

PROJECT ABSTRACT

Master of Chaplaincy

Adventist University of Africa

Theological Seminary

**TITLE: BENEFITS OF HAVING AN INSTITUTIONAL PLACE OF WORSHIP:
A CASE STUDY OF MUHAS AND DODOMA UNIVERSITIES,
TANZANIA**

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Although Adventist students at the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) at Dar es Salaam in Tanzania are being allowed to worship within the University facilities, they do not have a dedicated place for worship. Because of this, the researcher found that there was a need for students to establish a place dedicated for worship at MUHAS and to recommend the benefits of having a dedicated place of worship.

The researcher studied one major group of the Adventist students that study at MUHAS main campus to verify the need and benefits of having a place dedicated to worship. The researcher studied the spiritual life of the Adventist students while they are at MUHAS and observed the need for a dedicated place of worship. The researcher developed a questionnaire, conducted seminars and interviews and the result showed that students have to establish the need and benefits of having a dedicated place of worship at MUHAS. Most students indicated that they need a place

dedicated to worship at MUHAS because it will have more benefits for their spiritual needs. There are more benefits for students to have a place dedicated for worship at MUHAS than for them going to the local churches that surround MUHAS at Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

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OF WORSHIP: A CASE STUDY OF MUHAS
AND DODOMA UNIVERSITIES,
TANZANIA

A project

presented in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree
Master of Chaplaincy

by

Hamisi Rajabu Mbuguru


May 2020

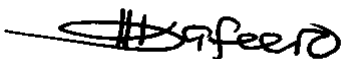
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I dedicate this to the memory of our former Tanzania Union President, the late Pr
Joshua Kajula, and my late Step-father Bryson Kimaro.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences is a public university owned by the government of Tanzania. It started as a medical school in Dar es Salaam in 1963. In 1991, it was upgraded and became a college as the Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences (MUHAS).

Currently, MUHAS has two campuses these are: Muhimbili Campus which is located at Ilala Municipality and Mlonganzila Campus which is located 25km from Dar es Salaam. At MUHAS the students are being allowed to worship with special permission granted. Those being allowed to worship within the campus are Adventist students.

This is a great opportunity for the Adventist students to practice their faith during their stay at MUHAS. Despite Adventist students being allowed to worship at MUHAS, they don't have a dedicated place for worship, especially on Sabbath.

This is the reason they worship at the surrounding established church near MUHAS on Sabbath. There are a need and benefit of having a place dedicated to worship especially on Sabbath at MUHAS. Since they are allowed to worship at least once per month, then it is possible to be allowed to worship every Sabbath. This will have more benefits for their spiritual growth during their stay at MUHAS.

Statement of the Problem

Although Adventist students at MUHAS are being allowed to worship within the University facilities, they do not have a place dedicated for worship. This means they do not benefit a lot on Sabbath because some of them go to worship in a surrounding established church near MUHAS. The researcher examined a need to establish the benefits of having a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS.

Purpose of the Study

The study identified challenges facing the institution's lack of a dedicated place for worship. Further, the purpose was to identify the benefit of worship for the institution that has a place dedicated to worship. This will help the students to have a place dedicated for worship for their spiritual growth and to fulfill the missions and vision statement of the Church.

Justification

When students attend an institution, they need to also get spiritual nourishment. We need to establish whether the lack of a place dedicated to worship affects spiritual nourishment. Church leaders are an important component in the church. Therefore, the church during its worship services, directly and indirectly, develops leaders for its future. We need to establish whether the lack of a dedicated place of worship affects the preparation of church leaders within a learning institution.

Members of an institution share a lot in common compared to members of the local church. Members of an institution have unique needs that are different from the local church. This study examined whether the unique needs of students are met if they lack a dedicated place of worship.

Delimitation of the Study

While there are many Universities with a place dedicated to worship and others without, this study will limit itself to the University of Dodoma and MUHAS, respectively. While Universities have many spiritual challenges, this study will limit itself to issues surrounding the presence or absence of a place dedicated to worship.

Methodology and Procedures

The descriptive-analytical method will be the design of the research. The researcher will use one method to design the research instrument of testing. That instrument is designed for the students who are Adventist at MUHAS. All of them are responsible for establishing the need and benefit of having a dedicated place of worship at MUHAS. The study followed the following steps to accomplish its purpose:

1. Obtain permission from East Central Tanzania Conference through chaplaincy department to allow me to conduct a research project at MUHAS
2. Request a record of the student population with their genders.
3. Survey the spiritual growth of the students
4. Survey the students using the sample size method, to find out their opinion on establishing the need and benefits of having a place dedicated to worship.
5. Analyze the data gathered
6. To come up with a possible solution which will help them while they are on campus and even help them to reach their spiritual needs
7. Make recommendations for the implementation of this strategy by the East Central Tanzania Conference.

Chapter one describes the introduction. It gives the whole picture of the study that will be explored. It contains the following statements of the problem, the purpose of the study, justification, delimitations, methodology and procedures, expectations, definitions of terms, preliminary bibliography, and vitae.

Chapter two is a discussion on the theological foundation. This is where the basis of the study will focus on the theological understanding of worship. It will focus on worship through the Bible, Jesus as the chaplain, Jesus' presence in worship, worship in Ellen G White Writings, and other authors to build the understanding of worship in its context.

Chapter three deals with the literature review. The study will use different authors with their ideas on the topic of worship. These authors will be those who have written currently on the subject. This chapter will be organized on the following; introduction, culture issues, urban university, acute chaplain, and summary of the study.

Chapter four explains the field research which includes description, interpretation, and understanding of the research. This will help in data collection of the population of students. A sample population of approximately sixty-seven people was taken.

The study used a questionnaire to collect data from the institution. Interviews were conducted. The instrument permits a deeper and a full understanding of the attitude of a respondent. Data analysis describes the collected data of chapter four which were gathered.

Chapter five Addresses the problem and describes the study program development from chapter one, chapter two, and chapter three. How the data was collected and presented in figures, in tables, in percentages, and narrative texts. The implementation of the program at MUHAS is for six months.

Chapter six will give a summary of the whole project. It will give a summary of the conclusions in the study and make a general conclusion of the whole project. It will end with the recommendations for further actions needed in the area of the

project. A formal report of the outcome is made to the East-Central Tanzania Conference through the chaplaincy department.

Expectations

After the completion of this study, the researcher expects to explain the advantages of a place dedicated to worship in an institution. The researcher will be able to explain the disadvantages of lacking a dedicated place of worship and at the same times see how the project has met the needs of having a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS.

Significance of the Study

The study will help in establishing the needs and benefits of an Institution having a dedicated place of worship. It will benefit the students to have their place of worship and it will serve as a role model to other students from public universities in Tanzania. It will also provide a chance for the chaplain to help more students and to develop more leaders for church after the students have graduated.

CHAPTER 2

THEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF WORSHIP

Worship plays a key role in human beings even those who do not believe in God because in their conscience there is a Spirit of God who speaks to them. It has a major impact on spiritual growth. In our generation, it has become very difficult and challenging than was in the past to have freedom of worship because of the government laws which do not give people an opportunity. However, there are some places in the world where they allow citizens to worship freely according to their constitution.

Tanzania is among the countries in the world, which give its people freedom of worship in all government institutions including schools, colleges, and universities. It allows students without breaking the laws of the country. This is a great opportunity for the Seventh-day Adventist Church through the students and staff to spread the word of God in those places, but they need a permanent place for worship too. They need full support from the church through the chaplain directly to do that.

At MUHAS Adventist students have an association known as TUCASA, which works together with the chaplain directly to facilitate their spiritual growth, including worship. However, there is a major problem that makes worship a challenge for students. Although they lack a dedicated place for worship, there is a conflict of interest between the chaplain and district pastor. This has made it difficult for the worship program to reach out to the needs of the students.

Most of the students only come to church in the morning but in the afternoon hours, they do not participate in any church program. They only meet once per month with their chaplain after getting permission from the local church or they must make sure their program does not interfere with the local church. This means that their participation in the worship services is very low and it does not meet their needs as students.

The aim of this study is on the benefits of worship services among the Adventist students at MUHAS and the challenges they face. Worship has more advantages to the spiritual growth of the students and God wants them to worship Him and to dwell among them in the university. He is the founder of worship on earth since the Creation. God wants His children to worship Him.

This chapter will focus on the Theological Foundation of worship from the Old Testament to the New Testament with support from Ellen G White writings alongside other authors who support worship.

Worship in the Old Testament

During Creation

God is the founder of worship; even in heaven, angels and other creatures are worshipping Him. After creation, God rested on the seventh day (Gen 2:1-4). He set a good example for His creatures to worship Him because He is the Creator, Redeemer, and sustained Saviour of our lives.

Tami Cinguemani says this “Immediately after completing the act of creation, God crowned what was considered `good` with *shavath*—a Sabbath day set apart as holy. Before sin entered our world while perfection still reigned, God desired time with His creation for rest, community, and worship. God created male and female in His image with that same need, same desire, for this sacred time. Humanity was made

to worship.”¹ This means worship is very important for human beings. It brings us close to God every day. When we are talking about worship, it means that we are talking about the day of worship. This is where the foundation of this study is built.

During the creation week, God had set a Sabbath as a day to worship Him. Worship on Sabbath means we follow what God has instructed human beings to follow His instructions. By doing that, our character is being reformed for His Glory because he ministering to us.

That is where we can understand the meaning of true worship and this is what Ellen G White says “After God had made the world in six days, He rested and sanctified and blessed the day upon which He rested from all His Work He had created and made. He set apart that special day for a man to rest from his labor as he should look upon the earth beneath and the heaven above, he might reflect that God made all these in six days and rested upon the seventh; and that, as he should behold the tangible proofs of God’s infinite wisdom, his heart might be filled with love and reverence for his Maker.”²

Worship is about God himself and our mind and thoughts should worship our God the Creator of the universe. He is the only one to be worshipped not His creatures. We were created to worship him and not what He created, that is the reason we were created, and He reminds the world that we have to worship Him in Spirit and truth, to worship Him who created the heaven and the earth in six days and the seventh day He rested.

¹ Tami Cinquemani, “What Is Essential in Biblical Christian Worship?,” *Ministry Magazine*, last modified 2016, accessed November 26, 2018, <https://www.ministrymagazine.org/archive/2016/06/What-is-essential-in-biblical-Christian-worship>.

² Ellen G. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 2 (Boise, ID: Pacific Press, 1948), 582.

Worship is playing a major role in the life of human beings. God still wants even fallen human beings to worship Him. It is our responsibility to follow what God has originated and we must learn from Abel as he did to God, his worship was accepted by God. We also see that Noah worshipped the Creator of the universe. After the floods, Noah worshipped God and even built an altar to the Lord and gave sacrifices of animals to the Lord. (Gen 8:20, 9:1).

James W. Bartley said that “God manifested his pleasure in Noah’s worship in three ways: first, his offering was described by God as being like a `pleasing aroma` (Gen 8:21); second, God promised never again to curse the land and never to destroy all living creatures (Gen 8:21); third; God blessed Noah and his sons (Gen 9:1).”³

Abraham continued to worship God by following the example of Melchizedek. Abraham set a good example to all his generations that God is above all gods and He continues to worship Him because he accepted and followed God’s covenant. He built an altar which was a place to dwell with God. Stephen Clerk said that:

Abram built altars. It is interesting to note that he did not build just one altar but rather many altars to worship and honor the Lord. Every time God spoke to Abraham, he built an altar and worshipped the Lord. When the Lord appeared to Abram to promise that He would give Him and his descendants a land, Abram built another altar. And the Lord appeared unto Abram and said, unto thy seed will I give this land; and there he built an altar unto the LORD who appeared unto him.⁴

This helps to see the validity of a place for worship. We see how the ancients have built a dedicated place of worship to their God. They built a place dedicated to

³ James W. Bartley, *Worship That Pleases God: A Biblical Perspective* (New York, NY: Baal Hamon, 2008), 286.

⁴ Stephen Clarke, *The Prophet Has Spoken: When Will It Come to Pass?* (Maitland, FL: Xulon Press, 2006), 111.

worship willingly in truth and spirit with all their heart and mind. This is because they used to follow what God had instructed them to do with all their hearts.

In the Wilderness

After the children of Israel came back from Egypt, God directed Moses while they were in the wilderness to build a place of worship and offering sacrifices so that He could dwell among them. The purpose of this was for them to worship Him and at the same time for God to have His presence amongst them. This helped them not to worship the Egyptian gods. “make a sanctuary for me, and I will *dwell* among them” (Exod 25:8). “Then I will *dwell* among the Israelites and be their God. They will know that I am the Lord their God, who brought them out of Egypt so that I might *dwell* among them” (Exod 29:45-46). This means, worship brings the presence of God to His people and makes it easy for them not to worship other gods.

Brian Crofts and Jason Adkin have said that “The extensive worship regulations, for instance, find their ground and legitimating in God’s desire for His glory. Moses devotes six chapters of the book of Exodus (chapter 25-30) to the Lord’s instructions regarding the design of a place for worship. He later uses five chapters (chapters 36-40) to describe how Israelite craftsmen followed these instructions. This attention to detail communicates God’s desire for His glory. He cares deeply about how He is worshiped.”⁵

The revealing of this tabernacle approach to redemption for sinful man starts with God’s instructions to Moses. The sanctuary was the same as the heavenly sanctuary. Its main purpose was for the salvation of human beings, the structure, instruments, ceremonials, and activities of the animal sacrifices were representing

⁵ Brian Croft and Jason Adkins, *Gather God’s People: Understand, Plan, and Lead Worship in Your Local Church* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2014), 22.

Jesus Christ as symbolic for their salvation. “Every component, from the largest curtain to the tiniest piece of furniture, had a symbolic meaning that helped the children of Israel see, experience, and comprehend the plan of salvation and the role of the heavenly sanctuary in a very practical way.”⁶

Babylonian Captivity

Amongst all the Bible characters of whom are good examples to the young generation is Daniel. Daniel has shown us in the Bible the importance of worship as it was being directed by God Himself (Daniel 2, 6, 8, 9). Daniel lived in Babylonian times during king Nebuchadnezzar, Medes, and Persians. He refused to worship other gods other than God the Creator, Redeemer, and sustainer of his life. He was very faithful to his beliefs and teachings about God. This means that he set a good example of the importance of worshipping God even in the secular environment.

Darril Daeton says this; “Daniel worshipped the right God with the right motive, to bring Him honor and Glory and God was glorified in his life.”⁷ This is because of what his parents taught him since his childhood. In our generation too we have young people who have the desire to worship God in the secular environment like MUHAS. They need the support of our church through the chaplain’s services to organize worship services in those secular environments like MUHAS. This will bring impact and create a center for evangelism. It is the reason we need to have strong worship services for the students and to enable them to practice their faith and beliefs in this university.

⁶ Seventh-day.org, “The Sanctuary of the Wilderness,” *The Seventh-Day Sabbath-Seventh-Day.Org*, last modified 2000, accessed January 13, 2019, <https://www.seventh-day.org/sanctuary.htm>.

⁷ Darril Deaton, *The Wonder of Worship: The Passion and Practices of True Worship* (Maitland, FL: Xulon Press, 2005), 92.

