

Full Length Research Paper

Economic immigrants and dislike of foreigners: Enroute to Tanzania

Massawe Martin P and Agola Laurent

Faculty of Law, Mzumbe University, P.O.Box 9 Morogoro-Tanzania

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The term economic migrant refers to someone who has emigrated from one country to another country for the purposes of seeking improved financial position. Dislike of foreigners can simply be termed as fear or hatred of foreigners. The foreigners in the host country should not engage into unskilled jobs or petty trade and business meant for indigenous population. Unless, this is well managed and checked; it might gradually turn into a source of dislike of foreigners. The focus of this paper is to discuss the concept 'economic immigrants and dislike of foreigners' in Tanzania. The paper begins with an introduction and analysis of legal framework in this area. Then, it discusses the linkage between immigration and dislike of foreigners in Tanzania and other jurisdictions and suggests possible fruitful solutions. It concludes by calling upon the government to revisit the enforcement of existing immigration laws as well as putting in place a suitable policy that will enable smooth integration of foreigners into Tanzania market with little adverse effect on homeland population. In writing up this paper, the author applied purely library research and internet materials.

Key words: immigration, migration, dislike of foreigners.

INTRODUCTION

The term 'immigration' stems from the word 'migration, which connotes the movement of persons that may be within the country or cross- borders. Immigration is the coming of people into a country in order to live and work there. Migration is hardly a recent or localised phenomenon. There is no continent in the world which has no migrants within its boundaries. Every country has become a country of origin, transit or destination of migrants. People have been leaving their homelands in search of better jobs and life elsewhere (see Revenstein.1889, Baker et al., 1995, RA Webster, et al. 1995). People also leave their own countries because of civil conflicts and insecurity or persecution. However, in this globalised world, we are witnessing an unprecedented high labour mobility and an increasing pressure of migration. This is also due to the fact that international economic relations in the 21st century is being characterised by strengthened ties, integration, and cross-border flow of capital and labour. The mobility

however, is not without hurdles. Many countries have immigration and visa restrictions that prohibit a person entering the country for the purposes of gaining work without a valid work visa. Persons who are declared economic immigrants can be refused entry into a country. However, the increasing restrictions on immigration leads to increased trafficking of migrants often with tragic personal consequences.

An immigrant may be asylum seeker migrant or an economic (labour) migrant. The term economic migrant refers to someone who has emigrated from one country to another country for the purposes of seeking employment or improved financial position. An economic migrant is distinct from someone who is a refugee fleeing persecution. An economic migrant can be someone from the United States immigrating to the UK, or from China to Tanzania and vice versa. Tanzania has a lot of immigrants, but of much concern in this paper are economic migrants.

Migrants are also vulnerable as they sometimes face discrimination, dislike or hostility. This takes us to the core point of this paper, which is 'dislike of foreigners. Dislike of foreigners can simply be termed as fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners. Foreigners are slowly

*Corresponding author. E-mail: martin.massawe@googlemail.com

being targeted as scapegoats for many domestic problems facing societies today, particularly unemployment and crime in the host countries. It is undisputed fact that contemporary patterns of international migration flow tend to be both from poor countries to rich nations and from rich nations to poor nations. Investment opportunities are now available in the poor nations and perhaps this flow might get pace with the effect of global warming and climate changes in the West Nations. Another main reason for this movement might be the low cost for investment in the poor countries plus neo-colonialism. In fact, it is not easy for a person from a poor country to invest in a developed country.

Thus, being a member of international community, Tanzania is not spared as the country is currently experiencing an influx of migrants including economic immigrants. The presence of Chinese and other foreigners in Tanzanian market is not by accident. Unless this flow is well managed and checked, it might gradually turn into a source of dislike of foreigners.

METHODOLOGY

This paper has been written basing on purely library research, where different documentary materials on the topic have been analyzed. To get some current information on the topic, the authors also made use of the internet materials. The type of data collected is qualitative and thus, qualitative techniques for data analysis have been used.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMMIGRATION IN TANZANIA

The legal framework is best captured by the history of immigration services in Tanzania. This history can be divided into four periods. This is dating back from the pre-independence period, the post-independence period, the period after the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and the period after the re-establishment of the East African Community.

