

**The implications of education for all for street children:  
a case of child beggars in the city of Mwanza, Tanzania**

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This study sought to determine the implications of EFA for child beggars. Qualitative research approach and case study design guided this study. Two wards, two primary schools and two street children centres were included in the study. Four methods employed to obtain information and data were interviews, focus group discussion, observation, and document search. Findings revealed that when child beggars were enrolled in school they did improve their behaviour positively when properly handled. The sampled primary schools/street children centres face challenges in handling them. Teachers and head teachers in sampled schools were aware through organized meetings to pursue EFA commitment. However, the schools or children centres did not have enough funds to support EFA programs effectively. Most of the child beggars had negative attitude towards begging practices but they were compelled to so by economic and social circumstances. It was revealed that child beggars' highest needs were to get enrolled / back to school and re-integrated with their families. Recommendations given were that a sound policy for child beggars must be formulated to combat begging practices, family planning education should be given to the community to create awareness and centralized activities at MoEVT should be decentralized to enhance government efficiency. The findings also showed that most of education stakeholders such as publisher and booksellers prefer to use multi textbook system out of five only one bookseller agreed with the use of single textbook system because multi- textbook system causes content confusion to the learner. The study findings also revealed that the publisher is faced with the problem of training for authors in textbook development for Tanzania has no college offering publishing courses, and booksellers face market problems. The study recommends that Tanzania should use single textbook system of the uniformity in education system and easy to make follow- ups on the content across the country. The Government should provide the orientation to teachers to review curriculum and develop curriculum materials before actual teaching and prepare short courses in collaboration with school inspectors to in service teachers, to equip them with knowledge. Also, the Government should put more efforts to local publishing company in order to produce standard textbooks and the publishers should effectively supervise their proof readers and editors in their publishing house to strengthen the quality of these textbooks before final production.