

ANCHORING ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AND FUNDAMENTALS

“An Associative Review for Growth, Unemployment and Inflationary Thoughts Reflecting Tanzania”

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ABSTRACT

The paper provide a theoretical paradigm of available classical theories be linked to an empirical environment through a review of fundamentals in 3- associative economic and dynamics. The key methodology passes across by scrutinizing questionable values and interpretation aiming at social re-engineering to social economic re-engineering based on economic argument of the current platform. Therefore attracts more scientific and theoretical thought provoking attitude to re-orient our thinking mechanics on the 3-associative variables being growth unemployment and inflation. The core aspects of the theoretician are to stimulate a representative model and structure on the behavior of realitythe present literature stimulates readers though reflections on “questioning aspect” of available theories as reflected to the present interpretation of 3-associate variables briefly to capture the ground to be re-thinked and be contributed by future scholars.

Therefore Robert Solow makes it clear that “It ain’t what you don’t know that hurts you; it’s what you know that ain’t true! (A Nobel Prize winner commented). . . Should we therefore re-think available theories? This becomes the beginning of research attitude and knowledge seed for new ventures.

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KEY WORDS:

Unemployment, Growth, An associate review, Dynamics Inflation, fundamentals, Exploratory, Paradigm, Pschodynamist, Self efficacy, Life, Disillusionment, GDP, Consumer Price Index Set, Scarcity, Re-engineering, 3- Dimensions, Dogma, Distributive effect.

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METHODOLOGY

Theoretical Paradigm review in the context of Present Economic and Social changes, where by the current paper tries to absorb critical Questioning.

I. Introduction to Structure and Key Variables

The central constraint to be discussed is the understanding and review of the core variables that almost distort the key parameters of economic pace in negative or positive sense under developmental connotation. The structural face under discussion is not only a total review of variable doctrines but a paradigm shift to re-thinking aspect on growth rates, inflationary concepts and employment focus in the world of finance and economic predictions.

The paper therefore acts parallel in thinking of the 3- dimensions per what has been devoted by economists towards modeling and quantifying in number. Systems the variability of the variables being a phenomenon of the economy 6% as the growing rate of the economy in Tanzania seems to be less meaningfully to the rural natives as to the lecturer in economist it is frightening due to poverty paradigm not only in rural areas but clear incidence in urban, that the side of lecturer who takes the scientifically, fails to discuss the model and assimilate in the empirical perspectives, as the numbers could not be translated to his real life needs and games from such rate of growth (6%).

The present literature therefore with all reasons, takes the readers to read and create “own dialogue” as a study in contrast through own values interpretation of 3- dimensions of economics and finance.

II. Desperate search of Economics and Financial Empirical: Psycho dynamism

The hunt for personal economics and finance has been one of any core strength during studies. This cannot be done without critical review of the existing dogmas This creates a room for review and synthesis of technical bases in economic and finance to accelerate the pace of research and knowledge base building. If man designed to understand what he doesn't understand therefore one should always stay passionately curious!

Defining a learning process through desperate search becomes a process by which experience produces a relatively enduring change in an organism's behavior or capability which can be measured (measured – value) by changes in performance. Simulating an economy being a growing organism, changing in economic performance through the 3-dimensions variables offers an opportunity for the economy (an organism) to learn through changes in performance *what is an economy? Who has to learn? Who has to perform? What should be the metric value to measure performance of organism?* This therefore takes the journey of analyzing and re-construction of theories through re-thinking mechanism The present literature therefore through economics and finance aims at 3-dimensions of intelligence, being analytical intelligence, practical intelligence and creative intelligence through the field mentioned.

Intelligence in this paper means the ability to acquire knowledge, to think and reason effectively and to deal adaptively with the environment. Economist always has their own concept, experience and at last end-up with non-distorted is perception. This is the middle path of the roots between experience and incongruent self concept.

