

The influence of Magufuli in promoting economic development of Tanzania

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Abstract

Economic development requires both an understanding of ventures that will bring about development, and people who stay willing to see the development is natured. It is the strategy that is put in place to make people who are willing to extort, do so. To have a readily community for adhering what is written or preached by their leader such as president Magufuli is really in Africa. In Tanzania we had four presidents already. The fifth president is John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, a doctoral holder. We want to examine if the society has accepted the way this fifth president is doing in order to boost Tanzania economy and development at large. We have taken members of parliament of Tanzania as pure representatives of the people. Hence, our population for the study is 393 members of parliament. Although those who filled the questionnaires were 256. We have taken 55 members of parliament on board through interviews. Hence a total of 256 members of parliament have actively participated in the study. The study was carried in Dodoma during the month of October 14th 2019 to November 15th 2019. The first two weeks members of parliament met on committee functions. The rest of the two weeks, members of parliament were attending the parliamentary session. The study is qualitative in nature, and has used the questionnaires and interviews as data collection methods. The paper concludes that members of parliament had four major responses. 1) That the president has attained what most president could not attain. 2) The president has taught people to love their homes than keeping moving from one country to another for the search of lives. 3) The president has made almost all other leaders to be firm like him, to act like him and do like him. 4) The current situation in terms of finance is weak but projects are being heavily implemented.

Keywords: Development, members of parliament, economic development, leaders

I. Introduction

Economic development requires both strategies put in place and interpretation made to the people and creating a readily available population for the implementation of plans and thus strategies. Economic development is the improvement on everything which brings about development. The economic development is literary means monetary development that we face socially, politically and spiritually (King and Milanzi, 2014). Economic development is the process by which the economic well-being and quality of life of a nation, region or local

community are improved (King, 2017). Economic development is a policy intervention endeavor aiming to improve the well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP (Norman, 2012). It is a process by which people in the country become wealthier, healthier, better educated and have access to good quality housing (www.orlando.org).

In Tanzania we enjoyed the regime of Mwalimu Nyerere, our first president. In as much as he fought for our independence, we used to do things at laxity. Mwalimu Nyerere could not damp any person who was found doing dubious things, rather he removed him or transferred him from one position to another. The essence of doing that was due to few educated people who were present during the time of his ruling. The second philosophy is that Mwalimu Nyerere was keep and adaptive at the essence of thieves. Most people who were present during Mwalimu, could steel money and do construction of houses or hotels in Tanzania. Of which literary does not hamper economic growth, much as development will seem to be there.

He argued when asked by the British journalist in Nairobi Kenya on how Kenya seemed to be very developed than Tanzania when the two countries attained independence in a mere similar year. Nyerere had few words to answer, “look at this, in Tanzania you cannot find people who have no soap to bath, no sugar to take their tea. But here in Nairobi city what do you find? We do have many people who have no soap to take bath, no sugar to take a cup of tea. Then which is developed country?” (Nyerere, 1985). Generally, one may seem to be developed due to independence level. When our budgets do not succumb to the British or Americans or any state considered more developed than what we are, it is considered to be developed. The real life of people can suggest whether people are developed or not(Ogege, 2009). That is the essence of the answer of Mwalimu Nyerere to the British journalist in Nairobi Kenya. We understand that the president concern is on creating the general environment which foreigners and local people will enjoy to put their plants. In this regards, six areas of economic development are concerned.

1. Job creation

Economic developers provide critical assistance and information to companies that create jobs in our economy (Lynch, LoPresit and Fox, 2019). We help to connect new-to-market and existing companies with the resources and partners they need to expand(United Nations Religious Initiatives, 2011). This assistance is cordially and has been improved

to ensure that most people access the loans from microfinancing entities such as SELF, which spearheads the loans to agricultural oriented people.

