

Editorial

Dear Huria Journal readers

On behalf of the editorial Board, I wish to introduce you to this 16th Volume of Huria Journal. Credit should go to authors and patrons who through their submission of manuscripts, has shown trust in the Journal. Credit should also go the reviewers of submitted manuscripts and the hard working editorial board.

Great tribute should go to Professor Uswege Minga who as the chief editor of The Huria Journal since April 2011, was able to lead the current editorial board to produce six volumes of high standard and integrity. Professor Minga has since been appointed the New Provost of Tumaini University, Dar es Salaam Campus. We wish him all the best in his new capacity.

It is interesting to note that the Huria Journal since its inception, is now receiving articles from several institution of higher learning both within and outside the country. For instance, in this current issue you will read articles from Nigeria, Uganda, Sokoine University, University of Dar es Salaam and several articles are still at the editing stage emanating from countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, India just to mention a few. This shows show that the visibility of the journal and reputation has grown by and large. In this edition, the editorial board has added more notes to the authors' guide indicating the categories of articles which the journal may accept and the maximum number of words for each article category. New design features have also been introduced showing running headers of article titles, names of author(s), and journal volume and date.

This volume contains 12 papers ranging from distance education, special education, environment, geology, quality assurance, agriculture to business management.

The first paper -- by Kizoza, explores the impact of Tanzania's land-use policies and legal reforms on pastoral system in Muleba, Missenyi, Karagwe and Ngara in Kagera region. The results showed that the structures established to administer land resources and resolve land-use conflicts were reported to be ineffectual. The author recommends interventions that will intensify the pastoral system by increasing both rangeland and livestock productivity and ensure sustainable rangeland health in Kagera sub- basin.

The second paper by Mhache, explores special aspects of gender and utilization of natural resources in Mindu-Tulieni and Makombe villages in Bagamoyo District. This study found that policies and approaches are inadequately gendered and particularly omit the gender relationship in management and utilization of natural resources. The author recommends that discrimination based on resource ownership, distribution and utilization should be eliminated. People should be educated through seminars, radios, televisions and newspapers. Special attention should be paid on treating male and female on rational and equal basis.

The third paper by Tungaraza, examined the training of special education teachers in Tanzania. The results showed that Tanzania faced a plethora of challenges in the area of teacher training in special education. The challenges included lack of teaching and learning materials, few trained teachers, teacher attrition, negative attitudes, barrier to information, and inaccessible environment. The paper recommends the government to training more teachers, removal of barriers to accessibility, curricular modification and to motivate teachers in various ways.

The fourth paper by Msofe, Lyimo and Saria, studied the influence of anthropogenic drivers on land use/cover change and their implications to rural livelihoods and wetland resources in Kilombero wetlands. The study observed spatial and temporal changes in land use/cover mainly agricultural land use intensification and expansion, expansion of human settlements and decreased forests and woodlands cover. Further, the study established that, the anthropogenic drivers to the changes were high population growth, removal of subsidies on agricultural input and the growing market demands for different agricultural and forest products, coupled with improved road and railway infrastructures. Moreover, other factors included rainfall variability and increased temperatures. The authors recommends the government to facilitate participatory land use planning at village level, agro-forestry, provision of extensions services, and modern family planning services to check overpopulation for sustainable land use and improvement of rural livelihoods in and beyond the study area.

The fifth paper by Amini and Ndunagu discussed the Nigeria Government promise of Higher Education for All (EFA), by the year 2015, following the Dakar Declaration of Education for All in the World Education Summit in Dakar, Senegal in the year 2000. They noted the yawning gap between demand for higher education in Nigeria and the average intake per year using the Joint Admission and Matriculation Board statistics for 2005 to 2009 a five-year period. The authors further observes that the conventional universities, with restriction on age of entrants, and the limitations of time, infrastructure and space will not enable Nigeria to meet the target of education for all in 2015. And looking at the advantages and successes of mega universities in other and similar regions of the world, the authors draws the attention of the Nigerian Government to the problem above and suggests the use of Open and Distance Learning as an educational delivery system to reach this lofty goal of Education for All in 2015. The authors concludes that in doing so, Nigeria will be able to meet that aspect of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG).

In the sixth paper, Mdoe discuss the potential of Tanzanian agricultural wastes for production of activated carbons. The author notes that among the variety of agricultural wastes, nut shells, stones, seed hulls/husks, plant straws/stalks, sugar cane bagasse and agro-forestry residues have great potential. The author also reveals that agricultural wastes can produce activated carbons with properties comparable to commercial ones. The author recommends that Tanzania stands a chance of benefitting both economically and environmentally if it utilises the agro-wastes for large scale production of activated carbons.

