

## **UNIT 1**

### **BACKGROUND TO THE EVOLUTION OF EAST AFRICAN STATES**

**SS/2/1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Dear Student,

This unit on the background to the Evolution of East African States is the first in this Module of Social Studies Education. You should study it carefully because it helps you to follow other units better. It provides background knowledge on which subsequent units will base on.

## **AIM**

At the end of this unit you should be able to trace the evolution of East African States.

## **OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Describe the physical features of East Africa.
- Locate the physical features on the map of East Africa.
- Describe the climatic zones of East Africa.
- Describe the vegetation zones of East Africa.
- Explain the factors responsible for vegetation distribution in East Africa.
- Explain the theories that explain man's origin.
- Describe the stages of man's physical and technological development.
- Explain the causes and effects of migration and settlement of pre-colonial peoples in East Africa.
- Describe the political, economic and social structures of pre-colonial states in East Africa.

## **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

The unit is divided into 3 topics.

### **Topic 1 : The Physical Background**

- (a) Physical features.
- (b) Weather and climate.
- (c) Vegetation.

### **Topic 2 : The Origin of Man in East Africa**

- (a) Theories of the origin of man.
- (b) Stages of man's physical development.
- (c) Stages of mans technological development.

### **Topic 3 : The Pre-colonial Setting**

- (a) Migration and settlement of pre-colonial societies.
- (b) Political, economic and social structure of pre-colonial states.
- (c) Interdependence in the pre-colonial setting.

### **SUBJECT ORIENTATION**

You are expected to study this unit diligently and discuss with your peers some of the topics and sub-topics. You may visit some of the officers in your local area and find out some of the information.

### **STUDY REQUIREMENTS**

Reading alone may not be easy, so you are advised to get a pen, a pencil, a rubber, a notebook, coloured pencils, a timetable, a chair, a dictionary, an atlas, and a quiet room. You are expected to listen to radio and to read newspapers, both national, local and international.

## TOPIC 1 THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

East Africa is a region made up of three countries i.e. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The region lies astride the equator and is in the eastern part of the equatorial Africa. It is specifically found between latitudes 4°14' N and 11°44' S of the equator and longitudes 29°E and 42°E of Greenwich. About two thirds of East Africa falls in the southern hemisphere.



*Fig SS/2/1-1 Location of East Africa*

East Africa is bordered by:

- North: Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia.
- West: D.R. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Zambia.
- South: Malawi and Mozambique.
- East: Indian Ocean.

East Africa covers an area of approximately 1,760,000 square kilometers. Of this Tanzania covers about 945,000 sq. km, Kenya about 580,000 sq. km and Uganda about

241,000 sq. km. However about 102,400 sq. km is covered by water in form of lakes rivers and swamps.

### **(a) Physical Features**

When we talk about physical features, we are referring to those natural phenomena existing on the earth's surface. We can also call them natural landforms of the environment. These features exist permanently and are visible.

The major physical features of East Africa include:

- Coastal plain
- Plateau lands
- Highlands and mountains
- Lakes and rivers (drainage)
- Rift valley

Let us now consider each of the above in a little more detail.

#### **(i) The Coastal Plain**

The coastal plain in East Africa is a comparatively narrow stretch of land along the Indian ocean coast of Kenya and Tanzania. It lies between 0 – 200 m above sea level. It is widest in the north i.e. in Eastern Kenya in the valley of the Tana River and also widens out in the Valley of Rujiji south of Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania.

Within the coastal plain are deltas of the major rivers and the coral covered areas away from rivers. The coastline is low and is dominated by small creeks (rivers) or inlets with extensive mangrove forests. The delta zones are marked by shallow water and low islands (i.e. Zanzibar and Pemba) and submerged banks formed by alluvial deposits. The drowned valleys (rias) form natural harbours like Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam.

The coastal zone is important because of:

- Beaches and coral platforms hence a great tourist potential.
- Fertile and productive alluvial soils ideal for agricultural activity.
- Coral blocks from which coral limestone is made used as building stone.
- Rias ideal for the establishment of harbours.
- Fairly adequate rainfall supporting forming especially of cloves, coconut, okra, sugar cane.
- In the drier areas of the coastal plain, sisal is grown, fruit and vegetables are grown with the help of irrigation.
- Fishing in the continental shelf.

On the other hand, we also need to note that some problems arise as man carries out his activities in the coastal plain. We can summarize these problems as:

- Wave attack which is destructive to man and his property.
- Coral reefs which bar the way inland and affect establishment of harbours.
- Erosion and landslides.
- Settlement problem due to existence of fiords because there is little or no land.

## **(ii) Plateau Lands**

A plateau refers to level land area rising above adjacent land. This feature covers the greatest portion of East Africa. It is fairly flat though with varying heights above sea level ranging from 200m – 2000m.

In the East African plateau exist numerous rivers which have cut across it. Isolated hills (inselbergs) also rise above the general plateau. The hills are left isolated because agents of erosion have acted on the rock around them.

The plateau lands of East Africa can be grouped as:

- The Eastern plateau (The Dry Plateaus)
- The Central Plateau (The Wet Plateaus)

### **The Eastern Plateau (The Dry Plateaus)**

The steep climb or escarpment on the western end of the coastal plain marks the beginning of the East African plateau. It is generally level surface rising gradually towards the west, broken by steep-sided rounded mountains.

The eastern plateau, known as the Nyika plateau (meaning wilderness or barren region) is widest in the north covering the north-eastern part of Kenya including lake Rudolf reaching far into the Ugandan boarder. It again widens in the south of Tanzania where it extends as far as the shores of Lake Malawi. The eastern plateau is quite narrow in the centre.

In Tanzania the eastern plateau rises up to 600m above sea level while in Kenya it rises up to 1200m above sea level. The area is dry with thorny bushes. There is uncertainty of rainfall with long and difficult dry seasons.

The areas covered by the dry plateaus include:

- Sukumaland in Tanzania (excluding Miombo)
- Masailand in Kenya and Tanzania

Man has adapted himself to the harsh climatic conditions and does quite a number of economic activities so as to survive. These activities include:

- Cultivation of maize, millet, cotton and groundnuts in Sukumaland.
- Stock rearing especially of cattle for hides, meat milk, ghee, calves and manure.
- Pastoral herding among the Masai.

- Commercial ranching among the Masai e.g. Kaputiei Group Ranch Scheme.
- Wheat growing in the Kikuyu highlands with a more reliable rainfall.

### **The Central Plateau (The Wet Plateaus)**

The area covers most of Uganda, much of Tanzania and the south-western part of Kenya. The area is generally flat-topped highland between 800m – 1600m above sea level, between the Kenya highlands and Mt Rwenzori. Two special features are the L. Victoria depression and the Rift valley which are lower than most of the plateau.

