) survey, more than 60% of respondents knew someone who had experienced corruption involving traffic police and 18% had been directly exposed to traffic police corruption.

Corruption is insidious, attacking the quality of governance and stability of nations by undermining the legitimacy of the Tanzanian political process. According to Hamad Rashid Mohamed (2008), in Tanzania political corruption has the following 13 negative impacts:
Substitute's personal gain for ideology and principle.

In social terms, corruption cultivates a range of behaviors, attitudes and beliefs in Tanzania. Corruption is divisive and makes a significant contribution to social inequality and conflict. This divisiveness can take two forms: lateral and vertical. Logically, it separates the poor from the rich, the servers from the players. It encourages the poor to see government as predatory and oppressive rather than enabling and their sense of powerlessness and exclusion is reinforced. According to Wobilla Shwei Leonard in his master's thesis titled Christian identity and Fight against Corruption (2013) mentioned, vertically, corruption helps divide ethnic groups and communities from each other and promotes rivalries and jealous.

A lot of programs and projects are put forth in order to attain specific development programs for social development. These programs or projects need to be administered well to meet the intended goals. Corruption in Tanzania had brought about negative results since funds or resources were swindled by some self centered leaders who think of themselves. This create problem in the society which hinders development and create state of insecurity (World Development Report, 2001). Addressed the research which deals with the effects of corruption.

Table 4: Possible solutions to corruption in the government institutions that can improve state security

Efforts	Frequency	Percentage
Legal Reform	21	67.7
Strengthen Anti-Corruption Legislation	23	74.2
Enhance Audit Institutions	14	45.2
Enhance Transparency Initiative	16	51.6
Open Government Partnership	9	29.0
Improve Transparency in tax and customs	19	61.3

Reforms in Sectoral service delivery	25	80.6
Improvement of decentralization	11	35.5

Source : Primary data, 2019

It indicates that, the possible solutions to corruption in the government institutions that can improve state security are reforms in sectorial service delivery 80.6%. strengthen anti-corruption legislation agreed by 74.2%, legal reform 67.7%, improve transparency in tax and customs 61.3%, enhance transparency initiative 51.6%, enhance audit institutions agreed by 45.2% while improvement of decentralization underlined by 35.5% of respondents. Basing on the above the government of Tanzania especially anti corruption unity has to adhere on transparency, accountability. Anti-corruption strategies in Tanzania designed in such a way that does not give a room for other stakeholders to join hand in fighting against corruption. This poses a problem because to fight against corruption there is a need to involve various agencies to make joint effort to deal with it effectively for success. Respondents' responded differently, first responded that the government had not put any effort to fight against corruption, that corruption is spread everywhere and it is difficult to be controlled. They viewed that there were no strong policies and strategies that will force people to change their immoral behavior.

Other responded that policies and strategies to fight against corruption were formulated and are implemented, but they not effective they did not bring, any change to grand corruption as compared to petty corruption. People who are involved in grand corruption are those who hold big appointment and when conducted it includes larger amount of money drifted from intended goal which count for the big lost the the public interests.

These reforms have contributed to reducing corruption loopholes and thus reduce corrupt practices through ensuring efficiency, accountability, transparency and customer caring, for example, the experience on land reforms that focused on surveying plots using customers' fees in Tanzania. Such practical collaborative and cost sharing measures are very effective in reducing corruption and introduce more confidence in the public that it is possible to fight the pandemic evil. Also reforms in Local Government Authority through decentralization by devolution in projects such as MEMEM and TASAF have shown reduced level of corruption

through greater financial transparency and accountability.

4.2. Summary of the findings

The findings imply that corruption has detrimental effect on economic development and hence social welfare in Tanzania. Generally, people believes that corruption increases poverty; and government fails to improve the education system, fails to invest more on scientific research, fails to protect human rights and also fails to eradicate poverty. It is bad in real world, it is increasing and difficult to prevent or combat it. The practitioner are happy to such deeds and they think that they are brave than those who are not involve in corruption.