IMMIGRATION SERVICES IN PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

Immigration services during this period were for the benefit of colonialists. During the Germany period there were no codified laws on immigration. Codification of laws pertaining to immigration took place during British era in Tanganyika. The first immigration codified instrument was Immigration Ordinance cap 37 of 1924, which was later repealed and replaced by the Emergency Laws Transitional Provisions Ordinance of 1946. The Emergency Laws Transitional Provisions Ordinance was

repealed and replaced by Immigration Control Ordinance, of 1948, which was subsequently replaced by the Immigration Ordinance of 1958, the same being again replaced by the Immigration (Exemption and Amendment) and Aliens Ordinance 1961.

POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

Tanganyika inherited the existing British laws and regulations. Immigration services were regulated by Immigration Ordinance of 1961. This Act was later repealed and replaced by the Immigration Act No 41 of 1963 which was eventually repealed and replaced by the 1972 Act.

AFTER THE UNION BETWEEN TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR

After the Zanzibar Revolution in 1964, and unification of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, immigration matters were regulated by Emigration Control Decree of Zanzibar and Immigration Act of 1972. The two Acts have been harmonized by the Immigration Act No 7 of 1995 and subsequent regulations.

AFTER RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

Immigration matters for East African partner countries are regulated by the Protocol for the East African Common Market (Free Movement of Workers) and East African Common Market (Free Movement of Workers) Regulations. This protocol and regulations take into account the Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons for SADC members. It is however pertinent to note here that some members in the EAC are not members of SADC. It also merits noting that the binding nature of the above protocol and regulations happens when a member state has ratified and incorporated the said protocol into the municipal laws.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 1948

This is a universally accepted document which declares freedom of movement as among the basic human rights under which migration can be accommodated. According to article 13 of this instrument everyone has a right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state; everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country of origin.

Although freedom of movement is often recognized as a civil right, the freedom only applies to movement within national borders: it may be guaranteed by the constitution or by human rights legislation. Additionally, this freedom is often limited to citizens and excludes others. No state currently allows full freedom of movement across its borders, and international human rights treaties do not confer a general right to enter another state. According to Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to leave or enter a country, along with movement within it (internal migration). Some argue that the freedom of movement both within and between countries is a basic human right, and that the restrictive immigration policies, typical of nation-states, violate this human right of freedom of movement. Such arguments are common among anti-state ideologies like anarchism and libertarianism. As philosopher and "Open Borders" activist Jacob Appel has written, "Treating human beings differently, simply because they were born on the opposite side of a national boundary, is hard to justify under any mainstream philosophical, religious or ethical theory. (see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration#cite_note-20#cite_note-20).

Where immigration is permitted, it is typically selective. Ethnic selection, such as the White Australia policy, has generally disappeared, but priority is usually given to the educated, skilled, and wealthy. Less privileged individuals, including the mass of poor people in low-income countries, cannot avail of the legal and protected immigration opportunities offered by wealthy states. This inequality has also been criticized as conflicting with the principle of equal opportunities, which apply (at least in theory) within democratic nation-states (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal_opportunities). The fact that the door is closed for the unskilled, while at the same time many developed countries have a huge demand for unskilled labour, is a major factor in undocumented immigration. The contradictory nature of this policy—which specifically disadvantages the unskilled immigrants while exploiting their labour—has also been criticized on ethical grounds.

Immigration policies which selectively grant freedom of movement to targeted individuals are intended to produce a net economic gain for the host country. They can also mean net loss for a poor donor country through the loss of the educated minority—the brain drain. Brain drain or human capital flight is a large emigration of individuals with technical skills or knowledge, normally due to conflict, lack of opportunity, political instability, or health risks. Brain drain is usually regarded as an economic cost, since emigrants usually take with them the fraction of value of their training sponsored by the government. This can exacerbate the global inequality in standards of living that provided the motivation for the individual to migrate in the first place. An example of the 'competition

for skilled labour' is active recruitment of health workers by First World countries from the Third World

HOW IS IMMIGRATION LINKED TO DISLIKE OF FOREIGNERS?

It is common for locals in a community to view foreigners with suspicion, dislike and fear. This fear or dislike can be attributed to competition for scarce resources, employment, housing; services, facilities and even simple physical space (see Leseted G.N et al., 2007).