There are three sub-regions within the central plateau. These are:

- North and west of lake Victoria popular for bananas and coffee growing.
- The east coast of lake Victoria and north-central Uganda popular for maize, cotton and millet.
- The Miombo woodland of west and south Tanzania.

You are familiar with the plateau areas in Uganda. These you looked at in Module SS/1. In this section let us look at the central plateau areas outside Uganda.

- The east coast of lake Victoria refers to areas of the Nyanza province. It is an important maize growing area in East Africa. Cotton production is also significant on small farms. Maize is the chief food with other crops such as sweet potatoes, groundnuts and cassava grown on a small scale. Rice is grown through irrigation in the lower areas of the Kans plains watered by R. Nyando and R. Miriu.
- The Miombo woodland of west and southern Tanzania falls in the wet plateaus. The area receives enough rain hence appears suited to development. However the area is infested by tsetse flies greatly affecting settlement. It is therefore an area which is thinly peopled in East Africa.

### **(iii) Highland and Mountains**

In the plateau some areas rise above the others. Such areas, where altitude increases, are highlands. Within the highlands, we find mountains which are the highest points. Highlands rise above 2500m in altitude.

In Module SS/1 you studied the types of mountains in Uganda and how they are formed. In East Africa, we have the same kinds of mountains i.e.

- Volcanic highlands (Volcanic mountains)
- Faulted highlands (Block mountains)

In the space below try to remind yourself how each of the above is formed.

- Volcanic mountains e.g. Mufumbiro, Mau, Abardare, Kenya, Kilimanjaro, Meru, Rungwa, Elgon, Moroto, Longonot, Oldonyo le Ngai.
- Block mountains e.g. Rwenzori, Usambara, Pare, Teita and Cherangani hills.

The highland areas in East Africa include:

- Kenya:
  - Land bordering the rift valley and westwards into Nyanza.
  - Slopes of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare mountains.
  - Teita hills west of Mombasa.
- Tanzania
  - The southern highlands.
  - Mt Kilimanjaro and Mt Meru areas.
  - Usambara and Pare mountains.
  - The borders of Rwanda and Burundi.
- Uganda
  - Kigezi and the Ruwenzori mountains.
  - Slopes of Mt. Elgon.

#### **(iv) Lakes and Rivers (Drainage)**

Lakes are areas of water surrounded by land. Most East African lakes are fresh water with a few salty ones. Lake Victoria is shared by all the three East African countries. The other major lakes include:

- Kenya: Turkana, Naivasha, Baringo.
- Tanzania: Natron, Eyasi, Manyara, Rukwa, Tanganyika.
- Uganda: Kyoga, Albert, Edward, George, Mburo.

Lakes Magadi, Katwe, Nakuru, Elementaita and Natron are salt-water lakes in East Africa. L. Malawi, believed to be entirely in Malawi, is the largest fresh water lake in the rift valley.

Rivers are natural streams of water flowing in channels. In East Africa, rivers can conveniently be grouped as:

- Flowing into Indian ocean: e.g. Tana, Athi, Pangani, Rufiji, Ruvuma.
- Flowing into L.Victoria: e.g. Kagera, Mara, Nzoia, Katonga.
- Flowing into L. Tanganyika: e.g. Malagarasi
- Flowing into swamps: e.g. Ewaso Nyiro swallowed up by Lorian swamp.

Try to locate these lakes and rivers from your atlas. Which ones are found in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda?

#### (v) **The Rift Valley**

A rift valley is an elongated trough or depression bounded by in-facing fault-scarps along more or less parallel faults.

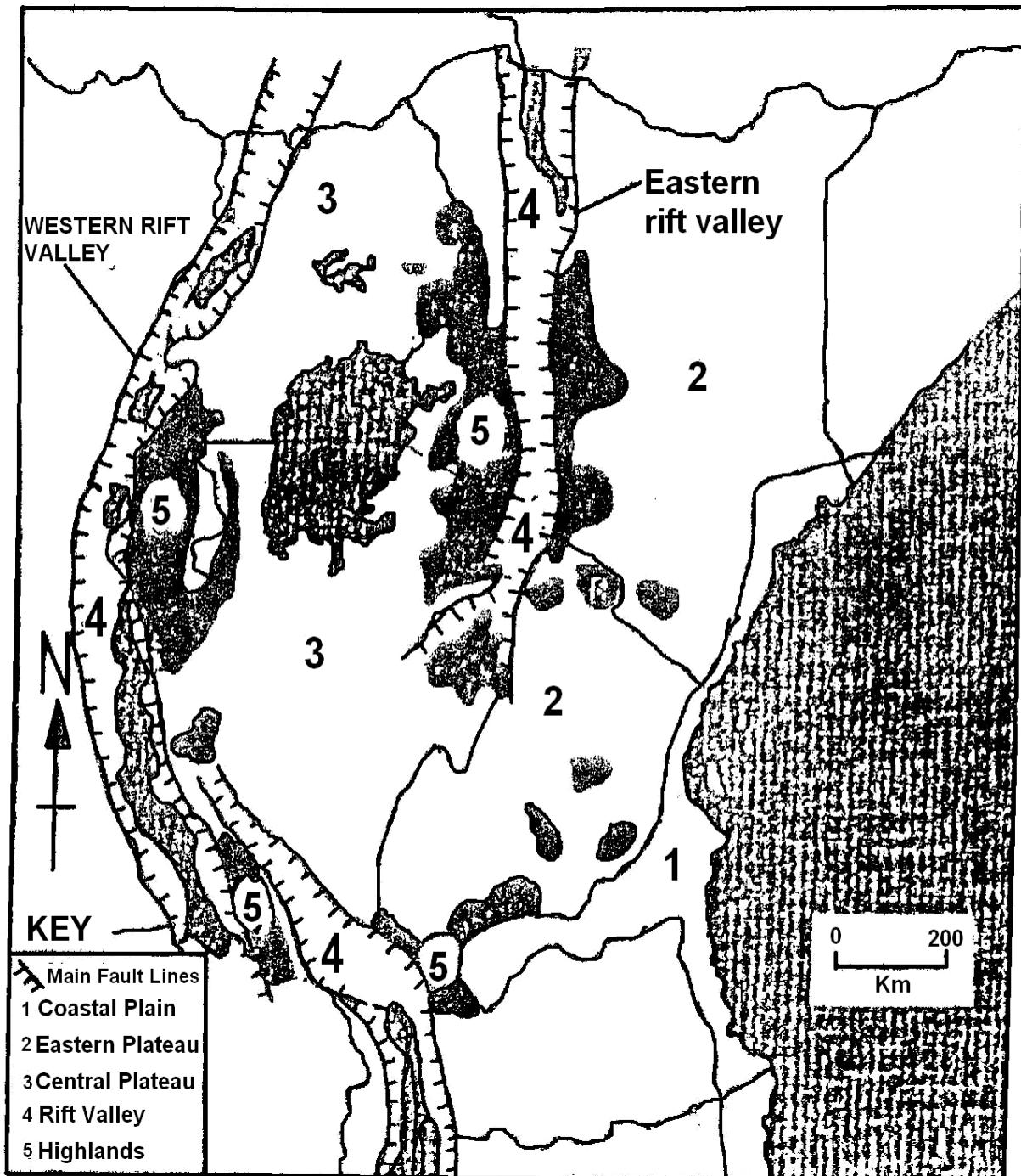
The rift valley of East Africa runs through both highlands and plateau. It is part of the long fault in the earths surface running from Asia to the Indian ocean passing through the Jordan valley, the Dead and Red seas.

