



# The Analysis Of Tuition Culture In Tanzania

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## Introduction:

The word tuition has two meanings; tuition refers to the amount of money that a person has to pay for being taught a particular subject especially in colleges/university (Cuibuild, 2003). Also tuition can be defined as training or instructions given to students beyond their regular school hours by teachers on the payment of additional fee. (Macmillan, 2009). The other name is remedial classes which are conducted for the students who cannot achieve in normal instruction.

Tuition is a special term used for private teaching, the tutor uses to teach students either at home or at the centers. Tuitions are conducted in many countries in this world. Examples are Malaysia 80% of students attend tuition, East Africa 60% and India 77% of students attend tuitions. In these countries tuitions are allowed, therefore they have to register and pay revenues, especially those which are conducted at the centers. From these tuitions teachers earn a lot of money, a part from the salaries. (Tuition mail, 2010)



In Tanzania also tuition is wide spread especially to students who are at urban areas where teachers are available and parents have incomes to pay for tuition. Tuition in Tanzania is not legal as in other countries, they are conducted illegally. Through these tuitions teachers earn incomes apart from salaries. Mainly students who attend tuitions are those from Government schools because many schools lack facilities as well as teachers, so students prefer to look for tuition to cover the syllabus before national examinations (Mung'ong'o 2010). However teachers and other facilities will be available but students have taken tuitions as tradition.

## Methodology

The project employed qualitative approach. Target population was secondary school students from different schools, the projects involved 50 respondents. The project used random sampling. The data obtained provided the answers of the project questions.

Secondary education has two levels. Open Level is Form 1 through Form 4. After Form 4, a certificate is issued to all passing the Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations. Selected students may progress to A Level education (Forms 5 & 6) or ordinary diploma in technical colleges. Passing the Standard VII exam is not a requirement to continue education, but anyone who fails is not selected to join a government secondary school. This creates a substantial market for private schools. Some private schools cater to the economically privileged who wish for better school resources, additional courses such as computer training, and smaller class sizes. Other private schools cater toward those who have not been selected for government schools.

## Results:

In analysis of tuition culture in Tanzania schools, 90% of the students attend tuitions and they claim that is helpful to them. Also 88% of the students said that, they attend tuitions because to cover the syllabus, before the national examination come while 50% said they like tuition because they want to improve their performance and 75% claimed that they have improved academically. Also they claimed that, teachers do not cover the syllabus before national examinations, therefore they have to look for other alternatives for completion of topics, so that they attempt examinations.

## Tuition and fees

Government secondary schools charge tuition of about 20,000 Tanzanian shillings (TSH) per year (around US\$12). Several fees are charged in addition to tuition, including testing fees, caution fees, watchman contribution, academic contribution, furniture contribution, identity fee, emblem fee, and fee for lunches. The government tries to keep education affordable while maintaining quality as high as possible. The number of government secondary schools, which includes community or ward based schools, has increased dramatically over the past few years, stretching scarce resources and teachers but offering an affordable education to many more students. Still, tuition and fees are burdensome to many families, especially large families, single parent families, and orphans. Families where the parents do not yet appreciate the value of education, especially for girls, is often enough to keep them from agreeing to pay for schooling. Private secondary school annual tuitions vary from approximately TSH 200,000 (around US\$150) to TSH 32 million (around US\$20,000). A typical private school tuition is around TSH 700,000 (\$525 USD).

## Conclusions:

From the findings, it showed that students take tuitions as the alternative instrument of getting full dose of what they were supposed to get from normal time instruction, so that they may cover the syllabus, as well as improve academically hence pass the final examination.

## Recommendations

The Government is reminded to provide teaching facilities, good salaries to teachers as well as good working environment; this will encourage teachers to perform their duties well and comfortable.

Also, it is time for teachers to ask themselves if they are doing their job, properly. If teachers have done their best in classrooms, why students attend after class instructions? This is a Challenge to teacher. Also because of tuitions children do not have enough time to rest and nurture their minds creatively because of time tight. Tuition tutor should improve their centers by providing conducive learning environment.

## References:

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