Anne De Graaf and Jose Perez Mantero have said that “It did not take long for the king’s men to notice that the three best friends of Daniel were not worshipping the golden statue. To do so would have meant breaking the very first law God had given Moses for His people that law said, “I am the Lord your God. I brought you out of Egypt, where you were slaves. Worship only me. I will be your only God, do not make statues, and worship them.”⁸

Life in Babylon and even in Egypt was not good for the Jews because they did not have even a place for worshipping God. They built a place to worship in the desert, and when they came out from Babylon, they built a temple to worship their Creator. This means that God wants His people to have a place where He can dwell with them through worship.

Omaud D. Reid had said that “Jerusalem is the location of God’s temple. It represents the place of worship, a place where God’s presence dwells. By God’s divine grace, the Jews were released from Babylon and the temple of God was rebuilt. We too can come out of Babylon to Jerusalem by God’s grace. We must unload the burdens of Egypt and Babylon and lift off to the place of worship.”⁹

Worship was important in the wilderness. God wants His people to worship Him and not any other gods. This is the reason He wants them to build a dedicated place of worship in the wilderness to meet with them. Worship brings God closer to His people and worship brings unity, love, and peace, putting them together with their God. This is the main purpose of worship for God to dwell with His people.

⁸ Anne de Graaf, *Exile: Daniel in Babylon* (Marblehead, MA: Scandinavia, 2015), 26.

⁹ Omaudi D. Reid, *No More Whacky Worship* (New York, NY: Harvesters Online, 2013), chap. 8.

Worship in the New Testament

Jewish Synagogue/Temple/Tabernacle

The Jewish people used the synagogue as a place for worshipping God. It was almost the same as the tabernacle because God dwelt among the Jewish people and they felt His presence. Till today they are still doing that, and they worship on Sabbath as the day of worship, which was originated by God as their Creator, and sustained of their lives. This shows the benefits of worship to us human beings. For them, worship was being done in the synagogues as the house of worship.

George Robinson provides for us a true definition of Synagogue; what is a synagogue? The word ‘Synagogue’ originates from the Greek, meaning assembly or gathering. Although there is no equivalent word in Hebrew, there are several phrases that have been used to characterize the institution in its various forms. Bet Midrash/House of Study, Bet Tefillah/House of Prayers, and Bet Kneset/House of Assembly. The Yiddish word *shul* often used as well.”¹⁰

This means that worship in the temple to the Jews had played a very key part in their spiritual, social, and cultural lives. They used to respect the place of worship and even today they still respect the place of worship in the temple. Rachel Hachlili said the same ideas on the importance and the activities which were being done in the temple with Jews.

The Jerusalem Temple and the Synagogue are the two important institutions that distinguish Judaism. Throughout Jewish history, both have been dominant in Jewish religious, social, and cultural life. The Jerusalem Temple was the focal point for the Jewish nation, the center for worship, and the place where the political, economic, and spiritual affairs of the world Jewry were discussed

¹⁰ George Robinson, *Essential Judaism: A Complete Guide to Beliefs, Customs & Rituals* (New York, NY: Atria, 2016), 47.

and determined. The synagogue institution was a revolutionary concept in terms of worship and faith.¹¹

God instructed Moses to prepare a dwelling place suitable for Him that He may dwell among His people. God then instructs Moses on how the structure is to be built. The main reason is for God to dwell with His people, to be with them, to worship with them, to fellowship with them to communion, and to reach to their point of need. This means they will not be influenced any more with the memory of the Egyptians gods.

Stephen F. Oldford said he contributed to the purpose of having a tabernacle.

This was to detach the children of Israel from the base of Idolatry of Egypt and set before them a pure and noble ideal of worship and witness. The natural tendering of these ancient pilgrims was downwards and backward, as can be well illustrated by their lapse into Idolatry when they worshiped the golden calf (Exod32).¹²

God brought to us the validity of a place of worship to his people. God wants His people to worship in a dedicated place of worship. It is the reason there is a need to emphasize the need of having a dedicated place of worship at MUHAS as is being done in UDOM. God also wants to well with the students.

A Temple also was used as a place or house of worship. This temple was the same as the tabernacle in its structures and the children of Israel used to worship God in the temple. David was instructed to build a temple however he did not build a temple but His Son Solomon Built a temple in the Jerusalem of which people used to worship God their creator and gave their offering to him.

¹¹ Rachel Hachlili, *Ancient Synagogues: Archaeology and Art: New Discoveries and Current Research* (Leiden, Netherlands: Brill, 2013), 5.

¹² Stephen F. Olford, *The Tabernacle: Camping with God* (Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Academic, 2004), 23.

The aim to build the temple was for God to dwell with His people and the children of Israel through Solomon found better to build a house of worship to worship their God the same as the tabernacle and this is what James E. Talmage said on the temple. “David was permitted to gather material for the house of the Lord, which edifice not he, but Solomon his son should built”¹³ This means that, there is an important for us to emphasize the worship services to university students and the importance of keeping the Sabbath. It is also important for them to have a dedicated place for worship. This makes it easy for them to meet and fellowship together for their physical, mental, social, and spiritual needs.

Early Christian Church

When talking about the early church, our focus goes back on the first church of the disciples which began after the Pentecost experience in Acts 1 and 2. They used to meet for worship and prayers even on Sabbath. This first church was a mixture of both Jewish and Gentiles. Worshipping for them was the major key for their evangelism. It brought them together for prayers and fellowship which made the works of God to grow faster and even the church to increase daily.

Brian Croft and Jason Adkins have also written on the importance of worship in the early Christian church and on how congregations should participate “Christian worship is congregational. The New Testament in pattern and precept defines worship in the context of the local church. The early Post-Pentecost church gathered frequently to receive teaching, participate in the Lord’s Supper, and pray (Acts 2: 42). New Testament commands for worship more often implying the participation of the

¹³ James E. Talmage, *The House of the Lord: A Study of Holy Sanctuaries Ancient and odern* (Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret News, 1912), 9–10.

entire local congregation. For instance, the commands to sing (Eph 5: 18-21; Col 3:15-16) involve the whole congregation in encouraging one another.”¹⁴

This means that even the students at MUHAS need to be involved fully in the participation of worship especially on Sabbath, they need to feel the presence of God in their lives through worship. Worship also made an impact on the individuals and the community. Stephen Kyeyune has that “The church was used as a place where converts were trained and deployed to the mission field. The early church discovered seven pillars that were inherently essential in Christianity; worshipping, fellowshiping, and evangelism, education (teaching, enthusiasm, edification and unity Participation in each of them was finding the purpose of Christ in one’s life.”¹⁵

Worship was central to the life of the early church. The researcher believes that if the students will have their place dedicated to worship, they will do even more than what the early church had done. This is because they have all the skills to do a great commission of our Lord Jesus Christ. Our main responsibility is to help them have a place dedicated for worship. They need to be reminded that its God who calls them to worship Him and, in all times, including in the earlier church, the disciples understanding the advantages of worship and they follow the call of God to worship Him only as indicated in the Scriptures, God calls us to worship Him.

Jesus’ Presence in Worship

In any worship, Jesus must be present in Spirit. We may not see him directly, but his presence is always there. Darren T. Carter has said that “True worship is about

¹⁴ Croft and Adkins, *Gather God’s People: Understand, Plan, and Lead Worship in Your Local Church*, 24.

¹⁵ Pastor Stephen Kyeyune, *The Acts of the Apostles: The Acts of the Holy Spirit* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2010), 87–88.

abiding in the life of Christ where mercy and judgment kiss together. In His presence, there is mercy forevermore, but also a judgment unto death on the old man.”¹⁶

While on earth, he was present himself as his custom at the synagogue for worship as it first originated with his Father and it was on Sabbath (Luke 4:16). Jesus presents himself to set a good example to his followers and not to be against his Father. This means that worship is playing a major part in us human beings.

We worship Him because He is our Creator, redeemer, and sustainer. Students in the university must have a close relationship with God. This will help them to worship God in Spirit and truth. This will help them to sense the presence of God in the worship every Sabbath.

Ellen G White also says this on how Jesus dwells in our worship.

We must live for Christ minute by minute, hour by hour, and day by day; then Christ will dwell in us, and when we meet together, His love will be in our hearts, welling up like a spring in the desert, refreshing all, and making those who are ready to perish, eager to drink of the waters of life.¹⁷

Jesus Christ should be the center of our worship. People must see Jesus Christ in whatever we are doing in a dedicated place of worship. In our preaching, praising and singing, Christ should be lifted and should be at the center. This means that we are teaching our church members and our students to depend on God and to bring glory to God in whatever we do.

Neil Bennetts with Simon Ponsonby has said that

When the cross becomes central to our worship, we find that our hearts are set upon the hope that we have in Christ, that the lamb who became nothing for us, was crucified for us, humbled for us, wounded for us, is the same that will

¹⁶ Darren T. Carter, *Worship and the End of the Age* (Matawan, NJ: Foundation, 2011), 12.

¹⁷ Ellen G. White, *Testimonies for The Church*, vol. 5 (Nampa, ID: Pacific Press, 1948), 609.

one day be seen by all people, crowned in glory, ruling in justice, and reigning in power.¹⁸

Worship in the Writings of Ellen G. White

Ellen G White was the founder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church has emphasized on the importance of worship and a dedicated place of worship in many places in her entire life. She taught and even set a good example by emphasizing on worshipping God in Spirit and truth especially on the Sabbath day. There are many statements she gave during her life and I will quote some of them as follows,

The importance of the Sabbath as the memorial of creation is that it keeps ever presents the true reason why worship is due to God “because he is the Creator, and we are His creatures. The Sabbath, therefore, lies at the very foundation of divine worship, for it teaches this great truth most impressively and no other institution does this. The true ground of divine worships not of that on the seventh day merely but of all worship, is found in the distinction between the Creator and His creatures.¹⁹

She emphasizes that our worship should give reverence to God and not to men because in our generation most people have become gods on earth and want to be worshipped like God, this is an abomination. We should worship God the creator of heaven and earth. “It is not men who are to exalt and worshipped; it is God, the only true and living God to whom our worship and reverence are due.”²⁰

She has not only explained the importance of worship; she also emphasizes the importance of having a place dedicated to worship. This will help us to worship our creator who created the heaven and the earth. We see throughout the word of God the importance of having a place dedicated for worship because God wants to dwell, fellowship, and commune with His creature and that is the reason even the spirit of

¹⁸ J. John and Simon C. Ponsonby, *Now to Him: Putting Christ Back at the Centre of Our Worship* (Grand Rapids, MI: Monarch Books, 2011), 56.

¹⁹ Ellen G. White, *The Great Controversy* (Nampa, ID: Pacific Press, 2005), 437–438.

²⁰ Ellen G. White, *Evangelism* (Washington, DC: Review and Herald, 1973), 133.

prophecy agree on the importance of having a place dedicated for worship. This is what she said,

When interest is aroused in any town or city, that interest should be followed up. The place should be thoroughly worked until a humble house of worship stands as a sign, a memorial of God's Sabbath, a light amid the moral darkness. These memorials are to stand in many places as witnesses to the truth. God in His mercy has provided that the messengers of the gospel shall go to all countries, tongues, and peoples until the standard of truth shall be established in all parts of the inhabited world.²¹

Summary

During creation week God had established the day of worship, God rested on the Sabbath. This means that He made a good example to His creatures, the need, and benefit of a place dedicated to worship. He made the foundation of worship on the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath day meaning that as human being we have to worship God while on earth.

Throughout the Bible, all generations beginning from Adam, Abraham to Moses, they saw the need and benefits of having a dedicated place of worship and they built a place to worship God by offering animals sacrificed to God their creator. This means that having a dedicated place for worship has more benefits to human beings because it brings God to them through worship.

We have a good example from Daniel with his friends while they were in the captivity in Babylon, they used to find a place dedicated for worship to worship the God of heaven and earth, and they refused to worship the Babylonian's gods. This had helped them to live a victorious life in Babylon.

Jesus Himself saw the need and benefits of going to worship in a dedicated place on Sabbath and He used to go for worship with his disciple on Sabbath because

²¹ Ellen G. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 6 (Mountain View, CA: Pacific Press, 1901), 100.

through that way He also set a good example to his followers and even reach to their needs, Jesus is the center of our worship.

Those are the views of the scholars that there is more benefit for having a dedicated place for worship because it makes God dwell with His creatures and it was God Himself who gave instructions to have a dedicated place to worship Him.

The writings of Ellen G White had also agreed that there is more benefit of having a dedicated place for worship so that people can worship their Creator because God needs them to worship Him and at the same time to dwell with them during their worship in a dedicated place. The study has shown the benefits of worship and the need for having a dedicated place of worship like spiritual growth, fellowship, evangelism and to commune together with others in the community. This is shown in both Testaments as the theological foundations for this study.

CHAPTER3

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter three deals with the literature review on place dedicated to worship. The study has used different authors with their ideas on a place dedicated for worship. The authors are those who have currently written on the same subject. This chapter is organized on the following; introduction, culture issues, urban university, a place for deliverance, and the summary of the study. Through worship, people connect with God who created them.

This is the reason God created human beings; He made a special day to worship Him, to dwell with us, and to have communion with Him. Worship had been done by all generations, they built a special place to meet with their creator, and even God Himself gave instructions to the children of Israel on how they can build a place for worship so that He can dwell among them.

David Ripley and Lyna Ripley have said that “God always wants to communicate with His creation. We worship God through music, words, and giving tithes and offerings to Him. Through our joining in the songs, prayers, readings, and sermon, we join with the hosts of heaven in what they do spontaneously in God’s presence. Worship lifts us above our present reality to see things as God sees them in the light of the great controversy and His plans for our ultimate rescue.”¹

¹ David Ripley and Lyna Ripley, “Worship with Excellence and Understanding,” *Ministry Magazine*, last modified 2016, accessed November 26, 2018, <https://www.ministrymagazine.org/archive/2016/05/Worship-with-excellence-and-understanding>.

We worship God in truth and spirit. In our generation especially the millennium, university students need to have a place dedicated to worship. This will enable them to worship God in a secure environment the same as Daniel and his friends did in Babylon. Despite the worse environment, they still managed to worship the God of heaven their Creator. A place dedicated to worship will enable students to exercise their God-given gifts in leadership, music, preaching, evangelism, marriage, and family, medical missionary, etc. Children of Israel also had a place dedicated for worship as it was instructed by God. They built for the purpose of worshipping God.

David J Tierce said that

God instructed Moses to build this tabernacle, this sanctuary where He could dwell with his people, and make it after the pattern that God would show him. This tabernacle that Moses built was the only place where God said He would dwell with his people; it was also the only place where man could find and follow the way of God.²

The benefit of having a place dedicated for worship is to help people to know and worship God. Through evangelism, it will also give the opportunity for the students to help their fellow students to know God. It is because students have been involved in working for the Lord by doing evangelism.

According to Ganoune Diop, “God wants total membership involvement, an intrinsic part of the Great Commission and the call to all disciples of Jesus Christ to be His witnesses. Mission cannot be fulfilled without this vital component developed in the very fabric of Christian identity.”³

² David J. Tierce, *Truth... According to the Scriptures* (Bloomington, IN: Xlibris, 2010), 85.

³ Ganoune Diop, “Total Membership Involvement: A Reformation Principle,” *Ministry Magazine*, last modified 2016, accessed November 26, 2018, <https://www.ministrymagazine.org/archive/2016/05/Total-membership-involvement-A-reformation-principle>.