The critical part is to question how our dogmas, principles and theories become fully functioning as integrated between self concept and experience in phenomenon. Therefore there is a desperate case confusion perspective between assimilation, which is the process by which new experiences in economic

or financial variables are incorporate into existing schemes and accommodation being the process by which new experiences cause existing schema to change. Think of uneducated – rural based grandma, being an economist you want to tell her that Tanzania is growing at an average rate of 6% annually . . . vis-a – us telling her that her cows have increased this morning as one cow has given birth of a calf and the number now is no longer two but three Where do you see the real rate of growth interms of output or wealth? The present theories and dogmas being a psychodynamist, the author tries to reflect the cause of the behavior in a dynamic interplay of inner forces that often conflict with one another but focus on unconscious determinants of behavior.

III. Variables – 3 Dimensions Reflect on the Environment Disillusionment Contexts.

Bandura (1997) highlighted that “A key factor in how people regulate their lives is their sense of self efficiency: their beliefs concerning their ability to perform the behavior needed to achieve desired outcome” how do we sense inflation rates? By reading news papers or by buying necessary commodities? What should be our desired rate of economic growth? 6% or 10% from 6% can we feel it is a desired rate of change? Can numbers reflect the truth in people’s lives? What “life”? A largely process of adaptation to the circumstances in which we exist? We always are disappointed in some body or something existing (disillusionment). Think on fuel prices in Tanzania and reasons from economist theories. . . . What percent of population takes up the theory of inflation? How do we reflect the number given in our concept of life, lower confidence theory and risk adverse attitude theory in people and government machinery? Think on growth rate for example from the theorist Harrod Domar that “*Growth rate slows down if there is a decline in employment relative to population and the poor rate of growth of the capital stock*” Domar takes the theory which sanctioned the overtrading significance of the capital accumulation in the overtrading significance of the capital accumulation in the quest for enhanced growth. . . . Where do we stand from this theoretical perspective amongst the economic variables? Economist uses numbers as part of arguments not substance in the community! How can one measure greedy level in economic resources Vis-a Vis wealth levels to be re-distributed back to the most poor?

How should our economic variables be used to secure peace and harmony. . . . Philosophically numbers are there to harmonize the world (distributive effect). Can economic and financial variables measure both material dimension, social dimension and spiritual dimension? Where is the qualitative assessment to probe the 3-dimension variables in our society? In our economic variables, assessment structure and methodology in number do we really integrate material, social, cultural and spiritual measurement in terms of 3-dimensions variables? How can we increase local domain satisfaction? What should be the impact assessment to the level of growth – inflation and unemployment? What should be effective tools in monitoring positive and negative change mechanics? (Beyond quantitive indicators), takes all to indigenous developmental approach in measuring and interpretation therefore qualitative nature. Development for that case is not purely an economic phenomenon, it goes beyond encompasses more than material and financial dimension of people lives. . . . A call for re-organization and re-adjustment of entire economic and financial and social systems to suit particular society its now an evidence in Europe and America based on their economic failure behavior paradigm. Why this so is it because of classical finance and economics theorem are losing power to predict? Why failing role in employment in USA, Africa, and everywhere. Where is the balance theorem for policy maker, theorist and imperialist?

Global financial systems and institutions have been growing so complex, that they become increasingly paradoxical and challenges in terms of cost, practice and regulatory frame work. . . . Leave alone prediction powers attached, for the policy make and practitioner to identify and assess risks in dynamic variables. It is in this aspect the current literature calls for theoretician to re-think on the dogmas in finance and economics not playing with number crunching dynamics to confuse the society but to re-engineer the concepts to be able to translate and transform people's needs (reflecting on their own environment) Currently for poor people promotion of growth rate is not the top priority! But feeling and translate growth rate from 6% to 10% in their lives make sense what then should be model to translate the whole dynamics to where the society wants to reach tangibly.