Speculative basis of the fear of indigenous population remaining unemployed is that if the number of jobs is unsatisfactory and immigrants occupy some jobs, there are fewer available jobs for the indigenous population. Effect of immigrant competition on natives' wages also is an issue that may arouse the passions of indigenous. When life becomes unbearable and unsafe because of immigrants, then that level of tolerance from indigenous population is exceeded and starts to hate the immigrants or the so called strangers/foreigners. This can result in violence, resentment, hostility and abuse both verbally and physically of the foreigners by locals. Hence, it is not uncommon to witness socio-political pressures to restrict the inflow of foreign workers who are perceived as a threat to the livelihood of indigenous workers.

Dislike of foreigners is not a new phenomenon in our ears. It is encountered in many contemporary societies and its targets are different across countries and nations. In 1997, a study carried out by the European Union on Xenophobia in all member states revealed that the reasons for most xenophobic behaviour could be dissatisfaction with life circumstances, fear of unemployment, insecurity about the future and low self confidence in the way public authorities and the political establishment worked in the member states (see Shindondola. 2001).

Recently we heard of it in South Africa. The rise in the number of immigrants has been accompanied by 'deep dislike of foreigners'. The indigenous South Africans were killing foreign African nationals especially refugees and other immigrants who were viewed as the source of unemployment to most South Africans. This damaged the South Africa's international reputation and undermined the whole concept of an African renaissance. These immigrants were easily accepting cheap labour and hence the claim of most South Africans for good salaries from their employers could not be entertained and even most of South Africans lost their jobs. When life for South Africans became unbearable, dislike of foreigners took its full force and resulted in the fighting and killing of most non South Africans.

In Zimbabwe, the picture is not very different. The problems currently facing that country are the source of dislike of foreigners. Originally most of arable land in Zimbabwe was occupied by foreigners especially British.

His excellence, President Mugabe decided to revoke the Rights of Occupancy of these foreigners and reacquired the land for Zimbabweans. The goal was to make sure that Zimbabweans own enough land to cultivate. This approach was not positively received hence the present hatred and economic sanctions from west countries in Zimbabwe. The economic sanctions and political unrest in Zimbabwe has led to the exodus of many Zimbabweans into neighbouring African countries where they have been reported to on the receiving side of dislike.

In Tanzania, the mining sector is largely occupied by multinational companies. The expatriates usually occupy the management and supervisory positions and earn very large salaries in comparison to Tanzanian nationals. They are sometimes exempted from paying income tax in Tanzania. The average pay for mineworkers in Tanzania is Shs160,000 to Shs300,000 (US\$128 to US\$240) a month. This is a high salary compared to other jobs, in areas where few other jobs are available. However, by contrast, Barrick's chief executive, Greg Wilkins, received US\$9.4m in 2006, including basic salary, bonus and stock options. It would take an average Tanzanian miner over 500 years to make this amount of money (<http://www.pambazuka.org/images/articles/407/goldenop.p.pdf>).

The Tanzanian Mines and Construction Workers Union (TAMICO) accused Barrick of a variety of discriminatory practices at its Bulyankulu mine, which culminated in a strike in late October 2007. Moreover, it claims that the mine pays Tanzanians less than foreigners even when they are doing the same job, and also that it is not uncommon for foreign assistants to be paid more than their Tanzanian managers (see Tundu Lissu et al.2008). The Bomani commission report cites one case at an undisclosed mine where a foreigner was paid TShs 6m per month and a Tanzanian TShs 800,000 per month for doing the same job with the same qualifications (see Government of Tanzania Report Volume 2). What message do all these carry in the mind of locals than hating foreign workers? It is a timed bomb.

IMMIGRATION AND DISLIKE OF FOREIGNERS IN TANZANIA

Tanzania adopted trade liberalization policies in mid 1980s, opening her economic doors to private investors (and traders) both nationals and foreigners. The consequence of this open door policy has been an influx of foreigners. Large scale trades and businesses have been concentrated in the hands of few large scale traders, including foreigners. Majority of Tanzanians are left in periphery, languishing in poverty and informal sector. Urban dwellers have occasionally witnessed displacement of small traders for large scale traders.

