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## Progress and Reputation of Political and Economic Intention in Society: Examples from Kiswahili Novel

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### Abstract

*This article has examined the progress and reputation of political and economic intention in society by referring to the Kiswahili novel. The basic data presented in this article was found in the novel Mwalimu Mkuu wa Watu through a careful reading method. A review of the documents used to verify the primary data was obtained through electronic and library methods. The analysis and review of the presented data were guided by the Sociological Theory. The results of the purposes found show that the Kiswahili novel is a direct link of the society that deliberates the right situation and time in reviewing and building the foundations to educate society and understand its history and development in all its political, economic and cultural aspects. This situation gives the community a wide opportunity to understand the environment and their needs by referring to the real situation. This article looks at this category as a special reference library for issues aimed at building a system to train, strengthen and keep society together. This article concludes that the Kiswahili novel is measured as a basic human act; and is one of the stable social institutions that are given a wide field in managing, leading and explaining to the community the real context regarding the political, economic and movement in a particular community.*

**Keywords:** Kiswahili Novel, Intention, Progress and Reputation, and Sociological Theory

### 1. Introduction

Intention is part of the content that directs us to a specific target from the beginning to the end of a literary work (Wamitila, 2013). This article has examined the aspect of political and economic intention with reference to the Kiswahili novel. Africa is one of the continents that do not have a long history regarding the history and development of Kiswahili written novels. Its rise was due to the entry of Western education as well as mission activities in African communities (Madumulla, 2009). The improvement of education in African societies, led to the emergence of groups of scholars who began to write various literary works. Despite his improvement, but the fields and content of the works reflected the traditional African environment, especially the painting of characters and events. Before the existence of the profession of publishing in African societies, prose literature was viewed as a stable tool linked

to lifestyles and reflecting the culture of the society concerned (Mbatiah, 1999). Hence, matters related to all human disciplines such as history, geography, philosophy, science, religion, law and culture were preserved and developed in that discipline.

In the case of East Africa, the first prose works were in Kiswahili and the native language. In the fifties, creative writing competitions were started in Uganda, but there were no good results (Madumulla, 1988). In Kenya, the first prose texts written by Africans were tribal stories. The book *Hadithi za Kuburudisha za Kiluo* (1951) by S. Malo and *Mutunga na NgewaYake* (1954) by J. Mbiti in the Kamba language. In Tanzania, starting from the 1940s, it is said that there was still no Kiswahili novel that was written by a native with the ability to demonstrate artistry, creativity and the ability to build characters (Kimambo, 2015). There is no doubt that this may have been said after examining existing texts such as *Tulivyoona na Tulivyofanya Uingereza*

(1934), *Mwaka katika Minyororo* (1934) and *Uhuru wa Watumwa* (1934) which did not have a high level of architecture. Thus, from the 1950s onwards, it shows the political and socio-economic growth and maturity of the Kiswahili novel.

Many researchers, critics and writers including Madumulla (1988), Mbatiah (1999), Mong'eri (2000), Khamis (2007) and Tangoh (2008) have dealt with the genre of novels in various ways. Mong'eri (2000) investigated the 'Defence of Morals in Literature' by focusing on Shaaban Robert's prose. In general, he explains that the issue of ethics in selected prose works by dividing it into political, economic and social groups. Khamis (2007) in his article on 'Globalization or Globalisation? The Language of New Kiswahili Novels Demands', explains that new Kiswahili novels have crossed national and regional boundaries in reflecting the various events happening around the world in this period of globalization in Africa. Some of the new novels that are referred to are *Walenisi's* novel (1995), *Ziraili na Zirani* (1999), *Babu Alipofufuka* (2001) and *Bina-Adamu* (2002). Those novels have crossed analytical boundaries by portraying things that concern the wider society in the world. In that case, this article worked on these ideas as the basis we covered in the mission study.

