ABSTRACT

The dissertation aims to analyse the impact of mobile computing devices usage and productivity at work in Northern zone regions of Tanzania namely Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tanga. A primary research methodology is used here. The questionnaire approach is used to collate evidential data from participants that are using mobile apps and other related technology in the workplace.

The sample size in this study will be minimum of 139 professionals who privately owned or provided with their employees either smart phones or tablets. The data collected was from 158 respondents, analysed and it was established that there are direct connections between the beneficial impact of mobile computing devices and apps and the workplace productivity.

Recommendations are made on the elements of observation such as employee burn out because of a policy unrestricted mobile use in the workplace. Recommendations for better security and policies with respect to mobile use in the workplace are made in order to ensure sustainable productivity.