IV. Conceptualization of Re- definitional Aspects and Re- engineering the Theories.

Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere conceptualized the concept of poverty back in 1970s that *"Poverty is not the real problem of the modern world. For we have the knowledge and resources which enable us to overcome poverty. The real problem- the thing which create misery, wars, and hatred among men- is the division of mankind into rich and poor"*. Redefining the concept makes sense to be able to turn useful in time and environment. John Maynard Keynes concludes by saying that: *"it is idea, not vested interests which are dangerous for good or evil"* in their article Rethinking Growth Roberto Zagha et al (2006) comment that , *"Economist are re-reconsidering what they really know about growth and how to go about formulating policies in the absence of reliable models"* developing countries experience a years of negative per capital growth roughly once every three years , where in East Asia the average is one –half (1 and 1/2) that rate . . . what should be a recipe for economic performance? Should we avoid downtrends and keep growth steadily? What should be the right diagnosis in future? We all philosophies whenever we attempt to handle abstract ideas in theories and it matters so much whether we do it well or badly. Keenly there is a space of difference between reading economics and finance, understanding economics and finance and doing economics and finance! Feedback should be for social-economic value.

Questioning the literature, central problem becomes not to modernize the philosophy in the sense of technical, social economic perspective, rather re-thinking, re-engineering or reorient of sort for growth, development and prosperity of community, where numbering is not the solution but fitting on peoples and opportunities and be able to predict and explain the whole dimension in terms of people's needs and solutions We need to re-think!

The summary through economic developments in the context of GDP gross domestic product and inflationary developments in Tanzania by the bank of Tanzania indicates that *"the real GDP growth rate of 7.1 % and the economy is expected to continue growing at rates above 7% in short and medium terms despite inflationary pressure and various external stock including high oil prices. Prospect for higher growth in 2008 was based on fundamentals are anchored needs multiple review of growth employment associated with the rates of inflation. . . . the level of expansion in economic activities thinking on the same limited base of sectors of economy does not offer much in terms of predictive power of the theories behind economics of scale and economics of scope vis- as- vis economies of scope.*

Describing the theory behind productivity, inflation and growth prediction based on the above cost side relates economies scale vis-a vis economies of scope as *"the degree to which average unit cost to produce or offering service falls as its output of production increases and the degree to which cost synergies generated by producing product or services respectively. Small and middle scale industries which serve as engine for economic growth are not only few but they not developed since their*

establishment. The Guardian touches a challenge of unemployment as being quoted that among 600, 000 or 700, 000 youths who are not counted for the labour market in Tanzania only 40, 000 are employed according to government sector. (*The Guardian 20th February 2008, p.5*). Investing on youths without critical forecast of the market is an investment with delayed opportunity.

V. Tapping the Power of Reflective Economics: Improving the Economic Efficiency

The Daily news of October 18th 2011 p.1, furnishes on an alarming increase of inflation in terms of food and energy prices touching 16.8% which increase financial strain and making life even harder. The sharp rise from 14.1% in August, which is an increase of 2.75 in a single month. How should we narrate the rates focusing on job creation, investment climate in Tanzania, exchange rate discussion and the essence of policy control mechanism? How can one control other factors which appear to be uncontrollable? Much need to be re-thinking in terms of monetary and fiscal policies.

Thinking on the current linkages between unemployment, rate of inflation and growth no single solution can serve the distorting apparatus. Though central bank of Tanzania (BOT) tries to focus on short-term measure of proposing tight monetary policies which would not solve the central part of the problem. . . . Through East African region Uganda has the highest inflationary rate and the lowest rate is passed to Rwanda 28.3% and 8.8% respectively. Energy in Tanzania has passed a sensitive part of the economic dynamics where serious investment on the sector needed. Oil prices cannot be controlled through market theories; innovative decisions to create own sources of energy are critical. Farmers are unable to meet the high transportation cost of agricultural produces, where there is both – because soaring in food and fuel prices . . . less investment, less productivity, less employment. . . . Less economic growth more creation of economic gaps and poverty variables. Productivity boosting can lower inflation for a long period. Essential goods need to be made available to lower scarcity which prevails the shooting price levels. Recent experience from Rwanda shows the practical side of the above, as tracking and tame down the rates through productivity and the right investment on the core aspects of the economy. Rwanda economy protects itself from inflationary distortion through natural methodology economics. . . . How? A good harvest of food products which takes 1/3rd of consumer price Index sat consumed in the country is made available locally.