Tangoh (2008) investigated the motives that defend women as they manifest themselves in Shaaban Robert's novels. This work will help us hear the author's voice defending women in society. We hope that this work will give us the opportunity to address the aspect of intent in the targeted novel. Chuachua and his colleagues (2009) studied the writings of Shaaban Robert and wrote an article called 'Shaaban Robert: War and Colonialism'. Their article is loaded with facts, especially about how the author opposed colonialism. It shows political ideas aimed at defending the black man who was harassed and abused his rights, property and freedom for many decades in his country. The article has clearly distinguished itself by opposing colonialism referring to the novel *Kusadikika*. The analysis opposes the state of colonialism and its effects on African societies. This work creates a broad discussion about the importance of self-governance and managing the development of the nation with the spirit of patriotism. The article argues that Kiswahili novel appears to be a steady social institute that are given a wide arena in managing, leading and clarifying to the community the real context apropos the political, economic and movement in a particular community. Hence, this article has examined the progress and reputation of political—economic intention in society by referring a selected Kiswahili novel.

The Kiswahili novel has continued to be viewed as a reputable set-up of time that examines society as it is and can express it. Similarly, Mulokozi (2013) reviews that a particular genre is used to promote and develop a broad understanding of various issues related to politics,

economics, philosophy, the environment and the actual situation in the respective society. The view's agreed by Mulokozi is central argument of this article; that, the Kiswahili novel remarked as a gauge of progress and the real situation in society by analyzing and reviewing all issues related to human movements and fields such as culture, politics, history, the environment and its development. Therefore, this article has examined the progress and reputation of political and economic intention in society by referring to the novel *Mwalimu Mkuu wa Watu* written by Paschal Mayega. In general, the book deal with global issues regarding humans environmental, political and economic complications basing on the African context. Thus, justice and democracy, patriotism and publics values and privatization and investment are some of the presented aspects in défending the central argument of the article.

## 2. Research Methods and Theory

This article has examined the progress and reputation of political and economic intention in society by referring to the Kiswahili novel. The basic data presented in this article was found in the novel *Mwalimu Mkuu wa Watu* through a careful reading method. A review of the documents used to define and verify the primary data was obtained by electronic and library methods. The analysis and discussion of the data presented was guided by Sociological Theory. Literally, it was founded by Hippolyte Taine and began to appear in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe (Njogu na Chimera, 1999). It began as a cultural science that viewed literary works as a copy of behaviour and representative of the real-life situation of a certain society. One of its foundations is to look at the natural environment of society as the one that determines the way a literary work should be. This theory was used to confront literature in examining how it relates to the social environment (Selden, 1990). Literature can reflect the science and culture of society. The artist's literature is a specific product of their society merely because they cannot avoid the effects of society in his composition.

The work of literature is controlled by the existing structures in the society considering the affiliation of the members of the society in their daily activities. Referring to the stable grounds of this theory, data analysis involved social forces related to artistic forces (Msokile, 1993). This is because the work of literature is controlled by the existing structures in society based on the relationship of the members of society in their daily activities. Literature is viewed as a perfect portrayal that depicts life in detail and examines it from a broader perspective. On that basis, the selected novel was examined as it developed, believed and accepted in the society of their time.

This theory recognizes the great and important role taken by the social context in literary criticism

considering the implementation of certain situations in the world (Wamitila, 2002). The selected Sociological Theory was examined as a specific product of that society considering their history, philosophy, traditions and customs, economy and politics; and it was studied as a special link of social relations. The selected novel was placed in its normal, true and real world in the analysis, discussion and presentation of the data. It was looked at in detail as it is portrayed and put as it is, as it is believed and accepted through their themes. The novel involved was examined directly without any preconception to make an exhaustive and clear analysis and review. The research book was given weight to show the relationship among the entire public and its themes about social performances. In that case, the Sociological Theory portrays the selected novel as a specific artifact of the society.

### 3. Progress and Reputation of Political and Economic Intentions in Selected Novels

This article has examined the progress and reputation of political and economic intention in society by referring to the Kiswahili novel. The data analysis in the selected novel was guided by Sociological theory. There fore, justice and democracy, patriotism and public values, privatization and investment, leadership and poverty are some of the worked aspects in presenting the essential argument of the article. The succeeding section presents the results of the study.