The eastern part of Africa contains a series of rift valleys that are collectively known as the East African Rift Valley System. It is the largest and most impressive in the world extending about 40000 km from Ethiopia to Mozambique. It can be divided into:

- Ethiopian rift valley (Abyssinian) from the Red Sea to L. Turkana.
- Eastern rift valley (Gregory) in Kenya and Tanzania.
- Malawi rift valley (Nyasan) bounding L. Malawi
- Western rift valley from L. Tanganyika to L. Albert.

The other sections of the East African rift valley include the Mozambique-Urema trough and the Zarabia - Luangwa valley.

The average width of the rift valley is 50 km and the average height of the bounding scarps is 600m. In some parts, however, it is 100 km wide and 2000m deep. In other areas it almost disappears.



*Fig SS/2/I-2      The Physical Features of East Africa*



## Activity SS/2/1-1

1. How are highlands important to the people of East Africa.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....
  
2. What problems affect the development of East Africa's plateau areas?
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....
  
3. In which ways are lakes and rivers important to the economies of East African countries.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....
  
4. What are the values of the rift valley?
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of this unit.

### (b) Weather and Climate

The weather and climate of East Africa varies from place to place. Weather is affected by relief, winds, water bodies, vegetation cover and low human activities interfere with vegetation cover. The position of East Africa is another. Hence lying astride the equator, the region experiences the double peak rainfall regime typical of equatorial regions as well as the single cycle of annual rains and dry seasons of the savannas.

There is high rainfall on the mountains and around Lake Victoria. Kenya for example has the drier areas of Northern. These are separated by distinct dry seasons and the hinterland of the coast. The rainfall may be so little though the double regime can be detected.

Away from the equator lie zones where the year is divided sharply into ‘the rains’ and the dry season. Large parts of Tanzania and Uganda experience this condition. Two types of rainfall are common. The conventional and the relief types. The rains here are influenced by conveyance and high evaporation. Higher altitudes is another factor. The lowlands are usually hotter, drier and less cloudy. In all of East Africa, only about three percent of the land receives a reliable rainfall greater than the potential evaporation.

### **Climatic Regions of East Africa**

The climate of East Africa as described above can summarily be categorized into four major regions of: Coastal Tropical Climate, Dry Tropical Climate, Tropical Climate and Lake Equatorial Climate. At certain instances modified equatorial climate and Sub-tropical are experienced in some parts of the region. Get your atlas and locate these climatical regions.

Rainfall is the most significant single factor in the East African climate. It is therefore the primary basis of any climate classification.

Below we are going to consider each of the major climate regions of East Africa.

#### **(i) Coast Tropical Climate**

The coast of East Africa stretches from about  $1^{\circ}\text{N}$  to about  $10^{\circ}\text{S}$  of the equator. The region does not have a dry season though with low rainfall for a tropical region. The rainfall received averages 1200mm a year. The long rains occur in May while the short rains occur in October.

Temperatures and humidities are usually high with rains having a slight cooling effect.

The region is characterized by luxuriant growth of mangrove swamps and low forest areas along the coast. The vegetation is mainly grass, tall bushes and scattered clumps of quick growing trees.

#### **(ii) Dry Tropical Climate**

This covers a considerable territory in Northern and Eastern Kenya and Central Tanzania. The region in Northern Kenya receives so little rain hence desert and semi-desert conditions.

Rainfall is generally less than 500 mm a year because prevailing winds rarely reach the area. It is also characterized by hot days with quite cool nights. The skies are normally clear. The vegetation is dry scrubs, scattered drought-resistant bushes and stunted thorny trees.

### **(iii) Tropical Climate**

This covers much of Tanzania with the exception of the coast and the dry central region. The climate is characterized by long rainy season. This is because the northeast trade winds pick up moisture as they cross the lakes. Temperatures are moderate due to altitude while average humidity is generally low. Most of the lower parts of this region is where the Miombo woodland is located. It is infested by tsetse fly with scattered groups of trees. Rainfall ranges from 760 mm – 890 mm per year.

