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BOOK REVIEW

Sule, T. M.; Ntawigaya, N.J. & Mligo, E.S. (eds.) (2021). *Tanzania's Development Goals towards Industrial Economy*. Iringa: Gredo Enterprises. Pp. xi–213; Paperback; ISBN: 978-9987-9706-3-6

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The above-mentioned book comprises of articles jointly edited by Theophil M. Sule, Noel J. Ntawigaya and Elia S. Mligo. The purpose of this book is to critically evaluate Tanzania's Development goals towards Industrial Economy and its process towards achievement. The issues addressed in this book are in the form of individual articles presented by Tanzanian scholars. The first article written by Noel Julius Ntawigaya is about the role of primary education to industrialization and industrial economy. The article argues that Primary education is the important grassroots level education toward industrial economy. Ntawigaya looks at primary level education as the foundation of the nation toward its achievements; this means that, if the investment in primary education meets with the need of the nation towards industrial economy, this will build a foundation toward it. "Work-oriented and learning by doing (practical education) are the reliable solutions towards the development of creative and innovative minds which fulfil the needs of industrial economic development" (p.31). This kind of learning should start in primary level of education. The article is very useful to the ministry of education and educational experts at large because it can help in curriculum improvement and improving learning to teachers.

The article by Elia S. Mligo discusses the major gospels held by contemporary churches. These gospels are poverty, prosperity and stewardship. The article argue that the gospel of stewardship is the only one to help Tanzania move towards Industrial Economy (pp. 53–93). This chapter is very useful to both church leaders, pastors, student pastors, lay preachers and governmental leaders; in its generality, it can help in shaping the kind of preaching and for the government to make laws to govern what kind of teaching should be prioritized by religious institutions without affecting their freedom and without these religious

institutions affecting governmental efforts toward economic development. So far so good, the article is very good for all church readers responsible in providing directions to the church.

The third article by Stephen Simon Kimondo deals with governmental issue towards industrial economy. In his article Kimondo argues that industrial economy can never be achieved in the presence of poor governance. In defending the argument, Kimondo uses Roman 13: 1–7 to relate the role of government and citizens' responsibility. According to this article, people should submit to the government by paying collect taxes. Unfortunately, if the government misuses the taxes and people continue submitting to it that will be blind submission which cannot help in attaining economic development. Thus, people must submit to good governance so as to achieve industrial economy. If not so, leaders which misuse power should never get peoples' submission and has to face criticism and even removal from the government. Roman 13:1–7 should not be used as a tool for perpetuating dictatorship, oppression and tyranny; rather, it should be used to criticize all existing evils in the country. Thus, Kimondo believes that poor governance is the hindrance of industrial economy. This article is very suitable to leaders and normal citizens too because it shows responsibilities of both citizens and government and tries to raise awareness to citizens on how to challenge the existing system in anything seen as evil. It emphasizes submission through which criticism to anybody is allowed and not blind obedience to governing authorities.

The fourth article by Theophil Michael Sule focuses on the role of the agricultural sector in Tanzania's move toward industrial economy. The article argues that in a developing country like Tanzania, effective measures in the agricultural sector are of paramount importance in order to attain

industrial economy. Through comparing to industrial revolution that took place in Britain, Sule does not see that there is industrial revolution taking place in Tanzania. This is due to the fact that more than 80% of farmers in Tanzania use local tools in farming; these instruments include hand hoes and oxen while a few of them use tractors. On the other hand, Tanzanian agriculture depends on natural rainfall and not irrigation schemes. Due to that factor, Sule does not see enough efforts in the agricultural sector done by the nation towards industrial economy. Therefore, the article is very important to leaders and Tanzanian citizens as a whole because it may help in making policies and shaping agriculture, in the way that will foster industrial economy.

The fifth article by Godfrey Magorombe Matiku Maswe discusses the link between grassroots and industrial economic strategies towards industrial revolution. Maswe argues that for industrial economy to be achieved in Tanzania, there must be a link between the grassroots and the strategies towards economic development being proposed' if not so, it is totally impossible to have industrial economy in the Tanzanian nation. The author purports that there is a big difference between the strategies proposed and the grassroots in the way people understand the issue of industrial economy. Lack of awareness of the strategies proposed diminishes the move of the nation towards industrial economy. It simply means that people in the grassroots have great role to perform in order for the nation to achieve industrial economy. If these people are left behind, there is no way that industrialization will be achieved. It means that people of all levels must be aware of where the nation moves to and be taught to cope with the situation so as to open more opportunities and understand areas of concentration in working and knowing how to work in the level that will enforce economic development. Thus, this article is important for the administrators and politicians to help in making links between people in the grassroots and the country's economic development policy.

The book is outstanding and worthy of academic praise because of the following reasons: First, it explores factors for achievement of industrial economy with a sufficient analytical stance. Second, the stewardship gospel is shown to be the best theology in fostering economic development in the nation as it perpetuates the spirit of hard working, a foremost important factor in whatever developmental initiative. Third, the book recognizes the role of primary education as foundation for strong economic development and suggests work oriented (practical education) for economic achievement, aspects highly needed in the process of development. Fourth, the issue of investing in the agricultural sector is also depicted as important toward economic development, something which has been a starting point for most developed nations. Fifth, the book suggests the linkage between grassroots people and the economic development policy in achieving industrial economy. This aspect is crucial because the lack of link between these two parts automatically leads to underdevelopment. Moreover, the book has used simple and well-understood language to people of all level of education. Last, but not least, the book has obeyed rules of writing scholarly works, an aspect that makes it attractive and convincing to read.

Despite being worthy of praise the book has the following weaknesses, mostly found in the third article by Kimondo : The third article failed to appraise the fight against corruption done in the fifth regime as an indicator of good governance that could lead to industrial economy. Moreover, the article has not appraised the issue of infrastructure work hard and the enhancement of discipline as seen in the fifth regime; rather; the article emotionally shows that nothing was done by the regime that could push the nation toward industrial development. The article does not see the efforts of the fifth regime to establish good infrastructure such as roads, airlines, and water ways, hardworking and discipline in work as being among factors which could push the nation towards industrial development. In that case, the article seems to be fair argued. The article could avoid bias if it recognized the positive side of the fifth regime instead of capitalizing on the negatives.

Despite the above-stated weaknesses in the third article, the book remains worthwhile. Its message remains sensitive and deserves respect and honor. Frankly speaking, the book is important to people of all levels including leaders, experts, and normal people alike. All people have something to attain from this book. I recommend it to be used by all the mentioned groups of people and in higher learning institutions, especially for cross-cutting courses such as development studies.

Reviewer's Biography



BARAKA MPYAMBALA was born at Ilembo village, Mbeya District, Mbeya Region in Tanzania. He completed primary education at Ilembo Primary School (2004—2010), Ordinary Secondary education at Ilembo Secondary School (2011—2014), Advanced Secondary education at Milambo High School (2015—2017) in Tabora, Tabora region, He also received his Bachelor of Arts with Education degree from the University of Dar es Salaam (2017—2020). Currently, he is a student of Bachelor of Divinity degree at Teofilo Kisanji University in Mbeya Tanzania.