#### 3.1 Justice and Democracy

The Kiswahili novel is a tool that analyzes and fully evaluates the issues that exist and continue in society. Issues related to equality, justice and democracy manifest themselves clearly in literary works. Similarly, it is used as a tool to teach, direct, criticize, correct and launch the society so that it follows the principles that need to be developed and strengthened in the movement of its daily life (Wanjala, 2013). On the other hand, it is used to show the satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the community members in relation to the ongoing situation in their community. The novel is used as an indicator of society that shows and evaluates what is described. Some of them insist on considering the importance of existence and strengthening the foundations of justice, equality and democracy in the country by considering the broad interests of the people and the nation concerned. Candidates for various leadership positions must be found in compliance with the rules and constitutions of the parties involved instead of being found on the basis of corruption and the interests of a certain minority group. The author explains:

*Vyama vya siasa ndivyo vimekuwa na uamuzi na vimekuwa mhimili mkubwa wa demokrasia badala ya wananchi. Mgombea akishachaguliwa hatima yake ni kwa chama. Demokrasia imetawaliwa na rushwa kutoka ndani na nje ya nchi* (Mayega, 2017: 42).

‘Political parties have been decisive and have become the main pillar of democracy instead of the people. Once the candidate is elected, his fate is with the party. Democracy has been ruled by corruption from inside and outside the country (My translation).

This information shows how some social and national leaders inside and outside the country abuse democracy by offering bribes so that they can get a chance to lead parties and governments in their countries. Many leaders are breaking the foundations of democracy, the constitution and the laws of the country for their personal interests and ignoring the public needs of the people who elect them and lead them (Mpangala, 2007 & Msacky, 2015). The sad and disappointing thing is that some leaders have failed to keep pace with the real needs of society in time, especially in the political and economic fields. This situation contributes to unnecessary conflicts, as well as disrupting unity and solidarity as well as family, community and nation development plans.

Lack of true democracy in society is the source of lack of human rights. The writer in the selected novel encourages the citizens to unite in eradicating the leadership system that does not follow democracy in the country. Without the existence of true democracy, the development of the society and the nation cannot improve and its economy will suffer due to the existence of political and economic conflicts. He shows that elected leaders only follow the wishes of the party and not of its citizens. The state of neglecting the basic requirements for the existence of justice and democracy in many countries has led to internal wars and the outbreak of military coups, especially constitutional ones using force (Omar, 2011). The revolution that takes place is accompanied by a serious violation of human rights, destruction of infrastructure, assets and resources in the country concerned. The author emphasizes the importance of following the strong foundations of the rule of law and the constitution in order to strengthen and build a sustainable society and nation in the economic and political fields. He explains:

*Kutakuwana mambo kadhaa ambayo yatazingatiwa katika katiba ambayo aliyataja kuwa kutakuwa na mihimili mitatu katika nchi. Mihimili hiyo ni serikali, bunge na mahakama. Raisi atachaguliwa moja kwa moja na wananchi kupitia Uchaguzi Mkuu kwa*

*kupata asilimia zaidi ya hamsini ya kura zote* (Mayega, 2017: 106).

There will be several things that will be considered in the constitution which he mentioned that there will be three pillars in the country. Those pillars are the government, the parliament and the courts. The President will be elected directly by the people through the General Election by obtaining more than fifty percent of all votes (My translation).

Basically, this quote emphasizes the importance of every nation to guide the citizens by following the principles of rule of law; and each pillar to do its work in accordance with the rules and laws involved. Leaders have to be elected and get a chance to lead by following a specific procedure for the wider interests of the society and the nation concerned (Kabije, 2013 & Onchanga, 2016). Everyone has the right to choose and be chosen in accordance with constitutional and legal procedures, principles and guidelines. Tensions between parties and people to compete for power are not productive if the principles of the existing constitution are considered and followed fully. Hence, the basic thing to consider is that the existing basic guidelines must be known and made clear to the people in order to promote, maintain and develop the principles of justice and democracy in society.

