

**THE ROLE OF TANZANIA PEOPLES DEFENCE FORCES
IN ENHANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

AMANI NYALUSI

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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2023

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: “**The Role of Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces in enhancing National Development**” in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of art in Governance and Leadership (MAGL).

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Dr. Emmanuel Mallya

(Supervisor)

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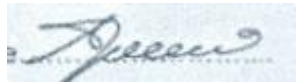
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Signature

08/09/2023

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Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family, my Wife Sekosia Moshi, my Dearest Sons Azarius and Azariah without forgetting my Lovely Daughter Amaris.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am delighted to extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone whose contribution was an encouragement and hence enabled me to realize great success in the whole process of doing this study.

To start with, I thank the Almighty God who gave me the confidence to conduct the study. Also, I am very grateful to my supervisor Dr. Mallya for the valuable guidance which contributed greatly towards completing the study.

Also I express my gratitude to the management of TPDF to allow me conducting research.

ABSTRACT

This study confined to assess the role of TPDF in enhancing national development. The specific objectives of the study were to examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development, to identify role played by TPDF in enhancing national development and to find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study used descriptive survey design whereas purposive and stratified sampling designs were used to get 105 members of sample size. Both primary data and secondary were used while questionnaire and interview were applied to solicit information from the respondents. On the other hand, data were analyzed using descriptive analysis for data that were collected through questionnaire and content analysis for data that were collected through interview. The study found that TPDF has been engaged in social and economic opportunities for economic development of our country. The study further revealed that TPDF is engaged in various roles such as health sector, education sector, construction projects and taking consideration of community welfare at large. The study found that that lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development and inadequate fund leading to delays in delivery of the projects. The study concludes that TPDF plays vital role in social and economic development. Despite the fact that the current structure is anchored on political goodwill, there is a need to institutionalize national development roles as part of TPDF mandate. In that regard it needs to ensure there are adequate rules and regulations that institutionalise national development agenda as part of the TPF role.

Keywords: *National Development, Defence Forces, Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ENIC	Electric Numerical Integrator and Calculator
ERA	Engineering Research Associates
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
IBM	International Business Machine
IT	Information Technology
JKT	Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa
KDF	Kenya Defense Force
RBV	Resources Based View
TPDF	Tanzania Peoples Defence Force
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter is divided into numerous sections, including the background to the research issue, the problem statement, the research objectives, the research questions, the significance of the study, and scope of the study.

1.2 Background to the Problem

Armed forces have taken part in more missions, such national development, over the past 20 years than they did before. In this way, in addition to their regular military responsibilities, the bulk of armed units now are engaged in development initiatives. The military's role in upholding national security is expanding to include aiding in national development. The practice of military involvement in development, particularly in the economic sphere, has demonstrated to provide positive effects in many countries throughout the world, including the United States of America, China, Germany, and others (Shaw, 2015).

Another argument for military involvement in national development is that it makes projects that would otherwise be too expensive more accessible. This is so that certain expenditures, such pay and allowances, lodging expenses, and administrative expenses, are already paid if military personnel are used for such activities (Vernon, 2016). Machly and Eckert from the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania created the first electrical digital computer in the United States in 1946. The Army's Aberdeen Ballistics Missile Laboratory donated funds to build the Electric Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC). Eckert and

Mauchly founded the Electronic Control Company in June 1946.

Engineering Research Associates (ERA), another innovative company, was founded in 1946 by workers at the St. Paul-based Naval Communications Supplemental Activity who were involved in the development of computers to support the Navy's efforts in cryptography. Korea War had an impact on IBM's decision to enter the commercial computer industry. The IBM Defense Calculator, today known as the 701, received its official dedication in April 1953. As the Cold War intensified in the early 1950s, IBM made the key decision to create a fully transistorized commercial computer. The spark was IBM's choice to work with MIT Lincoln Laboratory on the development of the US Air Force-funded Semi-Automatic Ground Environment.

Finding alien aircraft, selecting the best interceptor aircraft, and devising anti-aircraft routes were among of the objectives of the SAGE project (Spinoff, 2015). Regarded for its significant contribution to national development on the African Continent, the Egyptian military. The Egyptian military entered the civilian economy in the early 1980s and now works in almost every sector, including commercial agriculture, logistics, hotel management, and information technology (IT). Finance, iron, building, steel, food processing, media, retail petroleum, home appliances, and private security are further economic activity (Magd, 2017).

As an illustration, the Kenya Defense Force (KDF), a component of the nation's armed forces, is currently tasked with assisting in the achievement of human security, which is seen as a local issue. That viewpoint views the concept of human security as the fundamental irreducible unit to which the concept of security can be

taken into consideration (Kibicho, 2015). Though the Tanzania Peoples Defence Force (TPDF) actively participates in a number of national development efforts, including those related to the health sector, education, and other areas, little is known about their precise methodologies. This study sought to assess TPDF's role to improving national development in this context.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The interplay between a nation's military and its overall development has been a subject of significant academic and policy debate worldwide (Mgad, 2020). In the Tanzanian context, understanding the role of the military in the process of national development is of paramount importance. The military, traditionally perceived as a defender of territorial integrity and national security, has the potential to contribute to various dimensions of development, including economic growth, social stability, and infrastructural advancement (Oduor, 2019). However, the precise extent and nature of the military's involvement in promoting national development in Tanzania remain ambiguous.

The problem at hand revolves around assessing the extent to which the TPDF's involvement in non-traditional roles, such as infrastructure projects, disaster relief operations, healthcare provision through various military hospitals such as Lugalo hospital, and education initiatives through various military owned schools such as Makongo secondary school, aligns with and positively impacts the overarching goal of national development. This inquiry necessitates an exploration on the extent to which TPDF is engaged in national development.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 Main Objective

The main objective of the study was to assess the role of TPDF in enhancing national development.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were: -

- i. To examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development
- ii. To determine role played by TPDF in enhancing national development
- iii. To find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development?
- ii. What role played by TPDF in enhancing national development?
- iii. What are the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Military spending has increased significantly and will continue to do so despite complaints that economic and social needs are being disregarded. The relationship between defense spending and economic growth has historically been framed as a "butter versus guns" debate, where any expenditure on defense is seen as detracting from the economy. Arguments and examples have shown a positive correlation between defense spending and economic growth. The study will deepen our understanding of academia in Tanzania because there is little academic research on the role of TPDF in national development. Future scholars who wish to do similar

research on the role of TPDF in national development will similarly utilize the study as a point of reference.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study was confined to assess the role of TPDF in enhancing national development. Specifically, the study was conducted to examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development, to identify role played by TPDF in enhancing national development and to find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The current analysis was restricted to TPDF programs in the Dar es Salaam area, including those in the health and education sectors and other pertinent areas.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Chapter Overview

The literature on how TPDF can advance national development is reviewed in this chapter. It comprises a research gap, reviews of the theoretical and empirical literature, and definitions of key terms.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

2.2.1 Defence Forces

A country's defense forces consist of its army, navy, special forces, and air force. They are a well-organized, well-equipped army that is primarily built for fighting and waging war. Since they are typically authorized and upheld by a sovereign state, its members are easily identifiable by their distinctive military uniform and code of conduct (Kibicho, 2015). However, the researcher considers that defence force as the armed force of the country aimed at protecting country sovereignty. From that point of view, the defence force has the role to protect the country against any threats posed.

2.2.2 National Development

National development is about to bring about a particular intended state of affairs for individuals and society. This includes a society with established protocols and methods for resolving conflicts and enacting change, as well as one that is politically, socially, and economically cohesive (Taketsungu, 2015). The researcher considers that, national development is the capacity and ability of the country to step ahead economically, politically and socially. The major aspect is to determine how

the country achieves its progress in terms of human capital as well as effective socio-economic service delivery.

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

2.3.1 Resource Based View

The Resource - Based View (RBV) as founded by Barney in 1991 (Barney, 1991), contends that ‘a firm's internal resources and capabilities are the best source of competitive advantage over other firms. The theory sees the firm as a collection of assets, or capabilities whereby the success of corporations is based on those of their capabilities that are distinctive. RBT asserts that ‘a firm is said to have sustainable competitive advantage when it is implementing a value creating strategy (value) not simultaneously being implemented by other competitors (rarity), and when these other firms are unable to duplicate the benefits of this strategy (imperfect imitability)’.

According to resource-based theory, competitive advantage occurs only when there is a situation of resource heterogeneity (different resources across firms) and resource immobility (the inability of competing firms to obtain resources from other firms) (Barney, 1991). The resource-based view (RBV) argues that firms possess resources, a subset of which enables them to achieve competitive advantage, and a subset of those that lead to superior long-term performance. Resources that are valuable and rare can lead to the creation of competitive advantage. That advantage can be sustained over longer time periods to the extent that the firm is able to protect against resource limitation, transfer, or substitution. In general, empirical studies using the theory have strongly supported the resource-based view. In addition to that,

there are two categories of resources in organization which are visible resources and invisible resources. To him, visible resources are those resources which are tangible one and these including availability of manpower such as staff, availability of fund to support such organization while invisible resources are knowledge, skills, working experience etc.

Resource-based theory is a strategic management concept that focuses on the internal resources and capabilities of an organization as the primary drivers of its competitive advantage and performance. This theory suggests that organizations can achieve and sustain a competitive edge by effectively utilizing and leveraging their unique resources, which can include tangible assets (such as infrastructure and equipment) as well as intangible assets (such as knowledge, skills, and organizational culture).

The researcher considers that when applying the resource-based theory to the role of the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) in national development within the health sector, education, and infrastructure, several key points can be highlighted:

Human Capital and Training: The TPDF possesses a pool of skilled and trained personnel, ranging from medical professionals to engineers. These skilled individuals play a crucial role in supporting the health sector, education, and infrastructure development. For example, TPDF medical personnel contribute to healthcare delivery in underserved areas, while engineers assist in building and maintaining infrastructure projects.