According to the Tanzanian National Employment Policy (see Tanzanian National Employment Policy, 1997: 3), the number of people employed in the informal sector is estimated to be about two million. This is more than twice the number of people employed in the formal sector. Most projects in this sector include, *inter alia*, small retail shops and related trade activities such as fruits and flower farming. Worse enough is that some migrants, Chinese immigrants in particular, are doing the same activities which were intended to be done by Tanzanians who are self-employed in the informal sector. It goes without saying that lack of working capital on part of these poor Tanzanians make them unable to compete with rich Chinese immigrants who have invested their large capitals in these small retail trades. This is contrary to the objectives of the National Employment Policy which seeks to prepare a conducive environment for unemployed to employ themselves.

Nowadays, the Tanzania market is full of immigrants who live in the country either legally or illegally. For the purpose of this paper Dar es Salaam will be our study case. Dar es Salaam immensely attracts people from within and outside Tanzania because it serves as administrative, educational and business centre of the country. Many foreigners have been taking advantage of that attraction and applied for residence permits to come and invest in Tanzania and particularly in Dar es Salaam. The law provides for three classes of residence Permits as: Class 'A' Permits, Class 'B' Permits and Class 'C' Permits (see The Immigration Act No 7 of 1995:18(1)). Of relevant to this paper is Class A Permits which are issued to those immigrants who intend to enter or remain in Tanzania and engage in trade, business, profession, agriculture, animal husbandry, prospecting minerals or manufacturing. The law goes further and provides for conditions relevant to such permits. A person to whom a Class A permit has been granted shall be permitted to enter or remain in Tanzania subject to such conditions relating to the area within which he may reside, the kind of occupation or business (if any) in which he may engage, and the restrictions, prohibitions or limitations subject to which he may engage therein (see The Immigration Act No 7 of 1995: *ibid*).

One would think that these big traders from China who obtained the permits for the purposes of investments would become a blessing to many Tanzanians who would in turn secure employments in the said investments (eg in the industries and big companies). The picture however, turned opposite and the Chinese especially those who contravened their residence permits are now seen as a burden. The reason behind is that instead of investing in manufacturing industries and other big companies, these Chinese engaged in small trading businesses the ones which were and are still being undertaken by small traders. Example of these businesses undertaken by the Chinese is like opening of retail and wholesale shops in Dar es Salaam especially at Kariakoo and other areas

(see KULIKONI News paper of 10TH January 2010:1). It is questionable whether this is compatible with the objectives of the National Investment Promotion Policy of maximizing and promoting export oriented domestic production of goods and services in order to enhance development of a dynamic export sector (see Tanzanian National Investment Promotion Policy:16)

The Chinese import cheap and low quality goods from China and sale them at very low prices hence the indigenous Tanzanians cannot compete with them. Most of the Tanzanians have been forced by such circumstances to close down their businesses. The Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Lu Youqing seemingly commenting on this situation had this to say... .."some illegal activities and poor quality commodities have left the Chinese with a bad reputation. He also said the new generation of Chinese business people also likes to show off their wealth and sometimes have bad manners, causing irritation among the locals. For instance, a Chinese man once started firing off his gun after getting drunk in a restaurant" (see http://china.org.cn/business/2012-10/11/content_26756604.htm).

Signs of dislike of foreigners are already vivid in Tanzania and the Director of Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), in cooperation with the office of Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner are keen to clear all Chinese who contravened their permits (see KULIKONI news paper of 10TH January 2010: *ibid*) and engaged in small businesses. This action has been prompted by the fact that the country is interested in optimization of foreign resource inflows through export oriented activities to complement domestic resources (see Tanzanian National Investment Promotion Policy: *ibid*).

The law is very clear with regard to violation of permits. It provides that: "Where any person to whom a class A permit has been granted fails or ceases to be engaged in the trade, business, profession or other occupation specified in the permit, or engages on any terms, in any trade, business, profession other than the trade, business, profession, or occupation specified in the permit, the permit shall immediately cease to be valid and the presence of that person in Tanzania shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be unlawful (see The Immigration Act No 7 of 1995: 19(3) & 27(1)". The move to pin down the permits violators has also been supported by the Republic of China High Commissioner (KULIKONI news paper of 10TH January 2010: *ibid*).

The power to revoke the permits is discretionary and vested in the Director of Immigration and the Minister responsible for matters relating to immigration. Any person who contravenes the conditions of a permit commits an offence and may be liable to fine and imprisonment or to any penalty specified (see The immigration Act No 7 of 1995: 27(1), 28 (1) & 31(1), (2)).

When East African Federation comes to its full operation, one should not be surprised of dislike of foreigners.

