



Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga

Adolphe Kayembe MUATA

Assistant at ISES – KANANGA

*Corresponding author: muata_kayambe@gmail.com

Abstract

The social reality of the city of Kananga clearly shows that the population's living conditions are not satisfactory. Almost all sectors of life are being destroyed to such an extent that the city has become landlocked "Contrary to this social reality, the city is full of rich natural resources without counting its significant financial and human resources. This article explores Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga. The method used is a literature review, which includes analyzing and evaluating scientific articles and journals relevant to the research problem. This research explains the Thematic study of the Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga. The results of this study show that the strategies proposed to political actors are not comprehensive given the uncertainty of our financial resources. We cannot expand our areas of intervention, in other words, even to enter the regions to see how political actors behave towards the rural world.

Keywords: Living conditions, political actors, socio-economic

Acknowledgments: We extend our gratitude to our God, the master of time and circumstances, who has willed that we may present the results of our research. Our deepest gratitude to all the members of the ISES – KANANGA management committee for their trust in our modest person. Our thanks go directly to our teaching colleagues at ISES – KANANGA who provide us with a good working environment without which we cannot carry out our research

For citation:

Muata, A. K. (2024). Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga. *Radinka Journal of Science and Systematic Literature Review*. 3(3): 378-385.

Introduction

The aim is to deploy a critical analysis of the actions of political actors about the local practice of development. In this article, we will discuss integral development, which is the refusal of partial development (purely economic and social). It is indeed about the achievement of collective well-being that affects all areas of life (economic, political, social, etc.). It is a

development that requires an intense effort to get out of the neocolonialism in which the Congo is placed and which requires not only the efforts but especially the participation of all the actors engaged in social well-being. In this sense, there must be some kind of struggle for development, therefore essentially a struggle against dependence and exploitation internally as well as externally (Handoyo et al., 2023). It is, therefore, a question of an endogenous and self-centered development that concerns the whole man and every man, because it will take into account all sectors of the life of the population. We refuse the development of any rich social layer to the detriment of the whole community as is the case of a fringe or layer of the population that Karl Max called " *the Bourgeoisie*"

Furthermore, the social reality of the city of Kananga clearly shows that the living conditions of the population are not satisfactory. Almost all sectors of life are being destroyed to such an extent that the city has become landlocked "Contrary to this social reality, the city is full of rich natural resources without counting its significant financial and human resources" (Hamza et al., 2023); (Sørensen & Grindsted, 2021); (Saleh et al., 2020) In approaching this study, our intention is not to note the existence of important natural resources likely to take the Province out of underdevelopment, nor to mark the existence of qualified human resources in various fields, but rather to help to better understand the behavior and attitudes of these political actors, through the actions carried out in society for its positive transformation. We asked ourselves the following main question: "What is the impact of the presence of political actors on the socio-economic development of the city of Kananga?" In reality, one of the missions of any political actor is to contribute to the social and economic transformation of the society in which he lives. Indeed, we can say that the mission granted to any political actor working in the political field, must have an impact on the development of the society in which he is a stakeholder; this is how we say, the presence of political actors in the city of Kananga should have an impact on socio-economic development, but this would depend on how these political actors exercise their functions as political actors. Each organized society has a population composed of 2 large layers: The upper, minority layer, that is to say, the ruling class, it is therefore in this class that the political actors are found; The lower layer, the majority, that is to say, the ruling class (Mietzner, 2024).

Thus " political actors fulfill a function of intelligence, of leaders of men, of organizer and actor in society (Ford et al., 2021); (Eva et al., 2019). And the production of actors is a historical process and that of social phenomena like the construction of man. It therefore spares no society and responds to existential constraints, to political, economic, and social challenges. Depending on the particular historical trajectories and the different contexts, societies produce men and women who ensure their destiny in good as in evil" (Annus, 2010); (Boulet, 2020); (Buchanan, 1956). From the background above, this research aims to explain the theory of Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to find and explain the problems related to Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga. For this study, a descriptive qualitative method is used. Qualitative research is a type of research that relies on data, explains existing theories, and creates new theories. In this study, the method used is a literature review, which includes the analysis and evaluation of scientific articles and journals that are relevant to the research problem. The main purpose of this study is to study the theory of Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga. In the literature studied these theories will be discussed in depth and used as a basis for formulating research problems. In addition, this literature will be the basis for comparing the findings of previous studies to assess the extent to which Political Actors and the Socio-Economic Development of the City of Kananga.

