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Research Article

The Effect of Weights and Measurements Usage in Business among the Urban based Fruits and Vegetables Market Sellers in Dar es salaam

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ABSTRACT

Despite the critical role played by weights and measurements in business and more specifically in the area of fresh fruits and vegetables trade, still little is known about the utilisation of weights and measures among fresh fruits and vegetable traders in big markets in Dar es salaam. In this study, we specifically assessed the usage of weights and measurements among fresh fruits and vegetables in markets. What causes low usage of weights and measures instruments among informal traders and what impact does the use of weights and measures has on traders' businesses. The study was conducted in Dar es Salaam City at ilala and Stereo markets and used mixed methods approach with a sample of 200 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaire and in-depth interviews. Data were analysed descriptively by SPSS and content analysis manually. Findings provide that there is low usage of standard weighing and measuring instruments among fruits and vegetable traders in the markets and this was majorly caused by low awareness, traders perception and inadequate inspections. The study recommends periodic training to traders on the importance of using standard weights and measures in the businesses.

Keywords: *Dar es salaam, Informal traders, Tanzania, Weights and measures, Weights and measures agency*

Introduction

Weights and measurements play a critical role in various aspects of life including. They are used in trade, safety, health and environment. In trade, the use of weights and measures

in the context of trade promotes accurate measurements of goods and services as they ensure that both the seller and customer end up practicing a fair trade at the marketplace (Fantan, 2019; Ibrahim, and Mashenene,

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2021). Moreover, the use of accurate measurements helps in determining accurate physical properties such as time, size, distance, speed, direction, weight, volume, temperature, pressure, force, sound, light, energy which if not accurately measured can lead to massive problems and at times cost life (Bengesi, 2018)

Following the importance of weights and measures, numerous efforts have been invested locally and internationally to ensure effective utilisation of standard weights and measurements (Fanton, 2019; Antwi & Matsui, 2018). At the global level, the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) established in 1947 and the International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML) established in 1955 were clear efforts to promote the use of standard measurements and promoting fairness in trade and other spheres of life. While ISO's responsibility was to develop and publish technical, industrial and commercial standards as a means of enhancing effective utilisation of weights and measurements in trade and other areas, OIML aimed to facilitate, accelerate and harmonize the work of national and regional bodies related to evaluation and approval of measuring instruments based on the national and international standards (Antwi & Matsui, 2018). Recently, OIML has expanded its scope to ensure effective use of weights and measures in the legal metrology, trade, safety, health and environment.

In Tanzania, weights and measures regulations as well as the agency were established since 1960s. These were aimed at providing consumer protection in relation to legal metrology through verification of measuring instruments, systems and metrological supervision for promoting confidence in measurements results. Specifically, in 1975 the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) was inaugurated. The bureau had a wide array of responsibilities including to undertake measures for quality control of commodities, services and environment of all descriptions and to promote standardization in industry and trade. To emphasize more on measures and standards, in 1978, the Government of Tanzania through the College of Business Education (CBE), started offering courses on weights and measures (Legal and Industrial Metrology) to build capacities of

Tanzanians in the use of weights and measurements in business and trade. This was followed by the establishment of Weights and Measures Agency (WMA) in 2002 by the parliament Act Cap.340 (R.E. 2002) together with its cognate Regulations to meet public expectations in protecting consumers and providing a levelled playing field for business competition. It was from the same CBE programme that the first personnel working for the Agency were recruited.

With such serious efforts invested by the government, it is evident that weights and measures are of paramount importance in business. While the use of standard weights and measures have been successfully accepted and adopted in the formal business, they have not been fully used in the informal business which forms the greatest segment of live businesses in the country. In Tanzania, the informal sector (which includes those selling in markets) contributes up to 35% of GDP and accounts for 90% of informal employment opportunities (Brown et al., 2015; Steiler, 2018; Munishi & Casmir, 2019). It also provides up to 70% of the services consumed by the poor (Brown et al., 2015; Lyons, et al., 2014; Song, 2020). In Dar es salaam for example, a reasonable number of these traders in most markets are engaged in the Fresh Fruits and Vegetable (FFV) business (Issa & Munishi, 2020; Surucu-Balci et al., 2021; Tort et al., 2022). The selling of fresh fruits and vegetable is a vibrant business in most markets in the Dar es salaam city. The business' growth is perpetuated by the increasing population among city dwellers.

