



CARDINAL RUGAMBWA JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (CARJER)

Contents

PUSH FACTORS FOR NETWORKING AMONG RURAL WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF VICOBA WOMEN NETWORKS IN CENTRAL TANZANIA By Rasel Madaha	1
RETHINKING FEMINISM IN POST-COLONIAL KENYA: A CRITICAL LOOK AT TWO KENYAN FEMALE WRITERS' NOVELS Stephen Mutie	15
IMPORTANCE OF PHILOSOPHY IN HUMAN LIFE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STUDENTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA Deogratias Rweyongeza	25
ON CARING AND REHABILITATION OF STREET CHILDREN IN MWANZA CITY, TANZANIA Evodius Laurent	39
RURAL WOMEN CONTRIBUTION ON FOOD SECURITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: THE SITUATION IN TANZANIA By Dr. Clara Rupia	53

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- i) Provide an abstract of not more than 300 words.
- ii) Provide all the author's names in their correct order on the article; with biography, utmost 100 words and address/ email.
- iii) Use simple formatting “bold” or italic. Use Arial 12-point font for the Title, in bold case and NOT all in CAPITALS and Arial 11 point font for the reminder of your article. Use single spacing throughout. No indentation of the first line of paragraph
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- v) Tables, figures and other diagrams should be put within the main text, and not at the back of the article or research report.
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- vii) All articles, papers and research reports will be checked for originality using ‘*Turnitin*’ software.
- viii) APA –style articles ought to be about ten pages (Page size, A4).

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P. O. 1830, Bukoba; Email: pasecretarycrjer@gmail.com

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Frequency and subscription: CARJER is published annually in June. Annual Institutional Subscription Rates 2017: USD 100 for East Africa; USD 150 for the rest of Africa; USD 200 for all the other countries. Annual Personal Subscription Rates 2017: USD 10 for East Africa and USD 15 for the rest of Africa; USD 20 for all the other countries. Prices include postage and are subject to change without prior notice.

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Editorial Notes

The editorial team is pleased to release the 1st issue of Cardinal Rugambwa Journal of Educational Research (CARJER), containing four papers on push factors for rural women networking; systemic feminism; importance of philosophy; and NGOs' intervention strategies on street children rehabilitation, respectively. The Team accordingly invites your attention to the works of the following scholars.

Rasel Madaha on push factors for networking among rural women in Central Tanzania, applied GAD theoretical framework in a case study, to explore the rationale for Women Village Community Bank Networks. The research exposes that women join the bank networks because the same provide contextual solutions to some of the key challenges facing them, including patriarchal domination.

Stephen Mutie delves into a critical look at two Kenyan female writers' novels: Rebecca Njau's "Ripples in the Pool" and Margaret Ogola's "The River and the Source"; within the framework of feminist critique – aiming at examining the narratives of domination and oppression. The critique recommends a rethinking option of realistic feminism in post-colonial Kenya.

Although some say philosophy is a route of many roads leading from nowhere to nothing, Deogratias Rweyongeza talks about the essential realm of philosophy in human life with special reference to University students. He elaborates that philosophy teaches students to think rationally, to argue intelligently, to study the deepest questions that trouble mankind and appreciate to integrate what is studied into a unified whole, during and after

Evodius Laurent, applying a descriptive research design with urbanization and social change theories, investigates the phenomenal effect of NGOs interventions on street children incidence. Ways on how to employ viable strategies for improving NGOs interventions include provision of more focused care and rehabilitation programs to remove the children from the street and to turn them into useful citizens. Also, more collaboration of all actors such as government, NGOs, the community and vibrant civil society in creation of effective interventions is proposed.

Finally, using document scrutiny, the rural women effort on food security in sub-Saharan Africa was examined by Dr. Clara Rupia, who focused on the situation in Tanzania. She joined this perennial debate on food security among sub Saharan populations which appears to be a recurrent phenomenon, with efforts of women involvement to alleviate hunger and famine. Several reasons and interventions to remedy negative issues that tend to prohibit women's efforts to enhance food security in Africa, specifically in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Rev. Prof. Joseph Kamugisha

Managing Director

Foreword

Cardinal Rugambwa Memorial University College, code-named CARUMUCO, realises that the current globalised environment is constantly in the state of extensive flux. Yet, as rational humans the need to sustain psycho – social and economic well being, remains momentous. Consequently, in this ever volatile environment, CARUMUCO deems strategic actions as potential interventions that can propel the dependable sustainable development.

It is because of this that apart from instituting relevant training and community development programmes, this fast growing and enviable higher education institution at Bukoba in the Republic of Tanzania, is also exerting the research muscle to discover dependable solutions to enhance the social well being of people. All these efforts connote the holistic approach to the transformation process intended for our society and the outer world.

Accordingly, I feel very proud to present to the readership, CARDINAL RUGAMBWA JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (CARJER), a multi disciplinary journal that shall endeavour to link prudent educational research efforts with development issues. Lastly, I commend all efforts invested into this publication while at the same time wish the readership, scholars and researchers immense benefits from CARJER, from this day forward.



Rev. Dr. Frown Mlengule

Principal



PUSH FACTORS FOR NETWORKING AMONG RURAL WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF VICOBA WOMEN NETWORKS IN CENTRAL TANZANIA

By Rasel Madaha¹

Abstract

Using the GAD theoretical framework, this study has employed an exploratory research design through an embedded multiple-case study research method to study push factors for networking among rural women. The study has focused on Village Community Banks (VICOBA) women networks which have increasingly become a new form of women's networking in contemporary Tanzanian societies. In short, it has been found that women join the networks because the same provide context solutions to some of key challenges facing them, including patriarchal domination and values. More importantly, VICOBA Women Networks in the district exhibit specific features that suit the local context and diverge from conversational networking schemes applied elsewhere. The knowledge gained from this study will benefit African, education, gender and development studies.