Cultural Issues

Culture is a set of guidelines (both explicit and implicit) that individuals inherit as members of a particular society, and that tells them how to view the world, how to experience it emotionally, and how to behave in it in relation to other people, to supernatural forces or gods, and the natural environment. It also provides them with a way of transmitting these guidelines to the next generation through the use of symbols, language, art, and rituals.⁴

MUHAS is surrounded by several cultures that are brought by people from different tribes, nationalities, religious beliefs, political, social, marriage, and family. Although the main challenge is a place dedicated to worship, the students are facing several challenges like marriage and family, religion and beliefs, relationships, drugs, alcoholism, and sexual abuse.

This is because of the environment they study and work in. It is a secular environment and it affects their spiritual life including worship and their spiritual life is being changed with the environment of the University lifestyle of the culture they live in the University. According to Adam Muller, “culture is that which holds experience, expression, and understanding together, providing an autonomous sphere within which the common experience.”⁵

In this view, they are being influenced by what is surrounding them in the University and that is becoming their behavior, politics, religious, social, marriage and family, dressing, sports, football, and entertainment. This is the reason why we need to have a dedicated place of worship, the same as it happened in Israel when they decided to rebuild a new temple. Some of the reasons could be the environment where people stay and forgot about God because of the pleasure of the things of the world.

⁴ Cecil G. Helman, *Culture, Health and Illness* (New York, NY: Taylor & Francis, 2007), 2.

⁵ Adam Muller, ed., *Concepts of Culture: Art, Politics, and Society* (Alberta, Canada: University of Calgary Press, 2005), 14.

Diana V. Edelman has supported the idea of having a dedicated place of worship as indicated

Different reasons why the temple was built are provided in various biblical texts, all agree to the result of divine initiative, but they point to different levels of human involvement. In Haggai for example, Yahweh's displeasure was over the people's failure to rebuild His house instead they built themselves nice paneled houses. With His desire to have a house in which He could take pleasure, where He could appear in His glory, led Him to send a drought on the land (Hag 1: 4-11). When Haggai pointed this out to the people, they duly repented. Then under divine inspiration and the Leadership of Zerubbabel, the local governor, and Yeshua, the high priest, they set work and built a new temple. Here divine jealousy led to human punishment, human repentance, divine forgiveness, and the divine inspiration of human agents who took direct responsibility for rebuilding.⁶

These are some of the things practiced in the University and it influences the worship service of individual students in the University. It affects their minds and in turn forgets the importance of spiritual events like worship, which has become a habit.

Cecilia G Helman has to say this

The cultural background has an important influence on many aspects of people's lives, including their beliefs, behavior, perceptions, emotions, language, religion, rituals, family structure, diet, dress, body image, concepts of space and of time, and attitudes to illness, pain and other forms of misfortune.⁷

The culture of human beings may influence their thoughts and behavior; this is the reason as to why there is a need for a dedicated place of worship for a good environment of worship for the students. This will help them in their spiritual growth, marriage and family, and their relationships with others at MUHAS. We need to introduce the culture of worship of our God of heaven in this institution to reach many souls because it will be a center of influence. Simply, worship of God is the entire Christian life and thus the entire mission of the church in the world.

⁶ Diana Vikander Edelman, *The Origins of the Second Temple* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2014), 1–2.

⁷ Helman, *Culture, Health and Illness*, 3.

Bruce T. Morrill has said this

Liturgy is the symbolic, ritual activity of the assembled church. It gives believers an explicit sense, a tangible presence of God hidden in their daily lives as well as something of the specific content through proclaiming and responding to sacred scripture of what is ongoing in human encounter with the divine is like. In Church's liturgy, believers glorify God by participating more deeply in God's vision for the world and their place in it through word and sacrament.⁸

Having a place dedicated for worship will be easy for the students and staff to do more evangelism and to reach out to souls. God wants us to preach even to this place. Gary Krause has more ideas on the same ideas of evangelism in a dedicated place of worship despite the Cultures

Evangelism occurs in tangible social contexts and communities that have their own histories and cultures. Bidding people follow Jesus are one component of a holistic ministry that also includes mixing with people, showing sympathy, ministering to their needs, and winning their confidence.⁹

Urban Universities

MUHAS is in the mid of the city of Dar es salaam. Because of this, there are many activities, which are affecting the spiritual life of the students. Most of the students are staying outside the university because of the low facilities in the university. Because of this, it is not easy for them to participate in a university spiritual program which is being led by their organization in the mid-week, Friday, and Sabbath, most of them go to local churches.

Karen Lebacqz and Joesph D. Driskill have said that "A Chaplain has a great deal of freedom in setting priorities, managing time, and experimenting with creative

⁸ Bruce T. Morrill, *Divine Worship and Human Healing: Liturgical Theology at the Margins of Life and Death* (Collegeville, MN: Liturgical Press, 2009), 6.

⁹ Gary Krause, "Understanding and Compassion: A Recipe for Urban Mission," *Ministry Magazine*, last modified 2018, accessed November 26, 2018, <https://www.ministrymagazine.org/archive/2018/09/Understanding-and-compassion-A-recipe-for-urban-mission>.

or new forms of ministry within the context of institutional structure.”¹⁰ From the above point, the chaplain can work together with the students to find creative ways to help them get a good environment for worship at MUHAS of which will enable them to fulfill the mission and vision statement of the Seventh-day Adventist Church by being close to their students, friends and fellow workers.

Even though the government owns the University, it has a secular environment but through worship in this place, God will change the lives of many people who will decide to come and worship. Stephen L. White has said that

Campus ministry is about being around, being available, being seen by being present as a symbol of the presence and immediate availability of God in our lives. Chaplains must be part of the life of the campus in ways that are a witness to the love and abiding presence of Christ. By being seen and known around campus, a chaplain will be that much more approachable when someone needs help.¹¹

We believe that even Jesus Christ did the same by being in a place dedicated to worship as was His custom to go to a synagogue to worship. Jesus taught the words of God and serving his people through healings their physical, mental, social, and spiritual life. Most of these activities he did them in synagogues. This means a place dedicated to worship should be a place where peoples meet to their need and C. David Said this “When Rabi Jesus of Nazareth began his public ministry, he worshiped in the Synagogues at his home town of Nazareth and the village of his cousins at Capernaum.”¹²

¹⁰ Karen Lebacqz and Joseph D. Driskill, *Ethics and Spiritual Care: A Guide for Pastors and Spiritual Directors* (Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press, 2000), 113.

¹¹ Stephen L. White, *The College Chaplain: A Practical Guide to Campus Ministry* (Cleveland, OH: Pilgrim Press, 2005), 15.

¹² C. David Jones, *The Apostles of Jesus Christ: Thirteen Men Who Turned the World Upside-Down* (Fort Wayne, IN: Xlibris, 2010), 56.

A Place for Deliverance

Among the benefits students will get by having a dedicated place of worship is to experience the power of deliverance. This comes as the result of healing in mental, physical, spiritual, social aspects in their life. Jesus as a chaplain healed people in the place dedicated to worship at the synagogues. There are many challenges these students are facing in the place of worship in the secular environment of MUHAS and Chaplain as the leader of the students in the institution has the responsibility to help the students to meet their spiritual needs while they are at University.

Lucy A. Foster said that

The chaplain has a rare opportunity, amidst the pace and productivity of the university, to set a table for treasured moments of reflection, for calling in close those who might help us learn more deeply and intentionally who we are, what is worth doing in our lives, and where we can use our unique insights, influence, and intelligence to repair the world.¹³

There are several challenges caused by the absence of the dedicated place of worship; marriage and family conflict, relationship conflicts especially for the students who are not married. If they will have their dedicated place of worship, it will enable them to be close with the chaplain to help them on their challenges and at the same time, the presence of God in the worship in a dedicated place of worship will enable them to heal their wounds. Having the presence of the chaplain at MUHAS will bring more advantages than disadvantages.

Frederick J. Gaiser has said this

Worship and rituals provide real healing, but not everyone can participate. As we learn from the story of Hannah (1 Sam 1-2), the situation that produces the cry of lament is precisely alienation from the great congregation and its meaningful worship and ritual. Biblical worship is not merely therapeutic

¹³ Lucy A. Forster-Smith and Janet M. Cooper Nelson, *College & University Chaplaincy in the 21st Century: A Multifaith Look at the Practice of Ministry on Campuses across America* (Woodstock, VT: Jewish Lights, 2013), 127.

ritual but is the proclamation of life-giving deliverance that effects genuine transformation.¹⁴

We also need to know that our goal of ministering to students is to deliver them from a modern wilderness and through worship they will get a true deliverance.

Michael Card has said that

Moses had fled to the wilderness; he encountered the burning bush in the wilderness. He had returned from the wilderness to Egypt in obedience to the call of God on his life. In his final warning to pharaoh before the plagues were to descend upon and devastate Egypt, Moses speaking for God, says, 'Let my people go that they may worship me in the wilderness.' The goal of deliverance is always worship.¹⁵

This will help the students not to misuse a place dedicated for worship, they will respect worship service, they will commit themselves in worshipping God and make Christ as the center of their worship and not to welcome their idols in a place dedicated for worship "Jesus was angry that people were misusing the temple, the place people could go to meet with God or to offer sacrifice for sin. Jesus died on the cross as the final payment for sin, and we go to church to worship Him."¹⁶

In worship, we need to know that worship has three main components, that is; (i) Study the word of God, (ii) Music and (iii) giving of tithes and offerings. Those are the main components of worship that need to be taught to our students as they seek to worship their creator at MUHAS in a place dedicated to worship.

¹⁴ Frederick J. Gaiser, *Healing in the Bible: Theological Insight for Christian Ministry* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2010), 82, 83.

¹⁵ Michael Card and Eugene H. Peterson, *A Sacred Sorrow: Reaching Out to God in the Lost Language of Lament* (Colorado Springs, CO: NavPress, 2005), chap. 3.

¹⁶ B&H Editorial Staff, *The Big Picture Interactive Bible Storybook, Hardcover: Connecting Christ Throughout God's Story* (Nashville, TN: B&H Academic, 2013), 248.

Study the Word of God

Through reading the word of God, people can be changed and be transformed. In worshipping, people are ready to study the word of God as it heals their souls and reaches to their points of needs. Hughes Oliphant Old has said “A simple study of Scripture is worship. It is the center of worship.”¹⁷ During worship, worshippers have to listen to the word of God. Studying the Scriptures was the custom of all who went to worship God in a dedicated place of worship even their home place. Mitchell G Reddish has that “In the Synagogue, they would gather for prayer, praising God, Scripture reading and sermons. Worship also occurred in the homes.”¹⁸

Studying the word of God helps people to understand God’s will in their lives. It helps them to understand their weaknesses and strengths. Studying the word of God helps to have a true confession and repentance of sins, and renewal in their hearts. Studying the word of God brings unity, love, peace to the family, community, and the nations, it brings new hope. Douglas Banister has that “Some of the best times of ministry for me have come after a good evening in the Scriptures, worship, and prayer when needs are laid bare and the Spirit whispers gentle words of hope and promise.”¹⁹

Those who are ministering to people must prepare well to feed the congregation. They must prepare well before they come to the congregations in a dedicated place of worship. They are preparing souls for their salvation and the second coming of Jesus Christ. Debra Rienstra with Ron Rienstra has said that “When Jesus instructed Peter to ‘feed my lambs,’ he was pointing, ultimately, to our hunger

¹⁷ Hughes Oliphant Old, *The Reading and Preaching of the Scriptures in the Worship of the Christian Church*, vol. 1 (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 2010), 301–302.

¹⁸ Mitchell G. Reddish, *An Introduction to the Gospels* (Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press, 1997), 71.

¹⁹ Douglas Banister, *The Word and Power Church: What Happens When a Church Seeks All God Has to Offer?* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1999), 83.

and thirst for the person of Jesus himself. When we preach, pray, sing, and speak in worship, we are using words to receive that bread of life, that living water, that word, and may we all do it well.”²⁰

We need to learn from our Lord, Jesus Christ, He had a special time to prepare through prayers and meditations of the Scriptures by seeking the will of God to His congregation. We also need to emphasize the importance of going to a dedicated place of worship as Jesus did as his custom and he read the scriptures in the synagogue a dedicated place of worship (Luke 4:16).

Our students at MUHAS need to be taught the importance of studying the word of God, by emphasizing reading both the Old and the New Testament in a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS.S. Joseph Kidder has said that “The ministry of the word always leads people to transformed lives. There is power in the word. The word of God brought this world into existence. The word brought Jesus Christ from the grave. And the word brings us back to spiritual health and meaningful change.”²¹

Music in Worship

Music is playing a major role in a place dedicated to worship. It is believed that people can remember the message from the music than what a Pastor has presented in the pulpit. It is better for those who are preparing to sing in a place dedicated to worship to prepare nicely since their work is the same as the work of the Pastor who is preparing the sermon. Norman Helmes has said this “It is a special blessing to the musicians and singers in a church service when the moving of the Holy

²⁰ Debra K. Rienstra and Ron Rienstra, *Worship Words: Discipling Language for Faithful Ministry* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2009), 13.

²¹ S. Joseph Kidder, “The Biblical Role of the Pastor,” *Ministry Magazine*, last modified 2009, accessed November 26, 2018, <https://www.ministrymagazine.org/archive/2009/04/the-biblical-role-of-the-pastor>.

Spirit is released through their music to minister in such ways as to bring healing, prophecy, deliverance and the conviction of sin.”²²

Because of modern society and the millennia’s behaviors, music has been spoiled with the influence of the evil spirit. Therefore, students at MUHAS are supposed to be trained on how they can use the music to glorify God during their singing in a place dedicated to worship. The majority of the students sing for refreshment, entertainment but this is not the purpose of Christian music. Gabriel C. Statom has this believe that

We can see throughout our modern music practices have been changed dramatically, possibly because of our lack of a full understanding of how great God is as prescribed in Holy Scripture, and perhaps, the disconnect between theology and worship practice. Instead of looking into scriptures for instructions on how to present worship to God, much of the music for worship now lacks the depth to portray our majestic God.²³

The purpose of music is to praise and to glorify God in worship. Christ should be the center of their singing. People must see Jesus Christ in our singing. Music brings healing, revival, and true reformations same as the reading of the word of God. Robin Liebe has contributed to this by saying that “We bear the name of Jesus Christ and our music needs to reflect that and, more importantly, our lives need to reflect that.”²⁴

Giving (Tithing and Offering)

Giving is plays a major key role in a place dedicated to worship. We first give our hearts to God; we give minds and souls to Christ as a living sacrifice to him

²² Norman Holmes, *Anointed Music and Worship* (Rizal, Philippines: Zion Christian, 1996), chap. 1.

²³ Gabriel C. Statom, *Practice for Heaven: Music for Worship That Looks Higher* (Eugene, OR: Wipf and Stock, 2015), 2.

²⁴ Robin Liebe, *Diamond Life: You Were Made for This* (Morrisville, NC: Lulu Press, 2009), 143.

(Rom12:1). We give to God as a thanksgiving on what he has done to our lives and not to convince or beg him to bless us or heal our diseases and sicknesses.