Do we need supermarket imported brands in Tanzania? Having the “imported basket” could mean having imported inflation and having exported job vacancies from Tanzania perspectives . . . where should we invest and grow? Rwanda suffers from the range of 8.8% inflation due to imported drivers being fuel supplies contaminated by inflationary prices from the neighbors for the remainder of 2011 but appears to be the lowest amongst East African economies. Tanzania needs to re-think on economic fundamentals associating with growth, unemployment and inflationary drivers. Rwanda reflection takes it all on reduction and regulation of fuel tax to mitigate imported inflation and fuel ice related transportation costs being a significant part of economy consumer price index set. Generation of inflows and investment climate for the country economic performance is also significant to the most necessary sectors to generate not only outputs and inputs but to regulate high rate of unemployment and re-generate possible avenues of growth variables.

Tapping the power of reflective economics, thinking is an inflectual habit to a problem and should a response. The absence of problems drives us to the direction not to think. . . . Having so many economic problems we need to re-think on existing fundamentals An association review and reflecting learning process may help the economic re-engineering.

In the world of economics and finance long term winners are the one who can strategically sustain their growth by edging out from their core fundamental theories by an extension of innovative usage of their resources, policies and human capital into existing or new markets . . . aligning innovation with economic cycles. Sustaining commitment to investment in not only resources but also human capital to discharge productivity and efficiency should be our key economic challenge. Maximization of labour efforts to boost growth through exploitative of self motivation spirit for self employment can be a central mechanism to discharge negative patterns of unemployment and inflationary dynamics. . . . One might question the problem of labour incentives economy in the context of limited level of output based on short supply of capital in Tanzania.

How can re-distribution of economic variables (resources) be done to rescue the situation? How can we sustain an optimum level of investment to serve our 3- dimensions status under discussion?. . . . it appears our class – models are almost failing. . . it appears our class- models are almost failing Alvin Toffler comments therefore “*The illiterates of the future are not those who cannot read and write but those who cannot learn, unlearn and re-learn*” controversies in economics and finance brings an opportunity to re-think and learn at the practical levels of our fundamentals though prominent theories and dogmas much needs to be researched in the blurred era of economics and finance objectively. The models and theories existential failure is not only in Africa but also Europe and America which calls for re-thinking mechanism to translate key issues into reality of today. Economic diagnosis is not a medical diagnosis it is an economic theory re-engineering for better conceptualization.

VI. Quantitative Window – Dressed and 3- Dimensions Economic Problems

In economic theory structural and cyclical unemployment are usually regarded as disequilibrium phenomenon in the sense that they reflect excess labour supply to existing wages (Campbell and Brue, 1995) Discussing the parameter of “existing wage” appears to be abstract as it does not concentrate in fluctuating demand value through price and availability This becomes even complex while measuring the integration process measure and exchange rate as inflationary rates Assumptions in such prulistic operation hide the reality on the ground and thus become complicated in driving the policy systems and solutions through strategies how can one explain comfortably the essence of inflation, growth or unemployment with assumptions frame work been as an assignment to be ignored? The challenge for example though Africa has been exposed to an average growth Index of 6% the challenge of the continent is that it faces unmanageable and countries are facing a downturn. The rates of unemployment should be linked to growth and inflation rates as a 3- dimensions analysis. Further one can re-consider the pattern and fundamentals based 3-economies in East Africa – The main economic indicators to review economic drive, efficiency and effectiveness. Whether or not crowding out does not occur depends upon whether or not the “*ceteris paribus*” assumptions hold and on the values of interest elasticity’s. This becomes a controversial platform in current macro economy structures . . . increase in investment and government expenditure does not necessarily imply an increase in public output, neither does it always imply a reduction in efficiency focusing on calculated data (estimate) what real efficiency accumulates to economies by observing fundamentals data and trendy pattern? How do the data focus on pro-poor situations? Do they interpret them? Right to the 3- Dimensions and other multiple variables what can be re-considered?