Despite the scarcity in literature on the subject, across the world the existing literature report that, different governments advocate for the use of standard weights and measures to promote trade fairness. A study by Fombad (1994) revealed that in Cameroon, the use of standards weights and measures in both formal and informal business have been emphasized. Roca (2013) provided that the emphasis on the use of standard weights and measure for customer protection has been of paramount importance in Peru. In Kenya, Karanja (2021) stresses the importance of using standard weights and measures in both the formal and the informal sector. Despite all these emphases,

the rate of compliance is still low as there is limited inspection of weighing scales (Roca, 2013), continued barter (Light et al, 2013) use of false weights and measures (Fombad, 1994). In Tanzania, it has been recorded that, across different markets, the business is conducted without the use of standard weights and measurement equipment against different recommendations and regulations by different government organizations. Moreover, not only does the practice jeopardises sellers and buyers' rights, it breaches standard business operations as instructed and expected by the government.

A study by Mwenhwandege (2020) report the presence of limited compliance in the use of standard weights and measures among informal traders most especially those working in markets. As a result, fruits and vegetables are sold by the use of approximated heaps and bundles determined by the discretion or bargaining and convincing power of either the buyer and the seller respectively. The situation suggests that there is limited awareness and usage among the general public on the use of standard weights and measure (Nazim et al., 2019; Titi, 2022). In such circumstances, both the seller and buyer are at stake and stand a chance of falling victims of unfair business dealings.

While several studies exist regarding the application of standard weights and measure, their focus was on different aspects. For instance, studies by different scholars (Savio et al., 2016; Filho & Gonçalves, 2015; Yiridoe, 2005) shade light on the role of weights and measures on trade in general. Moreover, other scholars (Ibrahim & Mashenene, 2021; Rebouillat et al., 2020) focused on effects of service quality (SQ) on Weights and Measures customer satisfaction as well as access to weights and measures in business. While a study by Bengesi (2018) studies was slightly connected to the current one, its focus was on factors hindering the use of standard weights and measures along Irish supply chain. This being the fact, the phenomenon regarding the use of standard weights and measures in facilitating fairness in trade has been under investigated despite the volume of business carried by this sector and the importance it has towards both traders and customers. This study therefore

intended to enlighten on the usage pattern of standard weights and measures among informal traders selling fresh fruits and vegetables in markets. Specifically, this study intended to;

- i. To examine the nature and pattern of weights and measurement usage among vegetable and fruits sellers in markets in Dar es Salaam
- ii. To identify factors affecting the usage of Weights and measurements usage among the urban based fruits and vegetables informal sellers in markets in Dar es salaam.
- iii. To explore the impact of weight and measurement usage among urban based fruits and vegetable informal sellers in markets in Dar es salaam.

Literature review

Generally, though not in an exhaustive manner, the existing literature portrays a significant noncompliance to weights and measures in the context of business and more especially in the area of fresh fruits and vegetables (Bengesi, 2018; Hussein, 2017; RLDC, 2014). Accordingly, some research has looked into the issue of noncompliance in the use of weights and measures. A study conducted in Canada by Rebouillat et al. (2020) revealed that business people are incapable of using weights and measurement due to difficulties in accessing the measurements, poor individual perceptions on weights and measurements as well as lack of knowledge and awareness on the use of weights and measures.

Another study in Njombe, Tanzania researched on factors hindering use of standard weights and measures along Irish potato supply chain (Bengesi, 2018). Based on the cross-sectional research design and probability sampling, the findings of this study revealed use of weights and measures was impeded by weak enforcement of the regulations governing compliance to standard weights and measures, weak extension services that failed to provide reliable market information to farmers. Other factors established were lack of negotiation skills among smallholder farmers against local brokers/traders coupled with inadequate market infrastructure with appropriate weights and measure facilities provide incentives for

local brokers and traders to exploit smallholder farmers.