Physical Assets and Infrastructure: The TPDF often possesses valuable physical assets, such as vehicles, equipment, and facilities. These resources can be repurposed

to support national development initiatives. Military vehicles and transport capabilities could be used to improve access to remote areas for healthcare and educational services. Military facilities might be repurposed for educational or medical purposes during peace times.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

Kibicho (2005) who carried out the study in Kenya on the role of military in national development in Kenya revealed that, in healthcare, The Kenya Defence Forces in affiliation with the Ministry of Health has featured substantially in support of this pillar through its establishment of Level two regional and referral hospitals spread at strategic locations in the Country. These hospitals primarily serve KDF Personnel but have the capacity to handle essential, critical and specialized medical cases for the surrounding communities in the Forces' corporate social Responsibility ventures, medical camps and Civil Military cooperation ventures. The researcher views that this reviewed study by Kibicho (2005) is crucial in this study since it paved way to the current study concerning the role of military in national development. Nevertheless, the study was conducted in Kenya and it does not accommodate modern aspects of the role of military in national development since it was conducted more than 5 years ago.

Timur (2015) found that in his study on the armed forces and national development in the case of the Republic of Indonesia, the military, as a modern institution, becomes aware of the need for transition and it commonly becomes an agent of change for society. The military is an important institution in Indonesia in terms of national development due to its size and status as the most powerful and well-

organized sector of Indonesian society, which instills contemporary ideas into the nation's predominantly traditional surroundings. The Indonesian Armed Forces thus play two crucial roles in the development of the nation: first, as a force for defense and security, and second, as a force for socio-politics. The Indonesian Armed Forces have significantly advanced the Republic of Indonesia as a modern institution. This thesis contributed to the growing body of information about the role of the military in a nation's development.

While the reviewed study by Timur (2015) was conducted in the context of Indonesian military, the current study was conducted to assess role of Tanzania Peoples Defence Force in national development. According to Shaw (2015), who also suggested a variety of areas where the military may effectively contribute to national development, modern militaries no longer work in the "security belligerency dimension." There may be strong arguments against the military taking involved in development projects in particular circumstances. The military may opt not to engage in a project if it places an undue burden on its soldiers and other resources. Another factor discouraging military involvement is when a defense force's reputation is already so bad that it would immediately bring shame to any development plan in which it participated.

It is considerable argument to state that the reviewed study by Shaw (2015) is similar to the current study in the sense that both studies focused on the military role in engaging in national development. However, these studies differ each other geographically, because the study by Shaw (2015) was conducted in South Africa, the current study was conducted in Tanzania.

The United Kingdom and Sweden are both neo-liberal democracies, according to Sanna (2015)'s research on the "enterprising soldier," that use volunteer professional troops to defend their nations' interests and foster economic progress. Both countries, albeit to different degrees, are committed to taking a "outward-looking international role and are willing to utilize the armed forces to reinforce that stance." Swedish and British forces have fought together despite Sweden's non-membership. The size and deployment expertise abroad, however, vary significantly. The UK, unlike Sweden and many other European countries, has never forced military service and only sees it as appropriate during major conflicts.

The reviewed study by Sanna (2015) is similar to the current study in the sense that both studies focused on military aspects. Nevertheless, the reviewed study was conducted in UK while the current study was conducted in Tanzania. The study by Ivonyo (2016) on the role of military in development in Africa, case study of South Africa and Kenya indicated that both countries South Africa and Kenya have military training programs on professional basis in order to support their countries in social and economic development. Since it has military training on professional basis, they have been used in various national development programs such as construction buildings, innovation and social services.

According to Lynn's (2016) investigation into the contribution of US military research initiatives to the creation of US Food and Drug Administration-Approved Antimalarial Drugs, US military medical professionals and researchers helped establish the optimal quinine treatment dose and collaborated with the pharmaceutical sector to create and ultimately win US FDA approval for the

synthetic antimalarial drugs chloroquine, primaquine, and chloroquine-pri. Until a dependable malaria vaccine is developed, the US military must continue to support the discovery and testing of new drugs to prevent and treat malaria. This is because malaria parasites develop drug resistance. New antimalarial drugs are also beneficial to people who reside in and travel to malaria-prone areas.

Oduor (2019) based on examination of the Kenya Defense Forces' potential for economic development, a review of the historical contributions they have made to fostering infrastructure development, and identification of opportunities, particularly for infrastructure development, that exist in Kenya and would largely facilitate the realization of Kenya's big four agenda. The defense forces were found to have a significant potential for rapid response and might be asked for assistance in a crisis. In order to increase military engagement, the government should broaden the KDF's mandate to include infrastructure construction.

Guo (2020), who investigated how top managers' military experience affected technological innovation in China's transitional economies, claims that the nation has shifted its focus away from rapid economic growth and toward the sustainability of economic development as a result of the transitional economies' growing challenges. The effect of top managers' military experience on organizations' innovation-led sustainable development is a significant yet unsolved issue. According to study, an organization's innovation-led sustainable development might benefit or suffer from a top manager's military experience. This study uses data from the Wind database and the Shenzhen Guotaian Educational Technology Company Limited (CSMAR) database of Chinese businesses from 2007 to 2017 to show how top managers'

military experience affects risk behaviors for company investment. It demonstrates that the negative link between top managers' military experience and investments in technological innovation is diminished in private firms and muted for equity incentive. These findings go against common belief, which believes that military service may promote a risk-taking mindset. The report advises organizations to pick their top management teams carefully in order to enhance investments in technology innovation.

Abul-Magd (2020) on two paths to dominance, military businesses in Turkey and Egypt found that the Egyptian military entered the civilian economy in the early 1980s and is now active in almost every economic sector in the country, including the iron, steel, cement, automotive, finance, logistics, construction, commercial farming, food processing, hotel management, home appliances, petroleum retail, information technology (IT), media, and private security sectors. The involvement of organizations controlled by the military in the supply of public and consumer goods has traditionally been justified by the need to defend strategic and national security interests. The cultivation of enormous economic interests by the Egyptian military has continued at an even more frenzied rhythm since the fall of Hosni Mubarak, and has further consolidated itself as a practice with the accession of Abdel Fattah al-Sisi to the post of president in June 2014.

2.5 Research Gap

The military's engagement in other national development initiatives has been demonstrated in numerous studies. However, in the context of Tanzania, little is known on how military force such as TPDF is engaged in national development of

the country. Hence this study covered the gap in the context of Tanzania since most of the study reviewed was not carried out in the context of Tanzania, for example, the study by Ivonyo (2016) focused on the role of military in development in Africa, with reference to South Africa and Kenya and thus the study was not conducted in Tanzania. In the similar case, Kibicho (2005) carried out the study in Kenya on the role of military in national development in Kenya and thus the study was not conducted in Tanzania. It was in this context, the current study filled the gap by assessing the role of TPDF in enhancing national development.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This study was guided by independent and dependent variables to indicate relationship between independent and dependent variables as provided in Figure 2.1.

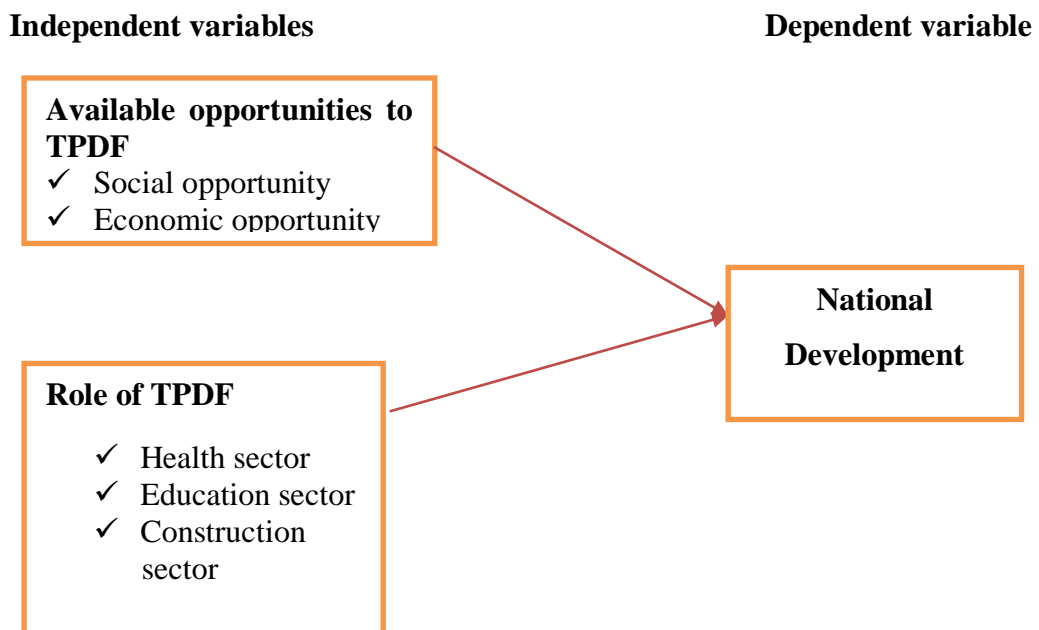


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Constructed by researcher, (2023).

Figure 2.1 shows independent and dependent variables whereas the national development is attributed by available opportunities for TPDF to participate in the national development and role played by TPDF in national development. In that regard, it can be said that available opportunities such as social opportunities which are opportunities that defence force obtains to participate in social development as well as economic opportunities which are opportunities in which defence force obtains to participate in economic matters are necessary factors that show the role played by TPDF in national development. In the similar case, engagement in education as well as health sectors are also taken into consideration pertaining to the significant role played by TPDF in national development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter Overview

The objective of this chapter is to provide in-depth information regarding the study's field methodology. This is a plan or framework for carrying out the research. This means that it covers the research design, the area of inquiry, the target audience, a sample and sampling strategy, different data types, data collection strategies, data validity and reliability, data analysis, and ethical issues.

3.2 Research Design

Study design is the arrangement of the present data, collection, and analyzing settings in a way that makes relevance to the research objectives (Kumar, 2017). A descriptive survey design was employed in this research. A descriptive study, according to Cooper and Schindler (2013) attempted to characterize or define a subject by collecting information, tabulating the frequencies of research variables or their interactions, and frequently by creating a profile of a group of problems, people, or events. This design was appropriate for the study since it aimed to portray the state of affairs as it is without changing variables. The best survey designs are considered to be those that yield accurate and reliable data since people are often observed in their natural settings (Bergh, 2015).