2. Industry diversification

A core part of economic development works to diversify the economy, reducing a region's vulnerability to a single industry. While tourism plays an important role in creating jobs in the in every region in Tanzania, and economic development efforts help to grow industries outside of tourism, including Innovative Technologies and Digital Media, Life Sciences & Healthcare, Aviation, Aerospace & Defense, Advanced Manufacturing, and Business Services (www.orlando.org as accessed on October 29, 2019).

3. Business retention and expansion

A large percentage of jobs in the Tanzania economy are created by existing companies that are expanding their operations. The president has made the resolution to create a Gold markets to every region of Tanzania. Our economic development team composing of the permanent secretaries executed many businesses plans (Olewale and Yemisi, 2012). We expect that most young people will get jobs in that field.

4. Economy fortification

Economic development helps to protect the local economy from economic downturns by attracting and expanding the region's major employers (www.orlado.org as acceded on October 24, 2019). The government of Tanzania has managed to do everything possible to reiterate the economy of our country (King, 2014).

5. Increased tax revenue

The government of Tanzania through the parliament of Tanzania has managed to come up with a new finance bill, which does more on controlling the use of finances, and it does more on controlling the funds from public institutions to be collected by the government. Hence, in doing so the government is reach in finances and has managed to implement many projects such as the purchase of Airbus A220-300, four Q400, Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner, Dash 8-Q300, Dash 8-Q400, and fokker 50. The government has already signed a contract to bring in the country other five planes. The total number of the flights will be 11.

6. Improved quality of life

Better infrastructure and more jobs improve the economy of the region and raises the standard of living for its residents (www.orlando.org as accessed on October 24, 2019). This work in Tanzania has been captured through the blue print which the prime minister has endorsed with a signature. It gives a proper way on how the entire government intends to foster her economy, and how each civil servant is expected to do. It is generally calling for every citizen to work today as the last day he/she employs (Chairman, 2018).

This paper does not want to involve the critics on economic development and or development. Rather we intend to investigate what is the opinion of Tanzanians on the fifth president of Tanzania Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli on enhancing development of Tanzania. We are going to achieve this through interviews conducted to members of parliament of Tanzania.

II. Statement of the problem

Leaders all over the world are elected to boost the livelihood of the people through physically, mentally, economically and spiritually (Norman, 1998). Once this coin does not stand or fail to be understood by those who are led, then riots would emerge. The riots could be mentally without being noted, but going on for elections you realize that losing an election or close to losing an entire election. When this happens, politicians do not avail strength on what went wrong on their sides but how the other political party managed to rig an election. We have attended high review meetings on political parties but we have never observed any single party that does anything do reiterate on the weakness that leaders in power would do, to cause the votes to drop. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, is the second after Mwalimu Nyerere to get high percentage of votes when he was elected and attained 81.7% in the year 2005(NEC, 2006). The same attained 62% during his last election of 2010 (NEC, 2011). It is from these aspects that we tend to see the importance of weighing through one of our leaders on whether people do feel him or not. We are yet as researchers to understand what is the incumbent president doing to boost our economic development. It is from this aspect that we researchers tend to find out if the majoritarian members of parliament do need the President in power or not.

III. Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to examine the voices of the people of Tanzania in regards to accepting the president in power Dr. John Magufuli. We are linking the voices of members of parliament as the people of Tanzania. This main objective is seconded by three minor objectives.

- a) To find out if Magufuli's activities are seconded by the people
- b) To assess the speeches of Magufuli and its acceptability
- c) To determine the acceptability of the president by the people

These are three minor objectives which second the first main objective. This study is amplified by the six questions which stems from the three minor objectives.

IV. Questions for the study

There are six questions for the study. These questions are those which wants to see the acceptability of the president of Tanzania by the people. We have narrated that each minor objective is lisped by two questions to capture the responses of our interviewees.

