

Effectiveness of Passive Participation Approach Between Tobacco Income Generation Group Members At Urambo District, Tabora Region Intanzania

Musa A, Ligembe.

Public Sector Financial Management Department, Tanzania Public Service College, P.O.Box 2574, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, mligembe@gmail.com

Abstract: *Tobacco income generation groups within Urambo districts established by the community members voluntary since 1980's. Their main activity is Tobacco cultivation for economic growth via their local farms. Within the Group there is an existence of Chairperson, Secretary, Bursar and other members included. Several activities and decisions that support Tobacco cultivation external and internal are made, coordinated and supervised by the group leaders independently. The main implementers of Tobacco cultivation are the group members with no any position within the TIGG, (Tobacco Income Generation Group). This study examines how far this passive participation approach within the group leaders and members brought the group on Tobacco cultivation for income generation. The main objective of this study is to identify the effects of passive participation approach within Tobacco income generation group leaders and members. Descriptive analysis conducted to find out the results after applying the Passive Participation Approach within the two sides of the Tobacco Income Generation Group members, on economic growth hence led the expansion of group in terms of production. Due to the findings the study concluded that, Passive Participation Approach, (PPA) among group leaders and members within Tobacco income generation group for economic growth hinders group cooperation and efficient production due to the fact that the group members feels no sense of group product ownership. This diminishes their efforts and finally TIGG for economic growth totally collapses.*

Keywords: *Passive Participation Approach and Tobacco Income Generation Groups.*

Date of Submission: 04-08-2022

Date of Acceptance: 18-08-2022

1. Introduction

Tobacco is mainly grown in the Miombo woodland regions of central western and southern highlands of Tanzania, where growers clear vast areas for farms and consume large quantities of natural wood for curing the crop (Mangora 2005, 2012; Ntibiyoboka 2014; Abdallah et al. 2007; Jew/Dougill/Sallu 2017; Ndomba 2018). It is the second export cash crop, after coffee. Tobacco export recorded a rise in revenue from US\$ 127 mio in 2009 to US\$ 288 mio in 2015, when it was accounting for more than a third of all the country's export earnings from traditional crops (Bank of Tanzania 2018). Other major export crops are cashew nuts, coffee and tea. In 2016, the area planted with tobacco was 148,462 hectares (FAOSTAT 2018). Despite this economic attraction, extensive clearance of woodlands for tobacco cultivation claims more arable land that would otherwise be available to grow other crops for food, exposing families in tobacco growing areas to food insecurity. Furthermore, tobacco cultivation is labour intensive, such that farmers devote more time to tobacco farming at the expense of food crops. Labour requirements by tobacco growers' compell families to rely on their children for work in the fields which often goes to the expense of their education (ILO 2016). Tobacco cultivation relies heavily on applications of pesticides and fertilizers, exposing farmers with little knowledge of the toxicity of such chemicals to health risks. There are two main types of leaf tobacco grown in Tanzania, distinguished by curing methods. Virginia 'flue-cured' (VFC) whereby harvested leaves are hung in curing barns, in which heated air is generated by burning wood to dry the leaves for up to a week. This variety is primarily grown for the international market, accounting for over 80% of the annual tobacco production in the country. VFC was first introduced in Urambo in the 1940's and subsequently spread to other areas of Tabora region, Kahama, Mpanda, Iringa and Chunya (Geist et al. 2009; Jew/Dougill/Sallu 2017; Ndomba 2018).

Tobacco cultivation in the country is characterized by smallholder growers, for whom the crop serves as a major source of household employment and income for economic growth. Families and TIGG cultivating tobacco get agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) on agreement to deliver the harvested and cured leaves to the tobacco buying and processing companies. According to the government body regulating the tobacco sector, the Tanzania Tobacco Board, on average 4,000 people and TIGG enter into such agreements every year of cultivation. In the processing factories, about 8,000 people are employed every year, 5,000 on a

permanent basis and 3,000 as temporary casual laborers. Tobacco cultivation in Tanzania is perceived as major source of income and a way to alleviate poverty (Jew/Dougill/Sallu 2017; Ndomba 2018). The industry is still characterized by unstable crop prices, inadequate extension services and poor marketing systems, allowing exploitation of poor peasants and TIGG by crop buyers through low prices offered, high-priced loans for farm inputs and unfair grading of the crop at the buying stations (Ndomba 2018).