3.3 Area of the Study

In particular, the area where TPDF conducts active operations was the focus of the study at TPDF. This is the military force of the United Republic of Tanzania established in 1994 with the mandate of defending the territorial integrity, state

sovereignty and safeguard national interest the United Republic of Tanzania. The choice of TPDF was due to the fact that the TPDF has been engaged in various national development projects and thus the researcher sought to determine the prospects and challenges of these projects.

3.4 Research Approach

A research approach refers to the systematic method or strategy that researchers use to gather, analyze, and interpret information in order to answer specific research questions or achieve research objectives (Creswell, 2014). This study mixed research approach to assess the role of TPDF in national development. In that regard, it can be said that combining qualitative and quantitative methods allowed the researcher to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the role of TPDF in national development. Furthermore, the use of both qualitative and quantitative data sources that led to triangulation, which is the process of cross-verifying findings from different data collection methods. From that point of view, triangulation increased the reliability and validity of research findings by reducing bias and improving the overall accuracy of conclusions.

3.5 Target Population

A population is the total set of an element from which the researcher intended to infer inferences (Cooper & Schindler, 2013). The study's respondents were TPDF officers who were engaged in national development initiatives. According to TPDF Report (2023), there are about 700 officials who are directly involved in the national project initiatives (TPDF report, 2022).

3.6 Sample and Sampling Techniques

3.6.1 Sample Size

Cohen *et al* (2014) defined sample size as the quantity of components under investigation. Thus, the study's sample size was 105 respondents. The selection of sample size for this study was based on Yamane (1969) formula with a confidence level of 91% and margin of error of 9% (1-0.09), the formula is expressed as hereunder;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where: n= is number of sample (required)

N = Total population (700) and

e = Error tolerance (level) or margin of error (0.09)

$$\begin{aligned} 700 / (1 + 700(0.09)^2) &= 700 / 6.67 \\ &= 104.947 \end{aligned}$$

The sample size of the study was 105 respondents

Table 3.1: Sample Size Distribution

S/N	Category	Population	Sample	Percentage %
1	Senior (key informants)	30	5	4.8
2	Operational staff	670	100	95.2
Total		700	105	100.0

Source: Research data, (2023).

3.6.2 Sampling Techniques

A sampling procedure is a planned way of selecting study participants who fairly represent the wider group from which they are chosen (Alvi, 2016). Purposive sampling and basic random sampling techniques was utilized to determine the sample size of senior staff. Hence about 5 respondents who were senior staff were

purposively selected. These were key informants as they were seniors in charged with many national development activities. Their criteria of selection was based on their positions they hold in the army and their duties affiliated with national development programs, and that is why they were selected purposively.

From that point of view, it can be said that, the study deployed purposive sampling design due to the fact that this design allowed the researcher to get some in-depth information that could not be found somewhere. In that case, purposive design was appropriate as it gave a room for the researcher to get specific information to the specific category of key informants (Alvi, 2016).

In the other hand stratified sampling technique was used to obtain operational staff. This is a probability sampling whereby all members in the population have equal chance of being selected to form a sample (Blumberg, 2018). The use of this method gave each participant an equal and independent chance of being selected. The technique is good when the population is made up of members of similar characteristics. From that point of view, the stratified sampling strategy involved three strata whereas the first strata considered age, the second strata used level of education and the third strata contained working experience.

3.7 Types of Data

To guarantee the correctness of its conclusions, this study combined primary and secondary data. The researcher was able to produce particular information and conclusions about the contribution of TPDF to furthering national development by utilizing both forms of data.

3.7.1 Primary Data

The first-ever and newly collected primary data are distinctive in that they are primary data (Kombo & Tromp, 2016). The research employed questionnaire and interviews.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Information that already exists or was obtained by a different party is referred to as "secondary data" (Kumar, 2017). In order to gather the necessary data about the role of TPDF to furthering national development, this study used both digital and physical secondary data. The rationale of adopting secondary data was due to the fact that primary data could not be sufficient, and thus employing secondary was necessary decision (Creswell, 2014).

3.8 Data Collection Methods

3.8.1 Questionnaire

Using a series of prepared, structured questions and requiring written responses from subjects, a questionnaire is one sort of data collection tool (Bergh, 2015). Questionnaire was distributed to 100 respondents and the task was done by researcher to visit the respondents and hand out questionnaire tools. With the help of this, the researcher managed to get back all distributed questionnaires. The task of data collection process took two weeks and the respondents were given a room to fill in the questionnaire. The use of questionnaires is justified since they are a quick and affordable way to collect information from a large sample (Blumberg, 2018). Furthermore, questionnaire facilitated the processing and analysis of the information that were gathered. The information acquired through questionnaire reflected in the

research objectives.

3.8.2 Interview

An interview in research refers to a structured or semi-structured conversation between a researcher and a participant or a group of participants. Interviews are a qualitative research method commonly used to gather in-depth information, insights, and perspectives from individuals about a particular topic, phenomenon, or experience (Cohen *et al*, 2014). The study deployed interview to the senior staff so as to provide their views regarding to the role of TPDF in national development in Tanzania. From this point, interviews allow researcher to delve deeply into the experiences, thoughts, feelings, and perspectives of participants. In addition interviews provided rich, qualitative data that can help researchers understand complex phenomena and capture nuances that might be missed by quantitative methods.

3.9 Reliability and Validity of Data

Reliability is the degree to which study findings are consistent across time and accurately represent the overall population under investigation (Amin, 2015). To ensure reliability, the research tools were refined through a pilot study. Through the pilot study, the research tools were pre-tested. Contrarily, validity is the degree to which the choice of test items accurately represents the subject matter that the test is designed to measure (Bridget & Lewin, 2015). To confirm the validity of the research tools, the researcher consulted expert in the field, in particular, the supervisor. This made it simpler to update and alter the study tools as needed, increasing validity.

3.10 Data Analysis

Data analysis, according to Mugenda & Mugenda (2013), is the processing of data to generate responses to research questions. As a result, the researcher examined the consistency and completeness of the questionnaire responses. The following step was data cleanup, which comprises editing, coding, and tabulation to detect any discrepancies in the responses and assign particular numerical values to them for further study. The data were quantitatively analyzed using descriptive analysis, and these were data that were collected through questionnaire. On the other ha, the data acquired through interviews were evaluated using content analysis.

3.11 Ethical Consideration

Any research must take ethical considerations into account. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2013), ethical considerations included the researcher's conduct and the secrecy of the information to be gathered from respondents. An introduction letter was given to the respondents by the University and TPDF. Before delivering the questionnaire, the researcher obtained the participants' informed consent and encourages voluntary participation. According to the researcher, every data collected were kept secret and anonymous.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter involves findings, analysis and discussion related to the role of TPDF in enhancing national development. This chapter includes demographic profiles of the respondents namely gender, age, level of education as well as working experience. The second part includes study objectives namely to examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development, to identify role played by TPDF in enhancing national development and to find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study involved 105 respondents whereas about 100 respondents were distributed with questionnaire and 5 respondents were interviewed. On response rate, the researcher managed to collect all 100 questionnaires, and this was possible because the researcher administered questionnaires and made several follow-ups.

4.2 Demographic Profile of Respondents

Demographic profile of respondents involved gender, age, level of education as well as working experience. The study findings are presented in Table 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and Table 4.4.

4.2.1 Respondents by Gender

Respondents by gender was considered in this research so as to determine gender participation in this study, but also to get clear picture regarding involvement of male and female TPDF in national development. Hence Table 4.1 indicates summary of study findings:-

Table 4.1: Respondents by Gender

S/n	Gender variable	F(n=105)	Percentage %
1	Male	68	64.8
2	Female	37	35.2
Total		105	100.0

Source: Research Survey, 2023

Table 4.1 displays that, about 64.8% of respondents were male while the rest with 35.2% were female. Thus majority of respondents were male, indicating male dominates in military services, due to the nature of the work. However, the study findings also entail that despite males many, but the role of TPDF in national development involves both male and female.

4.2.2 Respondents by Age

Respondents by age was considered in this research so as to determine age category participation in this study, but also to get clear picture regarding involvement of different TPDF officers with different age category in national development. Hence Table 4.2 indicates summary of study findings

Table 4.2: Respondents by Age

S/n	Age variable	F(n=105)	Percentage %
1	Below 30 years	19	18.1
2	31-40 years	41	39.0
3	41-50 years	32	30.5
4	51-60 years	13	12.4
Total		105	100.0

Source: Research Survey, 2023

Table 4.2 displays that, about 18.1% of respondents were aged below 30 years while 39% were aged between 31-40 years and 30.5% were aged between 41-50 years. In the other hand, the study findings established that, about 12.4% were aged between 51-60 years. Hence it can be conclude that majority of respondents who participated in the study were aged between 31-40 years. This gives an implication of the fact that most of the national development projects are carried out by middle aged people regardless that there are other age categories of TPDF officials who are also engaged in national development projects.

4.2.3 Respondents by Education

Respondents by education was also considered in this research so as to determine level of education category participation in this study, but also to get clear picture regarding involvement of different TPDF officers with different level of education in national development. Hence Table 4.3 indicates summary of study findings:-

Table 4.3: Respondents by Education

S/n	Education variable	F(n=105)	Percentage %
1	Certificate	11	10.5
2	Diploma	13	12.4
3	Degree	31	29.5
4	Postgraduate	26	24.8
5	Professionalism	24	22.9
Total		105	100.0

Source: Research Survey, 2023

It was unveiled 10.5% of participants were certificate holders while 12.4% were diploma holders and 29.5% were degree holders. In the similar case, it was found that, about 24.8% were postgraduate holders and the rest with 22.9 % were based on

professionalism. Thus it can be said that most of the TPDF officials who participated in the study were educated at different level of education. This enabled them to have capability of understanding questions, but also to have different views regarding the role of TPDF in national development in Tanzania.

4.2.4 Respondents by Working Experience

Respondents by working experience was considered in this research so as to determine level of working experience category participation in this study, but also to get clear picture regarding involvement of different TPDF officers with different level of working experience in national development. Hence Table 4.4 indicates summary of study findings:-

Table 4.4: Respondents by Working Experience

S/n	Experience variable	F(n=105)	Percentage %
1	1-3 years	17	16.2
2	4-6 years	23	21.9
3	7-9 years	40	38.1
3	10+ years	25	23.8
Total		105	100.0

Source: Research Survey, 2023

As far as Table 4.4 is concerned, 16.2% had working experience of 1-3 years while 21.9% had working experience of 4-6 years and 38.1% had working experience of 7-9 years. The rest with 23.8% had working experience of 10 years and above. Therefore, it can be concluded that most of respondents who are TPDF officials have enough experience in work and thus were capable to understand various aspects related to the national development.