### **(iv) Lake Equatorial Climate**

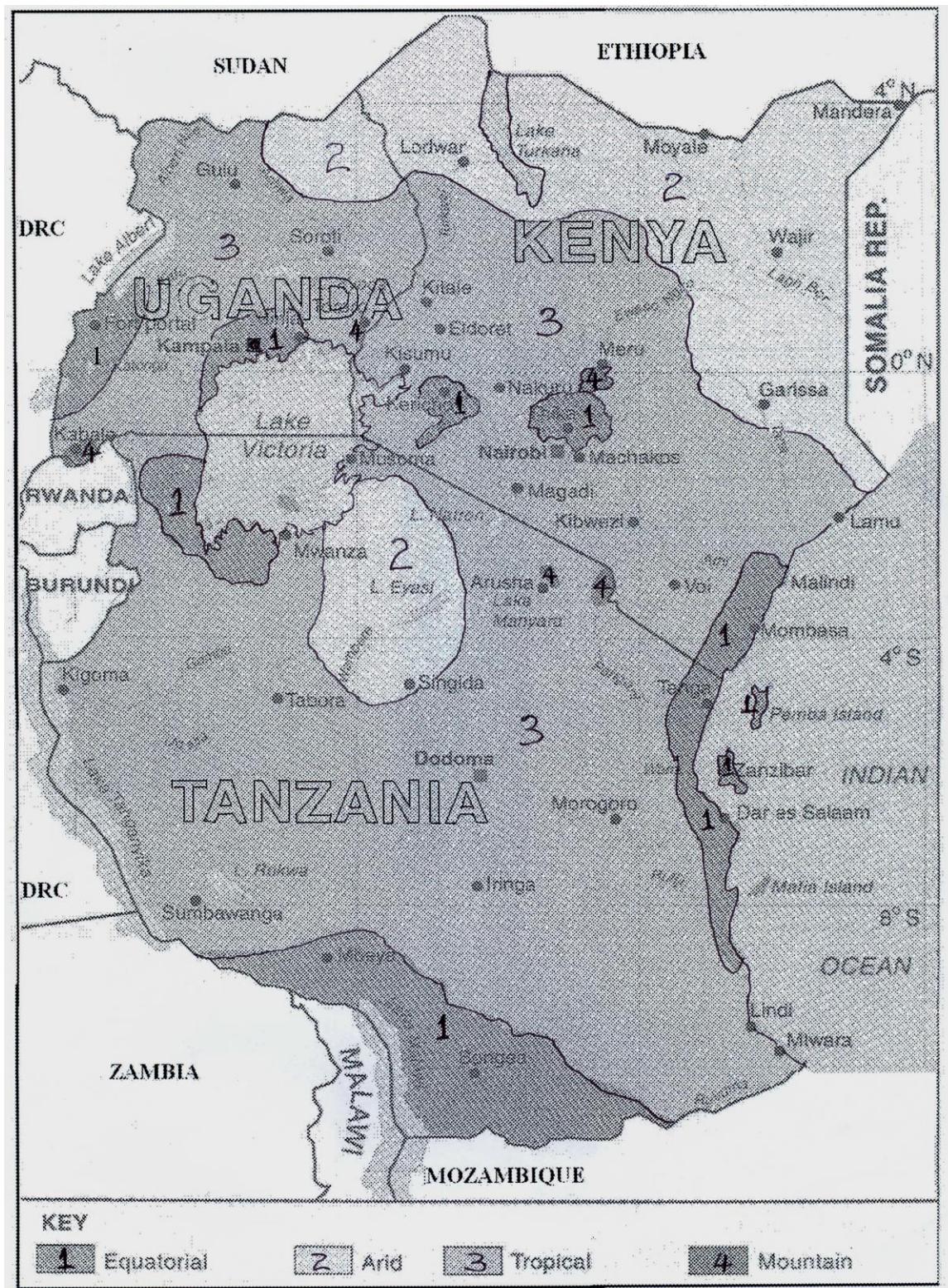
This type of climate is found around lake Victoria. There is modification due to high rates of evaporation on the lake. Rainfall is heavy and fairly distributed throughout the year. The area does not experience a marked dry season due to the high humidity in the atmosphere. Rainfall is influenced by relief and prevailing winds. It ranges from 1140 mm – 2050 mm per year. The wet conditions have resulted into the area having dense forests.

### **(v) Modified Equatorial Climate**

This climate covers north-western Uganda. It is modified in that man has influenced the vegetation in the area. There is high rainfall with a short dry season. Rainfall amounts are sometimes as high as 1500 mm per year and temperatures at about 25°C.

### **(vi) Sub-tropical Climate**

This climate type is found around the western Kenya highlands. It receives rainfall ranging from 1000 – 1500 mm per year.



*SS/2/1-3 East Africa: Climate Regions*



## Activity SS/2/1-2

- Differentiate between weather and climate.

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- What factors influence the distribution of rainfall?

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_

- Why are some parts of East Africa dry?

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- How does relief influence climate?

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- How does climate affect man?

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Check your answers with those given at the end of this unit.

### (c) Vegetation

Vegetation refers to the general plant cover. We can as well say that it is anything, which grows on the soil. This can be trees, grass, bushes, or a mixture of the three.

Vegetation is in two broad categories.

- Natural vegetation i.e. a plant cover that attains its development without appreciable interference by man. It grows on its own, and is subject to natural forces of modification and destruction such as storms, or fires started by lightning.
- Cultivated (planted) vegetation i.e. influenced by man through moving plant species from their indigenous habitats to foreign lands and foreign environments. It includes crops and planted forests.

Different climates and different types of soils create various types of natural vegetation. If the climate of a region changes, as has happened during the million years gone by, natural vegetation will also change. So also will soils.