Tanzanian big companies have the tendency of favouring foreign labour in place of local. This is because majority of Tanzanians lack English proficiency. And above all most Tanzanians are not well educated and do not have the culture of learning. It is normal to Kenyans or Ugandans to engage in fundraising projects to finance their children for further studies abroad but this culture is not practiced in Tanzania. These factors and others have outweighed most Tanzanians when it comes to labour market competition. It is obvious that for a company to well compete in the federation it must be well manned. Skilled labour is an important element when one talks of a company well manned.

Access to land by non-nationals is another area with potential to provoke dislike of foreigners when East African Federation comes to its full operation. In terms of the existing land policy and laws, a non-national may access land for investment purposes only under the Tanzanian Investment Act, 1977 (National Land Policy, 1995 para. 4.2.4 and the Land Act, 1999, s. 20). This, however, is merely eye-wash because the thrust of Tanzanian land legislation is to enable foreign investors to access land, since they are considered agents of development (see Gastorn, 2011:124). The law does not absolutely prohibit foreigners from accessing land. The restriction on access relates only to direct land allocation by the State. The law does not restrict other forms of acquisition of land rights by non-citizens, and accordingly, non-nationals may still occupy land through purchase from government through auction or tender; purchase of shares in companies holding rights in land; purchase from other land holders; sub-leases from private owners; and licences from the government (see Gastorn,2011: 116).

Unlike Kenya and Uganda, the largest part of land in Tanzania is not yet put to its maximum productive use, though it is arable and strategically located. Already there are fears and concerns that the immigrants will try by hooks and crooks using their huge capital to get hold of this land. Given the fact that most Tanzanians are poor, they might easily fall into trap. When these factors are taken together one discerns the likelihood of dislike of foreigners because redundancy will be there in favour of skilled labour from other countries, and many positions will be taken by foreigners as locals cannot compete on merits. Currently, unemployment rate in Tanzania is quite alarming; the situation is likely to get worse when East African Federation is fully in operation. The situation might also get worse when the immigrants engage in the same businesses currently being undertaken by indigenous Tanzanians.

Presence of refugees in the country is another aspect that can lead to dislike of foreigners. Locals perceive refugees as nuisance to public order, vectors for disease, crime and worse. In the regions with refugees, for example Kigoma, not only that resources are stretched but crime rate has also gone high and people's life and

properties are always in danger (see Beth Elise Whitake.2002: 5-7). Such insecurity is slowly felt in other regions such as Dar es Salaam and Arusha. The refugees carry with them dangerous weapons such as guns and bombs which are sold to the local Tanzanians and ultimately use them in committing crimes. Some of the refugees also commit crimes by using such weapons. Crime rate rose sharply, especially for murder, armed robbery and illegal possession of firearms (see Lwehabura et al.1995). The local Tanzanians who cannot use these weapons at least conspire with the un-honest refugees to facilitate crimes. With time the hatred against refugees will be an alternative.

CAN TANZANIA REMEDY THE SITUATION?

Remedying the situation is only possible if there is a political will or incentive to do so. The Government and all stakeholders know everything and unless proper actions are taken on time, it will be too late to catch the moving train.

SOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO ECONOMIC IMMIGRANTS

As noted above, if an immigrant contravenes the permit conditions, the permit shall immediately cease to be valid and the presence of that person in Tanzania shall, subject to the other provisions of the Immigration Act, be unlawful. The law goes further and states that the Director of immigration may by written notice under his hand revoke any permit issued under the Act if he is satisfied that the holder has contravened any of the provisions of the Act or has failed to comply with the requirement made under the Act, or has failed to observe the conditions specified in the permit (see The immigration Act 1995: 27 (1) (a) (c))

The notice for revocation shall specify the date, not being less than three days after the service of the notice, on which the revocation shall take place, the grounds for revocation, and that the permit shall cease to be valid on the specified date.

Upon revocation of the permit, its holder shall within the time specified by the Director, leave Tanzania (see The immigration Act 1995: 22(2)). If there was any security which was furnished by way of deposit, that deposit may be forfeited, and furnished by bond, then the Director may sue for and recover the amount secured by the bond (see The immigration Act 1995: 22(4)).