Moreover, Hussein (2017), investigated the factors that influence customers' satisfaction towards services rendered by the Weights and Measures Agency focusing on assessing whether verification of measuring instruments was a factor determining customers' satisfaction. The study noted that, customers' satisfaction was influenced by awareness of weights and measures services. On the other hand, Ibrahim and Mashenene (2021), investigated the effect of service quality (SQ) on Weights and Measures Agency's customer satisfaction in Dodoma City of Tanzania and revealed tangibles, responsiveness and reliability were statistically significant dimensions to WMA customer satisfaction. The study recommends that WMA should strive to improve the aspects of SQ dimensions to enhance customer satisfaction.

Unfortunately, the existing research has not paid adequate attention on the area of noncompliance to standards weights and measures in the context of urban informal fresh fruits and vegetables. As can be noted some studies have looked at the noncompliance in a general way without necessarily looking into the urban informal vendors (Rebouillat et al., 2020; Bengesi, 2018; Hussein, 2017). Another category focused on the uses of customer satisfaction in relation to use of weights and measures such as effect of service quality (SQ) on Weights and Measures thus diverting completely from the subject matter at hand as evidenced by various scholars (Ibrahim & Mashenene, 2021; Rebouillat et al., 2020). Another research strand focused on, factors hindering use of standard weights and measures along Irish Potato Supply Chain (Bengesi, 2018; Filho & Gonçalves, 2015; Savio et al., 2016; Yiridoe, 2005). They in general, do not provide clear answers to the topic under the study. Thus, prompting for this study.

Methodology

Study area

The study was conducted in Dar es Salaam (urban setting) and concentrated on informal fruits and vegetable traders working from Temeke stereo and Ilala markets. The chosen markets are special and biggest depots for

vegetables and fruits supplied in the entire city of Dar es salaam. Thus, several traders congregate in the two targeted markets to carry their businesses. Moreover, the two markets contain the greatest number of informal vegetable traders compared to no other market in the city. Thus, the two markets were considered a true representative of other markets with vegetable and fruits traders in Dar es salaam.

Research design and approach

The mixed methods approach with a qualitative embedded design was used in this study. The approach was chosen because it facilitated the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data in the same study. Having a set of qualitative and quantitative data enabled researchers to mitigate shortcomings of specific approach while capitalizing on the strength of one another. Data collected allowed researchers to supplement and validate data obtained from individual research method, thereby making the study valid and strong (Shorten & Smith, 2017). In this study, researchers collected data on informal fruits and vegetable traders' feelings, perceptions and opinions on the use of standard metrological instruments in their businesses. In this design, following further suggestion from various scholars (Creswell, et al., 2003; Greene & Caracelli, 1997), both quantitative and qualitative data were collected at once however, qualitative data were collected for the purposes of supplementing and validating quantitative ones. Thus, in this study, quantitative data were primary (dominant) and qualitative were auxiliary (embedded) ones. Although qualitative data were secondary and embedded, they helped researchers to make clear interpretations and draw conclusions (Creswell & Pablo-Clark, 2017)

Population and sample size

The study used fresh fruits and vegetable sellers in all Dar es Salaam markets as the targeted population from which the sample was drawn. Because there is no exact data on the number of fruits and vegetable sellers from these markets, the population was thus considered indefinite. A sample of 200 respondents was recruited in this stud. These included fruits and vegetable traders (sellers) and customers.

While two markets of Ilala and stereo were sampled purposively, they formulated two clusters from which a sample of 150 traders (75 from each market), were sampled by convenient sampling. Convenient sampling was used because of the nature of the business in which traders have a disorganized arrangement. Despite the fact that convenient sampling is blamed of biasness issues, researchers ensured that traders are obtained from a dispersed range of traders dealing in different fruits and vegetables as proposed by Chandler and Shapiro (2016). Moreover, opinions from 50 customers were collected to supplement and validate those from traders. Customers were also sampled conveniently. Following recommendations from Kock and Hadaya (2018) and Kang (2021), who noted that for unknown population 100 units are adequate representative, researchers considered recruiting 200 for more accuracy because the more the sample the more accurate the data (Lakens, 2022). Researchers also obtained qualitative data from six market officers (three from each sampled market). These were obtained purposefully because they hold valuable information regarding market operations specifically on fruits and vegetables in the two sampled markets.