Giving was a custom of the fathers of our faith to give to the lord and both Old and New Testament teaches the importance of giving to a dedicated place of worship. People use to bring products from their farms, animals' products, their first children to the Lord and they also used to give tithes and offerings to the Lord during worship, a good example is Abel and Cain, they used to give tithes and offerings in a dedicated place of worship. Gaymon says this "It appears that at the close of the week, on Sabbath, the sons of Adam and Eve brought their offerings to the Lord. It was an act of worship of the Higher God."²⁵

They used to give willingly from their hearts, they gave to build God's house and help the mission and vision of the church, to help those who are working for the Lord like the apostles and even those who are in need. "He has made himself responsible to cause grace to abound toward the one(s) who embraced the principle of giving by meeting all their needs and causing them to have an abundance for every good work. Barry E. Slimm has contributed about how the early church had allowed the Holy Spirit in their worship

The early church knew who the provider truly was. They were not led by rules and regulations but by the Holy Spirit. They saw money as a vehicle to advance God's Kingdom not their individual kingdoms. Remember, they sold their possessions and goods, and divided them among all as anyone had needed." (Acts 2:45)²⁶

²⁵ J. Gayle Gaymon, *Beyond Tithes and Offerings: I AM the God of Recompense* (Bloomington, IN: iUniverse, 2015), chap. 14.

²⁶ Barry E. Slimm, *The Master's Building Plan: Experiencing the Unprecedented Success and Glory of the Early Church* (Apopka, FL: New Book, 2012), 130.

We need to teach our students at MUHAS the importance of giving to the Lord to a dedicated place of worship because this is the true meaning of worship and it brings glory to God.

False Worship

As we understand how God needs his creatures, human beings to worship Him. We also need to remember that the devil also wants God's creatures to worship him. This is the reason he made Adam and Eve disobey what God had instructed them as indicated in Gen 2:16-17. He deceived Adam and Eve that they would be like God, knowing good and evil. They listened to what the devil said and disrespected God their Creator who created them, therefore, becoming friends with the devil.

Since that time the devil started to be worshipped, he formed his self-worship. You can see a good example in Genesis chapter 4 on how Cain disrespected God in worship. In other words, Cain was worshipping the devil by not listening to what God had instructed him and therefore Cain's offering was not accepted by God. Charles E Lewis said that "God rejected Cain's sacrifice because it was false worship (Gen 4:5)."²⁷

The devil, also known as Lucifer started this spirit of wanting to be worshipped in heaven when he wanted to take the position of godliness of which he was not given. He wanted to take the position of Jesus Christ and because of this, he deceived one-third of the angels. He wanted to be worshipped. He wanted to form his services in a dedicated place of worship (Rev 12:6).

Donald O. Clay has explained about Lucifer from Ezek 28:13 "He was walking orchestra. Because he was covered with all these reflective stones, he was like a

²⁷ Charles E. Lewis Sr., *Reconciliation of Worship in the Black Church: Spontaneous Worship* (Bloomington, IN: iUniverse, 2012), 46.

polished mirror. As he released the worship of angelic host unto God, the other angels did not see Lucifer but the reflection of the one he was worshipping. Unfortunately, Lucifer could not find satisfaction in worship coming through him to God. Lucifer wanted worship for himself. This was the birth of division.”²⁸

He wanted to position himself as God and he is still doing the same things here on earth. He has formed different kinds of worship like worshipping God’s creatures like trees, dead people, man, animals. People have forgotten their Creator and nowadays they worship what God had created (Rom 1:21-13). Many people are worshipping the devil through idolatry. Many of them worship but sticks and stones, and some particular pieces of nature, as the sun, moon, or stars, knowing that there is something to worship.

John Knox has said that “God sets down many commands and examples of forsaking idolatry in every form, but men still love to worship their idols. God said in Lev 19:4” Do not turn to Idols nor make for yourselves molded gods; I am the LORD your God.”²⁹

Even during those days of Israel, they turned away from worshipping the God of heaven to worship the foreign gods by even giving an offering of their children as sacrifices. Because of this, God used to punish them by using foreign nations like Babylon to take them there as slaves (Deut 28:36, 2 Kg 21:3-7.24:1). While they were in Egypt, they started to worship the Egyptian gods even after God had rescued them from the desert. While Moses was in the mountains, they remembered the Egyptians gods and worshipped the golden calf. Rabbi Michael Mayersohn has that

²⁸ Bishop Donald O. Clay Jr., *What God Says About Race!* (Bloomington, IN: Xlibris, 2015), chap. 4.

²⁹ John Knox, *True Worship and the Consequences of Idolatry* (Crossville, TN: Puritan, 2018), 16.

The greatest single instance of Israelites' sin, the event that is referred to several times throughout the Bible and the rabbinic literature as the greatest example of sin is the incident of the Israelites creation and worship of the golden calf in the wilderness. (Exod 32: 2-19)³⁰

For this reason, God punished them and they did not reach or enter the Promised Land of Canaan, only their children entered the Promised Land. During Elijah's time, Jezebel promoted the worship of Baal and Ashtoreth. God was not happy with them, He punished them (Judg10: 6).

The devil has brought people who are being worshipped. A good example is the mother of Jesus, Mary. The devil has deceived many by making them worship him instead of the God of heaven. Even he wanted to deceive Jesus Christ to worship him, but he did not succeed. William Dewberry said that "Satan tried to tempt Jesus to disobey God by telling Jesus that he would give Him all the kingdoms of the world if He would worship him but Jesus said,

Get behind me, Satan! For it is written, 'You shall worship the Lord your God and Him only you shall serve,'" Jesus taught that it is not right to deliberately tempt God. Everything Satan asked Jesus to do was against the will of God and Jesus would not disobey His Father.³¹

Our students at the public campus at MUHAS need to be taught the importance of worshipping a true God in a place dedicated to worship. Having a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS will save millions of people who will worship a true God of heaven and this will enable them to run away from worshipping the devil. Having a dedicated place of worship will help them to keep the Sabbath Holy by worshipping their Creator, sustained, and redeemer of their life.

³⁰ Michael Meyerson, *Are We Sinners?: Christian and Jewish Beliefs on Sin and Evil* (Bloomington, IN: iUniverse, 2009), 8.

³¹ William Dewberry, *The Divine Seed* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2013), 17.

God is calling all his creatures to remember him and worship him. He created the heaven and the earth for six days, and on the Sabbath day, he took a rest. This is the main reason in Rev 14:6. God is reminding all humanity to worship Him for the day of his judgment is coming. It is our responsibility to help our students have a place dedicated to worship, they need it.

Summary

All the scholars through the literature reviews have in agreement to have a place dedicated for worship. Works of literature have reviewed more benefits in having a place dedicated to worship both in the old testaments and the new testaments. This means that there is a need for the Adventist students at MUHAS to have a place dedicated worship of which will address their spiritual needs during their stay at MUHAS. At the same time, this student needs to be taught the way they should conduct their worship in the Public University of MUHAS, they need a guideline on this. Also, it will help them to practices their gifts including leadership during their stay as students of which it will prepare them for the future after they graduate.

If they will work together as a team, then this will be possible to have a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS the same as is being done at the University of Dodoma (UDOM). As we have seen that God wants his people to worship Him in a place dedicated to worship this will made Him dwell with them for their spiritual needs. God always want to dwell with His people, and as the Adventist students in the University at MUHAS, God also needs to dwell with the students at MUHAS

CHAPTER 4

FIELD RESEARCH

This chapter explains the real issues of our discussion about the need of having a place dedicated to worship. The main ideas are built from Chapters 1, 2, and 3. Chapter 1 explains in detail the background of the study, whereas Chapter 2 gave the theological foundation on the subject, and Chapter 3 presented the scholarly views regarding a dedicated place of worship and identified factors that influence having a dedicated place of worship.

This chapter illuminates the procedures followed in conducting this study. It contains descriptions of (a) Introduction (b) Descriptions of the Local Settings (c) Research Design (d) Data analysis (e) Summary. These are the main ideas/points in this chapter, which help to see the need of having a place dedicated to worship.

Descriptions of the Local Setting

Tanzania

Tanzania is situated just south of the Equator in East Africa. It was formed as a sovereign state in 1964 through the union of two separate states of the mainland of Tanganyika and Zanzibar Island. Mainland Tanganyika covers more than 99 percent of the combined territories' total area. Mafia Island is administered from the mainland, while Zanzibar and Pemba islands have a separate government administration. Since 1974 Dodoma is an official Capital city of Tanzania and is in the center of Tanzania's mainland. Dar es Salaam has remained the seat of most government administration, as well as being the largest city and port in the country.¹

¹ Deborah Fahy Bryceson et al., "Tanzania: Culture, History, & People," *Britannica*, last modified 2019, accessed March 26, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Tanzania>.

The main political party since independence is Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the official opposition part currently is Chadema (Chama Cha Maendeleo), other parties are CUF, TLP, ACT.

Religions in Tanzania

Tanzania is a country that has different religious beliefs and the government has given its people the freedom to worship without breaking the law of the country. The following is the statistics of Religions in Tanzania in percentages, “Tanzania is a multi-religion country consisting of Christian 61.4%, Muslim 35.2%, folk religion 1.8%, other 0.2%, unaffiliated 1.4% (2010 est.). Zanzibar is almost entirely Muslim.”²

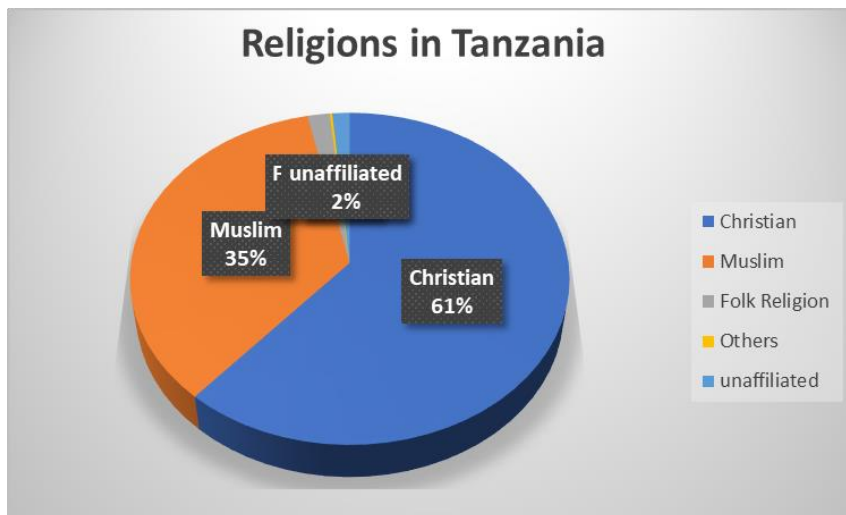


Figure 1. Religions in Tanzania

² Central Intelligence Agency, “The World Fact Book: Tanzania,” *Central Intelligence Agency*, last modified 2019, accessed March 26, 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>.

Muhimbili

MUHAS is a host University for Adventist students and it started as the Dar es salaam medical school in 1963. The school then transformed into the faculty of medicine at the University of Dar-es-Salaam and in 1991, it was upgraded and became a college—the Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences (MUCHS). MUHAS has two campuses: Muhimbili Campus and Mlonganzila Campus. Muhimbili Campus is situated in Ilala Municipality, in Upanga along United Nations Road. Mloganzila Campus is still new and in the process of development and it occupies 3,800 acres located 3 km off Dar es Salaam-Morogoro highway, 25 km from Dar-es-Salaam.³

About TUCASA MUHAS: Mission, Vision and Objectives

Tanzania Universities and Colleges Adventist Students' Association

abbreviated as TUCASA is an association comprising of Adventist students pursuing different educational undertakings in secular colleges and universities in Tanzania.

With TUCASA MUHAS we mean Adventist students in the vicinity of the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, MUHAS based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

MUHAS came into being in the year 2007, following the university transformation from the constituent college of the University of Dar es Salaam - Faculty of Medicine to MUHIMBILI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH AND ALLIED SCIENCES. By the time the organization was under the name THISDASO, it comprised of few members which corresponded to the limited intake of medical students at MUHAS by that time.

Membership

TUCASA constitutes of 208 university and college students who are continuing with their studies under their diverse academic courses at Muhimbili

³ MUHAS, "A Brief History of Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS)," *MUHAS*, last modified 2018, accessed February 3, 2019, <https://www.muhas.ac.tz/pages/a-brief-history-of-muhas>.

University of Health and Allied Sciences as per database records of the leadership year 2018/19.

Vision

Enhancing the holistic growth of spiritual life and balance to the academic life of its members in their relationship with Jesus Christ, in harmony with the great prophecies of the scriptures.

Mission

TUCASA-MUHAS has a mission to facilitate the proclamation of the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ as embodied in the Three Angels Message of Revelation 14:6-12, as reflected in the mission statement of the Seventh-day Adventist Church to all college and university students.

Based in higher learning institutions, TUCASA-MUHAS has a role of doing evangelism to non-Adventist students and doing external evangelical crusades aiming at winning more souls to Christ in cooperation with respective local churches.

TUCASA MUHAS also conducts community outreach through medical missionary evangelism, visiting the needy and the sick, and also through many other social activities.

Objectives of the Association

1. To foster the intellectual and spiritual growth in universities and colleges.
2. To promote evangelism in colleges and universities and their neighborhood to win more souls to Christ.
3. To develop students' leadership skills.
4. To develop and increase the ability and confidence of the members in public preaching and witnessing.

5. To promote the involvement of Adventist students from secular campuses in missionary and outreach programs through spiritual, monetary, and material means at the disposal of the members.
6. To promote and defend religious liberty and help to deal with challenges within secular institutions and to help each other in bearing burdens and tackling other communal problems.
7. To create awareness, promote, and encourage the Seventh-day Adventist lifestyle among members on campuses.
8. To equip our students with Biblical principles and teachings that will help them face the challenges of the busy world, the post-academic lies and to be of service to the church.

Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries

Mission

The mission of Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries is to promote Adventist chaplaincies throughout all the divisions of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The ACM mission has four elements:

1. To develop and/or sustain chaplaincy ministries and recruit, endorse, train, and support Adventist clergy as chaplains. ACM endeavors to place qualified Adventist pastors as chaplains on college and university campuses, in community agencies, correctional institutions, healthcare facilities, military forces, and the workplace.
2. To oversee and certify professional training programs.
3. To endorse and certify capable, competent, and caring Adventist clergy as chaplains. All chaplains are first pastors, though not all pastors are called to be chaplains.
4. To provide pastoral care and nurture for people regardless of their declared faith or no faith. Chaplains must exercise spiritual leadership with integrity and be professionally proficient, flexible, and balanced.

Vision

Adventist chaplains providing competent and responsible care for the religious needs and spiritual wellbeing of all persons associated with the institution or organization they serve.

Campus Chaplaincy

It has been estimated that 65-75 percent of Adventist youth attend secular colleges and universities. Many Adventist chaplains are ministering in those campus settings.⁴

Seventh-Day Adventist Church in East Central Africa

The East-Central Africa Division (ECD) has 11 countries. It has a population of more than 350 million. The Seventh-day Adventist Church counts more than 3.9 million members worshipping in over 13,000 churches. The East Central Africa Division is the host Division of the Adventist University of Africa in Kenya, which provides theological training to pastors across the continent.⁵

South Tanzania Union Mission

South Tanzania Union is the host Union for MUHAS through East Central Tanzania Conference in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It was organized in 2013 and reorganized in 2015. It has three Conferences (East Central Tanzania, South-East Tanzania, and Southern Highlands Conferences) and it has two fields (Lake Tanganyika Field and Central Tanzania Field). It has 959 Churches, and 165,562.