Results and Discussion

Generalities

Definition Of Concepts

In this section, we would like to first define the key concepts of our article, namely: Actor, Politics, Development, and socio-economic:

a) Actor:

According to the Petit Larousse illustré, this term is defined as a person who takes a decisive part in an action.

b) Policy

The word politics comes from the Greek word, where it is related to the term polis which means "city or town" and politics which means "things of the city" But according to CHAWKI, this word is indisputably closer to the word politics, a term which designates precisely everything which concerns the State, the constitution, the political regime, the Republic, sovereignty (Flohr, 2024). The Robert cited by Professor Philippe KANKU, defines it as "the art and practice of governing human societies".

c) Development

According to Monsignor Martin Léonard BAKOLE wa ILUNGA, development is a fundamental conception of the paradigm of having more, to be more, a conception that is the seed of the growing evils today. Elicitly, it is a vision that disarticulates an increasingly unequal society. A vision of development that generates social inequality and glaring injustices today within nations. And still others think in a magical or fatalistic way. Development for this author is an unconditional consequence of an awareness of the situation, of creativity and a sustained, methodical, and organized transformative action by each person (Sgarbieri & Pacheco, 2017). For Professor NSHIMBA, development is the combination of mental changes cumulatively and sustainably its overall product. He points out that in underdeveloped countries, whatever the economic system, the cumulative and sustainable growth of the global real product is prevented by numerous mental and social characteristics of the populations.

d) Socio-economic

Social: from the Latin social which concerns the improvement of the conditions of workers in society with benefits. The so-called social sectors are essentially: health, food, housing, education, family, social security, leisure, urban planning, etc; Economic: relating to the administration of expenditure and political economy. Economics is a science that studies the laws of social production and the distribution of goods and services in different historical periods. For Karl Max, the economy and the society are closely linked because the history of humanity is that of the succession of modes of production. (Sakao et al., 2024); considers three trends in development: the social is perceived as a residue, others conceive it as an end, while another current considers the economy and the social as a whole.

Political-Administrative Situation

The city of Kananga is a decentralized political-administrative entity, with a legal personality. Welle is subdivided into five communes and 27 districts as follows:

Table I. Distribution of municipalities and districts of the city of Kananga

Communes borhoods	KANANGA	KATOKA	LUKONGA	NDESHA	NGANZA
	Malandji	KELE KELE	Itabayi	Ndesha	Nganza North
	Tshinsambi	Mpokolo	Dikongayi	Lubuwa	South Nganza
	Kamayi	Kapanda	Lumumba	Kamilabi	N'Sel
	Plateau	Katoka 2	Mabondo	Kamupongo	Salonga Muimpe
	Mpemba	Tukombe	Mulunda	Tshibandabanda	Sukisa
			Tshibashi		Lubia – in Mpata

Source: Kananga City Hall

In its current configuration, the city of Kananga is surrounded on either side by four territories which are:

- Demba in the North;
- Dimbelenge in the East
- Dibaya in the South
- Kazumba in the West

It is the capital of the province of Kasai Central.

The Assets of Political Actors On The Development Plan

No one can today dispute the obvious fact that development aid policies implemented for more than half a century have never been able to significantly reduce poverty in the countries of the South. While some progress has been made over the last thirty years, as evidenced by the downward trend in overall poverty rates, a quarter of the world's population continued to live at the beginning of the 2010s on less than US\$1.25 per day. The wealth gaps between low-income countries remain particularly wide. The most fragile developing economies, with their combination of lack of industrial development, maintaining "poverty traps", social inequalities and discrimination, and general corruption problems, remain particularly vulnerable to foreign investment and fluctuations in commodity prices. "First, the goals assigned to development policies have been significantly broadened. International strategies are no longer simply based on economic growth objectives. They now target a wide range of social and environmental objectives (Petricevic & Teece, 2019).