Data collection and Analysis

The data was collected using a questionnaire administered to 200 respondents. The questionnaire was divided in five sections. Section A introduced researchers and the objectives of their study to respondents, section B collected respondents' demographic data and section C collected data on the state of weights and measures usage among trades. While section D collected data on reasons inhibiting traders to use weights and measures, section E collected information on the impact of using weights and measures instrument on traders' business. Questionnaires were administered by the researchers. This allowed respondents to fill them jointly with researchers which facilitated the obtainment of the targeted respondents in time and questions were asked and filled thoroughly. This exercise involved two researchers and two trained data collection assistants. With regard to qualitative data, researchers held In-depth Interviews with

market officials from the two sampled markets. Their questions centred on reasons for poor usage of standard weights and measure instruments among informal traders in their markets and the impact of using weights and measure instruments on informal traders' business. While four interviews were held on a face to face mode, two other interviews were held through the phone due to respondents' tight schedule. Each interview lasted up to 20 minutes.

Before the data collection tools were deployed, the researcher conducted a pilot study to check if the tools collected what was intended. The tools following data collected in the pilot were rectified to conform that they collected the required data. Moreover, the tools were subjected to peer review and moreover, these tools were translated from English to Kiswahili (Tanzania's national language) and then back translated to English by qualified language translators. All this ensured that tools collected the required data and were also valid.

Although both qualitative and quantitative data were collected together, analysis was done separately following the requirements of each dataset. Quantitative data collected was fed in IBM SPSS version 26. They were properly organized and cleaned before any analyses were done. Through descriptive analysis, researchers presented the demographic characteristics of respondents, the status of using weights and measures, factors inhibiting the use of standard and recognized weighing instruments and the impact of using weighing instruments on traders' businesses. Tables and charts helped researchers to present and describe the obtained findings. Qualitative data on the other hand were translated and then transcribed verbatim, typed in tables and then coded to obtain meaningful content. These contents were supported with quotations presented in the findings' sections.

Findings and Discussion

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Researchers upon understanding the importance of demographic characteristics of respondents that participated in the study, collected information that helped to determine and present the nature of respondents who

participated in the study. In Most cases, demographic characteristics including experience and level of education partly help to explain the

nature of responses and the quality of data therein. In this study, the demographic characteristics are portrayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variable	Category	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	54
	Female	46
Age	18 – 30 years	03
	30-50 years	74
	Above 50 years	23
Marital status	Single	22
	Married	44
	Divorced	16
	Widowed	18
Level of education	Illiterate	26
	Primary school	51.5
	Secondary school	18.5
	College and above	3
Experience	1-3 years	4
	3-6 years	11
	6 years and above	85

Findings depicted in Table 1 indicate several demographic characteristics of respondents that participated in the study. With regards to gender, the study recruited both male and females in almost equal proportions. Findings reveal that of all respondents, females made 46 percent just a few percentages from being equal to male respondents. This implies that in comparison to previous years, several women empowerment campaigns have motivated women to participate in economic activities like their men counterparts. Findings further reveal that age wise, 74 percent of respondents were between 30 and 50 years. A surprising fact showed that there were 23 percent of respondents in the business above 50 years. However, there were very few respondents aged between 18 and 30 year. This suggests that the business has restrictive regulations of entering it and this might be because of limited space in the surveyed markets. 0750506030

With regard to marital status, findings reveal that the study involved respondents of all marital statuses. For instance, there were 44 percent married respondents, 22 single respondents, 16 divorced and 18 widowed. This

implies that a great segment of respondents were people with families to feed or responsibilities to take. With respect to the level of education, a surprising fact revealed that there were 3 percent of respondents with college and university education among vegetable sellers. Moreover, concurring to researchers' expectations, there were 51.5 percent of respondents with primary level of education and 18.5 percent with secondary level of education. While 22 percent declared to be illiterate, 1 percent of respondents refrained from talking about their level of education. Findings imply that, although there were very many primary and secondary school leavers, college and university graduates have seen informal vegetable selling as a viable business opportunity to them. Moreover, such mix of level of education among respondents implies varied responses that facilitate meaningful interpretations. Findings further reveal that a great percentage of respondents were experienced in selling vegetable in the cited markets. While 86 percent of them had experience of more than six years, only a few of them 4 percent had the experience of between 1 and 3 years. This implies that the study recruited respondents with enough experience

and thus were well informed of the topic under the study and provided valid and meaningful data.