East-Central Tanzania Conference

This is the host Conference for TUCASA-MUHAS in Dar es Salaam Tanzania in South Tanzania Union Mission. Formerly it was known as East Tanzania Conference. It was organized in 1960 and reorganized in 1982, 1990, 2005 and it was divided and renamed in 2015. It has the following regions Morogoro, the northern parts of Dar es Salaam, Pwani regions of Morogoro

⁴ Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries General Conference, "Chaplaincies/Endorsement," *Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries General Conference*, 2018, accessed February 7, 2019, <https://www.adventistchaplains.org/index.php/about-acm/ecclesiastical-endorsement-2/>.

⁵ East-Central Africa Division of Seventh-day Adventists, "Tanzania," *East-Central Africa Division of Seventh-Day Adventists*, 2017, accessed February 7, 2019, <https://ecdadventist.org/tanzania/>.

road moving from the Indian Ocean west to River Ruvu Bridge, West of Mlandizi Center, and the Zanzibar. It has 313 Churches, 60,944 members.⁶

Research Design

This research uses a mixture of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Qualitative was used because it describes ways that enable people to understand the world differently and by that, they began to act differently. It included a description, interpretation, and understanding. This will help in data collection of the population of students. A sample population of approximately 67 people was taken. Quantitative was used to collect the percentages of the students in the questionnaire which was given to the students to get their opinion

The study has used questionnaires to collect data from MUHAS and use Interview method at the University of Dodoma. These methods allowed us to get a deeper and full understanding of the attitude of the respondent. Data analysis interprets and gives meaning to the collected data.

Population and Location of the Study

In this study, the targeted population comprises of SDA students in higher learning institutions residing in Dar es Salaam. MUHAS and UDOM were selected as a case study. This is because MUHAS does not have a place dedicated to worship while UDOM has a place dedicated to worship.

Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

In determining the sample size for the survey, the researcher used the structure generated from a sample size calculator presented in table one of all other questions.

⁶ Office of Archives, Statistics and Research, "East-Central Tanzania Conference," *Office of Archives, Statistics and Research*, last modified 2019, accessed March 5, 2019, <https://www.adventistyearbook.org/entity>.

The target population was 50 active members of MUHAS and 90 questionnaires were given to the student leaders to assist in distributions and collections. Out of the 90, only 67 questionnaires were answered and brought back. This is because those who attended the meetings were not more than 70 students therefore, 67 questionnaires were used to determine the population of the students as planned. See Table 1 for the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 1. Demographics Information of Respondents

Item	Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender of respondents	Male	59	88.1
	Female	8	11.9
	Total	67	100.0
Marital Status	Single	65	97.0
	Married	2	3.0
	Total	67	100.0
Residence	Boarding	57	85.1
	Day Scholar	10	14.9
	Total	67	100.0
Major area of the study	Medicine	34	50.7
	Nursing	5	7.5
	Others	27	40.3
	No response	1	1.5
	Total	67	100.0
Level of the study	Diploma	11	16.4
	Degree	55	82.1
	Others	1	1.5
Year of study	First Year	16	23.9
	Second Year	16	23.9
	Third Year	13	19.4
	Fourth Year	13	19.4
	Fifth Year	9	13.4
	Total	67	100.0

Quantitative Research Findings

The numbers of the Adventist students at MUHAS are more than a hundred and the active students are around seventy students who are attending their regular meetings. However, the findings derived from the 67 participants to those who were active in responding to the questionnaires, observations, and interviews. SPSS was used in the data analysis on the chart below as it explains in detail how the research has been conducted to the Adventist students of MUHAS, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. All Other Questions

Item	Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
If you were to regularly meet at least once per month for worship, do you think it possible to get a dedicated place for worship?	Yes	64	88.1
	No	3	11.9
	Total	67	100.0
Are there challenges to get a dedicated place for worship at MUHAS?	Yes	43	64.2
	No	24	35.8
	Total	67	100.0
Do you think there is a need to have a dedicated place for worship at MUHAS?	Yes	66	98.5
	No	1	1.5
	Total	67	100.0
Do you think a place dedicated for worship will address your spiritual needs?	Yes	64	95.5
	No	3	4.5
	Total	67	100.0
Does participating in church leadership activities get affected by the fact that you don't have a place dedicated for worship?	Yes	54	80.6
	No	11	16.4
	No response	2	3.0
	Total	67	100.0
Do you feel you Have lost an opportunity to be taught the things that are relevant to campus life at the churches you worship in around MUHAS	Yes	53	79.1
	No	14	20.9
	Total	67	100.0
Do you attend weekly Sabbath worship services while at MUHAS?	Yes	59	88.1
	No	8	11.9
	Total	67	100.0
Do you feel you have done enough on your part to actively participate and invite others for worship services despite the absence of a place dedicated to worship?	Yes	20	29.9
	No	45	67.2
	No response	2	3.0
	Total	67	100.0
Will having a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS address your spiritual needs?	Yes	61	91.0
	No	4	6.0
	System	2	3.0
	Total	67	100.0
Do you experience challenges in effectively using your gifts and service to God in the absence of a dedicated place for worship?	Yes	55	82.1
	No	10	14.9
	System	2	3.0
	Total	67	100.0
Will it be easier for you to promote worship on the campus to your fellow students if you had a dedicated place for worship at MUHAS?	Yes	51	76.1
	No	12	17.9
	System	4	6.0
	Total	67	100.0
Do you enjoy worship services even though you don't have a dedicated place for worship at MUHAS?	Yes	58	86.6
	No	8	11.9
	System	1	1.5
	Total	67	100.0
How regularly do you participate in church mission and vision which including sharing with others the words of God, inviting others for worship, and participating in worship?	Daily	17	25.4
	Once per week	23	34.3
	Once a month	2	3.0
	Once in several months	22	32.8
	Once a year	1	1.5
	System	2	3.0
	Total	67	100.0

Qualitative Questions

Table 3 shows the responses to the qualitative questions.

Table 3. Participation of Students in Church Leadership Activities Considering that there is No Place Dedicated to Worship

It is difficult to harmonize the time table, so I don't attend these events regularly
No specific reason
I find it so difficult to do so
I don't have the experience of leadership
Leadership activities are to be performed by the leaders and the members are to take their parts without any other interference you can perform leadership activities when you are given the leadership powers
I don't participate because there is no place dedicated to worship. And I don't have leadership skills
I have not been appointed for any leadership position

Table 4 shows the places of worship for students while attending MUHAS.

Table 4. Places of Worship for Students while at MUHAS

Place of Worship	Count	Percent
Mzizima	33	49
Chole	2	3
Mwenge	1	1.5
CasfetaTayomi	1	1.5
Lecture hall3	26	39
Room	1	1.5
Ilala SDA	1	1.5
Survey	1	1.5
Campus	1	1.5
Total	67	100

Table 5 shows the reason for the non-attendance of weekly Sabbath worship services.

Table 5. Reason for Non-attendance for Weekly Sabbath Worship Services at MUHAS

I live out of campus sometimes it is difficult to attend the evening session
No specific reason
Busy
We do attend weekly Sabbath worship at our local church
Instead, we attend at Mzizima SDA church (our local church)
I attend but not regularly
We attend at church for Sabbath worship

Quantitative Data Analysis

Possibility of Getting Place for Worship

Most students have said that it is possible to get a place dedicated to worship and some they said there are some challenges. This means that if they will work as a team, they will be able to get a dedicated place of worship as shown in Figure 2.

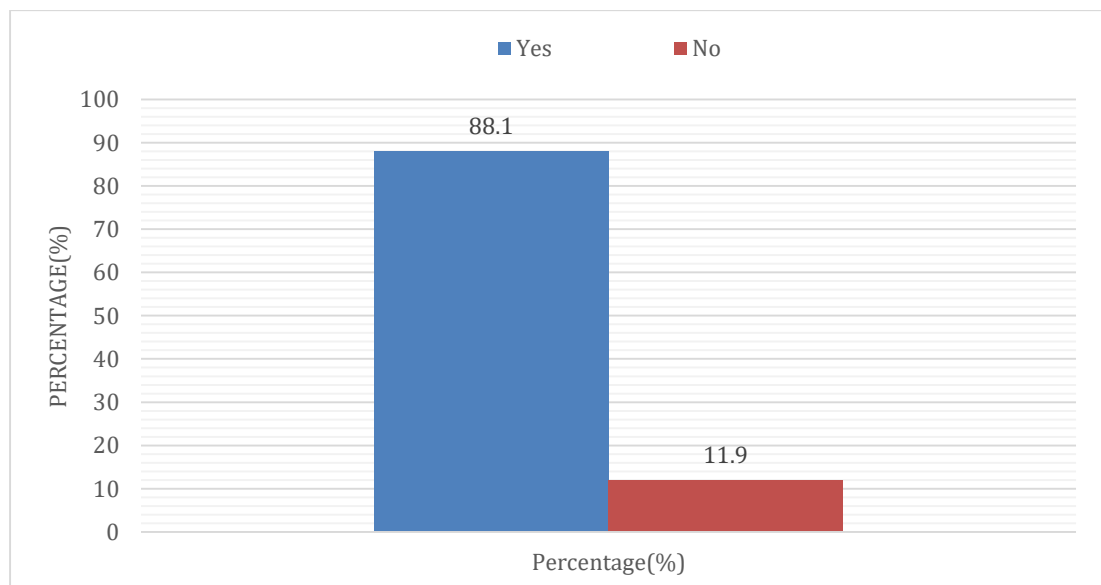


Figure 2. Possible to Get a Place Dedicated for Worship

Challenges to Getting a Place Dedicated for Worship

Even though students have shown the possibility of having a dedicated place of worship still there are some challenges of getting a place dedicated to worship. Some of the challenges are a long time to get permission from the University, permission from their local Church with their Conference. This implicates that something should be done to fulfill the dreams of the students at MUHAS as shown in Figure 3.

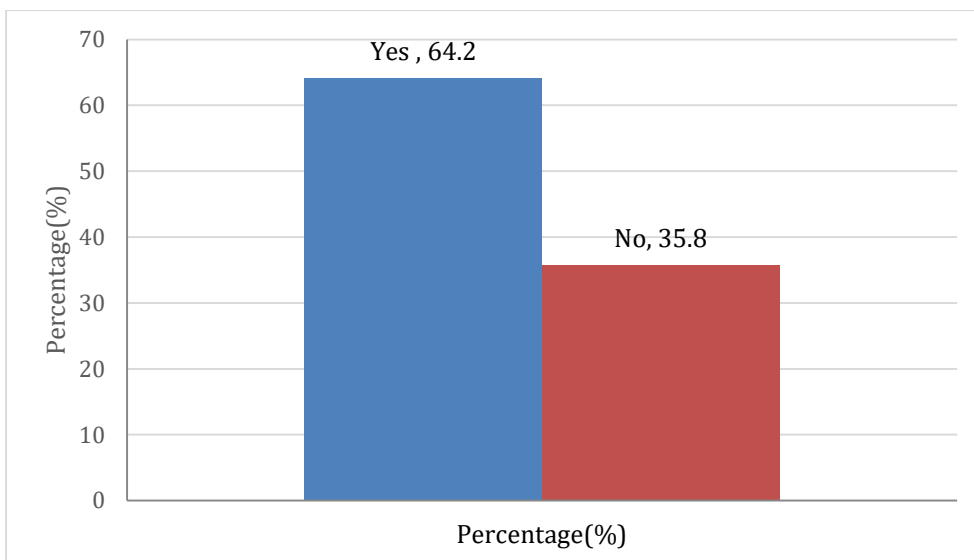


Figure 3. Challenges to Getting a Place Dedicated to Worship

Need for a Place Dedicated for Worship

There is a need of having a place dedicated to worship for the students at MUHAS. This will have more benefits for their spiritual life while they are at MUHAS and after they will graduate it will be of help as shown in Figure 4.

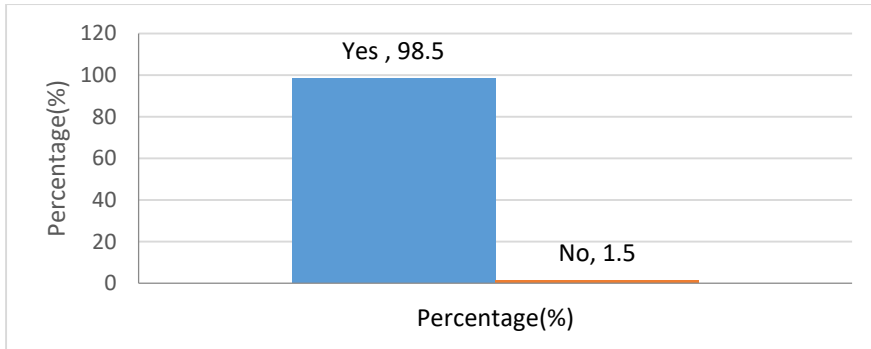


Figure 4. The Need of Having a Dedicated Place of Worship

Dedicated Worship Place addresses Spiritual Needs

They have shown that if they have a dedicated place of worship, it will help to meet their spiritual needs in mental, physical, social, and spiritual needs. This is because the local churches do not meet their needs and it is the reason most of them do not come back to the after-noon programs, as shown in Figure 5.

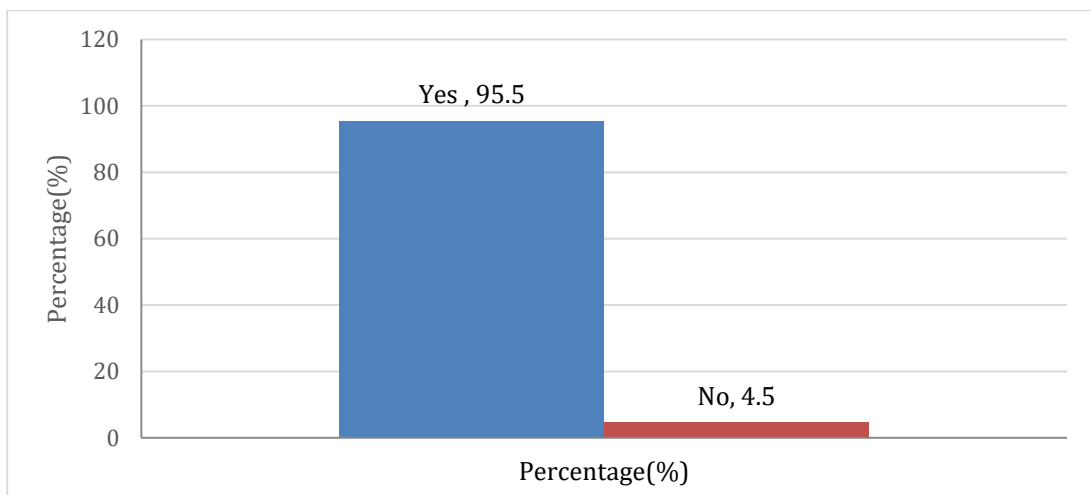


Figure 5. Address Spiritual Need

Effect of Lack of Worship Place on Church Leadership Participation

It is indeed affected because they have concentrated on MUHAS leadership than local church leadership. The majority are not being involved in church leadership. This means that they lack church leadership experience while they are students and after they graduate, they lack interest in church leadership skills as shown in Figure 6.