4.3 Opportunities for TPDF to Participate in National Development

This was the first objective of the study sought to examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development. The study objective one was answered by 105 respondents through questionnaire for 100 respondents and interview for 5 respondents. For questionnaires, the findings were presented in Figure 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 while for interview; the findings were presented using the quotes extracted from key informants.

4.3.1 Engagement in Economic Activities

Respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether TPDF always considers its commitment for being engaged in various economic activities for national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.1 as obtained from the field:-

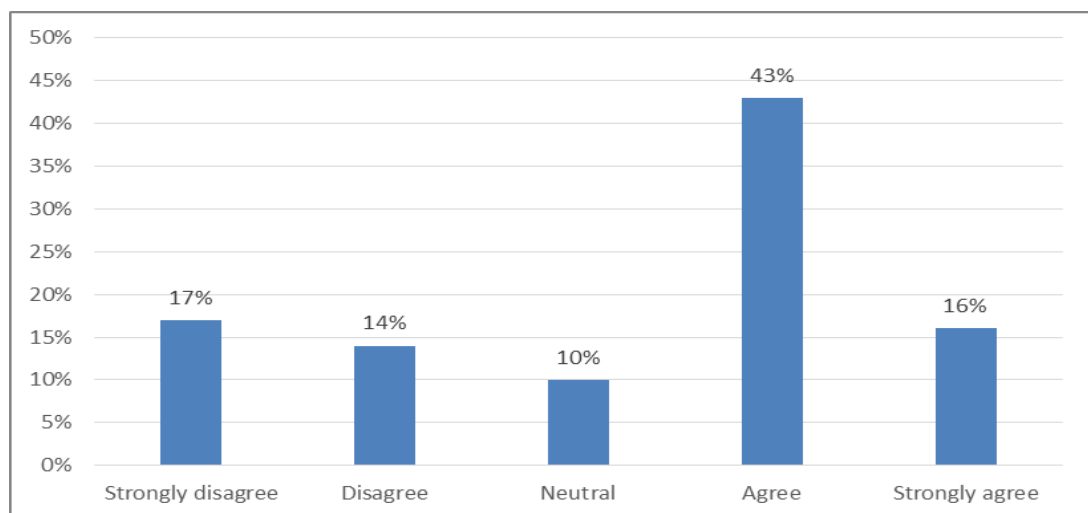


Figure 4.1: Engagement in Economic Activities

Source: Research Survey, (2023).

The study findings extracted from questionnaire revealed that, 17% of respondents strongly disagreed that TPDF always considers its commitment for being engaged in

various economic activities for national development while 14% disagreed and 10% of respondents were neutral with the statement. Furthermore, about 43% of respondents agreed and the rest with 16% strongly agreed with the statement. Hence it can be said that, majority of respondents agreed that TPDF always considers its commitment for being engaged in various economic activities for national development.

The study findings from questionnaire are also supported by the study findings obtained through interview from top officials. All 5 interviewed respondents had similar responses regarding engagement of TPDF in economic activities. Quoting one of the key informants, the following remark was concluded:-

We have been engaged in various economic activities like building schools, construction of bridges, hospitals and agricultural sector. All these stuffs are done to build our nation and improve the standard living of our community (Interview Guide: 2023).

The findings entail that TPDF has been in front line in engaging in economic activities for national interest. The notion that the military force is to protect the nation has been extended to the concept of human security which gives a platform for the military to be engaged in social and economic matters to protect and enhance the welfare of the community for national development. Someone may argue as why the military force such as TPDF is engaged in social and economic development? That is the essence of the concept of human security.

From that point of view, the implication of the findings is that, TPDF plays vital role in enhancing national development through economic activities for the national

interest. The study findings are supported by various scholars, for example, The study by Fredelino (2014) provides different countries military and their engagement in national development. For example, in Germany, military personnel were designated foremen in steel mills and other industries. In the United States, the military engineers played a central role in the development of the West. In Brazil, the military also played a big role in the opening of its vast interior. In Japan, the military was credited with providing the reservoir of manpower for its industries: In India, Malaya and the Philippines, the military trained people in the operation and maintenance of vehicles and machineries.

According to Guo (2020), human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity.

4.3.2 Training Expert

Respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether TPDF always trains their experts who are specialized in various professionalism to enhance TPDF opportunities for its engagement in national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.2 as obtained from the field:-

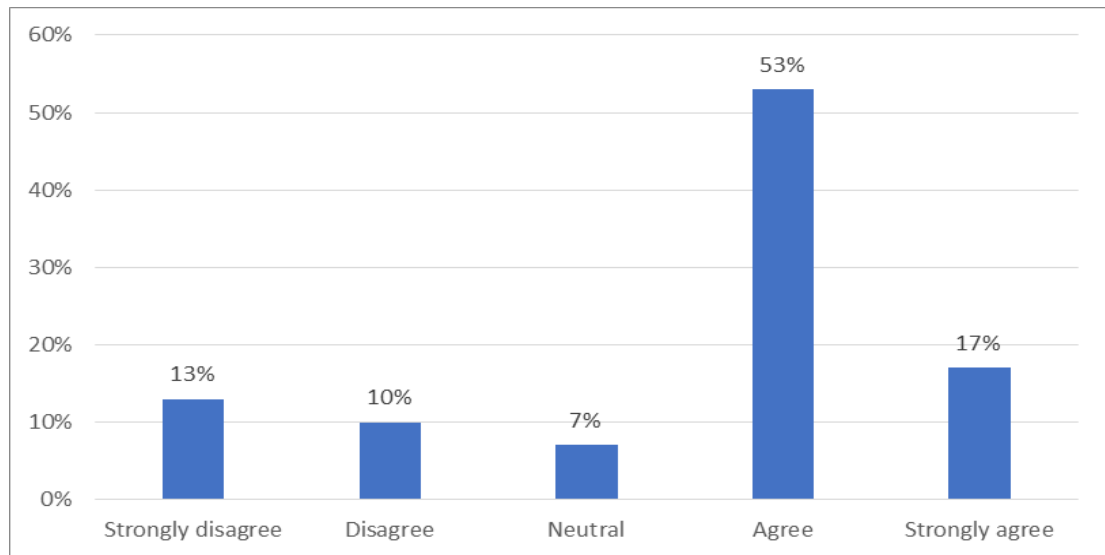


Figure 4.2: Training Expert

Source: Field Data, (2023).

The study findings extracted from questionnaire revealed that, 13% of respondents strongly disagreed that TPDF always trains their experts who are specialized in various professionalism to enhance TPDF opportunities for its engagement in national development while 10% disagreed and 7% of respondents were neutral with the statement. Furthermore, about 53% of respondents agreed and the rest with 17% strongly agreed with the statement. Hence it can be said that, majority of respondents agreed that TPDF always trains their experts who are specialized in various professionalism to enhance TPDF opportunities for its engagement in national development.

To support this finding, the interview findings also indicate similar observation. For example, 5 interviewed respondents had similar views regarding to the training of experts who are specialized in various professionalism to enhance TPDF opportunities for its engagement in national development. Quoting one of the key

informants, the following statement was made:-

In every year we provide training opportunities for our staff so as to pursue their careers. Most of our staff are trained in Tanzania and some parts of the Africa such as South Africa, Egypt and Algeria (Interview Guide: 2023).

The implication of the above findings is based on the fact that available opportunities it has, TPDF through its training department, it has been sent various officials inside and outside Tanzania to pursue various professional careers for national development. This gives an implication of the fact that the military force is aware of the importance of having professional officials for implementation of national development projects in Tanzania. Furthermore, it suffices to argue that provision of training to the TPDF officials are inevitable since the TPDF is engaged in various social and economic sector and thus equipping it with new skills, innovation and ideas are necessary.

According to Ivonyo (2016) on the role of military in development in Africa, case study of South Africa and Kenya indicated that both countries South Africa and Kenya have military training programs on professional basis in order to support their countries in social and economic development. Since it has military training on professional basis, they have been used in various national development programs such as construction buildings, innovation and social services.

The study findings are well supported by resources-based theory which entails that in order to achieve competitive advantage, the organization should have skilled manpower. In that case, it can be said that the essence of training staff is to gain knowledge and become competent in that area. According to resource-based theory,

competitive advantage occurs only when there is a situation of resource heterogeneity (different resources across firms) and resource immobility (the inability of competing firms to obtain resources from other firms) (Barney, 1991).

The resource-based view (RBV) argues that firms possess resources, a subset of which enables them to achieve competitive advantage, and a subset of those that lead to superior long-term performance. Resources that are valuable and rare can lead to the creation of competitive advantage. That advantage can be sustained over longer time periods to the extent that the firm is able to protect against resource limitation, transfer, or substitution. In general, empirical studies using the theory have strongly supported the resource-based view.

4.3.3 Government Room for TPDF Engagement in National Development

Respondents were further asked to state their level of agreement whether the government always provides a room for TPDF engagement in national development.

The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.3 as obtained from the field:-

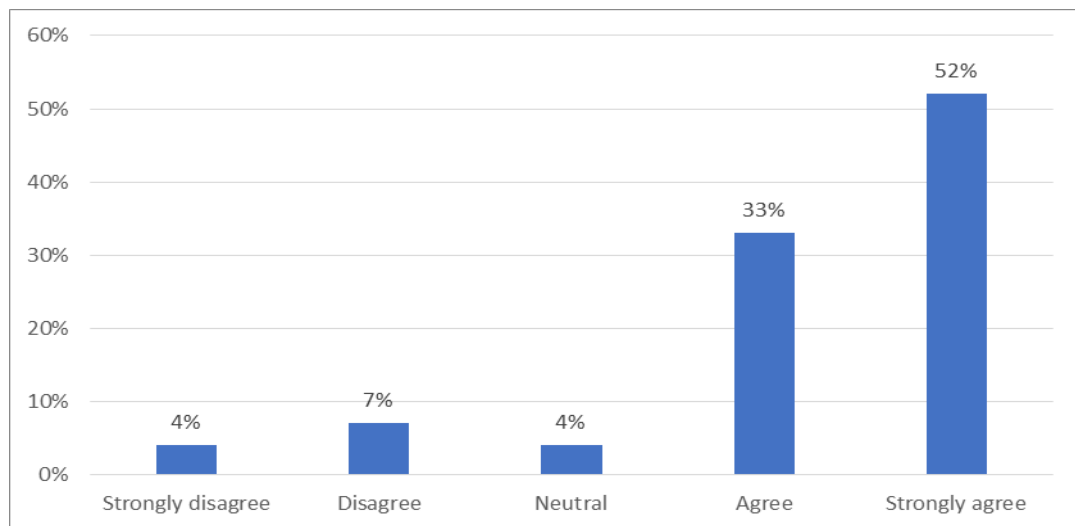


Figure 4.3: Government Room for TPDF Engagement in National Development
Source: Field Data, (2023).