Once the person's presence in the country is unlawful, the Minister can make an order requiring that person to be deported from Tanzania and remain out of Tanzania, either indefinitely or for the period specified into the order. However the Minister must be moved by the Director who has the power to recommend to the minister to issue

deportation order (see The immigration Act 1995:14(1) & (2)). On top of all, the law provides that 'Any person who contravenes the conditions of a permit commits an offence and may be liable to both fine and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to any penalty specified'(see The immigration Act 1995: 31(1) & (2)).

Therefore, the law is very elaborate and covers all sorts of permits contraventions that are taking place in Tanzania. However, like many other statutory documents, this law suffers from inherent defects. The seriousness that was present at the time this law was passed is not present at implementation stage. The stakeholders are familiar with such fate of the law, therefore, much work needs to be done to implement and enforce the laws in this area. The law should also be framed to adopt a reporting system where immigrants would be required to regularly report to relevant authorities on compliance with conditions stipulated in their work permits.

SOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO LABOUR MARKET

While English Language remains an obstacle for many Tanzanians to secure jobs in foreign companies, Kiswahili should also be a condition for foreigners to secure jobs in Tanzania companies. This would at least help to balance the equation. In most countries of the world, proficiency in mother tongue or most spoken language by the indigenous is the precondition for one to secure employment. If the laws of the country are framed to include such a requirement then, it would be possible to absorb immigrants into the Tanzania labour market with little adverse effect on indigenous.

The laws in Tanzania should also stipulate in clear terms and effectively the conditions, regarding employment structure, which foreign companies in Tanzania should comply with. Consideration should be given to amending the law to introduce a minimum number of indigenous employees that a company has to keep. The minimum number should not be defeated on ground of English proficiency. This solution is with respect to labour market competition within the country. When it comes to labour market competition outside the country, then, Tanzanians should be urged to improve their English and develop the culture of learning. This is because practice shows that, skilled immigrants can easily get permits to foreign countries, and are the most preferred immigrants.

SOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO REFUGEES' PROBLEMS

Once the conditions in the country of origin that lead these refugees to seek asylum in the host country have ceased to exist, then, they should be encouraged, facilitated and sometimes forced to go back rather than granting them citizenship. Giving them citizenship

worsens the situation because they turn hostile especially if they don't secure employment in Tanzania. Apparently, even a bystander can assess how Tanzania has been insecure since she started hosting refugees or granting them citizenship.

CONCLUSIONS

So far this paper has tried to explain the meaning, and causes of economic immigration and its linkage with dislike of foreigners. Some examples from other countries have been cited and signs of dislike of foreigners in Tanzania have been pointed out and discussed. Some useful recommendations or solutions to arrest the problem at its infant stage have been put forward.

The paper has also analyzed the legal framework for immigration both internationally and in Tanzania in particular. In Tanzania, it has been shown that the legal framework can be categorized into four periods that is, pre-independence period, the post independence period, the period after the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and the period after the re-establishment of the East African Community.

All in all, the debate over migration is a dynamic one shaped by competing demands of both developing and developed countries. It is no exaggeration that economic migration is important for socio-economic wellbeing of countries particularly in terms of inflow of technology and skilled labour. It is very possible that some countries are even framing their immigration laws to attract skilled labour foreigners. However, as much as there is a need to maintain immigration on the one hand, there is also a need to impose strict restrictions on immigration on the other. In Tanzania, there is already a section of society that feels threatened by labour pool of foreigners (both naturalised and not) taking even unskilled-labour jobs from them and supposedly foreign investors doing petty trade and business meant for the indigenous population.

There is slow, but sure, voice from right wing politicians capitalizing on local discontent with economic migrants for political mileage. This calls upon the government to revisit the enforcement of existing immigration laws as well as putting in place a suitable policy that will enable smooth integration of foreigners into Tanzania market with little adverse effect on homeland population.

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About Authors

Martin Patrice Massawe, is an Assistant Lecturer in Law at Mzumbe University in Morogoro-Tanzania. He holds Masters Degree in Maritime Law from Oslo University-Norway. He has published articles in the Orient Journal of Law and Social Sciences and also he has co-authored three books.

Laurent Agola is a Lecturer in Law at Mzumbe University in Morogoro-Tanzania. He holds Masters Degree in Commercial Law from University of Glasgow in the UK. He has published articles in the Orient Journal of Law and Social Sciences, Journal of African and International Law, and Uongozi Journal of Development Management.