- a) Do you second or do not second the activities performed by the president Dr. John Magufuli?
- b) What are these activities which have made you second or not second the President?
- c) Do you accept or not accept the speeches of President Dr. John Magufuli?
- d) Which areas of speeches have persuaded or not persuaded you to second the president?
- e) Do you generally accept or not accept the President Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli?
- f) What areas generally caused you to accept or not accept the President Dr. John Magufuli?

V. Limitations and Delimitations

Limitations

This study has enjoyed the presence of member of parliament who were seating in Dodoma city in Tanzania. It was easy to find the members as we did write a letter to the speaker to ask for that permission to conduct our research.

Delimitations

We anticipate fear among the members of parliament not to respond especially for those who are on opposition block. Nevertheless, we have argued strongly in that people should not write their names on their questionnaires. We have done so to allow freely responses from each member, much as will be aware that names would not be disclosed.

VI. Significance for the study

This study is vital in all essence. The study has availed knowledge to the government in power on how people feel in regards to the management of government of Tanzania. The six questions that we generated for this study, have allowed us to know the deep feelings of the people of Tanzania through their representatives, members of parliament. We have noted things that we would not have known had it been not for this study. The government of Tanzania has identified where to change its rhythm in order to create more space to be accepted by the people of Tanzania.

VII. Findings for the study

Realizing the potentials of mankind is vital for enhancing the economic development of our country. We have had leaders from 1961 which Mwalimu Nyerere swiped the pool as first president up to 1985. In the year 1985, the president calling was for Mzee Ali Hassan Mwinyi who held the country up to the year 1995. Mzee Mwinyi was firm in all aspects. Then the third president was Benjamin William Mkapa who held the country up to 2005, when he allowed his young brother Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete to clinch the powers. Benjamin Mkapa was an English hero; hence his brilliance was very much noted. Dr. Kikwete held leadership as president of Tanzania up to the year 2015. All presidents assumed power in November of the year they had to quit the offices. We hopefully noted the wonderful work which was done by the fourth president. It was from such immersive work of Kikwete, some researchers had this to say, “the wonderful work that has been done by the fourth president, suggest that it will be hard to any coming incumbent to defeat him, he has constructed roads immersivity in Tanzania compared to the three presidents put together”(King, 2014).

Here we are starting to gauge the validity of the saying. It is an obvious fact that members of parliament present were keen to participate in research. Hence, we have accorded the letters X to

refer to the respondent. X1 would simply mean Respondent 1. In this research we have not termed the responded as R due to some other researches we have used the R and R1 accordingly.

Here we are starting the responses on the first question. Do you second the activities done by Dr. John Pombe Magufuli? X1 to X15 had this to say “we second the works”. X16, welcomed the question and on responding she hesitated a little bit. Then she said, “sincerely we cannot get a President like Magufuli, he is extremely keen to deal with projects that we used to suffer looking for money to implement them”.

X17 to X76, they responded to the question as they are seconding the functions of the President. Second question which was derived from this very first question. What are these functions which the members do second? X100 to X156 their responses were similar in that they said, “Construction of roads, building up an electricity SGR from Dar es salaam to Mwanza, and Tabora to Kigoma via Msongati, and Tabora, Mpanda to Kalemi. He has called for construction of railway from Tanga to Moshi to Arusha. Things are just wonderful”.

X157 to X201 put same criteria as the above group, but they added the construction of water source manpower which is expected to end the electricity supply shortage in Tanzania. “You see the electricity shortage is in final stage. We are constricting the high drop electric power to generate about 5000 KB, which has never been built by any president so far”.

Question four we had responses as follows. Do you accept or do not accept the speeches of the president? X202 to X247, they said we accept. Then the fourth question come across, which area do you accept? They argued that, “the speeches of the President seem to be of truth. He rebukes the evil openly, even when he encountered friends who do contrary to what is required to be done, he would rebuke. This is a sincere president, we need him”. X1 to X76 had this to say, “The way the president rebukes the evil door makes other prospective evils not do proceed. He is indeed sincere”.