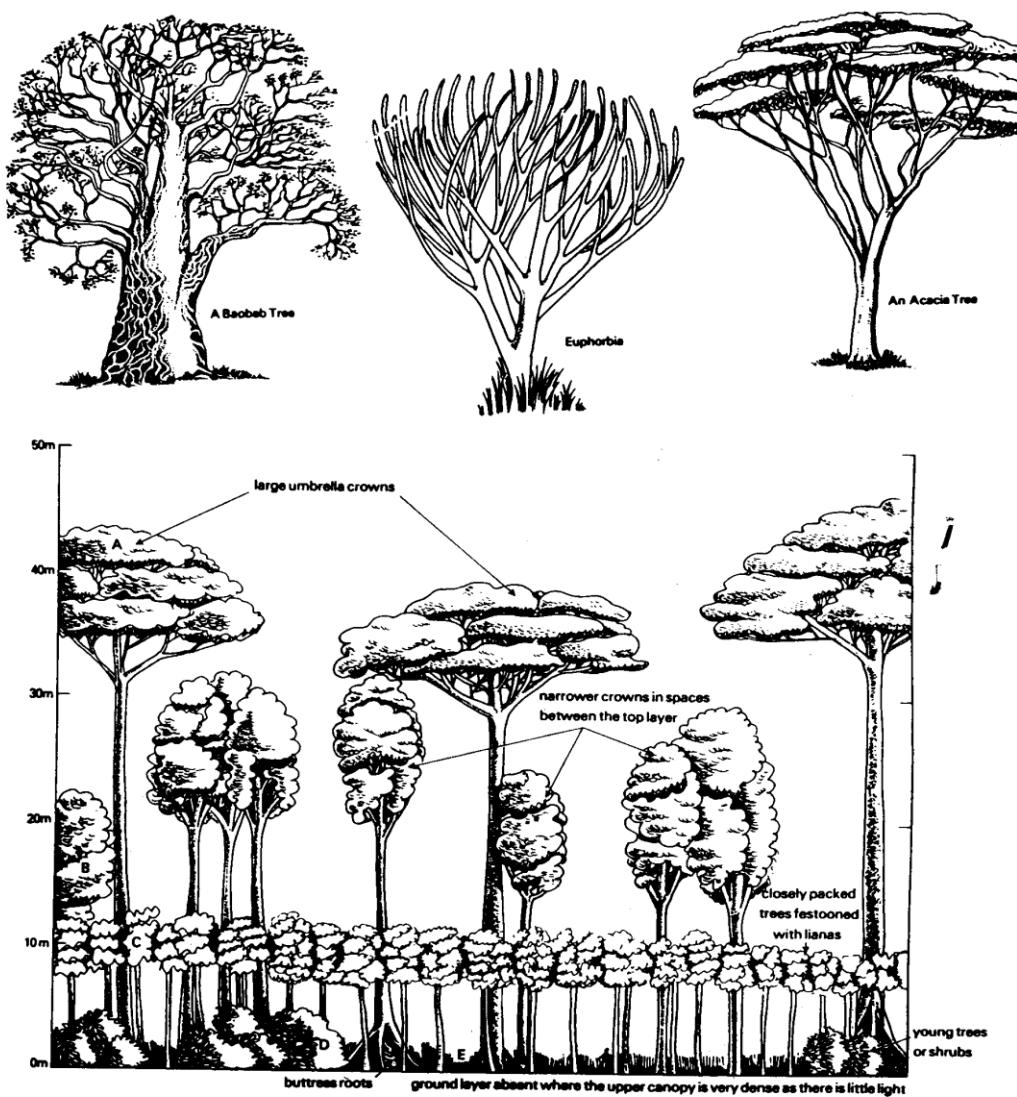


Fig SS/2/1-4 Types of Natural Vegetation

The baobab, euphorbia and acacia trees grow in the savanna lands. Probably the most widespread type of natural vegetation is the savanna. They are grasslands mixed with trees. Sometimes the trees are tall and thickly scattered. This happens if the rainfall is plentiful. The height of the trees and the grass depends on the amount of rainfall and types of soil.

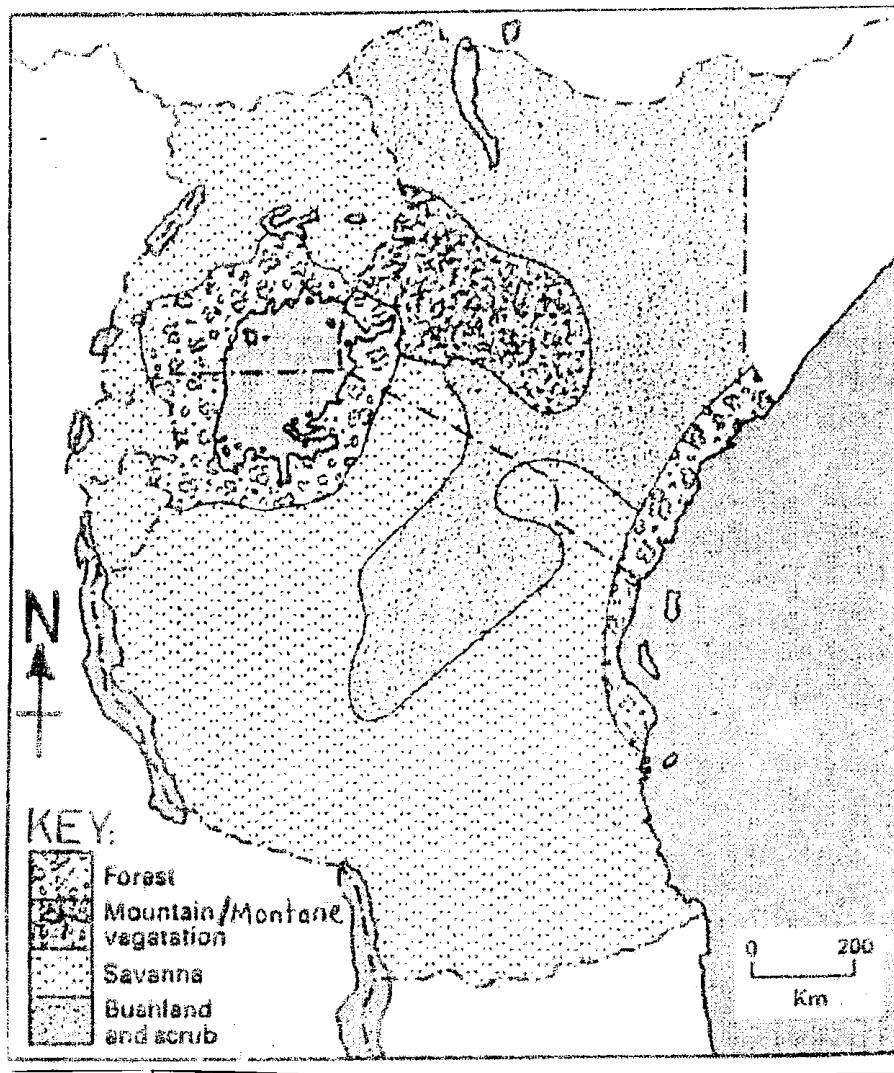
### **Vegetation Types**

Vegetation type	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	East Africa
Woodland	x			
Wooded grassland	☒	☒	☒	☒
Bush land & thicket	☒	☒	☒	☒
Semi-desert & desert	☒	☒	☒	☒
Grassland	x	☒	☒	☒
Afro-alpine & swamp	☒	☒	☒	☒

### Key

- x not obviously seen
- ☒ represented

*Source:*      W.T.W. Morgan (1982 : 49)



*Fig SS/2/1-5 East Africa Showing Types of Vegetation*

The vegetation spread and types vary and result from:

- (i) Rainfall amount: The more it is, the better the vegetation either as trees or grass or mixture of trees and grass.
- (ii) Soil types: The richer (more fertile) the soils are, the more likely the vegetation is to be dense.
- (iii) Human interference: The more virgin (i.e. less disturbed by man) the richer the vegetation. Humans cut, burn and disturb vegetation in other ways through the various socio-economic activities. One aspect of vegetation disturbance is charcoal industry and digging in the swamps.

- (iv) Relief: The correlation of forest vegetation with mountains is derived from the presence of relief rainfall and reduction in temperature. Most mountain areas of East Africa contain forests or forest remnants.

Some of the areas in the category described above include:

- (a) The Aberdare and Mau forests of Kenya Rift Valley Highlands.
- (b) Those of Mount Kenya.
- (c) Those of Mount Elgon.
- (d) Those of Kilimanjaro and the Usambara Mountains.
- (e) The Rwenzori.

### **Forest Vegetation**

Small patches of forest are seen in many parts of East Africa. Isolated hill masses rising above the peneplain surface may generate enough relief rainfall to encourage some forest growth. Some forests are also found close to the water bodies because rainfall is high and soils are good. For example forests of the various East African lakes – Victoria, Kyoga and the rift Valley Lakes.