### 3.2 Patriotism and Public Values

The lack of integrity, as well as the violation of leadership values affect the development of society and create unnecessary conflicts in this country and elsewhere in Africa. Leaders should realize that they are in charge of all issues concerning society and its progress (Bwanga, 2016 & Msellem, 2017). This situation is due to the fact that power is the basis of community management that is built in the implementation of important national issues. The best leaders are measured by their integrity and patriotism. The lack of righteous and patriotic leaders, to a large extent, has contributed to the stalling of plans and community development due to the existence of a situation of monopolization of power and misuse of public resources, affecting the development movement in the concerned society. The author of the selected novel has endeavored to educate the leaders so that they stop the evil they are doing to their citizens, as well as looking at how to avoid their bad policies that are not productive for the well-being and sustainability of their communities. The author points out:

*Niliwatahadharisha kutomchagua mgombea ambaye baada ya kushindwa kujihalilisha kwa hoja, anaamua kutumia dini yake, kabila lake, rangi yake au vigezo vingine vya kijinga ili achaguliwe. Siku zote wagombea wenye udhaifu mkubwa wa kufikiri na kujenga hoja*

*hubebwa na vyama vyao* (Mayega, 2017: 7).

'I warned you not to elect a candidate who, after failing to justify himself with an argument, decides to use his religion, his race, his race or other stupid criteria to be elected. Candidates with great weakness in thinking and making arguments are always carried by their parties' (My translation).

This information shows the behavior of some candidates for various positions in society who justify their competition based on criteria based on their religion, their tribes and their races. If this situation is left to mature, it can tear and disintegrate the nation. This article calls on the citizens and the government to fight against leaders who lacked integrity by keeping them aside and taking strict legal action against them. If this situation is left and continues to grow and mature more, the foundations of the nation's development will be broken and broken into pieces and fall completely. The existence of social conflicts that are a product of lack of integrity is a catalyst for change because there is no movement for productive change (Kyando, 2013). This system can change due to the existence of basic relational and wealth-producing movements that determine how rulers strengthen themselves and monopolize public assets and resources.

Some of the bad results of leaders who lacked integrity have manifested themselves in the management of projects, property and public resources in the community. For example, the situation has manifested itself in terms of unproductive investments that continue to take place in this country. Many communities in African countries have witnessed the abandonment of farms and various industries after privatization. This situation has contributed to and caused the collapse of the regional economy in question. Usually, if effective measures are not taken aimed at improving the principles of responsibility, integrity and patriotism, especially in the implementation of investment policies in this country, the state of the economy of the community and the nation will further weaken and collapse completely (Fakih, 2017). The government has to re-evaluate the right way to establish, strengthen and develop the foundations of integrity, responsibility and patriotism in order to build a strong nation in the economic and political fields. The author has shown the integrity of Ngowe Boniface who worked with integrity and followed the principles of leadership in practice. The author explains:

*Alijaa hekima na aliongea kwa ufasaha. Mtu hodari na mvumilifu mbele ya majaribu magumu. Mtu mwenye idiri hata mbele ya maisha mazito. Alikuwa mwaminifu, msiri na mwenye bashasha ambaye mtima wake*

*ulikuwa kama ghala ya maneno ya hekima* (Mayega, 20017: 1).

‘He was full of wisdom and spoke eloquently. A strong and patient person in the face of difficult trials. A person with dignity even in the face of serious life. He was honest, secretive and brave whose heart was like a storehouse of words of wisdom (My translation)’.

