

ABSTRACT

This study focused on assessing the effects of road accident on national security in Kigamboni District by the specific objectives stating :to identify the main causes of road accident in Kigamboni district, to assess the effects of road accidents to national security and to examine how the strategic measures taken have addressed the problem of road accident in Tanzania. This study employed survey research design which accompanied with mixed research approach. The simple random sampling was used to select a total of 39 respondents to be involved in the study whereby 10 were police officers, 10 Mini-bus drivers, 10 cyclists and 9 pedestrians. The data was collected mostly using questionnaires, interview, observation and focus group discussion. Data was analysed using quantitative method through Statistical Package for Social Sciences Version-20 and qualitative method of analysis was used to indicate themes and contents after each specific objective. The results revealed that, 82.1% of the respondents argued that alcoholism and drug abuse contributed to the occurrence of the accidents in great since it reduces competences to drivers' and self-control among other road users. Also over-loading is cause of road accidents among drivers and other road users. Other factors include Lack of important road signals and poor driving education. The study also discovered that most of drivers and other road users are not aware on traffic rules and regulations. It is therefore recommended that there is a need of government to improve the living standards of people. High living standards will affect the public and government view on risk and safety culture and also reduce bribery and corruption. All drivers of heavy goods vehicles, motor cyclists, motorbikes and cycles and public service transports, should participate in refresher driver training courses so that the bad habits acquired can be reduced at a relatively early state.