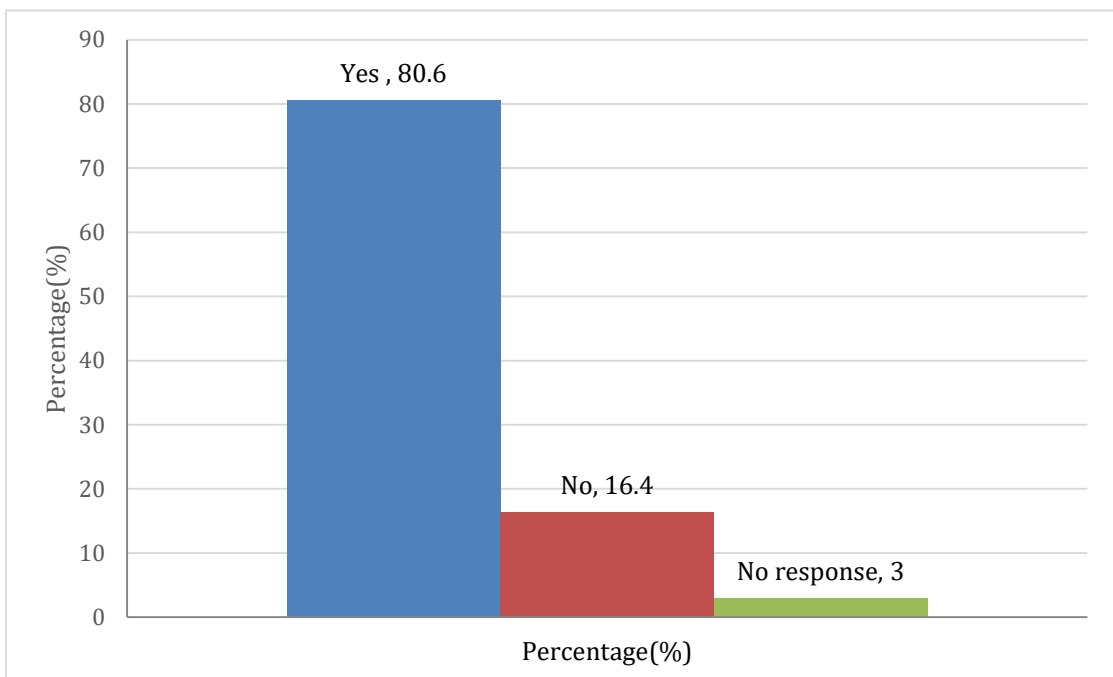


Figure 6. Participation in Church Leadership

Local Churches Don't Teach Topics Relevant to Campus Life

They have indeed lost that opportunity to be taught things that are relevant to campus life. It is because at the local churches they are not being taught enough about campus life since most of the teachings are based on local churches approaches as shown in Figure 7.

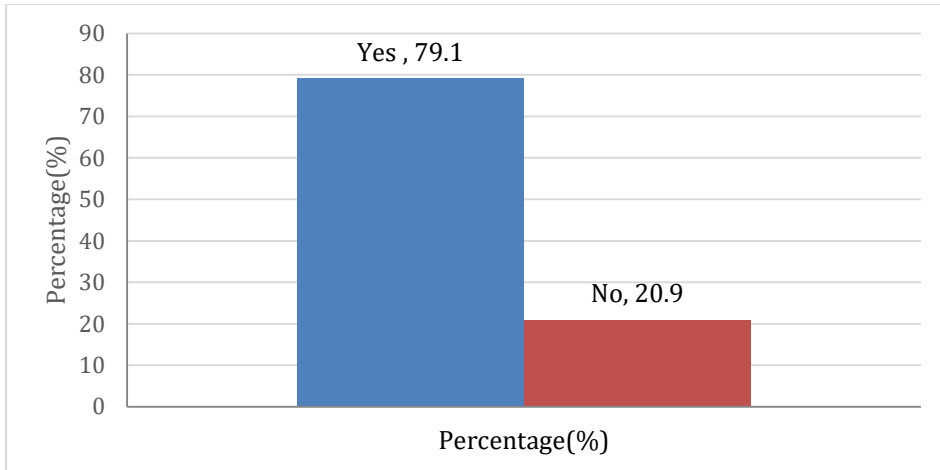


Figure 7. Local Churches Don't Teach Topics Relevant to Campus Life

Attendance of Weekly Sabbath Worship while at MUHAS?

They are attending weekly Sabbath while at MUHAS. Most of them attend services at established churches around MUHAS such as Mzizima, Ilala, Kinondoni, Magomeni, Kigamboni, etc. This is because there is no church within the University however, they worship daily, and sometimes once per month, they worship within the University as shown in Figure 8.

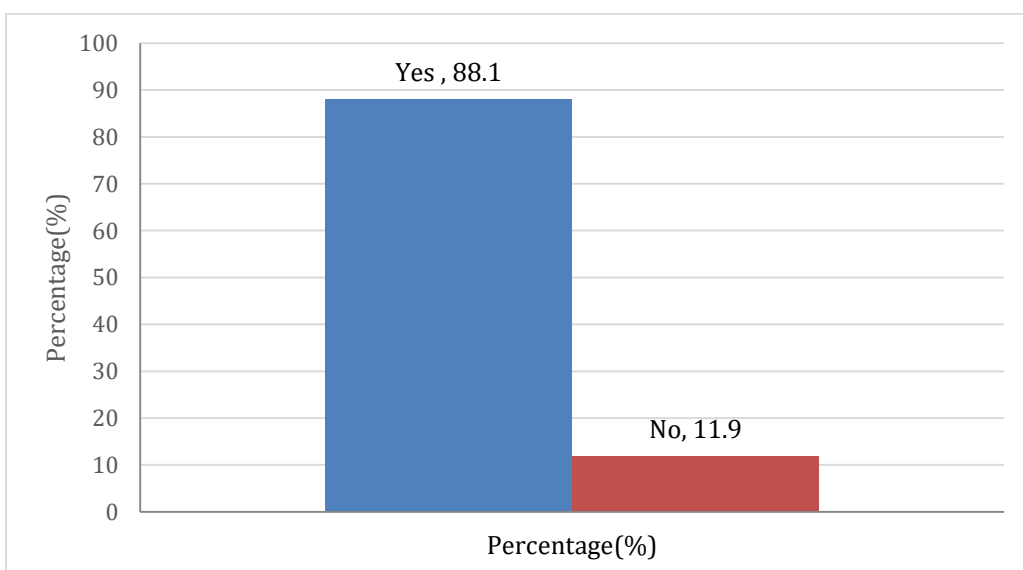


Figure 8. Weekly Sabbath Attendance

Participation and Inviting Others for Worship

The majority of the students are not promoting worship services because they do not understand the true meaning of worship and no one supports them on the worship. They also lack some skills in reaching to their fellow students so they need more training on this. The majority of these students are those who are staying outside the campus as shown in Figure 9.

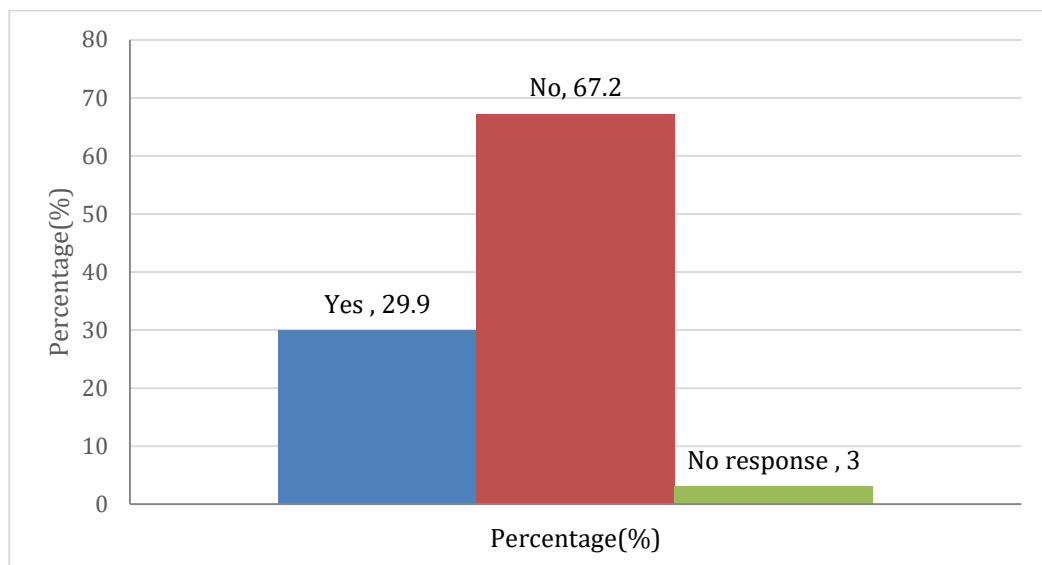


Figure 9. Participation and Inviting others for Worship

Dedicated Place of Worship and Spiritual Needs

Having a dedicated place of worship at MUHAS will address their spiritual needs. This is because they have a very strong student association which helps them to care for their spiritual needs. They usually organize spiritual program like choir day, medical missionary day, daily worship and we believe they will do more if they have a place dedicated to worship. Some of those programs help them meet their spiritual needs as shown in Figure 10.

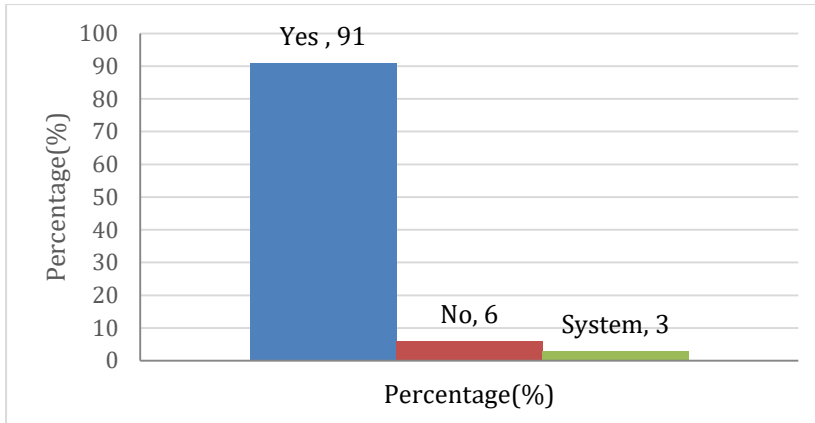


Figure 10. Place of Worship Helps Meet Your Spiritual Needs

Challenges in Effective Use of Gifts

They experience challenges in effectively use their gifts and service to God in the absence of a place dedicated to worship. This is because they don't have an organized church within the University of which most of them do not feel to use their gifts at local church as the environment does not allow them as shown below in

Figure 11.

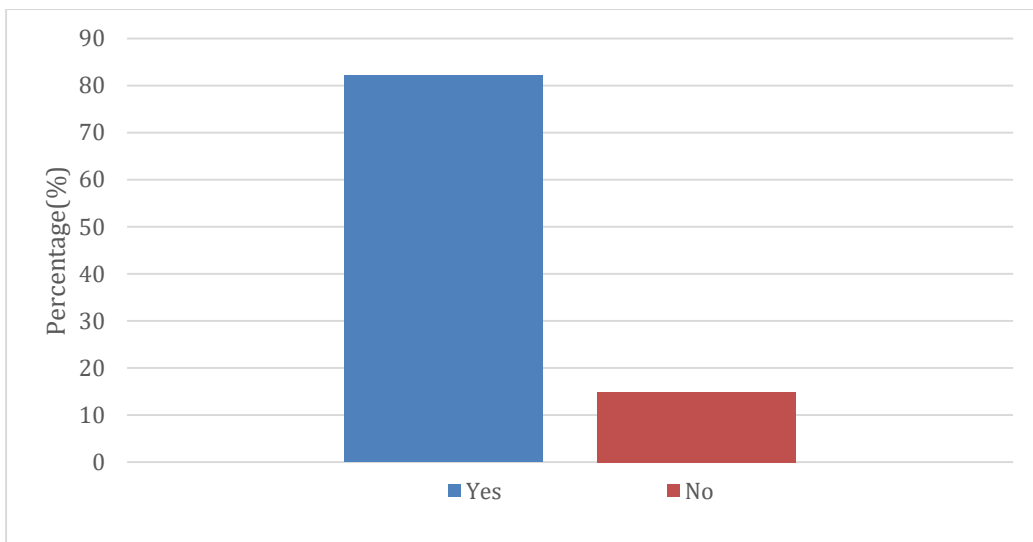


Figure 11. Challenges in Effective Use of Your Gifts

Dedicated Worship Place Enhances Promotion of Worship Services

It will be easy for the students to promote worship services if they will have a place dedicated for worship at MUHAS. This is because they will be close to MUHAS and it will be easy for them to be organized. This means they will have more advantages for having a place dedicated for worship as shown below in Figure 12.

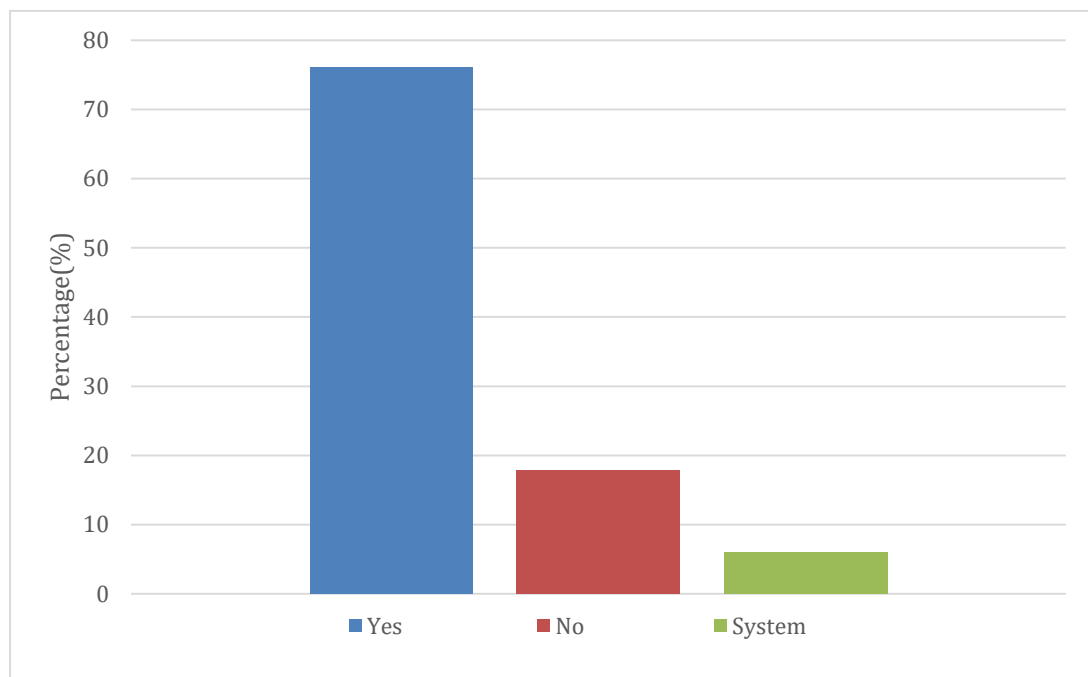


Figure 12. Promoting Worship Services

Enjoyment of Worship Services

Though they do not have a place dedicated to worship they enjoy worship services. Their joy is to worship and serve their God while they are at MUHAS as students. We have seen them doing this at their daily worship of which we used to attend as shown below in Figure 13.