The nature and pattern of weights and measurement usage among vegetable and fruits sellers in markets in Dar es Salaam

This was the first objective of this study. In this objective, the researchers wanted to assess the pattern of using standard weights and measures instruments. In order to obtain this information. Respondents were asked to identify how they sell their fruits and vegetables as well as instruments they use to sell them. Findings are presented in Figure 1 and 2.

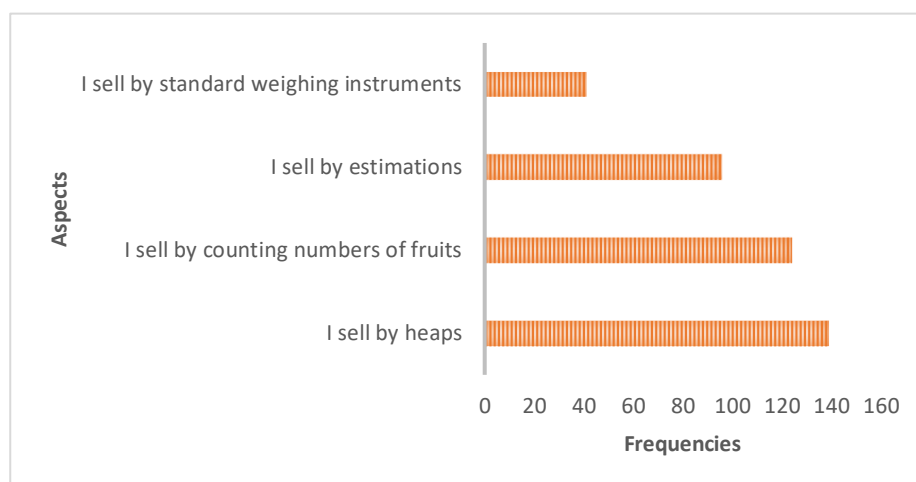


Figure 1. How informal traders sell fruits and vegetables

Findings reveal that while a great percentage of respondents sell their products by heaps, others sell their products by counting them or estimations. It is moreover revealed that only a few respondents as shown in Figure 1 sell their fruits and vegetables by using standard weighing measures. This implies that the aspect of

fairness and consumer rights are squandered. Researchers upon realising that only few traders use standard weighing instruments, they were motivated to know which instruments traders normally use in measuring their products. Findings present a variety of materials as depicted in Figure 2.