Population growth and associated parameters are now be-reconsidered to increase labour force Will it stimulate growth of the economy does large labour force means more productive workers? More contain serious conditions for creating employment for the natives to support their production, market and income distribution. Absence of such opportunities hampers economic growth. Africa needs more action than a more advocacy.

The formular remains that, how governments manage their internal affairs, determine the extent to which their people benefits from globalization . . . but also the people (labour) should have knowledge, skills and competence to be associated to fundamental social and economic development. One can question based on statistical comparisons , indicators and economic policy reforms as a major influence on economic performance in 3-countries Why such big differences? The theory of economic dynamics does not take it all subjected to empirical changes, though the impact could be viewed marginally in the power of statistical and econometric substance...Policy mechanisms should be reflected not only quantitatively but also qualitatively in positive and negative lives of the people.

Table 1: Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda Macro – Economic Indicators Comparatively

GDP 2000 (ACTIVE PERIOD)	KENYA	TANZANI A	UGAND A	SUB- SAHAR A AFRICA	INDICATIO N	CORE CTION
GDP (mill.const. \$ US)	9876	6419	7728	362493	DIFFERENCE	Δ_s
GDP/capital 2000 :1995 \$ US	322	182	332	617		
Current international Dollar	1003	501	1152	1797		
Av. Annual Growth in GDP	↑↓ OUTPUTR EQUIRM MENT ↓↑				DIFFERENCE	Δ_s
1999-2000						
TOTAL	2%	3%	6%	2%		
Per capital	-1%	0%	3%	0%		
Percent of GDP By :						
Agriculture(20 00)	20%	45%	42%	17%	DIFFERENCE	
Industry (2000)	19%	16%	19%	31%		Δ_s
Services (2000)	61%	39%	38%	53%		

Income distribution Gini coefficient (0 = perfect equality)	ACTIE NEEDS	MACRO – AND PER	ECONM FORMAN	IC DIST CE	RIBUTIONS	
(100 = perfect inequality)	45	38	37	N/A	DEFFERENCE	Δ_S
Percent of total Income earned by 20% of population rich	51.10%	45.50%	44.90%	N/A	DIFFERENCE	Δ_S
Earned by poorest 20% of population	5.60%	6.80%	7.10%	N/A	DIFFERENCE	Δ_S

Source: Dr. Msaki J. L Reconciled from URT (2004) GOK (2001) - Economic Reports

VII. Qualitative and Quantitative 3- dimension Questioning and Interpretations

The above table provides data to be interpreted for example why 20% of the poorest of population income is at the tune of 6.80% against 5.60% in Tanzania and Kenya respectively? Are poor people empirically working quite harder in Tanzania than Kenya? Are more poor people are employed in Tanzania than Kenya? What cultural and social fundamentals are we having from such figures? In comparison the GDP per capital, 2000 (in 1995 US dollar) Uganda appears the best with 322\$ US in comparison to Kenya 322\$ US and last Tanzania 183\$ US. Is it the question of economic efficiency or labour force contribution? Or less inflationary rate or exchange rate? Why that Tanzania is stood last in terms of GDP in million constant US \$ as from 9876, 6419, 7728 among Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda respectively? Good and better macroeconomic variables management attracts investment and donor supporting in terms of aid and debt relief.