Tobacco Income Generation Groups

Since 1970's for the sake of harmonizing efforts together to develop production for economic growth, people within the community associated with Tobacco Cultivation started to work together. This deployed them to establish groups comprising the agreed number of community members who can cooperate together for cultivation. Later the group members established the leadership within the group so as to facilitate activities and find out the agreed support external such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other loans to help cultivation activities up to the final stage which is selling the product to their customers. Most of groups had the Chairperson, Secretary and Bursar who are from among group members, (Ndomba 2018).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Tobacco Income Generation Groups engage in cultivation for economic growth as their employment for their life. Group member together aims to participate on crop cultivation and all activities as small scale farmers. The group organization structure that involves Chairperson, Secretary and Bursar are always working together separately from other group members. They make decision together concerns with the supports from external sources such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, product sells, and other loans. The quantity of what obtained and sold it's their secrecy. Finally the other members fails to know what is going on as they only received the little amounts after yields as the return of the cultivation they made. The proportional of their input and results is no longer seen. Group leaders are mostly not field workers but other members are the real field workers. Indicators such as economic status and being comfortable with the ongoing situation show that the leaders are benefited than other group members. The Tobacco Income Generation Groups have stop operating due to the misunderstanding between Group leaders and members.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to find out the effects of passive participation approach applied within Tobacco income generation group between leaders and members. Specifically;

- i) To assess the TIGG decisions made by both group Leaders and members.
- ii) To identify the information sharing between TIGG leaders and other members.

HYPOTHESIS

- i) Tobacco Income Generation Groups decisions made by both group Leaders and members.
- ii) Tobacco Income Generation Groups involves information sharing between group Leaders and members.

II. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Concepts

2.1.1. Participation

The fact that you take part or become involved in something, for example the situation of community to have apart in performing a certain activity that is known as participation, (Cohen, M., & Wiek, A. 2017).

2.1.2. Passive participation Approach

Is an approach whereby communities participate by being told what has been decided or already happened. The deep information belongs only to external professionals or leaders, (Cohen, M., & Wiek, A. 2017).

2.1.3. Tobacco Income Generation Groups

These are the groups involving the number of people established within the community for the sake of cultivating tobacco as their employment for earning income and economic growth, (Ndomba, 2018).

2.2 Community Participatory approaches

Participation approaches such as Active, Passive and stakeholders involvement approaches when applied together and among others are some of the tools that have been designed to enable the local people formulate and analyze their own situation so as to plan, act, monitor and evaluate their economic activities effectively. In this case, external experts are considered as mere facilitators of the economic development efforts. Active

Participatory develop capacity and the understanding of the local people within what is going on for economic development practice, Hyett, Kenny, & Dickson-Swift (2017).

Baillot, Murray, Connelly, & Howard, (2018), says that effective community participation approaches such as Active and Stakeholder involvement enhances the sustainability of the community economic development projects and this can only be achieved through a people centered decision making and information sharing. Effective community participation may lead to social and personal empowerment, economic development, and socio-political transformation. Participation of the community passively leads to less community cooperation on several activities, reduce members morale and sense of ownership towards capacity building which enables the planned activities to fall as no one shall be ready for identifying, implementing, monitoring and evaluating of economic activities or developmental projects (Davids et al., 2009).

2.3. Empirical Studies on Passive participation Approaches

The empirical analysis in community participation approaches on income generation activities existing survey data through the studies done by Estomih Muro, & Namusonge,(2017), B, Iddi, (2017)", Fhika, J, Rashid (2015), J, Kachelela, (2015), all from Tanzania, Ong'ayo & Hassan, (2019) Gold, Muthuri, & Reiner, (2018), J, karanja (2015), all from Kenya, Kiiza, & Basheka (2017) from Uganda done several analysis in different areas as specified concerns with community participation approaches in CED projects but they didn't succeed to find out the impact of passive participation approach specifically on income generation activities groups according to how their findings reveals. They tried their level best to show how the community participation approaches supports the best achievements of income generation groups economic growth but they didn't conceptually reveal out the effects of passive community participation approaches on Income generation groups. Due to that there must be a need of find out the effects of Passive participation approaches applied on several income generation groups between leaders and other group members.

III. Methodology

This paper covers Tobacco income generation groups driven through passive participation approach between group learders and members, located at Urambo district where Vumilia, Friends of Urambo, Chekereni and Nkokoto TIGG established but for now have already stop continuing with Tobacco cultivation. Secondary data were obtained through Urambo District Council, Community Development Department Reports. Empirical findings of other scholars were consulted. A sample size of 90 group members was obtained from the population of 520 community members with four Tobacco Income Generation Groups. The questionnaires submitted into TIGG members obtained, four TIGG groups of 21-24 members per each group for discussion. Later questionnaires from members collected. Close ended questionnaire was designed. Pre-test on questionnaire done to ensure the validity of data collection instruments.

IV. Test Of Hypothesis

Table 1, Hypothesis One;

H1; Tobacco Income Generation Groups decisions made by both group Leaders and members

H1; Tobacco Income Generation Groups decisions made by both group Leaders and members.	Total Respondents From @ TIGG's	Positive Response	Neutral Response	Negative Response
Vumilia TIGG (20x3leaders)	23	Nil	03	20
Friends of Urambo TIGG (19x3leaders)	22	03	Nil	19
Chekereni TIGG (22x2leaders)	24	Nil	02	22
Nkokoto TIGG (18x3leaders)	21	Nil	02	19
Grand Total	90	03	07	80
Percentage	100%	03%	08%	89%

Source; Author, 2022

Response from the above four villages shows that decision within TIGG's which have already collapsed was being done by only Group Leaders. The respondent's percentage shows that its only 03% agrees that there was sharing of decision making which is very minimal but the 89% which is maximum from group members reveals that the decision making had been done by group leaders only. This shows that decision making by few people who were leaders highly contributed the collapse of these TIGG.