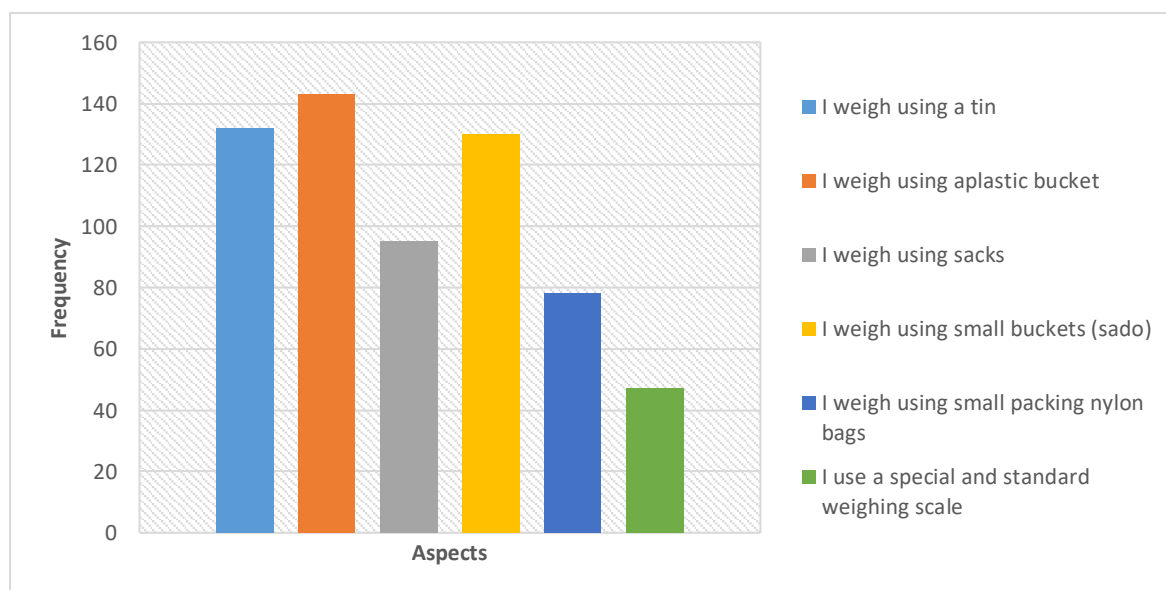


Figure 2. Measuring instruments used by fruits and vegetable informal traders

Findings in Figure 2 reveal that several instruments are used by trades in measuring fruits and vegetables while selling. Findings present that while traders have all other instruments, only a few traders use standard special weighing scales. In these findings, plastic buckets, tins, small buckets commonly known as “sado” are frequently used. This implies that there is completely low usage of standard weighing instruments in measuring produce. While the practice puts the customer at stake, it endangers the traders’ businesses as they normally offer more than what they should have sold. To confirm the limited use of weights and measures among informal traders, one market officer was quoted saying; *“They normally use it when a customer insists or when they only know that it is more profitable to use a standard scale than heaps or estimations. In actual sense out of twenty traders one has it.”* (Market officer, 2 Ilala).

These findings are in line with those provided by earlier scholars. For instance, Fanton (2019) Ibrahim and Mashenene (2021) that in a business where standard measures are not used, there is completely no fair trade among parties. Moreover, studies by Bengesi (2018) and Hussein (2017) reported that there is a serious noncompliance to the use of standard weight and measures in most businesses. While the practice contravenes to the requirements of the country, the practice threatens the customers rights and at times lowers the traders’

profits. Moreover, the obtained findings do not only depict the current picture but also a thing that has always been prevailing. For instance, in earlier studies conducted in Cameroon and Peru, a number of scholars, including Fombad (1994), Roca (2013) and (Light et al, 2013) report that the non-compliance regarding the use of standard weights and measures has since then been common. In the Tanzanian context, a study by Mwenhwandege (2020) further reveal the reality that the non-compliance regarding the use of standard weighing scales among different traders has always been a common phenomenon. This does not only threaten business fairness, it also strangles the customer’s rights and fair dealing.

Factors affecting the usage of weights and measurements usage among the urban based fruits and vegetables informal sellers in markets in Dar Es Salaam.

In this objective, researchers after realizing that there is limited use of standard weights and measuring instruments among informal fruits and vegetables traders in Ilala and Stereo markets, they wanted to identify reasons behind the low tendency of using weights and measuring instruments. In this, a list of reasons was identified and the respondent was required to mention the most causing reason(s). Several reasons including those connected to laws and traders’ awareness were included. Findings are presented in Figure 3.