The questionnaire collected from operational TPDF staff revealed that, 4% of respondents strongly disagreed that the government always provides a room for TPDF engagement in national development while 7% disagreed and 4% of respondents were neutral with the statement. In the other hand, it was established that, about 33% of respondents agreed and the rest with 52% strongly agreed with the statement. Hence it can be said that, majority of respondents strongly agreed that the government always provides a room for TPDF engagement in national development.

The study findings imply that the government has been in frontline to support engagement of TPDF in national development projects such building construction projects, engaged in agricultural activities and providing technical support to the government entities. In that regard, the implication of the findings is based on the fact that there is commitment of the government to support national development by providing room to the TPDF to be engaged in various sector across the country for the national interest.

The study findings are supported with the study by Oduor (2019) in analysis of opportunities for Kenya Military to participate in economic development, assessment of the role that Kenya Military has played in the past in enhancing infrastructural development and identification of opportunities, in particular infrastructure development, that are there in Kenya and would largely enable the realization of Kenya's Big Four Agenda. In that regard, the government of Kenya has made several opportunities to Kenya military engaged in national development under Kenya's Big Four Agenda.

4.3.4 Level of Opportunities of TPDF Engagement in National Development

Respondents were also asked to state their level of agreement regarding level of opportunities of TPDF engagement in national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.4 as obtained from the field:-

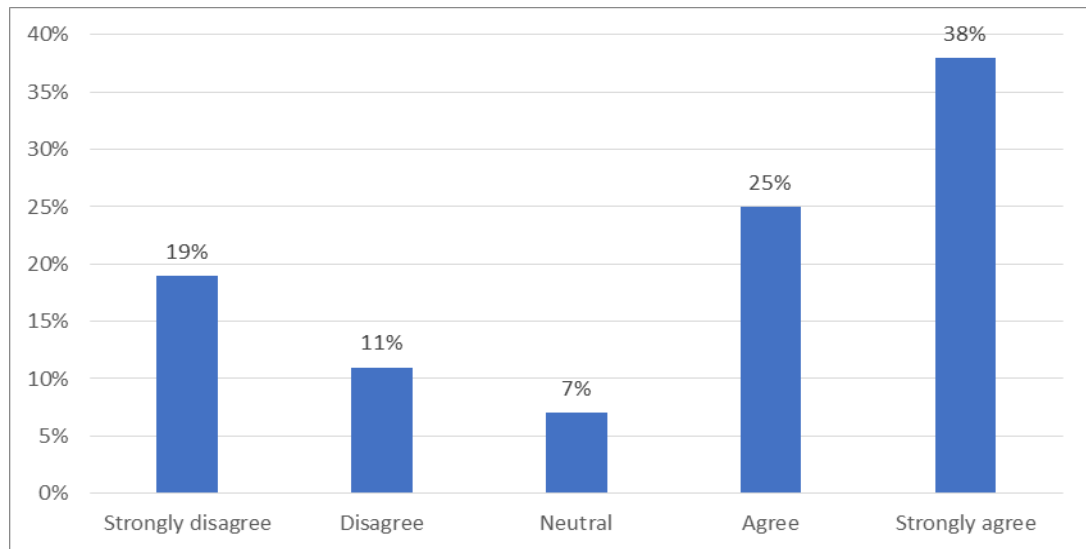


Figure 4.4: Level of Opportunities of TPDF Engagement in National Development
Source: Field Data, (2023)

The questionnaire collected from operational TPDF staff revealed that, 19% of respondents strongly disagreed that level of agreement regarding level of opportunities of TPDF engagement in national development is high while 11% disagreed and 7% of respondents were neutral with the statement. In the other hand, it was established that, about 25% of respondents agreed and the rest with 38% strongly agreed with the statement. To sum up, majority of respondents strongly agreed that level of agreement regarding level of opportunities of TPDF engagement in national development is high.

The interview findings collected from top officials revealed that there is the cooperation between government and TPDF in various national development

projects. Quoting one of the key informants, the following statement was concluded:-

We always make good cooperation with the government in various projects for our national prosperity. So I can say that without government support, I do not think if we could have this opportunity to participate and serve our people (Interview Guide: 2023).

This indicates that the respondents admit that the TPDF is given great opportunities to be engaged in national development projects such as building of schools, hospitals, construction of bridges as well. The findings depicted from questionnaire and interview justify that there is the cooperation and ties between the government and the TPDF for national interest and for national prosperity. This tie has been also evidenced in various countries across Africa. For example, Abul-Magd (2020) in Egypt revealed that the Egypt military in cooperating with the government has been engaged in various national development projects. The Egyptian military entered the civilian economy in the early 1980s and is now active in almost every economic sector in the country, including the iron, steel, cement, automotive, finance, logistics, construction, commercial farming, food processing, hotel management, home appliances, petroleum retail, information technology (IT), media, and private security sectors.

The involvement of organisations controlled by the military in the supply of public and consumer goods has traditionally been justified by the need to defend strategic and national security interests. The cultivation of enormous economic interests by the Egyptian military has continued at an even more frenzied rhythm since the fall of Hosni Mubarak, and has further consolidated itself as a practice with the accession of Abdel Fattah al-Sisi to the post of president in June 2014.

4.4 Role Played by TPDF in Enhancing National Development

This was the second objective of the study sought to identify role played by TPDF in enhancing national development. The study objective two was answered by 105 respondents through questionnaire for 100 respondents and interview for 5 respondents. For questionnaires, the findings were presented in Figure 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, and 4.8 while for interview; the findings were presented using the quotes extracted from key informants.

4.4.1 Health Sector Engagement

Respondents were also asked to state their level of agreement whether the TPDF has been well engaged in health sector for national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.5 as obtained from the field:-

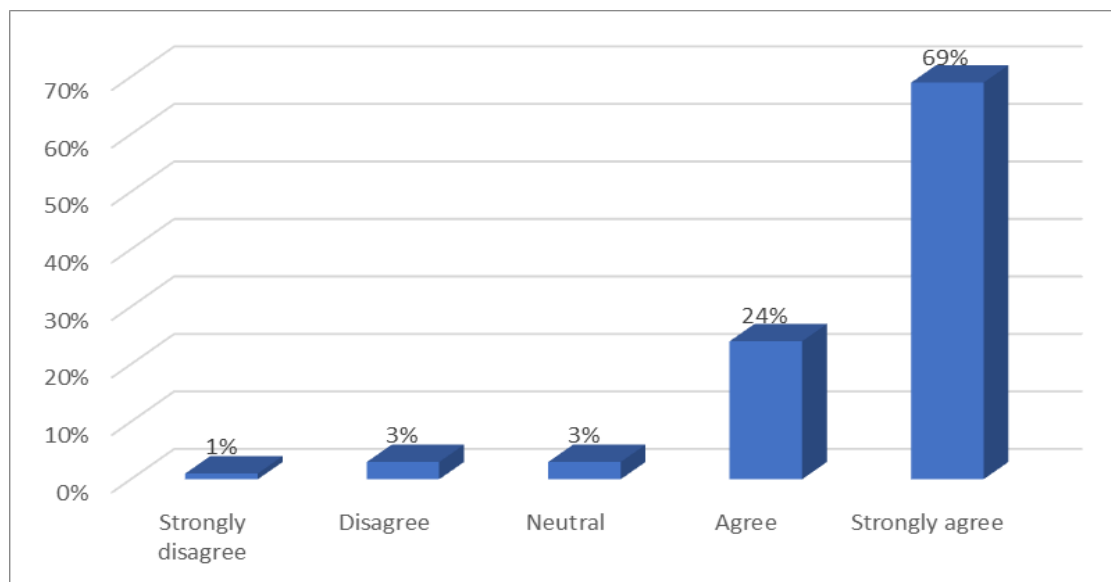


Figure 4.5: Health Sector Engagement

Source: Field data, (2023)

The study findings established that 1% of respondents strongly disagreed that TPDF has been well engaged in health sector for national development, 3% disagreed and

3% of respondents were neutral. Meanwhile about 24% of respondents agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in health sector for national development and 69% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. It can be said that majority of respondents strongly agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in health sector for national development. The study findings from questionnaire are also linked with the study findings obtained through interview. All 5 interviewed respondents admitted that TPDF has been engaged in health sector for several years. One of the key informants added that:-

The Army's greatest hope is that these doctors or hospitals should be used to provide treatment to all Tanzanians, especially during various problems including strikes. It will be remembered that, several times when there are doctors' strikes, the government has been using army doctors to save the lives of tens and hundreds of Tanzanians in emergency treatment. For example, it was witnessed army doctors providing treatment in the medical units of the Muhimbili hospital during the strike in 2012. The expert doctors who were sent to Muhimbili were from different fields including surgery, paediatrics, and even specialists in gynecology and various other diseases (Interview Guide: 2023).

The implication of the study findings is based on the fact that TPDF has been engaged in health sector to support national development as there are various hospitals such as Lugalo Military Hospital and health centres which are run by the military force. JWTZ provides health services in its various hospitals in the country that treat soldiers and civilians without discrimination. These hospitals have qualified specialists and modern equipment to deal with diseases even those that are chronic. Health services are one of the areas that JWTZ is proud of because in this area many Tanzanians have been served in different areas. Maternal health services and the fight to prevent HIV infection and others have been provided to all citizens. The Army's goals are to strengthen itself in providing health services to all

Tanzanians. This goes hand in hand with educating more doctors and buying modern medical equipment.