The Assets of Political Actors on the Economic Level

To contribute to macroeconomic stability and national economic growth, the city's political actors have the following attribution: to revive the activities of the main growth-promoting sectors: agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry, environment, tourism, employment, investment promotion, and so on. This policy will take into account both the Millennium Development Goals, the DSCR, and the Government Program. Here are the actions that political actors must take about general economic measures and budgetary policy: They are as follows:

0. Periodic publication of budget monitoring reports detailing the province's revenue and expenditure;
1. Mobilization of external resources from development partners;
2. Creation of reliable mechanisms for controlling tax collection, by setting up a good collection circuit and channeling it to banks;

3. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the services responsible for the preparation and execution of the Province's budget.

If these four points are truly respected and implemented by political actors, we will say with certainty that the city's economy will enjoy relative stability.

On The Socio-Cultural Level

"Raising the human development index is a major challenge for the development of every nation"(Morse, 2023). The fight against poverty and the constant improvement of the standard of living of the population will be the major axes of the government's social policy. The sectors of health, education, culture, sports and leisure, urban planning, and housing will be among the privileged areas of intervention in the actions of political actors.

Criticisms And Solutions

Criticism

Here, we will want to know how politicians behave with regard to their very vocation which consists, according to the sociologist Professor MULOWAYI DIBAYA,: Pleading, participating in decision-making processes, endorsing decisions, and controlling.

a) Pleading

Refers to the fact that politicians should act as advocates who intervene on behalf of their constituencies and their voters or even the sectoral interests of particular social groups, without ceasing to fight for their idea of the general interest. Politicians devote a significant part of their energy to trying to obtain from the government the victory of the case in favor of their provinces while seeking to convince their social interlocutors of the merits of their plea. There is, as noted, a requirement for sufficient contact capacities with a good discharge notebook; a requirement for sufficient intellectual capacities, and therefore adequate intellectual training. But our political actors, particularly in the city of Kananga, do not at all meet these qualities. They live closed in on themselves, in the restricted circle of their professional relations (Roth, 2021); their life horizon seems limited to that; the struggle to obtain satisfaction profitable to their constituency or their entities is almost non-existent. Their very idea of the general interest is not at all known. At times they look like everyone else in the city and do not play their role as catalysts of the development process.

b) Participate in decision-making processes

Politicians are stakeholders in legislative or regulatory development processes, but as this is appreciated about the side of provincial legislative production in particular allows us to collect elements of answers (Wamsler, 2017). Indeed, over nearly 10 years of legislature in our province, legislative production would not exceed 16 edicts. And yet, the matters of the exclusive competence of the provinces are abundant. Development through politics requires experienced actors, equipped to grasp the real problems of society and who know how to find solutions within the framework of legislative production.

c) Endorse decisions

This function leads political actors to assume political responsibility for measures that they have voted on, among others, regardless of the real share of influence exercised in the development process (Gorea, 2021). A law that is voted on is voted on, it must be respected and defended. Generally, this is not the case with us. Sometimes, it happens that texts that the representatives have voted on are trampled on, without this worrying them too much. Sometimes they trample on

texts that they have voted on, or those that are prevalent, to the detriment of the development of the entities. Moreover, the unity of the political class around the so-called higher interest in whose name laws were passed is often lacking. Those who voted for the said laws are sometimes the first to decry them, sometimes the first to engage in acts of betrayal of the community.

d) Control

The control function seeks to constantly ensure that things are working well for the satisfaction of the public interest/ but in our country, for our political actors, control is often a taboo. The men in charge do not want to be controlled. Sometimes, certain fanciful controls are initiated not to move things forward but to get rid of the one we don't want (Keech & Munger, 2015) . However, the control function is exercised as we have said, to know if we are on the right track or not and how to rectify the situation so that we achieve the expected objectives (Nowell et al., 2017).

Solution Paths

Given the realities that have just been presented, we have proposed certain avenues of solution that could resolve these problems, among others:

- Develop a strong political will for development;
- Exercise their vocation while respecting its internal philosophy;
- Developing intra-member cohesion
- Fight against the antagonisms that are eating away at society;
- Lead by example themselves by putting into practice the laws and regulatory measures they have taken;
- Go through a normative selection to be called a political actor, that is to say, submit your file, study the file, and submit to a written and oral test;
- Finally, cultivate transparency in the management of public affairs.

Here, in a few words, are some strategies to apply to fight against the anti-values that block our society.