From the table one should create enough questions on the differences focusing on the particular focus (example Tanzania) fundamentals of the micro-economic issues. Are these estimates why econometricians do not narrate on errors in figures or assumptions on such fundamentals practically? Semboja Haji and MFPD, (2002) concludes that “*Despite the good policy performance and the significant macro- economic gains the East African countries have not managed to overcome their largest development hurdles such as eradication of object poverty and youth unemployment and underemployment*”. Basically, the fundamentals could be decorated by stacionian (quantitatively) and sometimes the figures do not show the truth about the qualitative nature of people’s problem and some important parameters are window – dressed such as distributional efforts in terms of growth to the 3 – dimension problems

Table 2: Average Analysis of Ratios (R₂ – R₇) From Equation 1 in East Africa

Classifications (Average)	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆	R ₇	
Output (Average) (Million)	GDP 8007	GDP 8007	GDP 8007	GDP 8007	GDP 8007	GDP 8007	GDP 8007	
Distribution (Active) (Average) Percentage	Industries 18	Service 46	Agriculture 35.6	Poor income 6.5	Rich income 47.2	Inequality 4.0	Income level Rich- poor 47.2 – 6.5	
Ratio Equation 1	444.83	174.1	224.9	1231.8	169.64	200.18	a	b
							169.6	1231.8

Source: Dr. Msaki J. L. Calculation on Average Ratios from Table 2 Indicators.

The average scores show the difference especially on average GDP to inequality (ratios – R₆) and GDP to Rich income (R_{7a}) and GDP to poor income (R_{7b}). The aggregate effect is much as we approach the East African community were some countries are more industrialized and some with less industrialization “rich” to “poor” incidence is yet to be measured concretely to create a distributional wealth equitably, answering equation 2, 3, 4, 5 and more critically the 6th on per – capital management, to focus on per – capital growth, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Angola, Malawi, and Rwanda. . . . Rwanda appears to come out of the jungle by creation of fast tracking growth in terms of GDP. Its fiscal policy and monetary policies have gone through transformation focusing on qualitative management than quantitative observation and theoretical ventures private sector has been quite active in spearheading macro – economic indicators in relation to macro. . . . This need to be learnt by other countries. Internal savings are crucial for sustainable economic growth to re – focus on 3 – dimensions Tanzania is among of countries with potential growth and better environment whether social – economic fundamentals and peace which can be re – enforced to re – engineer economic drives such as voluntary savings to achieve better GDP category. Internal savings as opposed to external savings which flow to developing countries like Tanzania in the form of aid, FDIs and loans play a crucial role in sustainable economic growth of these countries. The challenge is how to mobilize taxes in Tanzania as make the economy dependant.

Technically the figures appear static and enhances static evaluation empirically the economies are dynamic in nature (Δ_s) / t. This literature therefore provide an insightful journey in the context of 3-dimension macro - economic variables for Tanzania to re-think on policy issues and some reflections from somewhere else. Industrialization for Tanzania appears to be weak and even its core contribution

from agriculture is less than 50% around 45%. Therefore macro – economic institution need to be reconsidered as it support 80% of the population, the output os still small in terms of GDP in million constant at US \$ for 2000, Tanzania stands to be the last from Kenya (9876 mill.) and Uganda (7728 mill.) Tanzania (6419 mill.). Basically the theories do not extensively explain a differential note and pitch between active Macroeconomic Distribution and output requirements dynamics (↑ ↓) vide, table 1 figure. Where the ratio for each economy needs a mentainance of high level ratio of Output Requirement (production). . 1

Active Macro-economic (Distribution)

A controversial comes from recategorization; w How? Who is poor? Who is rich in each of the economies? Why 20% estimate the rich: poor at the constant note of 20: 20? Practically we perceive Africa in terms of income distribution to have more poor people inclined to pareto ratio 80:20 from table 1, table 2 is recreated based on simple ranking methodology, to scrutinize the best and the worst in terms of variables (selected) this is the qualitative re – orientation from quantitative controversies on the fundamentals to reflect a 7- dimension fundamental indicators, where by 1- dimension inflation was not taken on board. For the present study employment (sector wise) and growth (GDP) were analysed based on 2000 - 2004 figures to reflect the East African economies, to focus on equation 1, perception (distribution) a scale of the best to the worst viz (B) to (W) respectively. The average is indicated by (A) see table 3 analysis:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta_s \\ \diagup \\ t \end{array} \right) \dots \text{All figures are exposed to change with time...Dynamic Variation Approach.}$$