This quotation shows that justice is a strong authority tool that should be used for the benefit of the people. The issue of integrity, good governance and patriotism of leaders includes the existence of balance between existing resources and services provided to the community. The real development of the country grows and strengthens due to the good management of the resources available in the country (Silavwe, 2016). Development cannot improve and flourish if the leaders are not properly responsible for stopping and avoiding misappropriation of public property, negligence, selfishness and lack of trust in the implementation and management of public projects and resources. The lack of patriotism and integrity in the management of human resources and the management of property and public projects is dangerous for the life and well-being of any society involved. The author explains:

*Natambua fika kuwa hifadhi zetu zote zimeharibiwa vibaya na wawekezaji uchwara. Naelewa jinsi madini yetu yanavyoporwa na wageni wanaolindwa na baadhi ya viongozi wetu wala rushwa waliomo serikalini. Mazao yetu ya baharini yanavunwa ovyo na wageni kama vile hayana wenyewe. Wageni wanachukua makampuni na mashirika yetu kwa njia za ujanjaujanja tu. Hawa ni wawekezaji uchwara. Nchi yetu imejaa utajiri wa kila aina sawasawa na umaskini walionao wananchi wake. Hali hii imesababishwa na uwekezaji uchwara ambao hauna tija kwa wananchi na taifa; lazima waondolewe kwa nguvu ya umma* (Mayega, 2017: 31).

‘I realize that all of our reserves have been badly damaged by unscrupulous investors. I understand how our minerals are being looted by foreigners who are protected by some of our corrupt leaders in the government. Our seafood is being haphazardly harvested by foreigners as if it were not our own. These are smart investors. Our country is full of all kinds of wealth as well as the poverty of its citizens. This situation has been caused by poor investments that are not productive for the people and the nation; they must be removed by public power (My translation)’.

These details show how the lack of integrity and patriotism of leaders can destroy the well-being of the nation. This article emphasizes that leaders who lack integrity and patriotism should be taken strict legal and disciplinary measures to be held accountable for the benefit of the public. However, the righteous should be protected and helped where necessary, but the leaders should be removed immediately with great efforts and the strength of the people. Public projects and resources should be returned to the hands of the people, including public organizations that were sold to the public (Nyaosi, 2008). Strong measures should be taken against all those who participated in changing public property and resources without following the best principles of sale and purchase of public property and resources. This matter must go hand in hand with taking action against all those who brought the nation into contracts that are not productive for the nation.

### 3.3 Privatization and Investment

Investment is one of the results of imperialism, which is a mature capitalism that crosses the borders of its country and enters other countries for various purposes. The system uses many methods in achieving their purpose, including providing aid and loans with concessional terms, high interest, the use of free market policies, as well as financial institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in countries ongoing. They spread their culture through language, clothing and even lifestyles, military aid, as well as the production of puppet leaders to manage their policies (Mwakajinga, 2009). The research on this matter was placed in the approach of Realism, which looks at literature as a copy and a perfect representation of the issues that exist in the society examined and reviewed. Privatization and investment have advantages and disadvantages in any society. The selected novelist has shown his losses through the privatization of public property, although many leaders implement the issue without having sufficient understanding. For example, the Minister of Industry and Trade, Ramadhani Tembo speaking in his letter, says:

*Chama chetu kitukufu na serikali yetu tukufu vimeweka sera safi na iliyo wazi kabisa. Sera ya uwekezaji inaisaidia serikali yetu tukufu kupambana kwa nguvu zote na umasikini. Sisi sote sera hii inatupa manufaa makubwa. Mwalimu Mkuu gani wewe usiyelewa hata sheria ya uwekezaji. Sera ya ubinafsishaji ni sera ya ubia* (Mayega, 2017: 3).

‘Our honorable party and our honorable government have set a clean and clear policy. The investment policy helps our glorious government to beautify with all the power and poverty. For all of us this policy gives us great benefits. What kind of head teacher do you not even understand the law of

investment. Privatization policy is a partnership policy (My translation)'.

This quotation represents the view of some leaders about how the issue of investment is progressing in our nation. Similarly, you show how investors are justified by leaders in the stream of quality without making a detailed assessment of its advantages and disadvantages for the nation and its citizens. The government's responsibility is to review investment policies in public resources so that they can benefit all citizens. If you examine the existing investments in this country, the sad thing is that valuable and useful projects are owned by foreigners. The major effects of investment in some African countries have shown how they are not profitable; especially some farms and industries were abandoned after privatization. The leaders in power have failed to set strong strategies, criticize and control the state of unproductive investment in this country (Bhalla, 2006). If this type of investment continues, the prosperity and the national economy will continue to fade.