Table 2, Hypothesis Two;

H2; Tobacco Income Generation Groups involves information sharing between group Leaders and members.

H1; Tobacco Income Generation Groups involves information sharing between group Leaders and members.	Total Respondents From @ TIGG's	Positive Response	Neutral Response	Negative Response
Vumilia TIGG (20x3leaders)	23	Nil	01	22
Friends of Urambo TIGG (19x3leaders)	22	03	Nil	19
Chekereni TIGG (22x2leaders)	24	Nil	03	21
Nkokoto TIGG (18x3leaders)	21	Nil	02	19
Grand Total	90	03	06	81
Percentage	100%	03%	07%	90%

Source; Author, 2022

Response reveals that 96% whom are group members from four groups selected agree there was no information sharing between Leaders and themselves. 03% only say there was information sharing which was very minimal for the group members morale.

V. Conclusions

Conclusively due to the findings revealed before, the effect of passive participation approach on TIGG's where there was no sharing of information and decision making led to the collapse of TIGG's. This is due to the fact that the group members who were not group leaders felt being exploited by their leaders as they didn't engage on decision making and information's concerns with their group was hidden by leaders. They worked hard but didn't obtain the results as they expected and it was due to unknown decisions done by their leaders. This Passive participation approach made the members to lose hope and stop working on through the groups in which future directions is unknown.

VI. Recommendations

Due to the findings and conclusions, the TIGG's must involve the participation approaches such as active and stakeholder involvement as they allow the Both group members and their leaders to be together on every issue concerns with their income generation activities. The recommended approaches allow transparency on every activity, sharing of decision and information about the group. Furthermore the approaches make all group members to feel the sense of ownership which pulls the morale of hardworking as everything is open. TIGG's shall be more motivated and cooperate together even with the community around as stakeholders to make sure the group sustains and grow for the future of the community in general.

References

- [1]. Abdallah, J.M. et al. 2007: Impact of flue-cured Virginia on miombo woodland: a case of small-scale fluecured Virginia production in Iringa Region, Tanzania. *Discovery and Innovation* 19(1-2): 92-106. doi: 10.4314/dai.v19i1-2.15777
- [2]. Baillot, H., Murray, N., Connelly, E., & Howard, N. (2018), Addressing Female Genital Mutilation in Europe: A Scoping Review Of Approaches To Participation, Prevention, Protection, And Provision of Services, *International Journal for Equity In Health*, 17(1), 21
- [3]. B, Iddi. (2017) *Community Attitude Towards The Relevance Of Community Education Programs In Tanzania: The Case Of Wete District* (Doctoral Dissertation, The University Of Dodoma)
- [4]. Cohen, M., & Wiek, A. (2017), Identifying Misalignments between Public Participation Process and Context In Urban Development. *Challenges in Sustainability*, 5(2), 11-22. U.S.A
- [5]. FAOSTAT 2018. Production Data, <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#dat>
- [6]. F, Rashidi & J, Kafelela. (2015)"The Sustainability of Community Based Organization" A Case Study Of Tabora Region, Research Report
- [7]. Gold, S., Muthuri, J. N., & Reiner, G. (2018) Collective Action For Tackling "Wicked" Social Problems: A System Dynamics Model For Corporate Community Involvement, *Journal Of Cleaner Production*, 179, 662-673
- [8]. Hyett, N., Kenny, A., & Dickson-Swift, V. (2017) Approaches For Building Community Participation: A Qualitative Case Study Of Canadian Food Security Programs. *Otjr: Occupation, Participation And Health*, 37(4), 199-209.
- [9]. International Labour Organization (ILO) 2016. Rapid assessment on child labour in tobacco growing communities in Tabora region, Tanzania. International Labour Office, *Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FUNDAMENTALS)*. Dar es Salaam / Geneva: Government of Tanzania/ ILO.
- [10]. Estomih, M & Namusonge (2017). An Analysis Of The Role Of Stakeholders In Enhancing Local Economic Development: A Case Study Of The City Of Windhoek, Namibia (Doctoral Dissertation, University Of Namibia)

- [11]. Kiiza, M., & Basheka, B. C. (2017) Community Participation and Sustainability of Rural Deep Underground Water Projects In Uganda: Empirical Findings From Kkingo Sub-County, Lwengo District, *International Journal Of Technology And Management*, 2(1), 17-17
- [12]. Ndomba, H.H. 2018. A History of Peasant Tobacco Production in Ruvuma Region, Southern Tanzania, c. 1930-2016. PhD Dissertation. Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University
- [13]. Ong'ayo, A. H., & Hassan, F. A. (2019), Analysis Of Human And Social Capitals And Community Participation In Development Initiatives Among The Rural Households In Coastal Region Of Kenya