Question five had the following responses. Do you generally accept president Magufuli? This called to many members to say yes, I do accept. All the members who were contacted said yes we accept. X95, who he intruded himself as an opposition member of parliament, had this to say, “look the President is generally doing great. But what is important is to allow us to say the weaknesses now before election. When he has closed doors now, he might get difficult when we start our campaigns next year. But to be sincere he has done a wonderful job”. Another group of members of parliament had this to say, “look at the construction of airports, heath Centre,

medicine have been increased to 275 billion shillings from 35 billion a month, airports have been improved, places like Iringa and Katavi now flights are very fine. The number of airports that have been put across this country; they are worthy much time compared to the four regimes put together. He has bought 11 air Tanzania flights; all he has done it through his own money our money, he has bought it on cash. We do believe that we have an extemporary president in Tanzania” X96 to X190.

We have generally put across the responses. Bellow is a summary of the responses in table.

Table 1: Members of parliament responses on how they feel regarding the President

S/NO	Respondents	Description of responses	Percentages
1.	Do you second the activities of the president? 244 (X)	We second the activities of the president.	95.31
	In which area do you second the president? 244(X)	Construction of roads, rail, airports, industry, health centers, improved general hospitals, construction of HEP in Mtwara region, purchase of air crafts for air Tanzania	95.31
2.	Do you accept or not accept the speeches of the president of Tanzania? 240 (X)	Yes, we accept the speeches of the president of Tanzania?	93.75
	In which areas do you consider or not consider the speech of the president? 236(X)	He speeches are open, straight, he attaches the evils and does favor to the righteous.	92.18
3.	Do you generally accept the president or do not accept the president? 244 (X)	We generally accept the president. The way he conducts his activities is quite well. However, one member who indicates openly from the interview that was from opposition called for removal of the law restricting political leaders to conduct political rallies.	95.31

In which areas has made you accept the president? 170(X)	The way he does most of the activities is showing sympathy and he is serious with leading the people.	66.40
Total marks	538.26 Average mark	89.71

Source: Research work from October 15 to November 15, in Dodoma Tanzania.

The responses are generally alarming in that all members participates in the research except 12, who were given questionnaire and we could not get them returned. We distributed the questionnaire to 256 members of parliament. And only 244 members did fill the questionnaire and we collected them. Hence our analysis of data is 256, those who responded are 244 which is 95.3% of the total population of this reach.

It was wonderful in that question 1 to 5 all 244 responded to the question. Nevertheless, question 5 attained 188 respondents which is 77% of the total population of respondents.

VIII. Conclusion

We conclude that economic development of Tanzania is arguably backed by the leaders in power. In this regards, Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli is considered the wheel in the development of Tanzania. 95.3 % of the respondents have found that they do accept the president attitude on considering most projects of Tanzania for economic development. They have mention projects that have been seconded as air Tanzania, this is due to the purchase of 11 aircrafts from the Canadian and USA firms. 92.3 % of the interviewee have indicated that they love the president through his speeches. While some 66.4% have indicated that they love the way the president makes his speeches to the wrong doers. The total response is weighed to 89.71% from members of parliament. Such a response is very high. Tanzania has marked the tremendous deal, where close to 138 members of opposition members of parliament and councilors have decided to resign from their parties and they have joined the ruling party. One of this opposition leaders has this to say, “we have shifted from our party because of how Magufuli is doing his work. He does everything in right orderly manner to the extent that development of Tanzania is so evident” (Waitara, 2019). The President has managed to increase the health budget from 35 billion Tanzania shillings to 275 billion Tanzania shillings as money contributed by the government per month. As of now 87 % of medicine are available in health centers and hospitals compared to 30% which he found present when he got in power. President Magufuli has caused the construction of

HEP plant in Mtwara region which will be generating a total of MW 2115, this will make the end of electric shortages in Tanzania.

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