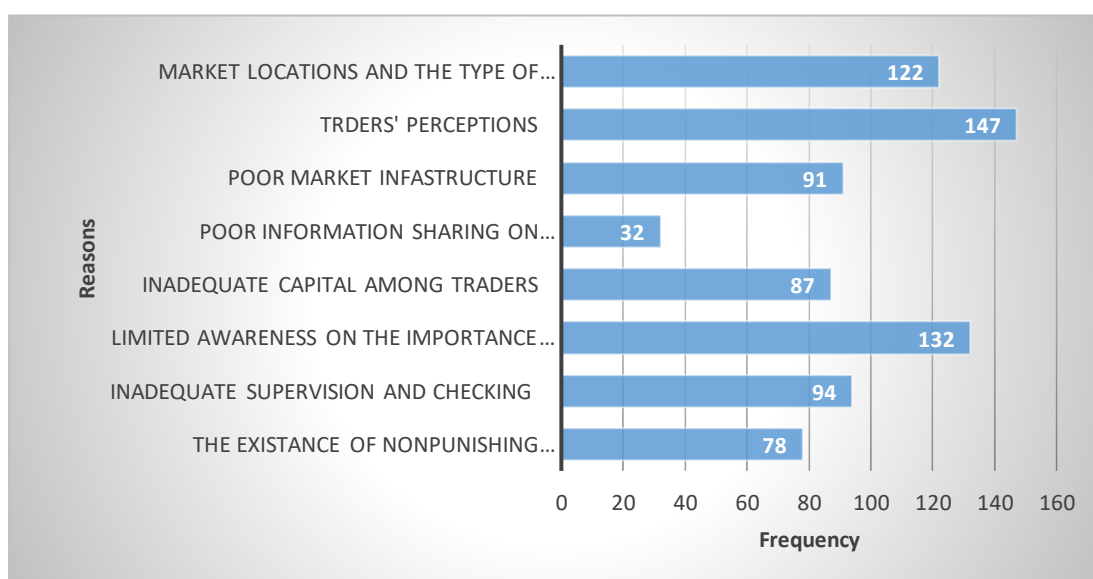


Figure 3. Factors affecting the use of weights and measures among market traders

Findings presented in Figure 3 present various reasons affecting the use of standard weights and measuring instruments. However, the most vibrant and greatly supported factors presented include traders' perceptions, limited awareness among traders on the use of standard weighing scales, supervision and market infrastructure. Findings reveal that a reasonable number of respondents believe that traders perceive the use of weights and measuring instruments as unnecessary but also favours customers than traders. One market officer said: *"...they think standard weighing scales favours customers"*. This implies that it is not true that traders have no such instruments, but they refrain from using them because of their perceptions.

Findings moreover provided that informal traders are not aware of the importance of using standard weights and measuring instruments. They think that such instruments are only used in shops. This is also connected to poor information sharing regarding the use of weights and measures by the responsible organization (Weights and Measures Agency). Because the responsible organizations do not provide such trainings, and in most cases do not inspect in markets to see the use of such instruments, traders apart from not knowing the importance of using such instruments, take advantage of using other instruments that at the end affect fair trade.

Moreover, it was found that the nature of the market structures and infrastructure demotivates informal traders from using standard weighing and measuring instruments. It was presented by a market official at Stereo that: *"Most informal vegetable traders operate under their small umbrellas and some put their products down. The market platform is small. It cannot accommodate them all. In that situation, will they really use measuring instruments?"* With such a quotation, it implies that the infrastructure is really challenging for the use of such required instruments. During a telephone interview, the Ilala market official said, *"they operate from down displaying fruits and*

vegetables on the ground. Imagine what happens if it rains. It is really difficult for them to use standard weights and measuring instruments unless market infrastructures change".

In general findings provide various reasons as to why it is difficult for traders to use weights and measures. The obtained findings to not divert from those given by previous scholars. For instance, a study by Hussein (2017) provide that, most people fail to use weighing and measuring instruments because of limited awareness on the importance of using them and regulatory requirements of the country. Such findings were supported by Rebouillat et al. (2020) who noted that people fail to use standard weights and measures because they lack knowledge on the use of such instruments.

Regarding infrastructure, Ibrahim and Mashene (2021) note that it has been difficult for most traders to use these instruments. Findings by previous scholars further provide that traders have the perception that when they use such weighing and measuring scales they will not get enough profits. This is more escalated when the existing laws are not enforced by the responsible organizations (Bengesi, 2018). These findings imply that, traders will only use these weights and measuring instruments if and only if they are educated on the importance of using these instruments and the government invests much in promoting friendly infrastructure in markets.