The study findings are supported by Kibicho (2005) who carried out the study in Kenya and revealed that, in healthcare, The Kenya Defence Forces in affiliation with the Ministry of Health has featured substantially in support of this pillar through its establishment of Level two regional and referral hospitals spread at strategic locations in the Country. These hospitals primarily serve KDF Personnel but have the capacity to handle essential, critical and specialized medical cases for the surrounding communities in the Forces' corporate social Responsibility ventures, medical camps and Civil Military cooperation ventures.

4.4.2 Education Sector Engagement

Additionally, respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether the TPDF has been well engaged in education sector for national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.6 as obtained from the field.

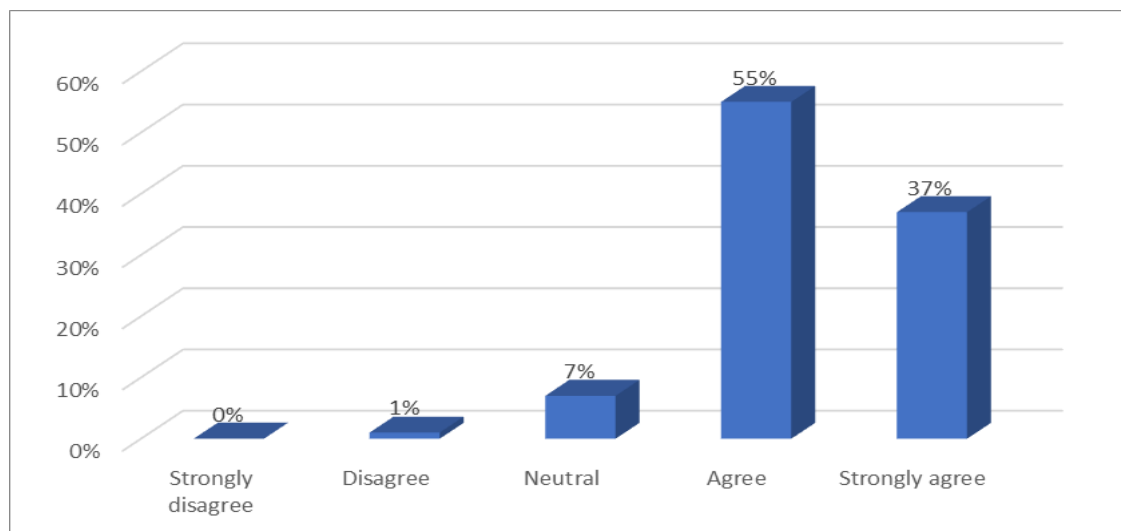


Figure 4.6: Education Sector Engagement

Source: Field data, (2023).

The study findings established that 1% of respondents disagreed that TPDF has been well engaged in education sector for national development, while 7% of respondents were neutral. Meanwhile about 55% of respondents agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in education sector for national development and 37% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. It can be said that majority of respondents agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in education sector for national development. The study findings as obtained from questionnaire are related to the study findings obtained through interview. All 5 interviewed respondents had similar opinion concerning the engagement of military force in education sector. For example, one added that:-

“Our slogan is to invest in human resources because these are the key engine of national development. We have schools and college to support our country because education is the key for socio-economic development”(Interview Guide: 2023).

The study findings imply that TPDF has been engaged in education sector to support national development as there are various schools which are run by the military force. To mention few of them, there are Makongo Secondary School, Jitegeme Secondary School and Airwing Secondary School. The TPDF also has National Defence College Tanzania (NDC). The TPDF is aware of the importance of investing in human resources most of the developed countries have gone extra mile by investing in manpower. This is the slogan of TPDF to invest in manpower for socio-economic development.

According to Shaw (2015) on the military as a contributor to national development revealed that modern armies no longer operate in the 'security belligerency dimension' and there are a number of areas where the military can make and

effective contribution to national development. There are occasions where there can be strong arguments against military involvement in development work. One of these areas include education sector whereas the military force has been engaged in investing in education for national development.

4.4.3 Engagement in Construction Projects

Moreover, respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether the TPDF has been well engaged in construction projects for national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.7 as obtained from the field.

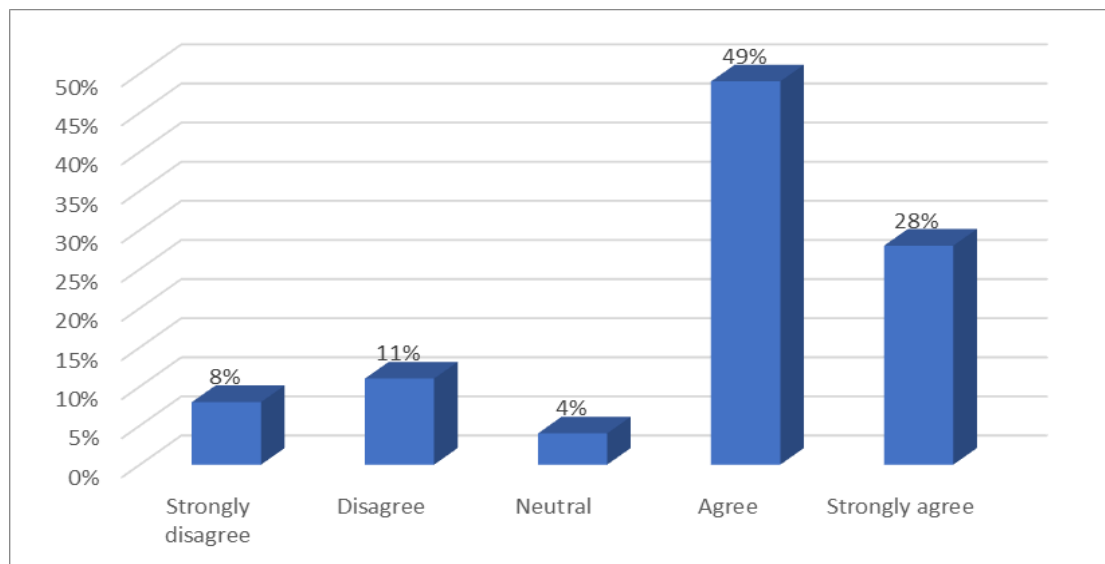


Figure 4.7: Engagement in Construction Projects

Source: Field data, (2023).

The study findings from questionnaire established that 8% of respondents strongly disagreed that TPDF has been well engaged in construction projects for national development, 11% disagreed and 4% of respondents were neutral. In the other hand, the study found that 49% of respondents agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in construction projects for national development and 28% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. It can be said that majority of respondents strongly agreed

that TPDF has been well engaged in construction projects for national development. The study findings entail that TPDF has been engaged in construction projects such as building houses and bridges to enhance and facilitate national development. This is also affirmed by one of the key informants who was interviewed and said that:-

We have engineers, we have all experts in construction and that is why we are cooperating with the government in constructing various projects for our national development (Interview Guide: 2023).

Timur (2015) on armed forces and national development in the case of the Republic of Indonesia found that as a modern organization, the military becomes aware of the need for transition and it often becomes an agent of change for society. In the context of national development the military represents a major institution in the country of Indonesia because its enormous size has made it the most powerful and well-organized group within Indonesian society, imparting modern values to the still traditional milieu. Thus, the Indonesian Armed Forces have a double function of playing a central role of contributing to the nation's development, first, as a defense and security force and secondly, as a socio-political force. The Indonesian Armed Forces as a modern institution has significantly contributed to the development of the Republic of Indonesia. One of the significant roles played by Indonesia military include construction projects, building dams and bridges.

4.4.4 Consideration of Community Welfare for National Development

On the other hand, respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether the TPDF has been taking into consideration community welfare for national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.8 as obtained from the field:-

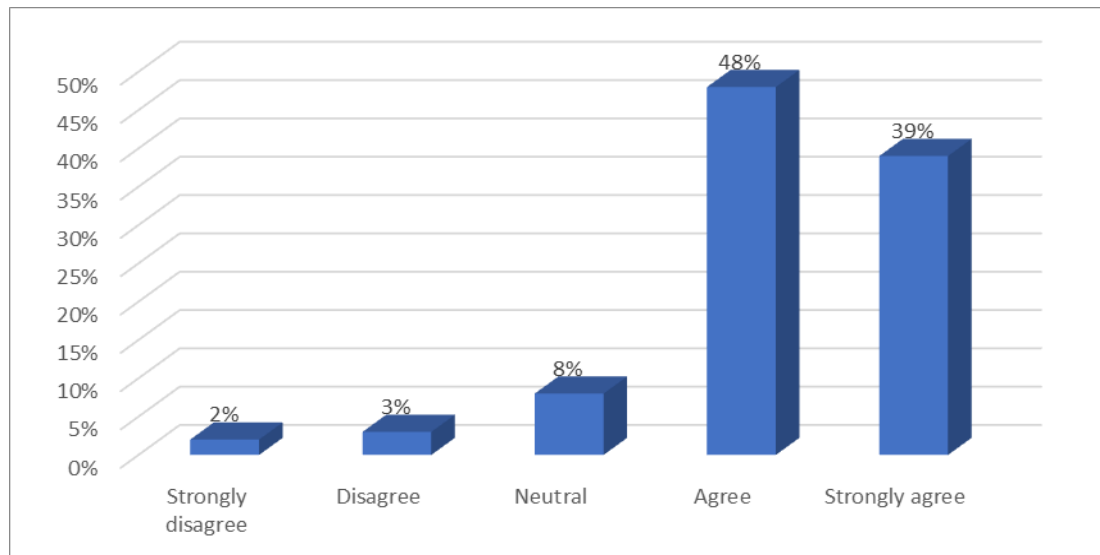


Figure 4.8: Consideration of Community Welfare for National Development
Source: Field data, (2023).

The study findings from questionnaire established that 2% of respondents strongly disagreed that TPDF has been taking into consideration community welfare for national development, 3% disagreed and 8% of respondents were neutral. On the other hand, the study found that 48% of respondents agreed that TPDF has been taking into consideration community welfare for national development and 39% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. It can be said that majority of respondents strongly agreed that TPDF has been taking into consideration community welfare for national development. This gives an implication of the fact that TPDF plays significant role in national development. Having being engaged in community welfare means to support the concept of human security.