Conclusion

Finally, we confirm our hypothesis by saying that the presence of political actors has an impact on socio-economic development, but this depends on how these political actors exercise their vocation and behave concerning their mission. Our research conducted and strategies proposed to political actors were not exhaustive given the precariousness of our financial resources. We were not able to extend our area of intervention, that is to say, even to go into the territories to see how political actors behave towards the rural world. Since science is cumulative, any researcher who finds interest in our research on the city will also be able to propose other strategies so that the real problems of the community are identified and appropriate solutions are found.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References:

- Annus, A. (2010). On the Origin of Watchers: A Comparative Study of the Antediluvian Wisdom in Mesopotamian and Jewish Traditions. *Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha*, 19(4), 277–320. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0951820710373978>
- Boulet, J. (2020). The Biblical Hebrew Beth Essentiae: Predicate Marker. *Journal for Semitics*, 29(2). <https://doi.org/10.25159/2663-6573/8019>
- Buchanan, G. W. (1956). The Old Testament Meaning of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 75(2), 114. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3261486>
- Eva, N., Robin, M., Sendjaya, S., Van Dierendonck, D., & Liden, R. C. (2019). Servant Leadership: A systematic review and call for future research. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 30(1), 111–132. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2018.07.004>
- Flohr, M. (2024). Beyond political theology: Marx’s materialist theorization of democracy and constituent power. *Distinktion: Journal of Social Theory*, 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1600910X.2024.2411213>
- Ford, J., Ford, L., & Polin, B. (2021). Leadership in the Implementation of Change: Functions, Sources, and Requisite Variety. *Journal of Change Management*, 21(1), 87–119. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14697017.2021.1861697>
- Gorea, M. (2021). Becoming Your “Authentic” Self: How Social Media Influences Youth’s Visual Transitions. *Social Media + Society*, 7(3), 20563051211047875. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051211047875>
- Hamza, A. J., Esteves, L. S., Cvitanović, M., & Kairo, J. G. (2023). Sustainable natural resource management must recognize community diversity. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 30(7), 727–744. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504509.2023.2192006>
- Handoyo, S., Suharman, H., Ghani, E. K., & Soedarsono, S. (2023). A business strategy, operational efficiency, ownership structure, and manufacturing performance: The moderating role of market uncertainty and competition intensity and its implication on open innovation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(2), 100039. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100039>
- Keech, W. R., & Munger, M. C. (2015). The anatomy of government failure. *Public Choice*, 164(1–2), 1–42. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11127-015-0262-y>
- Mietzner, M. (2024). The limits of democratisation in Indonesia: Power dispersal and elite competition in a compromised democracy. *Third World Quarterly*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2024.2317970>
- Morse, S. (2023). Quality of Life, Well-Being and the Human Development Index: A Media Narrative for the Developed World? *Social Indicators Research*, 170(3), 1035–1058. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03230-6>
- Nowell, L. S., Norris, J. M., White, D. E., & Moules, N. J. (2017). Thematic Analysis: Striving to Meet the Trustworthiness Criteria. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 16(1), 1609406917733847. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406917733847>
- Petricevic, O., & Teece, D. J. (2019). The structural reshaping of globalization: Implications for strategic sectors, profiting from innovation, and the multinational enterprise. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 50(9), 1487–1512. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41267-019-00269-x>
- Roth, A. R. (2021). Social Autonomy among Married Men and Women. *Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World*, 7, 23780231211043630. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23780231211043630>
- Sakao, T., Bocken, N., Nasr, N., & Umeda, Y. (2024). Implementing circular economy activities in manufacturing for environmental sustainability. *CIRP Annals*, 73(2), 457–481. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cirp.2024.06.002>

-
- Saleh, H., Surya, B., Annisa Ahmad, D. N., & Manda, D. (2020). The Role of Natural and Human Resources on Economic Growth and Regional Development: With Discussion of Open Innovation Dynamics. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 6(4), 103. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc6040103>
- Sgarbieri, V. C., & Pacheco, M. T. B. (2017). Human development: From conception to maturity. *Brazilian Journal of Food Technology*, 20(0). <https://doi.org/10.1590/1981-6723.16116>
- Sørensen, F., & Grindsted, T. S. (2021). Sustainability approaches and nature tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 91, 103307. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2021.103307>
- Wamsler, C. (2017). Stakeholder involvement in strategic adaptation planning: Transdisciplinarity and co-production at stake? *Environmental Science & Policy*, 75, 148–157. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2017.03.016>