Before human interference, the Great Congo rain-forest must have stretched from Bunyoro to Kakamega. What is left of that type of forest include Mafria, Kakamega and Budongo.

### **Savanna Vegetation**

These are found between the more humid forest and the more arid desert and semi-desert areas. The savanna is often sub-divided into:

- (a) Wooded grassland - An extensive tree area mixed with grasses plus shrubby plants.
- (b) Woodland - An extensive tree area mixed with grasses plus shrubby plants.
- (c) Bushland - A cover of small trees of bushy thicket. The branches interlace and may impede passage. This is often called thicket.

The three types of savanna vegetation are found in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya but due to the factors already described, the extent of their presence vary in each country.

## **Wildlife**

Is usually associated with vegetation because it is a component of the environment of East Africa. Each vegetation type in East Africa possesses some wildlife. There is more concentration of wildlife in the savanna belt. Due to the recklessness of man in handling wildlife some animals are no longer seen in the numbers they used to be. Hence the institution of national parks, game reserves, zoos and laws that restrict human threat to wildlife.

The greatest and most permanent reason for the decline of wildlife is the impinging activity of man. Nearly every group of people in East Africa at one time or another hunted and killed animals. Today we still have the Masai, the Karamojong and the Batwa as keen hunters. In order to preserve wildlife, governments have established game reserves and national game parks. Even these are sometimes invaded by neighbouring human population. As long as the supply of food to man remains precarious, wildlife will continue to be in danger.



## Activity SS/2/1–3

1. What is vegetation?

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2. What is fauna?

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3. What is flora?

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4. Explain any four factors that influence vegetation growth.

- (a) .....
- (b) .....
- (c) .....
- (d) .....

5. Describe any four uses of games reserves and national parks.

- (a) .....
- (b) .....
- (c) .....
- (d) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of this unit.

## **TOPIC 2 : THE ORIGIN OF MAN IN EAST AFRICA**

### **(a) Theories of the Origin of Man**

There are three views that explain man's origin:

- The Theory of Evolution
- The Religious View
- The African Traditional Views (Myths and Legends)

### **The Theory of Evolution**

Evolution is the process by which populations of organisms gradually change over a series of generations. Cumulative changes occur in characteristics of populations of animals and plants from one generation to another. This happens in response to changes in the environment and as the populations adapt themselves to the environment.

The most important person behind the theory of evolution is Charles Darwin in his book, 'The Origin of Species'. His ideas were as follows:

- (i) Different organisms produce a big number of offsprings but only a small number can survive to maturity and reproduce. Many die through diseases starvation and other courses thus reducing the population.
- (ii) Organisms must compete for limited resources e.g. food, water and a place to live.
- (iii) Organisms that are not well adapted to survive die. Those that survive have features that enable them to live longer hence better able to compete, survive and reproduce. Since nature selects the organisms that survive the process is called natural selection.
- (iv) From one generation to another, populations of organisms with features that enable them to survive pass on these advantages to subsequent generations. These in turn evolve superior means of adaptation.

Evolution is a gradual process hence millions of years have passed since the first ancestors of the human race appeared. In the early stages of human evolution however, there were a number of different hominid species, which evolved from the family of primates. Modern man, therefore, belongs to a primate family of hominids i.e. human-like creatures with enlarged brains and ability to walk upright.

### **The Religious View**

Religion explains the theory of creation. This is presented in the book of Genesis Chapter 1-3 in the Bible. It states that God created everything including man. The first man created in God's own image was Adam. Due to the need for company, Eve was

made out of Adam's rib. Therefore, Adam and Eve later reproduced giving rise to the present day man.

### **African Traditional Views**

Different communities have myths and legends which explain how they came into existence. This is through mysterious circumstances difficult to verify. Examples of these traditional views include:

- (i) The origin of the Baganda in Uganda which states that the first Muganda was Kintu with his wife Nambi.
- (ii) The origin of the Bagisu in Uganda where the parents of the Bagisu are said to be Mundu and his wife Seera.

Your community too might have a traditional view talking about how your ancestors came into existence. Try to find out from the elders and compare with those from other communities.

### **(b) Stages of Man's Physical Development**

Modern man is believed to have evolved through stages:

- (i) Hominids

These evolved from the family of primates, the apes. This means that man may have had a common ancestry with apes but not a direct descendant.

The hominids later moved out of the tropical forest into the savanna grasslands and woodlands. This could have been due to changes in climate resulting into changes in vegetation.

In the savanna grasslands, they began to develop the techniques of standing and walking on two legs (bipedalism). There were distinct advantages for this change:

- To see over grassland and spot predators like lions which hunted them for food.
- Hands were left free for more complex tasks such as carrying food, making and using tools. This ability provided the main distinction between man and other animals.
- Superior mental abilities supplemented strength and swiftness as instincts for survival.

All these advantages were passed on to the next generation.

The main known species are:

- Dryopithecus (Proconsols)
- Ramapithecus

(ii) Australopithecus (Southern Ape)

This too was ape-like with human characteristics. From its remains it appeared to have walked on two legs with a slight forward stoop.

Remains of the Australopithecus have been discovered in S. Africa and in E. Africa at Olduvai Gorge in Northern Tanzania, in Central Kenya around the rift valley, in South and North East Ethiopia.

The main species identified are:

- Australopithecus Afarensis: The earliest species in East Africa
- Australopithecus Africanus: The direct descendant of man.

Australopithecus used crude tools and diversified their feeding habit from purely vegetation diet of the forest to include meat.

(iii) Homo habilis (Clever or Handy Man)

The remains were found in Olduvai Gorge and L. Turkana and appears to be modern man's direct evolutionary ancestor. He was referred to as 'clever' because his remains were found with collections of simple manufactured tools made of stone.

(iv) Homo erectus (Upright Man)

The remains of his skull found in L. Turkana in 1975 are the oldest and most complete skull. Evidence shows that he shaped specific and precise stone tools including the famous 'handaxe'.

NB: No specimens of homo erectus or his tools found outside Africa have been dated earlier than those found in Africa.

It is therefore, probable that homo erectus became the first hominid to move out of Africa and colonize Europe and Asia.

(v) Homo Sapiens (Wise Man)

This had a better brain capacity. He is believed to have fully developed by 40000 BC originating in Africa and spread to other regions of the world by 10000 BC.

Homo sapiens were probably brown skinned and similar to the people of Africa today. Climatic conditions and environment led to variations in colour e.g.

- In tropical Africa darker skins protected them from harmful rays of direct tropical sun.
- In cooler climates paler skins absorbed more of the beneficial rays of the less direct sunlight.

The racial differences between various peoples of the world today based on colour are merely a result of adaptation to climate and environment.