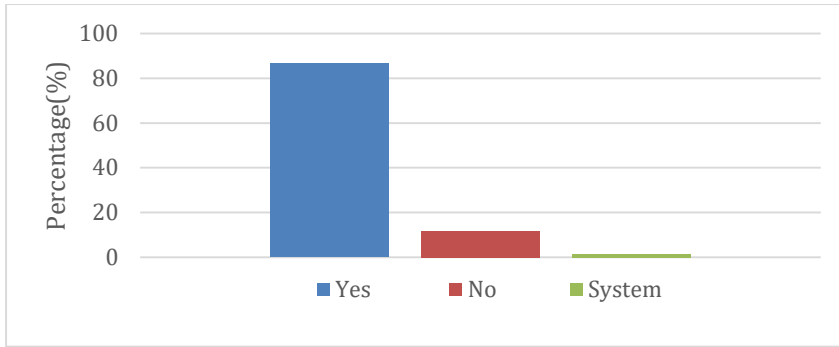


Figure 13. Enjoy Worship Services

Church Mission and Vision

How regularly do you participate in Church mission and vision which includes sharing with others the word of God, inviting others for worship, and participating in worship? The majority of the students that participate in missions and vision statements of the church daily also share the word of God through singing, medical missionary, visitations, distributing Christian books at MUHAS as shown below in Figure 14.

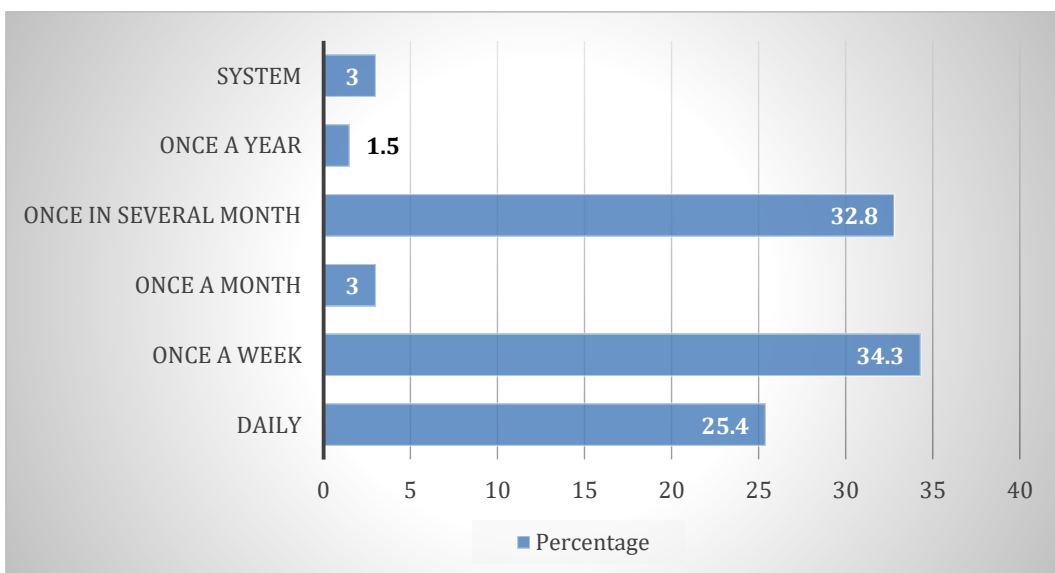


Figure 14. Church Mission and Vision

Qualitative Data Analysis

The data analysis of this part was based on having a place dedicated for worship as it was been explains in the preview's chapters. The information gathered from observations, interviews, and the questionnaires were done as follows:

Interview Question 1

1. Explain my experiences in worship
2. Getting closer to God
3. Reaching to my spiritual needs
4. Knowing His willing in my life
5. Finding my purpose in life
6. Being a blessing to others

Interview Question 2

1. Explain the need for having a dedicated place of Worship.
2. Fellowshiping together
3. Bringing love and unity
4. Fulfilling the mission and vision statement of my church on earth
5. Reaching out to the needs of the students while at the university
6. To allow students to practice their God-given talents/gifts while at the university such as leadership, music, medical missionary work.

Interview Question 3: Plans for Dedicated Place of Worship

They worship daily up to Friday at the university and on Sabbath worship at the nearest church including Mzizima Seventh day-Adventist Church. They have already planned to buy a land at Mlonganzila of which a budget of 50 million Tanzania shillings has been prepared and already collected 4 million. They have

involved local churches, East-central Conference, well-wishers, friends of MUHAS, and those who study at MUHAS to give moral and financial support.

Interpretation of the Data

All formulation for the interpretation of the study was followed. The researcher was actively involved in the course of the research and this report is an interpretation of the participants' experiences. The Conclusion was measured according to the study in general interpretation while most of the participants responded in the interview shown the need of having a place dedicated to worship.

Summary

My research project was based on the scientific procedure and different instruments like questionnaires were used to get the true results of the research at MUHAS based on the need of having a place dedicated to worship. However, comprehensive research on the same topic should be done.

CHAPTER 5

ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM

This chapter presents the process in steps on how there is a need of having a place dedicated to worship at Muhimbili of health and applied sciences for Adventist students who are studying at MUHAS. This is a public university and is owned by the Tanzanian government. This chapter is the implementation of what has been done in chapter four. It will show how the interventions have been done which brings the process and applications that can enhance the effectiveness of worship service at MUHAS by having a place dedicated for worship compared to UDOM at the University of Dodoma in Dodoma, Tanzania as fieldwork research. It also contains the final evaluation and recommendations.

Programme Development

To realize the intervention, some steps were followed;

1. Permission from East-central Tanzania Conference (ECT)
2. Visitation to MUHAS
3. Presentations on the topic of worship
4. Addressing the problem
5. Giving and collecting the questionnaires.
6. UDOM as fieldwork

Permission from Central Tanzania Conference

To make this research easier, we were able to write a letter to Central Tanzania Conference to allow us to do my project with MUHAS Adventist students.

The permission was granted to us to do our project at MUHAS since December last year for three months.

The students are health providers in the fields of medicine, nursing, pharmacy, environmental health, etc. They are Adventist students who are studying in public university. They can worship every Friday evening and once every Sabbath in case they have a special function like a federation. Most of the Sabbaths worship at nearby churches and some are members and leaders of Mzizima Seventh-day Adventist Church in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. They also have a strong choir.

Visitation

During this research project with MUHAS, we met with student leaders together with their chaplain to inform them about our coming and we have been with them in several meetings especially on Fridays. If they had special gatherings, we offered spiritual guidance to the students. Since then, we have built good relationships with them and given support to most of the things we have advised them to do.

Presentations on Worship

We have managed to make several presentations on the need of having a place dedicated for worship services AT Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences and on how the students can be organized through the cooperation of their chaplain to have a place dedicated for worship so that they can worship at MUHAS every Sabbath. For example, we taught them about the origin of worship from the book of Genesis 2, during Adam, Noah, and Abraham, the children of Israel, how they used to worship God by having a place dedicated for worship.

We have also given a good example of Daniel who refused to worship the image of King Nebuchadnezzar while in Babylon. Most of these students have shown the interest of having a place dedicated to worship. They came to inform me that it is

their wish to have a place dedicated to worship and they have identified land in Mlonganzile where the new university of MUHAS is being built, they have already contributed around Two million Tanzania Shillings. They have a project to collect money to buy and build a church.

Addressing the Problem

We have also used our time to address the problem of how they can see the need of having their place dedicated to worship. We gave some examples from Dodoma University of which they worship every Sabbath. Some of them are leaders in the church working as elders, deacon, deaconess, and all departmental leaders. We have asked questions like why most of the students do not come for the afternoon program at Mzizima Seventh-day Adventist Church while to their federation they come in the afternoon in good numbers. This is because at federations they get their needs while the local churches do not get their needs. Most of them have agreed with us on this.

Because of this, we need to have a place dedicated for the worship of which will meet the needs of the students and even the chaplain will practice his duties well. We have also given them examples of students in Kenya, like Nairobi, Moi and Kenyatta Universities, most of the students have their place dedicated for worship and even the University leaderships have given them a land to build their church. This is even possible in Tanzania. We also saw the need for having a training session as a seminar to make presentations during their meetings every Friday or any gathering.

The Aim of Training

The training aimed to see the need of having a place dedicated to worship from the Biblical point of view. At the same time to see the means on how we can get a place dedicated for worship for the students at MUHAS.

The Objectives of the Training

The objective of the training activities was to see the advantages of worship. How the Bible explains about worship, as students, what they should do to have a dedicated place of worship. To see the way forward on how they can have a plan on how they can get a place dedicated for worship.

Implementation Method

The intervention was done through a training program of which we have used one method as a seminar to present the topic of worship. We engaged students to ask questions based on worship and we have responded to empower them to have a dedicated place of worship at MUHAS. We have emphasized the importance of working as a team, together with their chaplain for the success of their project.

Participants of the Training

More than 20 students with their leaders attended the training. They were happy and comfortable, and they gave us all the support we needed. We have also done two seminars on March 4 and 5, 2019 as from 07:30 pm to 08:00 pm at lecture hall number three.

Training Emphasis Area

The training was based on the topic of research and it focused on chapter two and chapter three of the research. It was based on the meaning of worship, worship in the Old Testament, and the New Testament, the components of worship as (word of God, music, and giving). All this area based is on the Biblical foundations of worship.

Content of the Lessons

The lessons were based on the biblical foundations based on chapter two and they were furthered in reached by the practical views gathered from the literature

review of chapter three. We began with the introduction, presented the topic, and explained in detail why they needed a place dedicated for worship, what the Bible says about the worship, and a place dedicated to worship. We gave opportunities to the students to ask questions and the response was positive from the biblical points of view on a place dedicated to worship.

Giving and Collecting Questionnaires

We used the opportunity to give more than 90 questionnaires of which we got back 68 questionnaires. This is because the active members who attend their usual meetings are not more than seventy students in their gathering. This happened when they meet with their fellow students from Chole which is the hostel for first-year students at MUHAS. When they met at the main Campus, they usually attend at least 20 to 25 students especially on Fridays of which I used to attend their meeting since December 2018.

UDOM as Field Work

University of Dodoma

The University of Dodoma was formally established in March 2007, following the signing of the charter by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The first academic programs commenced in September 2007. It is the host University of Adventist student at UDOM.

Brief History of TUCASA UDOM

The branch of UDOM began in the year 2007 when the University of Dodoma was opened in the same year 2007. It was the branch of COEDO (College of Education and CHAS as College of health and applied sciences) and later on, they formed churches within the university known as UDOM-EAST and UDOM-WEST.

These two churches were under Central Tanzania Conference but currently, they are under Central Field Conference within the South Tanzania Union Mission.

Mission Statement

To facilitate the proclamation of the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ as embodied in the three angel's message of Rev 14:6-12, as reflected in the mission statement of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, to all colleges and universities students.

Vision Statement

UDOM members will grow in their relationship with Jesus Christ in harmony with the great prophecies of the Scriptures.

A Place Dedicated to Worship

These two churches have been given by the university leadership a place dedicated for worship as they have done to other denominations. They do their daily worship, revive and reformation week of prayer, evangelistic meetings including Sabbath worship. Despite this, they have also planned to buy land near the university to build their church. So far, they have already paid three million Tanzania Shillings and at the end of March, they will pay thirty-eight thousand Tanzania shillings as the remaining balance. They do this because sometimes the place they are worshipping at is being used for exams or classes so to avoid all this; they decided to have their place for worship. UDOM is a district within the university under a chaplain.

Findings of the UDOM Field Work Research

1. It helps to fulfill the mission and vision of the Seventh-day Adventist Church at UDOM.
2. It helps them to concentrate on worship as God instructed in Gen 2:1-3.

3. It helps students to have great exposure in church leadership, and thus improve their talents for usefulness in the future after their schooling.
4. It helps them to attend earlier the worship services.
5. It helps to increase their relationship with God and with fellow human beings.
6. It brings love and unity amongst themselves.
7. It helps them to reduce stress with depression.
8. It motivates them to study the word of God, Spirit of Prophecy, and have more time with God during their independent times.
9. It brings true revival and reformation in the heart for their spiritual growth.

Do they meet their needs during worship service? Although sometimes they do not meet their needs, they get their need in spiritual, mental, social, and physical aspects. They are inspired by different service programs.

They also participate in all church leaderships because they have a full church, which practices all church activities within UDOM. This helps them to fulfill their needs by practicing their God-given gifts like church elders, departmental leaders, all of them are students. They were also given an office with the university.

Evangelism within the University

Most of the students are being involved in both reach and outreach evangelism. They distribute free books, magazines, they go for visitations, do literature evangelism, personal evangelism, medical missionary, lifestyle through their dressing, food, personal relationship. They mostly interact with their fellow students, staff, and faculty.

They use the choir as their means to reach for evangelism. Because of outreach, the two churches have opened another branch near a village through different evangelisms they have conducted. UDOM-EAST have Mapinduzi A and

Iyumbi and UDOM-WEST have Mapinduzi B. People are worshipping in this branch and they do visitations every Sabbath.

Challenges Faced in University as UDOM

1. Exams and classes during worship on the Sabbath.
2. Buying food on Sabbath

Although they have been allowed to worship on Sabbath still the place is not permanent. That is the reason they decided to buy the land to build a church near UDOM. This is because of the interfering with the school exams and classes on Sabbath. However, they had not missed any worship on the Sabbath.

They worship with students being led with the same students; this sometimes brings difficulty in making hard decisions especially in the issues of immorality among Adventist students. Most of the students are not church members at UDOM.

1. Peer pressures, bad groups, or friends.
2. Lack of presentations on Sabbath.
3. Entertainment like football, movies, secular music.
4. Being in relationships with non-believers.

Program Implementation

Implementation of the Intervention

The training took place at MUHAS from December 2018 to March 2019. Also, on March 4 and 5, 2019, I made a special seminar. The training aimed to establish its biblical foundations of worship and how it is translated into a practice of the church. We used to go every Friday evening and they used to give me at least 20 minutes for presentations on the biblical foundations based on worship.

Biblical Foundations on Worship

The Bible is the foundation of what I mean about worship. It is the only authority, which God had revealed Himself to people to understand Him and on how all human beings can worship Him in truth and Spirit. I made this presentation to see the benefits of having a place dedicated to worship.

What is worship? Worship means to worship the Creator, sustainer and redeemer of our life. He is the only one who needs to be worshipped, praised, and given thanks to. This is being done with His creatures. He is the founder of worship both in heaven and on earth. Worship is being done by having a place dedicated to worship as is being explained in the bible.

Worship in the Old Testament. When you read the entire Old Testament, it teaches us about worship. After creation in six days, we see God Himself resting on the seventh day as the day for His creatures to worship Him. We see in Eden the first worship is being done on earth. Gen 2:1-3

We also see again after the fall of man, Adam and Eve continue to worship God and even they trained their children to worship God, Gen 4:1. This means that worship is playing a significant part in our life. God wants us to worship, this means God is dwelling with us through worship.

We also see during Noah times, why God brought the flood was because people had refused to worship God and only Noah with his family got grace. Noah built an altar to the LORD so that he can worship Him, Gen 8:20, Gen 9.