According to Guo (2020), human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social,

environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity.

4.5 Challenges faced by TPDF in Engaged in National Development

This was the third objective of the study sought to find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study objective three was answered by 105 respondents through questionnaire for 100 respondents and interview for 5 respondents. For questionnaires, the findings were presented in Figure 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, and 4.12 while for interview; the findings were presented using the quotes extracted from key informants.

4.5.1 Lack of Adequate Structural and Policy Guidelines

Respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.9 as obtained from the field:-

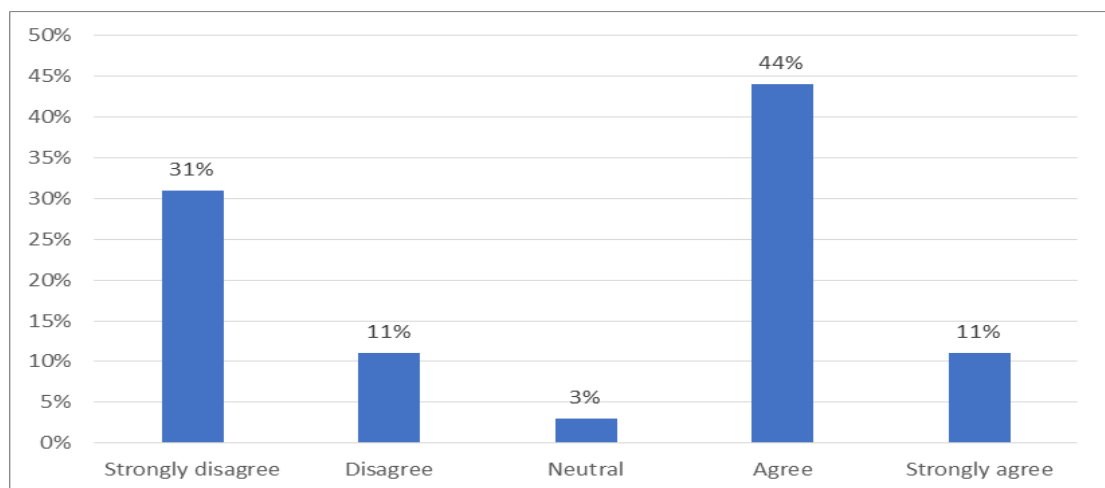


Figure 4.9: Lack of Adequate Structural and Policy Guidelines
Source: Field data, (2023).

The study findings from questionnaire established that 31% of respondents strongly disagreed that lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development, 11% disagreed and 3% of respondents were neutral. On the other hand, the study found that 44% of respondents agreed that lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development and 11% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement.

It can be said that majority of respondents agreed that lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study findings as obtained from questionnaire are also linked to what was obtained through interview. About 3 interviewed respondents out of 5 admitted that lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. Only 2 of interviewed respondents did not agree with this statement.

From that point of view, the implication of the study findings is based on the fact that there is no clear structural and policy guideline that institutionalizes national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role. As a general rule, the role of the military force is to ensure that it protects the country's sovereignty. However, there is no direct piece of legislation or policy that institutionalize TPDF engagement

national development. This is unlike Kenya whereas KDF role is beyond the borders security as it is institutionalized in their constitution.

According to Oduor (2019), the secondary role of the Kenya Armed Forces is aid to civil authority. This role includes internal security operations whose purpose is the restoration of law and order. It also includes operations other than war, such as disaster prevention or management, crisis management and humanitarian aid. As in the primary role, all these operations are aimed at restoring and maintaining an environment that is conducive to economic development. The primary and secondary roles of the Kenya Defence Forces gives the country stability for both citizens and foreigners to engage in economic investment and in so doing contributing to poverty reduction and economic development, though indirectly.

4.5.2 Political Interference and Politicization of the Duties

Respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether political interference and politicization of the duties was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.10 as obtained from the field:-

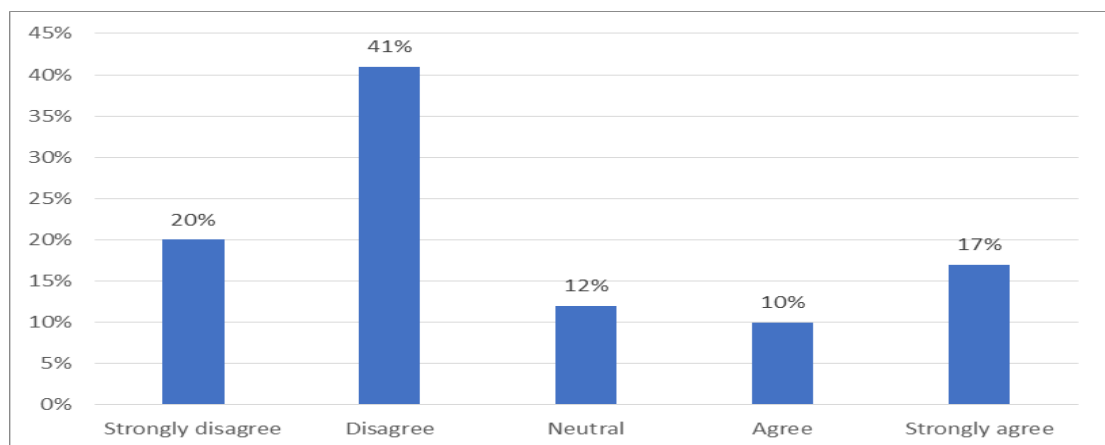


Figure 4.10: Political Interference and Politicization of the Duties
Source: Field data, (2023).

The study findings from questionnaire established that 20% of respondents strongly disagreed that political interference and politicization of the duties was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development, 41% disagreed and 12% of respondents were neutral. On the other hand, the study found that 10% of respondents agreed that political interference and politicization of the duties was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development and 17% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement.

It can be said that majority of respondents disagreed that political interference and politicization of the duties was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. When linking with interview, all 5 respondents had similar opinions as they had never been experiencing any political interference in the process of being engaged in national development projects. This is also affirmed by one of the key informants who was interviewed and said that:-

I have never experienced such challenge since TPDF has been engaged in national development. What I can say is that, we have good cooperation with the government in national development (Interview Guide: 2023).

The study findings indicate that TPDF has not been challenged by political interference in the course of its engagement in national development. This researcher considers that lack of political interference gives an opportunity for military force to do its best level for socio-economic development. This is also supported by Magbadelo (2015) who revealed that the military force that is engaged in national development without political interference renders to achieve better results at large.

4.5.3 Inadequate Fund

Respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether inadequate fund leading to delays in delivery of the projects. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.11 as obtained from the field:-

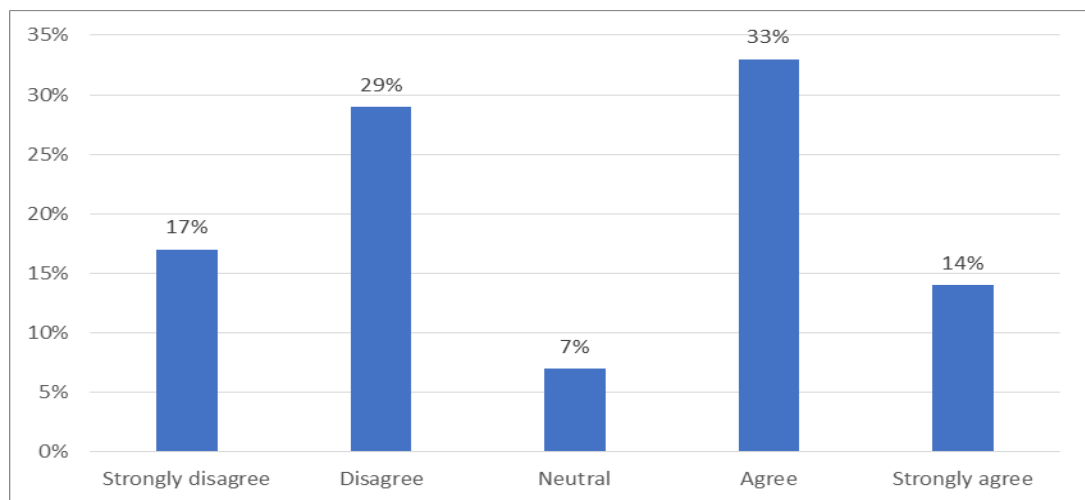


Figure 4.11: Inadequate Fund

Source: Field data, (2023).

The study findings from questionnaire established that 17% of respondents strongly disagreed that inadequate fund leading to delays in delivery of the projects was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development, 29% disagreed and 7% of respondents were neutral. On the other hand, the study found that 33% of respondents agreed that inadequate fund leading to delays in delivery of the projects was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development and 14% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. It can be said that majority of respondents agreed that inadequate fund leading to delays in delivery of the projects. The findings entail that lack of adequate fund may affect the performance and role of TPDF in national development. A number of projects need fund and if

that the case, scarcity of financial resources may render to affect timely completion of the projects that are carried out.

According to Shaw (2015) lack of adequate resources may hamper various projects carried out by military forces for socio-economic national development. According to resources based theory, adequate resources such as financial resources may render to achieve organizational goals. This theory entails that competitive advantage occurs only when there is a situation of resource heterogeneity (different resources across firms) and resource immobility (the inability of competing firms to obtain resources from other firms) (Barney, 1991).

The resource-based view (RBV) argues that firms possess resources, a subset of which enables them to achieve competitive advantage, and a subset of those that lead to superior long-term performance. Resources that are valuable and rare can lead to the creation of competitive advantage. That advantage can be sustained over longer time periods to the extent that the firm is able to protect against resource limitation, transfer, or substitution. In general, empirical studies using the theory have strongly supported the resource-based view.