### **(c) Stages of Man's Technological Development**

As man physically evolved, improvements in the tools and activities he did became inevitable. Several factors influenced changes in and adoption of new technology.

- Changes in the physiological features of man facilitated ability and skill to make new innovations.
- Variations in climate and environment especially when they became hostile, hence difficult to survive without changes.
- Emergence of new needs e.g. defence meant that tools for protection be developed.
- Increasing population resulted into increased needs. This dictated better means of production hence improved tools.
- Changes in materials used for making tools led to their automatic improvement e.g. from wood to stone and eventually to iron.
- Interdependence led to specialization and improvement in skills.

It is important to note that the use of tools was complementary with man's physical development. It meant that there was limited dependence on physical strength e.g. running after animals. These could now be killed from a distance. The development of technology also became possible as man relied more on his brain which became larger in terms of capacity.

Man's technological development can be traced through four major stages i.e.:

- Early stone age (Paleolithic era)
- Middle stone age (Mesolithic era)
- Late stone age (Neolithic era)
- Iron age (Metal era)

The period before the discovery and use of metal is referred to as the ‘stone age’. It was a period when man used tools made out of stone. This is because stone is the main hard tool making material to have survived from the very ancient past.

### **Early Stone Age**

The period lasted between 1 to 2 million years. Stone tool technology at this time was associated to the homo habilis. It is usually referred to as Oldowan after Olduvai Gorge where the tools were first discovered.

The tools were simple, unrefined and heavy. They were made by clipping flakes off volcanic stones to form a sharp edge. The tools were used for cutting, scraping skins and chopping. They were not suitable for regular hunting hence man used them on meat got through scavenging from animals already dead.

The evolution of the homo erectus led to the development of the hand axe during the acheulian era. This tool was first discovered in France. The tools were of predetermined shapes and were of better workmanship. They were used for slicing, chopping, digging and symbolic ritual functions.

It was during the early stone age when man began:

- Deliberate burial of the dead.
- Cooperative hunting efforts rather than scavenging.
- Establishment of regular seasonal camps.
- Control and use of fire for roasting meat, warmth and protection.

### **Middle Stone Age**

The period lasted between 100,000 – 50,000 years ago coinciding with the emergence of early homo sapiens, it quickened the pace of change in stone age technology.

- Stone tools became more varied and precise.
- Bone began to be used for making tools.
- Selection of the best most suitable kind of stone e.g. obsidian led to less waste of material and time.
- There were positive advances in individual hunting techniques.
- Greater use of fire and camps became more organized.
- Shelters built out of branches, grass and stones, however, in colder areas shelter was sought in caves.

### **Late Stone Age**

The period lasted about 40000 years ago. It was characterized by further progress in stone technology. During this period;

- Microlith i.e. ‘tiny stone’ tools were developed. Stone was shaped into tiny pieces with precise points and blades.
- Development of the bow and arrow enabled great improvement in hunting techniques.
- Fine bone tools were developed such as needles, fishhooks and barbs for arrows or harpoons.
- Considerable artistic development e.g use of eggshells to adorn people, rock painting and engraving.

### **Iron Age**

The changes that took place during the stone age facilitated the development of metal working. This in turn quickened those developments notably crop cultivation and hunting.

Metal was a superior raw-material for tools, weapons and ornaments. It could be handled far more easily than stone. The Stone Age craftsmen had acquired experience out of stone which was sufficient hence their work was easier and quicker.

The first metals to be used were gold, copper, and bronze. Iron, however, came to surpass other metals because of its hardness and ready availability.

The Iron Age has been divided into:

- Early iron age lasting up to around 1000 AD following and sometimes overlapping the new stone age.
- Middle iron age lasting between 1000 – 1500 AD.
- Later iron age.

The consequences of iron knowledge constituted a revolution in the process of man’s development e.g.:

- Better tools facilitated better means of production.
- Exploitation of the equatorial forest areas which were uncultivable improved and increased production.
- Iron facilitated the improvement of military technology creating armies that were stronger.
- Emergence of strong states based on iron technological know how.
- Production of iron implements provided a medium of exchange which enhanced trade between societies.
- Specialization of labour through a specialized class of skilled black smiths.



**Note:** Man made tremendous strides because of the development of human features like brain, use of hands, culture, language, problem solving and gregariousness.

## Summary

<u>Date</u>	<u>Key happenings</u>
• About 4,500 million years	Probable earth's origin
• 6000M years ago	The earth can be accurately dated.
• 250M years ago	Mammals appeared.
• 600M years ago	The earliest vertebrates appeared.
• 3 – 2M years ago	Man appeared (before this many kinds of man-apes lived)



### Activity SS/2/1-4

1. What is a primate?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. What makes man, man? (different from other animals).

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

(iv) .....

3. Describe the three original races of man

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) .....

4. Why are archaeological sites important to a Social Studies teacher?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

5. Describe the three ages of the Stone Age.

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) .....

✓ Check your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

## Sites where Man's Ancestors Lived

The cradle of man is believed to be Africa – East Africa. The early man first lived in Africa, probably around what is now the Rift Valley and Lake Victoria. It was from here that other humans migrated to Asia and Europe plus other parts of Africa.

Some of the sites where fossils (remain of man's body parts) and whatever materials used (artifacts) include:

Lake Victoria  
The Great Lakes  
Fort Ternan  
Oldwai Gorge  
Lake Natron

The Rift Valley  
Lakes and Rivers  
Rusinga Island  
Lake Turkana  
Olorgesailie



**Fig SS/2/1-6 Stone Age Sites in East Africa: The Map above showing part of East Africa mentions all the names listed above.**

People like Dr. L.S.B. Leakey, Mrs. Mary Leakey, Dr. Bishop, and Dr. Posnansky can broadly be called archaeologists (people who study the way in which men and animals evolved from primitive origins).

These sites must have provided food, water, shelter, security and clothing for the early man. These were favourable sites with conducive environments.



## Activity SS/2/1-5

1. Name five sites associated with man's origin.  
(a) .....  
(b) .....  
(c) .....  
(d) .....  
(e) .....
2. What five factors made the early man settle in these places?  
(a) .....  
(b) .....  
(c) .....  
(d) .....  
(e) .....
3. Describe any five achievements of the Stone Age.  
(a) .....  
(b) .....  
(c) .....  
(d) .....  
(e) .....
4. Define the following words:  
(a) Fossil.....  
(b) Primate .....(c) Man .....(d) Cacicasoid race .....(e) Homo sapiens .....
5. Differentiate between these words:  
(a) A tool and a weapon .....  
.....  
(b) Fauna and flora .....  
.....  
(c) Palaentologist and Archaeologist .....  
.....  
(d) A fossil and an artifact .....  
.....  
(e) A habitat and biome .....  
.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## **Socio-Economic Activities**

Man's way of survival depended on the type of environment and the level of technology. Progressively, man did the following activities in order to survive:

1. Gathering, picking and collecting whatever he came across.
2. Hunting animals that were around him.
3. Fishing if there were rivers and lakes abounding in fish.
4. Specialized activities:
  - making tools/weapons
  - making pots
  - building tents
  - making materials for wear

The tools/weapons were made of wood, stones and bones. The pots were made of clay soils. Huts were made of trees and grass and later plastered with soils. The various tools, weapons, huts and wears were progressively improved with time.