During the tower of Babel, we see how God was angry with them since they refused to worship God. That tower was to worship their gods and because of this, God was not happy with them, so He brought confusion in their languages and scattered them into different nations, Gen 11.

God always needs His creatures to follow His instructions. He wants them to worship Him and not anything else. God called Abraham from his homeland Ur of Chaldees, which is in modern-day Iraq. Its main purpose was to worship their creatures, to worship God. Abraham used to worship idols Josh 24:2 and Abraham accepted the call and he traveled to the promised land Canaan. God changed his name to Abraham, and he began to worship the God of heaven, Heb11:8. He even built a place to worship God and he used to give offerings to God wherever he went. All these show how worship is playing a major part in the lives of human beings, Gen 14:22, 17.1.

We all need to worship our God, the Creator of the universe. During the time of Moses also we see how God had called His people to come out from slavery in Egypt. During their stay in Egypt, they used to worship idols/gods of Egypt.

God called Moses to go back to Egypt to bring them back to their promised country of Canaan. The main purpose of this was to worship God. We see even when they were in the desert, God told Moses to instruct the children of Israel to build a house (tabernacle) of worship of which God will dwell among them. Some of them refused to worship Him and instead began to worship their gods of Egypt while he was in the mountain to receive God's Ten Commandments. God was not happy with them, Gen 32, 35.

The purpose of these was to worship the God of Heaven. We can also see how the children of Israel worshipped God in Babylon and a good example is Daniel with his friends who refused to worship the gods of Babylon and they worshipped their God of heaven who created them. "In chapter 3, Nebuchadnezzar created a great golden image, before which the people of all nations were to bow in worship. Daniel's three friends refused to bow down. Again, in anger, Nebuchadnezzar threatened them

with death if they did not obey his decree. Refusing to obey, they were thrown into a fiery furnace. God was present with them there and preserved them from death, injury, and even the smell of fire. The king was so impressed he issued a decree guaranteeing the Jews the freedom to worship their God without hindrance.”¹

There are many examples in the Old Testament, which show how God considered worship in playing a major part in the lives of human beings. They were worshipping God in tabernacles and temples.

Worship in the New Testament. In the New Testament, there are several Bible verses, which explain or teach about worship. We can see the wise men after Jesus was born they wanted to worship Him, Matthew 2:7-12. This shows the validity of worship. People need to worship their Creator because even God Himself wants us to worship Him. Jesus himself taught his disciples how to worship His Father in heaven, Matt 6:9-13.

We all know about the most favorite Bible verses in John 4:23-24 after a long discussion with the Samaritan woman, Jesus told her to worship only God in truth and Spirit, not their ancient gods in the mountains. In the book of Rev 14:6 in the first angel’s message, we see how God is reminding His creatures to worship Him who created the Heaven and the earth.

We see the history of the first Christian in the New Testament they used to worship God together in the synagogue, family houses, etc. The disciples worshipped God at the house of Mary the mother of Jesus and the first church used to be at the temples, gathering together for fellowship and worship, Acts 2:46. God wants us to worship Him and to have a permanent place of worship.

¹ Robert L. Deffinbaugh, “7. The Deliverance of Daniel and Darius (Daniel 6:1-28),” *Bible.Org*, last modified 2019, accessed March 26, 2019, <https://bible.org/seriespage/7-deliverance-daniel-and-darius-daniel-61-28>.

Components of Worship

As we all know, worship needs to have a component to help those who worship Him to have a guideline on how they can worship their Creator. Worship has three importance guidelines;

1. The word of God
2. Music
3. Giving (tithing and offering)

The word of God. The word of God is the foundation of our worship and without the word of God, there is no true worship. This is the reason Jesus said we have to be sanctified with the word of God, John 17:17. When He was in the Synagogue, the first thing he did was to open the Scriptures and read to the congregation Luke 4:17.

God wants us to read and to understand his words because they are to prepare us for His soon return (2 Tim 3:4). Christians especially the youths have to be taught the importance of reading of the Scriptures. This was the custom of all the people who have been called by God. We have a good example of Daniel who used to read the word of God which helped him to know the prophecy of 70 years which was taught by Jeremiah (Jer 29:9-10, Dan 9:2, 3). The word transforms our hearts and gives us new strength to our spiritual life.

Students also have to be taught the importance of the Scriptures both the Old Testament and the New Testament as they continue with their study in the public university of MUHAS they have to read and study the Bible in a dedicated place of worship. That is the only way they can understand the Will of God. It will help them to know many things about life here on earth and the life to come.

Music. Music is playing a major part in worship. In heaven, worship was done through music. God wants us to worship Him through music. People love music and they like singing during worship. The Scripture also emphasizes on how people can worship God through songs.

We have many people in the Bible who used to sing in the temple, synagogues, in churches after they won in war, etc. When the children of Israel came out of Egypt and after they won wars, they sang songs, when they were in worship, they sang a song, when someone was sick, they sang songs. Miriam led the song to celebrate the Lord triumph (Exod 15:20-21). Saul encountered a band of sanctuary prophets who prophesied accompanied by instruments (I Sam 10:5). Isaiah composed songs including one celebrating the Lord's deliverance of those who trust in Him (Isa 26:1-6) The public regarded Ezekiel as one who has a beautiful voice and plays well on an instrument (Ezek 33:32).

David, who was also a musician, established the place of music in the worship of the LORD. He appointed Asaph as a chief musician and they sang music during the dedication of Solomon's temple (1Chron15:16-24,16:1-7, 25:1-7, 2Chron 5:11-14).

The people of God sing. After escaping from the Egyptians and crossing the Red Sea, the people of Israel sang a song to the Lord (Exod. 15). Singing was part of Israel's formal worship in both tabernacle and temple (1 Chron. 6:31-32, 16:42). The Psalms bear rich testimony that in joy and sorrow, in praise and lament, the faithful raise their voices in song to God. Hymn singing was practiced by Jesus and his disciples (Matt. 26:30). The Apostle Paul instructed the Colossians,

Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly; teach and admonish one another in all wisdom; and with gratitude in your hearts sing psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs to God. And whatever you do, in word or deed, do everything in the

name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God the Father through him (Col. 3: 16-17).²

This means that singing songs at worship has been used with all the saints in most of their activities especially in the worship services both in the temples or synagogues. They praise God through songs of praise and thanksgiving. We all need to learn from them they have given us good examples and our students in public universities need to be taught the importance of songs in the worship. It plays a major part in our spiritual growth.

Giving (tithing and offering). There is a need to know that God does not need anything from us because he owns everything including us. We give not for the purpose of getting blessings, we have already been blessed and that is the reason for thanksgiving to Him. He created, redeemed us, and sustained our lives.

Therefore, giving should be our character. It must be our lifestyle. It has to be a willing act. This is because worship is also built by giving to God first our mind/our heart Rom 12:1,2 Col 3:2 and then we give our tithing and offerings to Him which is used to help God's servants and His work on earth.

Tithing is an act of worship. It is an expression of the heart, that we trust God with our finances even if the numbers don't make sense. We give God the first fruits, the best off the top that we have set aside to give.³

Students in the public university of MUHAS must be taught the importance of giving to the Lord during worship services. They need to be taught the true meaning of giving to the LORD. If Jesus gave his life for us, why shouldn't we do the same? It will not be lost to give what he has given as a thanksgiving to Him. This was a custom

² Reformed Church in America (RCA) Commission on Worship, "The Theology and Place of Music in Worship," *Faithward.Org*, 2019, accessed March 25, 2019, <https://www.faithward.org/the-theology-and-place-of-music-in-worship/>.

³ Grace Houle, "Tithing Is an Act of Worship," *Poured Out His Love*, last modified 2011, accessed March 26, 2019, <https://pouredouthislove.com/tithing-as-worship>.

of our fathers of the faith. They used to give willingly to the LORD, to build churches, help those in need, to support God's work, and those who have sacrificed their time to reach others like Apostles, etc.

There is a blessing in giving than receiving, Acts 20:35. We need to teach students to give tithes and offerings in worship as the fathers of our faith did, like Abraham used to give to the LORD, Gen14:19-20. We see Abel and Cain teaching us the importance of giving to the LORD, Gen 4:1-. Jacob did the same in Gen 28:20-22, Leviticus 27:30-34), Lev 18:21,26, Deut 12:5-6). There are many blessings in giving than in receiving. We need to give tithes and offerings to our worship. Our worship depends on our giving.

Program Evaluation

The students were happy with the training, they promised to work on with the knowledge they have gotten from the presentations on worship and even they informed me that before I arrived at MUHAS, they already had a plan to have a place dedicated for worship at their new MUHAS campus (Mlonganzila).

They have already identified a place to get a land and they have started to contribute money for buying a dedicated place of worship at Mlonganzila. They have already raised four million Tanzania shillings with a budget of fifty million Tanzania shillings.

From Sunday of each week, they usually worship during devotions, week of prayers, or evangelism meetings as from 6 pm to 8 pm. This means, if they decide to have worship on the Sabbath, there is a possibility of doing that. Sometimes once per month, they worship with their fellow students from other universities for their federation (DAR-ZONE).

They do in reach with outreach evangelism and they have a wonderful choir, which sings nice songs. They do medical evangelism within and outside the university. The main difference between MUHAS and UDOM is that MUHAS doesn't have a dedicated place of worship.

Conclusion

The beginning of this chapter we have seen how we have developed our program so that that we can meet the need of the research finding on having a place dedicated for worship at MUHAS and all the procedures like asking the permission from the Conference, visiting the students AT MUHAS and also Field at UDOM, presentations had been done and received with positive results.

The implementation of the training program for MUHAS was implemented in December 2018 to March 2019. The training had 25 participants and the implementation was done in accordance with the needs of the research finding on having a place dedicated to worship. Different presentations on worship were presented based on the topic of the research project.

We have also done the evaluations of the project and the results were successful because even the students have shown the interesting of having a place dedicated for worship and they had had a long term planned to have a dedicated place of worship even they have already collected around four million Tanzania shillings for this project to buy land to their new MUHAS at Mlonganzila. Therefore, we believe that this project will be of help to the students of MUHAS.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is the conclusion to this study on the need to have a place dedicated for worship. It is a summary of the whole research and it shows the main context of the need of having a dedicated place for worship. Worship is everything in a dedicated place for worship and we need to understand its context from the Biblical context.

We have discussed and showed the need of having a dedicated place for worship at MUHAS as is being done with UDOM at the University of Dodoma. We have seen more advantages of having a dedicated place for worship and even the majority of the students have shown the need of having a dedicated place for worship at Muhimbili Health and Allied Sciences in Tanzania.

Summary

This study was unveiled in six chapters; the emphasis was on the need of having a place dedicated for worship at MUHAS for the Adventist students which will enable them to worship their Creator, sustained and redeemer of their lives. This help to get feedback on what the researcher did in each chapter of the project on the need of having a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS.

Conclusion

Throughout the research project, the researcher had discovered that there is a need of having a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS the same as at UDOM. This is because there is more benefit of having a place dedicated to worship include the

opportunity to sharpen their leadership skills at MUHAS for them will prepare them to be servant leaders after they finish their study at MUHAS. Other benefits of a dedicated place of worship are opportunities for students to engage in soul-winning, and also to have services tailored to their needs. It is therefore clear from this study that MUHAS will greatly benefit from having a place dedicated to worship.

Recommendations

From this study, we wish to make observations and the following recommendations concerning having a place dedicated to worship

1. MUHAS to learn from UDOM on how to conduct their worship on Sabbath and to see how they practice what the researcher has presented on the advantage of having a dedicated place of worship at MUHAS. They can also be supported in their plan to buy land for a dedicated place of worship at Mlonganzila.
2. For MUHAS to have a place dedicated for worship they should begin to worship at MUHAS as Sabbath school for Mzizima Seventh-day Adventist Church in Dar es Salaam. This will give strong reasons for them to have a dedicated place of worship at Mlonganzila in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
3. Students need to work together as a team with their leaders from the Conference, local Churches, and their members including associate members to buy a land at Mlonganzila in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
4. Mzizima Seventh-day Adventist church should be under the leadership of Chaplain. This is because most of the students are worshipping at Mzizima Seventh-day Adventist Church
5. More comprehensive research to be done on the same issues for the success of the project on having a place dedicated to worship.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
CORRESPONDENCE



SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTIST
CHURCH

East-Central Tanzania Conference

Headquarters

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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March 7, 2019

Hamisi Rajabu (Emanuel Rajabu)
Adventist University of Africa
P.O. Box Private Bag Mbagathi,
00503 Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Rajabu,


RE: APPROVAL OF YOUR REQUEST

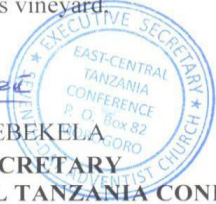
The above heading is concerned.

I am hereby informing you that the EXCOM Meeting which met on January 7, 2019 voted to approve your request for carrying your project at Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Science (MUHAS). **Action No. ECTEXCOM 032/2019.**

I wish you all the best.

Yours in the Lord's vineyard,


PR. AMOSI LUTEBEKELA
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
EAST-CENTRAL TANZANIA CONFERENCE



cc: President – ECT
Treasurer – ECT
Chaplain – CEDAZZO Zone

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS

My name is Hamisi Rajabu Mbuguru, I am a student at the Adventist University of Africa, based in Nairobi Kenya. This is the research on the benefits of an institutional place of worship: a case study of MUHAS and Dodoma Universities, Tanzania. Respond to the questions accordingly, your honest response will give credit and validity to this research and the growth of the campus church. Kindly return this questionnaire to the person who handed it to you. Thank you.

1. What is your gender? Male Female
2. What is your marital status? Single Married
3. Where do you reside while at MUHAS? Boarding Day scholar
4. What is the major area of your study? Medicine Nursing
Other _____
5. What is your level of study? Certificate Diploma Degree
Other _____
6. Which year are you in your study? _____
7. If you are to regularly meet at least once per month for worship, do you think it is possible to get a place dedicated for worship? Yes No
8. Are there challenges to get a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS? Yes No
9. Do you think there is need to have a place dedicated for worship at MUHAS? Yes No
10. Do you think a place dedicated for worship will address your spiritual needs? Yes No
11. Does participating in church leadership activities get affected by the fact that you don't have a place dedicated for worship? Yes No
If NO, explain

12. Do you feel you Have lost an opportunity to be taught the things that are relevant to campus life at the churches you worship in around MUHAS? Yes No
13. Where do you regularly worship while at MUHAS? -----
14. Do you attend weekly Sabbath worship services while at MUHAS? Yes No
 If your answer is nor ,explain-----
15. Do you feel you have done enough on your part to actively participate and invite others for worship services despite the absence of a place dedicated to worship? Yes No

16. Will having a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS address your spiritual needs?

Yes [] No []

17. Do you experience challenges in effectively using your gifts and service to God in the absence of a place dedicated to worship? Yes [] No []

18. Will it be easier for you to promote worship on the campus to your fellow students if you had a place dedicated to worship at MUHAS? Yes [] No []

19. Do you enjoy worship services even though you don't have a place dedicated for worship at MUHAS?

Yes [] No []

20. How regularly do you participate in church mission and vision which including sharing with others the words of God, inviting others for worship, and participating in worship?

Daily []

Once a week []

Once a month []

Once in several months []

Once a year []

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