In this regard low payment was the main cause of the corruption in Tanzania workers sometimes cannot every afford to carter for their basic needs. There is a need for the government to consinder welfare of workers and pay them well this will reduce corruption and improve their wellbeing. This addresses the research objective deal with causes of corruption.

Knowing the cause of corruption helps to find ways to mitigate the corruption. The public domain includes activities performed by the government for the public good.It incorporates the administration of government functions like trade and business development, taxation, social welfare, and defense. The private domain includes activities performed by local or foreign non- governmental entities. It includes natural resources, manufacturing, trading of goods and services, and financial services. Talents and human capital are also misallocated as those with abilities to choose positions that can extract rents rather than positions that they can be most productive.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

This thesis comprehensively studies on corruption and state security in Tanzania. Thesis explained more that the government of Tanzania has tried to commit itself on fighting against corruption but still some challenges in preventing and eradicating corruption in some services police stations and courts. It is a serious problem in the country.

This thesis gives the whole overview of the thesis. Explain the research objectives; whereby the main objective is to assess how corruption affects the economic development in Tanzania. Going to specific objectives, this thesis tried to define some theoretical framework of corruption that includes activities that operates in the public and private domains. Not only that the proposed causes of corruption that exist has reviewed in relation to corruption measurements used. The general effects of corruption on security come across to the evaluation of anticipated policies and actions that may help to reduce.

Corruption is not conducted overtly but covertly there is a need to involve continental and regional bodies to fight against it. This can be implemented by establishing strategies and policies to fight against corruption a good example is the effort made UN on establishing the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), ratified by 145 countries. UNCAC, which came into force on 14 December 2005.

Furthermore, the assessment process of the success and likelihood of corruption decrease policies within the Tanzania environment, took a great part to facilitate the whole way in the self-actualization of this thesis. The significance of study based from both an academic and practical perspectives purposely to provide overall discussion of the current research findings on corruption and its effects on economic security, measurements instruments, causes and cures of corruption have also discussed. Also, this thesis managed to evaluate the various corruption measurements available and highlights their characteristics. This thesis highlighted the negative effects of corruption on security. Moreover, this thesis tried to quantify the security effects of corruption in Tanzania that was exacerbated violation of human rights, creation of social inequality and conflicts among community in Tanzania.

While it has widened the crisis in public administration, it has also lowered the integrity and dedication of the people who make up the civil service. Finally, it has contributed to political instability and increased ethnic tension, and it has sabotaged economic development and subverted the rule of law.

5.2. Recommendations

The corruption syndrome needs a joint effort from various stakeholders of different capabilities;

Stakeholders have to take measures to prevent and combating corruption and all its forms since it breeds social division, dissatisfaction, frustrate development and increases the state of insecurity. The government of Tanzania to put down some policies and strategies to fight against it. In particular, the anti-graft organization suggests that the first step in solving the problem is for Governments to implement the 2003.

The government of Tanzania should involve continental and regional bodies to fight against Corruption a good example is the effort made UN on establishing the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), ratified by 145 countries. UNCAC, which came into force on 14 December 2005.

The government of Tanzania should put effective policies that will make people (workers) not to abuse their offices for their private gains instead are recommended to be transparent, accountable to their actions apply principles of good governance. They should play a leading role to fight against corruption. The government of Tanzania should pay well their workers.

The government should ensure that foreign aid directed to the intended projects and donors to be transparent so that the public to be aware of what is going on and be able to envisage how their money was spent. The public can be able hold people who are responsible for misuse or misallocation of funds or any other resources. This will reduce the misappropriation of funds.

Future Research

I am expecting to do further research on the relationship between corruption and poverty in East African; specifically to three countries Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Interview with police staff of Anti-Corruption Unity

Age..... Sex.....

1. How do you define corruption according to your own perspective?

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2. What are forms of corruption in Tanzania?

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3. What are main causes of corruption in Tanzania?

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4. In your own understanding, what are the effects of corruption?

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5. How are the possible measure to prevent corruption in Tanzania

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Appendix 2: Interview with police staff of Anti-Corruption Unity

Age..... Sex.....

6. How do you define corruption according to your own perspective?

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7. What are forms of corruption in Tanzania?

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