The government has to re-evaluate the pros and cons of the investment. Many communities in African communities have continued to witness how farms and factories were abandoned after being taken for a small price that does not match their value. As a result, almost all industries were abandoned immediately after privatization, which caused the economic collapse of the region concerned. This situation contributes to citizens continuing to be dependent in every field of their lives. However, the issue continues to grow and mature due to the efforts made by indigenous leaders. The author explains:

*Wawekezaji hawakuwa na habari yoyote kuhusu taifa hili, bali walifuatwa na ndugu zao wanaofanya kazi katika mashirika ya fedha ya dunia. Wakaambiwa kuwa watawala wa taifa hili ni walafi mno; wanachohitaji ni fedha kidogo za kuwapa watawala hao. Rushwa ilitolewa kupitia kwa viongozi wakubwa waliowaruhusu kufanya chochote katika nchi; na ili wawezesha kwenda katika machimbo ya madini, mbuga za wanyama, uvuvi na sehemu zenye mali nyingi. Mashirika ya umma yalichukuliwa na kununuliwa kwa fedha kutoka katika mashirika hayohayo kwa kuwa wawekezaji hawakuwa na fedha za kununulia viwanda au mashirika (Mayega, 2017: 16).*

'The investors did not have any information about this nation, but they were followed by their brothers who work in the world's financial organizations. They were told that the rulers of this nation are very greedy; what they need is a little money to give those rulers. Bribery was given through the big leaders who allowed them to do anything in the country; and it enabled them to go to

mines, zoos, fishing and rich places. Public organizations were taken over and bought with money from the same organizations because investors did not have the money to buy industries or organizations (My translation)'.

This data shows how investors were welcomed in African societies. Capitalism has the ability to be in a situation that can be seen as a help to African communities. Many times, countries have ended up getting very little profit and their citizens are harassed and humiliated. It is believed that some investors avoid paying taxes, a situation that enabled them to make huge profits in their investments (Ngwale & Kironde, 2009). African leaders serve as a great source of experience to open doors for them. As a result, citizens lose their homes and fall into extreme poverty. Many nations are increasingly losing their power, wealth and inheritance of their wealth and resources. This situation is dangerous for the economic development of society and the nation.

### 3.4 Injustice and Sabotage

Injustice is looting or taking something, someone's property without the consent of the one who has that authority. The concept of injustice is the act of taking someone's property and taking advantage of it without giving it to the owner (BAKITA, 2017). The selected novelist has discussed in detail the issue of injustice in society. The society has gone through great upheavals of bad relationships due to the existence of injustice in their communities. The lower class has been oppressed by the upper class due to the bad system of the existing economic foundations (Shivji, 2006). The economic system is not friendly to citizens, especially among farmers, workers, businessmen and leaders at various levels of parties and government. The author shows how the leaders in power failed to create and reform the economy-friendly system for all citizens. The existing system has divided the society into classes of the powerful and the weak economically. This thing affects the unity and solidarity of the people. The author points out:

*Jitihada za kurekebisha mfumo wa uchumi zimekuwa zikiongeza matabaka baina ya matajiri na maskini. Pengo kati ya walionacho na wasionacho linazidi kuongezeka na kuwa kubwa (Mayega, 2006: 42).*

'Efforts to reform the economic system have been increasing the strata between the rich and the poor. The gap between the haves and the have-nots is getting bigger and bigger (My translation).