4.5.4 Slow Decision Making

Respondents were asked to state their level of agreement whether slow decision making between other government agencies and TPDF especially when (TPDF) it is not on a leading role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study findings are therefore presented in Figure 4.12 as obtained from the field:-

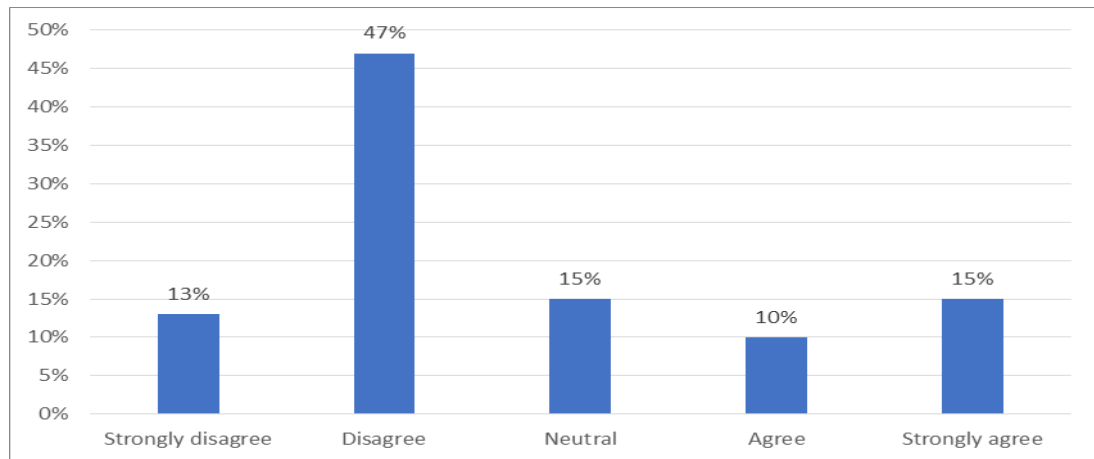


Figure 4.12: Slow Decision Making

Source: Field data, (2023).

The study findings from questionnaire established that 13% of respondents strongly disagreed that slow decision making between other government agencies and TPDF especially when (TPDF) it is not on a leading role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development, 47% disagreed and 15% of respondents were neutral. On the other hand, the study found that 10% of respondents agreed that slow decision making between other government agencies and TPDF especially when (TPDF) it is not on a leading role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development and 15% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement.

It can be said that majority of respondents disagreed that slow decision making between other government agencies and TPDF especially when (TPDF) it is not on a leading role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study findings entail that TPDF had never experienced such challenge concerning slow decision making between other government agencies and TPDF especially when (TPDF) it is not on a leading role.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary, conclusion and recommendation based the role of TPDF in enhancing national development. In addition to that, the chapter also includes areas for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the Study

This study was confined to assess the role of TPDF in enhancing national development. The specific objectives of the study were as follows:-

- i. To examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development
- ii. To identify role played by TPDF in enhancing national development
- iii. To find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development

The study was guided by liberal institutionalism, Neoliberalism and resource based theory. The study was guided by conceptual framework indicating the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The study used descriptive survey design whereas purposive and stratified sampling designs were used to get 105 members of sample size. Both primary data and secondary were used while questionnaire and interview were applied to solicit information from the respondents.

On the other hand, data were analyzed using descriptive analysis for data that were collected through questionnaire and content analysis for data that were collected through questionnaire. From specific objective one, the study found that majority of

respondents agreed that TPDF always considers its commitment for being engaged in various economic activities for national development, majority of respondents agreed that TPDF always trains their experts who are specialized in various professionalism to enhance TPDF opportunities for its engagement in national development while majority of respondents strongly agreed that the government always provides a room for TPDF engagement in national development and majority of respondents strongly agreed that level of agreement regarding level of opportunities of TPDF engagement in national development is high.

With regard to the specific objective two, it was established that majority of respondents strongly agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in health sector for national development, majority of respondents agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in education sector for national development while majority of respondents strongly agreed that TPDF has been well engaged in construction projects for national development and majority of respondents strongly agreed that TPDF has been taking into consideration community welfare for national development.

Based on specific objective three, majority of respondents agreed that lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development, majority of respondents disagreed that political interference and politicization of the duties was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development while majority of respondents agreed that inadequate fund leading to delays in delivery of the projects.

5.3 Conclusion

The study objective one which sought to examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development there are opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development. This has resulted to train its staff to pursue various professional careers for national development. In that regard, the TPDF has been engaged in social and economic opportunities for economic development of our country.

The study objective two which attempted to identify role played by TPDF in enhancing national development, the study concluded that TPDF is engaged in various roles such as health sector, education sector, construction projects and taking consideration of community welfare at large.

The study objective three which sought to find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development, the study concludes that lack of adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalize national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role was one of the challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development and inadequate fund leading to delays in delivery of the projects.

5.4 Recommendations

- i. Despite the fact that the current structure is anchored on political goodwill, there is a need to institutionalize national development roles as part of TPDF mandate. In that regard it needs to ensure there are adequate rules and regulations that institutionalise national development agenda as part of the TPF

role.

- ii. Fund allocation is very crucial so as to ensure that the projects are construed and finished according to the time framework. Delaying the accomplishment of projects may render to cost overruns.
- iii. Hence the TPDF role to participate in national development projects should not be constrained by scarcity of resources. However, adequate resources should be allocated to both the military's primary defense role and their secondary roles in development sectors.

5.5 Areas for Further Studies

This study was confined to assess the role of TPDF in enhancing national development. Specifically, the study sought to examine opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development, to identify role played by TPDF in enhancing national development and to find out challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development. The study was restricted to Tanzania Peoples Defence Force and thus further studies are encouraged to be conducted in other military forces such as Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (KJT) so as to determine the current status of other military forces in national development.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

Mr. Amani Nyalusi is currently conducting a research project titled **THE ROLE OF TANZANIA PEOPLES DEFENCE FORCES IN ENHANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**. Thus the OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA is hereby introducing him to you in need of assistance with the promise that the information provided shall be kept confidential for the use of academic purpose only.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following section contains questions that seek to gather demographic information about yourself and your organisation. Please tick as appropriate in the boxes using a tick (✓)

- A1:** Gender of the respondent: Male [.....]; Female [.....]
- A2:** Age of the respondent: Below 30 years [.....]; 30 – 40 years [.....]; 41 – 50 years [.....]; 51 – 60 years [.....]
- A3:** What is your highest level of education: Certificate [.....]; Diploma [.....]; Bachelor Degree [.....]; Master's Degree [.....]; Postgraduate [.....]; Professional [.....]
- A4:** Your years of working experience in this organization: Below 1- 3years [.....]; 4 – 6 years [.....]; 7-9years [.....] 10⁺ years [.....]

SECTION B: PERCEPTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE ROLE OF TANZANIA PEOPLES DEFENCE FORCES IN ENHANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This section has statements regarding **THE ROLE OF TANZANIA PEOPLES DEFENCE FORCES IN ENHANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**. Kindly respond with the response that matches your opinion. Please circle your opinion as appropriate using the following 5 Likert scale of 1-5 where: 1= Strongly Disagree; 2= Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4= Agree; 5=Strongly Agree.

S/No.	Statements	Respondent's Opinion				
BX1	Opportunities for TPDF to participate in national development					
BX11	We always consider our commitment for being engaged in various economic activities for our national development	1	2	3	4	5
BX12	We always train our experts who are specialized in various professionalism to enhance TPDF opportunities for its engagement in national development	1	2	3	4	5
BX13	The government always provides a room for TPDF engagement in national development	1	2	3	4	5
BX14	The level of opportunities of TPDF engagement in national development is high					
BX2	Role played by TPDF in enhancing national development					
BX21	The TPDF has been well engaged in health sector for national development	1	2	3	4	5
BX22	The TPDF has been well engaged in education sector for national development	1	2	3	4	5
BX23	TPDF always considers its involvement in construction projects	1	2	3	4	5
BX24	TPDF always considers its involvement in manufacturing projects for national development	1	2	3	4	5
BX25	We always take into consideration in community welfare for national development	1	2	3	4	5
BX3	Challenges faced by TPDF in engaged in national development					
BX31	Lack adequate structural and policy guidelines that institutionalise national development agenda tasks as part of the TPDF role	1	2	3	4	5
BX32	Political interference and politicization of the duties	1	2	3	4	5
BX33	Inadequate funding leading to delays in delivery of the projects	1	2	3	4	5
BX34	Slow decision making between other government agencies and TPDF especially when (TPDF) it is not on a leading role.	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix II: Interview Guide

- A5:** How TPDF is engaged in economic activities?
- A6:** Is there any training of experts who are specialized in various professionalism to enhance TPDF opportunities for its engagement in national development?
- A7:** Is there cooperation between government and TPDF in various national development projects?
- A8:** How TPDF is engaged in health sector?
- A9:** How TPDF is engaged in education sector?
- A10:** How TPDF is engaged in construction projects?

APPENDIX 2: RESEARCH CLEARANCE LETTERS

Appendix 11.16

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
REQUISITION FORM FOR RESEARCH CLEARANCE LETTER

Date: 16 January 2023

1. Name of Student AMANI HENRY NYALISI

2. Gender MALE

3. Registration No. PG201901718 Year of Entry 2019

4. Faculty FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

5. Programme MA GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP (MAGL)

6. Title of Research: ROLE OF TANZANIA PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCES
IN ENHANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

7. Tentative dates for data collection:
from 20 Jan 2023 to 20 Feb 2023

8. Student Email amaminyalisi@gmail.com

9. Student Phone Number 0712 69 4303

10. Research Location / Site: Dobonya

S/N	Region	District Council Municipality	Name of Organization	Postal Address	Place
1	Dobonya	Dobonya	TPDF		Dobonya
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

11. Date of submission Signature [Signature]

12. Comments by Supervisor He is ready for
data collection

Name of Supervisor Dr. F. J. M. M. M. Signature [Signature] Date 16/01/2022



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Ref. No OUT/ PG201901778

30th January, 2023

Regional Administrative Secretary,
Dodoma Region,
P.O Box 914,
DODOMA.

Dear Regional Administrative Secretary,

**RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MR AMANI HENRY NYALUSI, REG NO:
PG201901778**

2. The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

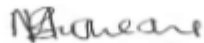
3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Amani Henry Nyalusi, Reg. No: PG201901778**) pursuing **Master of Arts in Governance and Leadership**

(MAGL). We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled “**The Role of Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces in Enhancing National Development**”. He will collect his data at Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) office in Dodoma Region from 31st January to 28th February 2023.

4. In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Prof. Magreth S. Bushesha

For: **VICE CHANCELLOR**