In the seventh paper, Kisoza examined factors determining resource-use conflicts between smallholder farmers and pastoralists in Mkata plains, eastern Tanzania. The results showed that the causes of conflicts were crop damages by livestock, pastoralists disregarding village boundaries, overcharging compensation for crop damage by farmers, confiscating of livestock by farmers, ineptness of government officials to intervene to prevent conflicts. Key factors significantly enhancing resource-use conflicts were increasing herd size, market integration, and increase in household wealthy differentiation. The author recommends that key factors likely to significantly minimize the conflicts were strong local leadership and formation of “conflict resolution committee” from village to government level.

In the eighth paper, Malisa, Saria, Msofe and Msindai observes that more than three hundred kimberlite pipes have been reported in Tanzania but only a few are diamond-bearing. They propose a criteria to outline the diamond and non-diamond bearing kimberlites. Results showed that Electron microprobe analysis of heavy minerals indicated that the ilmenites (picroilmenite) are poor in MgO contents (0.03 – 0.6 wt. %); but are rich in MnO (9.94 – 12.27wt. %). While the garnets are poor in Cr₂O₃ with pronounced almandine content, this has led to the conclusion of having a barren kimberlite source. The authors recommend that combination of the chemistry of garnet and heavy minerals may be used as an exploration tool for deciphering diamond and non-diamond bearing kimberlites.

The ninth paper by Rugumamu investigates the potency of the selected traditional insecticide materials employed by small scale farmers to reduce stored bean losses caused by thebean weevil *Acanthoscelides obtectus*. The findings revealed effectiveness of the materials against *A. obtectus* to vary in the order: *Azadirachta indica*>*Tephrosia vogelii*>*Nicotiana tabacum*> Vegetation ash >*Ocimum gratissimum* >*Crassocephalum crepidioides*. The author concludes that the traditional insecticide materials exhibit potency against *A. obtectus* at varying levels.

In the tenth paper by Mdegela and others examined the presence and quantified the total oestrogens (estriol (E1), estradiol (E2), and estrone (E3)) in Lake Victoria water with a view of assessing their contribution to the health status of fish. The results indicated that levels of total oestrogens were significantly different between categories of water sources (P = 0.009). Two most polluted rivers were Butimba and Nyakurunduma with concentrations at 150 pg/L and 200 pg/L respectively. Dumping of wastes in rivers without treatment was the most likely source of the pollutants. Findings from this study have revealed the existence of oestrogens with endocrine disrupting properties at different concentrations, and that rivers are the main sources of oestrogenic endocrine disruptors in Lake Victoria water near Mwanza City. The authors recommend further studies on methods that can effectively remove the chemicals in water or prevent their pollution.

The eleventh paper by Msami and Ngaruko,examined transaction cost (TC) theory of the firm as conceptual model suitable for investigating the mechanism by which business firms evolve and grow. In this paper the authors uses poultry farm

businesses (PFBs) in Tanzania as a vehicle of assessing relevance of the theory in explaining factors determining choice of institutional arrangement, for the purpose of identifying policy measures that can influence small business firms to opt for contractual businesses. The results indicated that the choice by business firms to opt for a particular institutional arrangement is determined by all the components of total transaction cost (TTC). It shows also that search and screening cost has greatest impact on choice of institutional arrangement, followed by enforcement. The authors suggest that policies to encourage farm business firms to enter into contractual business arrangement have zero impact on reducing total transaction cost.

In the last paper, Ssempebwa, Mulumba and Nakaiza observe that Uganda is a top recipient of foreign university students in the East African region and derives several benefits from them. To sustain these benefits, universities in the country need to ensure that these students are satisfied with the quality of their service delivery. However, hitherto, research had not been conducted into the extent to which the students are satisfied with the quality of the universities' service delivery. To fill this gap, the authors delved into the extent to which the students are satisfied with the quality of their universities' service delivery—to point the universities to areas requiring improvement if any. The findings were that the students are satisfied with most of the attributes of service delivery investigated. Nevertheless, the students in public universities were more satisfied than those from private universities. The students were also more satisfied with the quality of teaching, recreation and health services than with the quality of library and ICT services.

Dear readers enjoy reading the articles in this 16th volume of the Huria Journal. Potential authors are invited to submit articles for consideration for publication for volume 18 since volume 17 is full and is in the final stages of editing.

I wish all contributors and readers a wonderful and productive New Year

Emmanuel Kigadye
Ag. Editor-in-Chief
Huria Journal