Table 3: Millennium – Variation: A Macro –Sectoral Economic Indicators Analysis

ECONOMY(E)	INEQUALITY (100- GINI)	RICH INCOME [20%]	POOR INCOME [20%]	AGRICULTURE (2000)	INDUSTRIES (2000)	SERVICES (2000)	2000 GDP
KENYA	45%	51.10%	5.60%	20%	19%	61%	9876
	1-R	1 - R	3 - R	1 - R	1 - R	1 - R	1 - R
TANZANIA	38%	45.50%	6.80%	45%	16%	39%	6417
	2 - R	2 - R	2 - R	1 - R	2 - R	2 - R	3 - R

	37%	44.90%	7.10%	42%	19%	38%	7728
UGANDA	3 - R	3 - R	1 - R	2 - R	1 - R	3 - R	2 - R
INTERNATIONAL THEORY	UGANDA (B) KENYA (W)	UGANDA (B) KENYA (W)	UGANDA (B) KENYA (W)	TANZANIA (B) KENYA (W)	KENYA/UGANDA (B) TANZANIA (W)	KENYA (B) UGANDA (W)	KENYA (B) TANZANIA (W)

Source: Dr. Msaki J. L Review and Analysis: Ranks from Table 1: URT/GOK 2001/2004

Table 3 above; shows individual Economic variation and performance ranks, where 6 parameters could be interpreted roughly being (6 – P), bellow

1. Who attracts more investors, donor and market essentials fundamentally?
2. Are poor comfortable in the above economic and social distribution? who has the best in terms of poor income earners (at 20% of population)?
3. Where in 3 – economies rich – (at 20% of population) enjoy much of GDP? The income needed to be re- distributed over the concerned population in quality and quantity.
4. What is the rate of economic productivity? Who has got the highest in GDP? And why?
5. Who suffers most among the three economies in terms of quality inequalities?
6. How does the GDP per capital distributed among the individuals? (national wealth equity)

CONCLUSION

From table 3, more interpretation is done on the ratios between output requirements and active macroeconomic distribution based on the economic gain – the GDP which is expressed in equation 1 comparison. What are the qualities of our fundamentals? What is the labour force participation and unemployment rates in rate of population growth a prospects or a challenge? Seers (1969:3) perhaps puts up a basic question methodology by seeing and visualizing the meaning of development in the context of 3 – dimensions as he asserted that “what has been happening to poverty, what has been happening to unemployment, what has been happening to inequality? If the above dimensions have been happening to propose the sense of declining from high level, then beyond doubts this will be the essence of development for a particular country. Tanzania illustrates or demonstrates a mismatch between ideology and opportunity that is somehow corrosive amongst East African countries as commented by the political economy of economic growth in Africa (2000), Cambridge University Press.

Table 3 of the literature shows an analysis of Tanzania parameters in comparison to other East African countries. Sub- Saharan countries have much to reflect on the dimensions through numbers

(quantitative approach). To conclude the present objectives of development in which the economic need to re – focus: . . (More on people’s lives and touches)

- Increase the availability and widen the distribution of life sustaining goods and services such as food, shelter, health and protection to all members of society.
- Raise levels of living including and in addition to higher income, provision of more jobs or employment opportunities better education and training with more attention to humanistic and cultural values . . . [this is what *Dr. Msaki J. L. (2011)* calls hybridization concept of economics] needs to be institutionalized.
- To expand the range of economic and social choices to individuals by freeing them from servitude and dependence in relation to other people, Nation state and forces of ignorance and human misery.

Tanzania has prospects and positive opportunities to restructure the controversies and fundamentals by re – reconcentrating on core economic drives, focusing on people’s choices not political drives. The concept of growth, unemployment and inflationary mechanism (notably currently inflationary high tide has reached the extent of 60% in Tanzania), needs both political will and economic science policy formulation to capture the core transformation, to reflect Tanzania economy creatively in reality. The present paper therefore creates a fundamental platforms in both theoretical and empirical re – thinking and research needs by academics practitioners, through theoretical paradigm review and questioning mechanisms.

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