

The effects of institutions and organization in promoting domestic workers' securities in Tanzania: a case of Kinondoni district in Dar es salaam

Albogasto Mgata

Masters of Arts. (Development Studies)

University of Dar es salaam, Institute of Development Studies, 2014

The purpose of this study was to understand the critical insecurities among urban domestic Workers and investigate the effectiveness of organizations and institutions in place for promoting domestic Workers securities in Tanzania. The research was conducted in Dar es salaam since it is the largest city reflecting Tanzania Urban features and because it is the main recipient of domestic workers. Within Kinondoni Municipality, five wards namely Mikocheni, Manzese, Magomeni, Msasani, and Kimara were randomly chosen for the study. The nature of this study employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches using structured questionnaire and interviews. The facts for this study are characterized by exploratory outlook of the domestic workers in Kinondoni district. 100 domestic workers were purposively sampled while 44 respondents were randomly sampled as stakeholders. Stratified sampling was used to assess the age and sexes of respondents. Being not easy accessing domestic workers hidden in their working places (private homes), the study used snowballing technique to get focal respondents. Regarding the main findings: the evidence shows that, domestic work continues to remain an invisible occupation in which domestic work continues to remain an invisible occupation in which domestic workers lack the ability to voice their concerns and to demand changes to their employment situations. The reflection from the study concludes that labour laws in Tanzania fall short of explicit coverage of domestic workers and cater more for other categories of workers. Practical implications shows that domestic work sector needs more researches over an extended period and in different areas to get a big picture of this multifaceted labour market. Regarding the contribution: the results of this study will contribute a better understanding of the labour securities with reflection to domestic workers as such literature is scarce.