This quote shows how the economic system widened the gap between the rich and the poor. Likewise, there are strata in the economic, political and cultural fields that affect the unity and cooperation between citizens in efforts to build

their nation. Violence is the enemy of the development of society and the public as a whole (Khalifani, 2013 & Ambrose, 2014). The author has shown how the leaders who are responsible for managing the development of the nation abuse and change the people's property and change their own. For example, the headmaster shows how the police were empowered to do anything they can do by breaking the law without any legal, moral and disciplinary action being taken. The author explains:

*Kama mtu huyo duni kwa ajili ya uduni wake hana rushwa ya kutoa bado polisi ana mamlaka hata ya kumdhulumu uhai wake* (Mayega, 2017: 75).

'If the poor person because of his inferiority has no bribe to give, still the police have the authority even to abuse his life' (My translation).

These details show the use of great power by the government against the people. The act of the police having the power to abuse a person's life is a very high step that shows the existence of big cracks between classes and relationships between them. The artist shows that despite the prevalence of injustice and its effects in the society, but poor citizens are not satisfied with the situation. As this situation continues to grow, strengthen and mature, poor citizens can gather their strength and use it as a weapon to make a revolution to bring justice and equality in their communities and nations. The government, through its economic institutions and experts, has to close the cracks that create and widen the gap between the rich and the poor by making efforts to create friendly economic relations that will benefit all citizens.

#### 4.5 Leadership and Poverty

Poverty is a state of lack of property, need or deprivation. Grounding on Shivji (2009) alleged, poverty means being unable to afford to meet the minimum needs that are deemed reasonable by the standards of the society in question. Therefore, poverty is the lack of access to basic needs such as food, housing and clothing; and can result from not owning any resources to generate wealth and cause a person to live a poor life. Lema *at el* (2004) notes that poverty is a major obstacle in many African societies. Due to these problems, the governments of these countries as well as developed countries have taken various measures to deal with them. The leaders can have a great contribution to cause poverty for its citizens due to the existence of ruthless application of economic policies and plans to manage and develop the existing resources and economic investments in the concerned nation (Kimaro, 2017). The author has shown how the people of Kumwitu are living a difficult life due to the bad leadership of their government. Citizens failed to get essential needs such as clean and safe water, hospitals,

education and roads. Siyame Mganganinso, while running for the presidency, explained to the people:

*Raisi atambue kuwa wananchi wamekuwa katika hali duni ya maisha ambayo umasikini wao uliokithiri unawafanya washindwe kulipa gharama za elimu ya watoto wao, tiba yao ya familia zao, makazi bora kwa binadamu, maji safi na salama, mavazi yaanayostahili na ile hali ya kujiamini ambayo ni lazima kwa ajili ya maendeleo na ustawi wa jamii na taifa lao* (Mayega, 2017: 104).

'The President should realize that the citizens have been in a poor condition of life that their extreme poverty makes them unable to pay the costs of their children's education, their family medicine, better housing for humans, clean and safe water, proper clothing and the confidence that is necessary for the development and welfare of their society and nation' (My translation)'.

This data clearly shows how irresponsible leadership contributes to the bad conditions of life in society. Leaders have to be responsible and lead their nations with theory and practice. The responsibility of any leader in society is to use power properly in managing the implementation of resolutions and all basic matters for the wider public benefit (Kitogo, 2002). Besides, let them realize that they are in charge of all the issues concerning the society as well as fighting the poverty situation that haunts their citizens. This situation is due to the fact that their power is the foundation of management built in the implementation of important social issues. Thus, the prosperity and development of society depends on integrity and patriotism in the implementation of plans and programs for the development of the nation concerned.

#### 4.0 Conclusion

This article has examined the reflection of political and economic intentions by referring to selected novels. Some of them are about issues of justice and democracy, integrity, patriotism, corruption and investment. The results of the missions found show that the novel is a solid link of society that considers the right situation and time in reviewing and building the foundations to educate society and understand its history and development in all its political, economic and cultural aspects. This situation gives the society a wide opportunity to understand the society and its needs according to the time involved. This article looks at this category as a special reference library for issues that aim to build a system to train, strengthen and keep the community

together on solid social foundations. Finally, the article suggests that, more research should be done more in the genres of Kiswahili and African oral literature in the field of political and socio-economic intentions so as to find the values for the wider interest of the present and future generations.

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