The impact of weight and measurement usage among urban based fruits and vegetable informal sellers in markets in Dar es salaam

In this last objective, researchers were interested to explore the impact of using weights and measuring instruments on traders' businesses in the sampled markets. The findings of the objective were intended to show if it is important to use such instruments. To obtain such findings, researchers determined a number of impacts and requested respondents to tick the most relevant. Findings are presented in Figure 4.

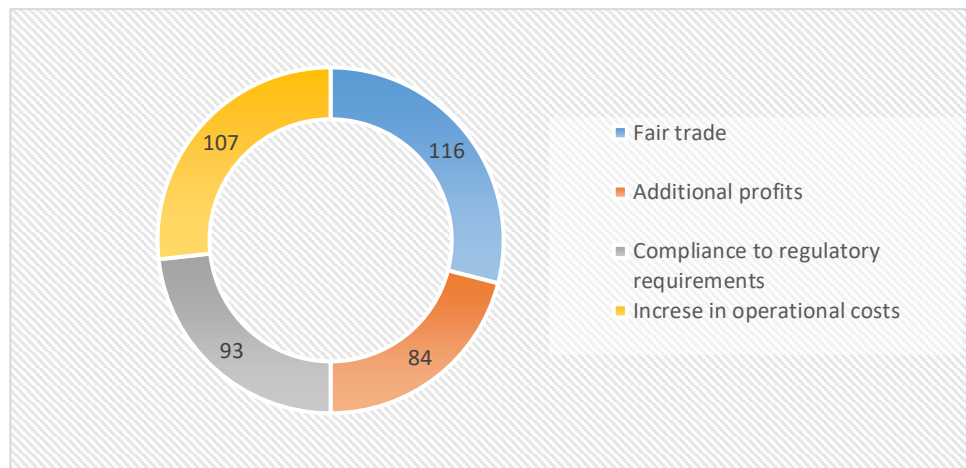


Figure 4. The impact of using weights and measures on traders' business

Findings as depicted in Figure 4 reveal that while respondents acknowledge that the use of weights and measures facilitate fair trade, contributed to compliance to regulatory framework, they however note that it increases operational costs as a trader will be required to buy a new standard and inspected weighing scale which costs around \$80 in Tanzania. During an interview with a market official, it was quote that

It is true that traders are likely to get more profits as a result of using such standard weighing scales. This will stem from the fact that there will be fair dealings. However, the inspected weighing machines are costly. The cost of obtaining them is almost equivalent to most traders' working capital' (Market officer 3 Ilala).

This means additional cost to traders most of whom are poor and opt to selling these as their last option to livelihood and survival technique.

In support of the use of standard scales, another interviewee added,

Sometimes traders especially selling tomatoes and onions normally get more profits for using standard weighing scales than those approximating and selling by heaps. At different times, a heap weighing a kilo is sold at a price equivalent to that of a half kilo (Market officer, 1 Ilala)

Findings obtained are in line with those of Fanton (2019) and Antwi and Matsui (2018) which provide that despite traders disagreeing with the use of weights and measures, the use of weight and measures facilitate fair trade and improved profits among traders.

Conclusions and recommendations

In this study researchers used descriptive research design to investigate the use of weights and measures among informal fruits and vegetable traders in Ilala and Stereo markets in Dar es salaam, Tanzania. The study has revealed low usage of standard weights and measures and this is caused majorly by traders' perceptions, market infrastructures and limited awareness among traders on the importance of using weights and measures in business. Through these findings, it is concluded that despite the importance of using weights and measures in business, the practice will not be adopted by these informal traders if they are not seriously educated to unlearn the long-created perception of ascribing weights and measures to low profits.

Following the importance of using weights and measuring instruments to the entire population, and findings obtained from the study, researchers recommend the following;

The Weights and Measures Agency should make sure that all rules and regulations denoting to the use of weights and measures are not forced upon big traders. They should also be to small ones as compliance does not exonerate who to comply and who not. This should be

done through periodic inspections in markets where weights and measures must be used.

The WMA should ensure that it provides periodic training to traders on the importance of using weights and measuring scales there by promoting fair trade.

The government through The Ministry of President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government should invest in the markets by building friendly infrastructure including enough stalls. This will not only improve the working conditions, but will promote the use of weights and measuring instruments and food safety in general.

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