Key words: Africa, Networks, Push factors, women empowerment, rural development

1 Address: CARUMUCO Email: pasecretarycrjer@gmail.com



CARDINAL RUGAMBWA JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (CARJER)
Volume 1 Issue 1 June 2017 Journal June 2017

RETHINKING FEMINISM IN POST-COLONIAL KENYA: A critical look at two Kenyan female writers' novels

Stephen Mutie²

Abstract

There has always been a concerted effort in literary circles to voice out gender disparities that occur in socio- economic and political spheres of the Kenyan society. Some scholars have argued that this effort has borne fruit while others have contended that the war against patriarchy in post-colonial Kenya is far from being won. This paper is a continuation of this debate. Specifically, it argues that feminist studies in Kenya have been immersed in inconsistencies and failures. The unit of analysis will be two novels written by Kenyan female writers. The paper interrogates Rebecca Njau's *Ripples in the Pool* and Margaret Ogola's *The River and the Source* within the frameworks of feminist critique, with the aim of examining the narratives of domination and oppression as constructed by feminist writers in Kenya's literary scene. In the final analysis the paper aims to show how, in fighting patriarchy, Margaret Ogola and Rebecca Njau denies her female characters power.

Key words: feminism, gender, Margaret Ogola, critique, patriarchy

2 Email: muties13@yahoo.co.uk Department of Literary and Communication Studies, Laikipia University, Kenya



IMPORTANCE OF PHILOSOPHY IN HUMAN LIFE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STUDENTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Deogratias Rweyongeza³

Abstract

The talk deals with the importance of philosophy in human life with special reference to University students. The first section states that a catholic University demands the study of philosophy since it teaches students to think rationally, to argue intelligently, to study the deepest questions that trouble mankind and to integrate what they study into a unified whole. Philosophy helps them to master what they study in such a way that after their graduation they can fill any post with credit, thus being influential to the community they serve. The second section covers a short history of those who oppose the study of philosophy, though in so doing they also philosophize. Some say philosophy is a route of many roads leading from nowhere to nothing. Opposition to philosophy abolished all philosophical schools. It was revived during Middle Ages by Thomas, who showed that philosophy was not repugnant of faith. In 18th Century, it became a must to most of European Universities. In the last section the writer shows that is not only useful but also necessary to the intellectual and holistic development of the individual with the environment.

Keywords: *St. Augustine University of Tanzania (SAUT); Philosophy; Students*

3 Address: Phone: +255 784 451 773 Email: rweyngz@yahoo.com



ON CARING AND REHABILITATION OF STREET CHILDREN IN MWANZA CITY, TANZANIA

Evodius Laurent⁴

Abstract

Among the immense problems in our society today is the increasing in number of street children and its associated problem on their social, economic and health well-being. Under such circumstances, access and quality of services provided by various actors can be of primary importance; whereby currently NGOs have come to play an increasingly important role in interventions of street children. The investigator adopted urbanization theory, exchange theory and theory of social change to explain the phenomenon of street children and ways on how to explore strategies for improving NGOs interventions for street children. Descriptive research design applying both qualitative and quantitative approaches was employed and questionnaire, in-depth interview, direct observation and focus group discussion were used to collect data from NGOs staff, street children and key informants in two Districts of Mwanza city. Data gathered from questionnaires and interviews were analyzed by using SPSS and content analysis respectively. Among the major findings of the study revealed that there is high number of NGOs dealing with street children and there is moderate effect towards care and rehabilitation of street children. The study found that many intervention strategies of NGOs fail to be appropriate due to inadequacy of funds, lack of qualified staff, and lack of cooperation from both the community and the government and

4 Email:evodiuslaurent@yahoo.com Phone: +255 757 415 290

among NGOs. Further more, the study revealed that most interventions needed for street children in care and rehabilitation were basic needs, education, vocational training, sports and psychological support (that is guidance and counseling). The study recommends that care and rehabilitation programs are viable programs which if well handled, programmed and implemented would remove the children from the street and turn them to useful citizens, but it needs the collaboration of all actors such as government, NGOs, the community and vibrant civil society in creation of effective interventions.

Keywords: *Street Children, Care, Intervention strategy, effect of intervention strategy, Non-Governmental Organization, Rehabilitation, Re-socialization, Re-integration, Re-unification*



RURAL WOMEN CONTRIBUTION ON FOOD SECURITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: THE SITUATION IN TANZANIA

By Dr. Clara Rupia⁵

Abstract

The debate on food security among sub Saharan populations appears to be a recurrent phenomenon, with efforts of women involvement to alleviate hunger outstandingly becoming critical. Consequently, in many nations on the African continent governments have put up structural and systemic efforts to mitigate the overtones of food insecurity in an attempt to enhance rural social and economic development. Eccentrically, women in Sub Saharan Africa produce 78 percent of the total food of their countries, albeit, with very limited access to production resources, such as ownership to land, capital and significant share to the decision making apparatus on meaningful sustainable socio-economic development. Nonetheless, their social contribution to human survival is increasingly deemed noteworthy. They care for the household's food security including production of food, its collection and storage. Despite this pivotal role, it appears there are also serious constraints which continue to aggravate their intentions and efforts. Using Tanzania experiences, this article strives to evaluate the constraints faced by the rural women when struggling to maintain food security. These include among others, inadequate access to: training programmes, agricultural advisory and financial services, agricultural inputs, land, and decision-making and poor market infrastructure. Also, the inherent issues associated with HIV/AIDS incidence or prevalence are seen as deterrents. Finally, the article identifies strategies to address the dearth.

5 Clara Rupia Educationist, CARUMUCO Mobile Phone: +255785 719 126