Later societies realized that there were certain things they did not have but neighbours produced them. They started bartering what they had with what they lacked. Trade developed and the need for cooperation was strengthened. This was internal trade because societies within East Africa traded with each other. Similarly, inter-marriages took place and relations were strengthened. Trade and inter-marriages are examples of symbiotic existence.

## **East Africa achievements in relation to the Evolution of Human Kind**

There are happy happenings for which the region is remembered.

- (a) The emergence of mankind and the enrichment of human life is by any standards impressive. Earlier on, up to and including homo erectus evolved here.
- (b) The colonization of much of savanna was by people from Africa.
- (c) Traces of rudimentary technology and dwellings can also be associated with the region. The process of specialization as a result of progressive modifications in response to the varying nature of differing ecosystems took place in this region then and later.
- (d) Use of ornaments and distribution of rock paintings and engravings took place in the region as well.



## Activity SS/2/1-6

1. Describe the socio-economic activities of the Stone Age communities within East Africa.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. What factors prompted the activities described in 1 above?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Explain any three achievements associated with East Africa.

- (a) .....
- (b) .....
- (c) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

## **TOPIC 3 : THE PRE-COLONIAL SETTING**

### **(a) Migration and Settlement of Pre-Colonial Societies**

Man is believed to have originated from East Africa. Evidence by archaeologists too supports the above view. It is from East Africa that man appears to have moved out to conquer other lands within and outside Africa. Man then lived by hunting and gathering within the tropical forests. As population grew it became inevitable for him to move from one part to another.

The people of East Africa broadly fall into four major groups i.e.

- Bushmanoids
- Bantu
- Nilotes
- Cushites

#### **(i) Bushmanoids**

These were the original inhabitants of East Africa traced back to the late Stone Age. They used stone and bone tools and lived by hunting and gathering. These people occupied the Kenya and Tanzania highlands, the rift valley and areas around Lake Victoria.

Remnants of the Bushmanoids in East Africa are:

- Hadza and Sandawe of Tanzania
- Batwa of Uganda
- Dorobo (okiek) of Kenya.

What we need to note here is that, this original inhabitants were absorbed by immigrant communities through intermarriages.

#### **(ii) Bantu**

These make up the largest group of people in East Africa. By 1000 AD large numbers of Bantu peoples were already entering East Africa. Their movement into East Africa took hundreds of years coming in three different routes. These included:

- Interlucustrine Bantu
- Eastern Bantu
- Southern Bantu

### **Interlucustrine Bantu**

This group of people came into East Africa and settled in the areas around L. Victoria and much of Uganda. Others extended into Western Kenya. They include:

- Baganda, Bagisu, Banyankole, Banyoro, Batoro in Uganda
- Abaluyia, Abakuria, Abagusii, Abasuba in Kenya.

### **Eastern Bantu**

This group of people went south of L. Victoria through the central Tanzania plains up to the fertile lands at the coast. They drove out and absorbed the original and earlier inhabitants. The Bushmen and Cushites. They include:

- Kamba, Kikuyu, Meru, Embu in Kenya.
- Chagga, Ngoni, Yao, Segeju in Tanzania.

### **Southern Bantu**

This group of people entered East Africa from the South-west between L. Tanganyika and L. Malawi. They settled in the Southern Tanzania highlands and plateaus. Some of them extended towards the coast.

#### **(iii) Nilotes**

The original home of the Nilotes is Ethiopia, where they were mainly livestock keepers. Their migration out of their original homeland was in three different groups. These were:

- River-lake nilotes
- Plains nilotes
- Highland nilotes.

#### **River-Lake Nilotes**

These are known as the Luo speakers. They moved into East Africa from Sudan following the River Nile. From Bahr-el-Ghazal in Sudan they came up to Pubungu in Uganda. From here, they divided into three groups:

- One group moved westwards under Gipir into the present day West Nile. They intermarried with the Sudanic Madi, Okebo and Lendu giving rise to the present day Alur in Uganda.
- Another group moved southwards into Bunyoro. It was led by Labongo. These established the Luo Babito dynasty in Bunyoro. Later on as a result of expansion, some of Labongo's group went back to the north. Others went eastwards through Buganda and Busoga, hence establishing the Padhola in eastern Uganda and the Alur in Kenya.

- The other group stayed behind in their dispersal area.

Let us note here that the Luo who went into the Nyanza province of Kenya also arrived in four different groups. We can summarize those groups as below:

- ▶ Joka-Jok from Pubungu through Teso to Ramogi hills in Kenya. These either absorbed or drove out the early Bantu settlers.
- ▶ Joka-Owiny who were related to the Padhola and settled in North of Busia, Siaya and river Nzoia.
- ▶ Joka-Omolo related to the Alur. This group went through Bunyoro and Buganda till they settled in the Nyanza area of western Kenya.
- ▶ Abasuba which was a mixed group. These were Bantu who had mixed with the Luo and lost their original identity. They settled in south Nyanza province.

### **Plains Nilotes**

These moved into East Africa from South-west Ethiopia. They settled in North Eastern Uganda and south western Kenya. They include:

- Iteso, Kumam, Lango, Karamonjong in Uganda.
- Masai, Jie Turkana in Kenya.
- Masai in Tanzania.

### **Highland Nilotes**

These people too moved out of Ethiopia and came into East Africa. They settled around Mt. Elgon and the Kenya highlands. They include:

- Sabiny in Uganda
- Nandi, Kipsigis, Pokot, Tugen, Marakwet in Kenya.
- Dadong in Tanzania.

### **(iv) Cushites**

The people of Cushitic origin are said to have come from Arabia. They initially settled in Ethiopia from where they moved into East Africa. These people were pastoralists who also adopted cultivation of crops to supplement their sources of livelihood.

People of Cushitic origin now occupy parts of Eastern Kenya and North of Mt. Kenya. They include the Oromo, Dahalo, Somali, Rendille, Orma, Boran, Galla. Those in Tanzania are the Iraqw, Hamwa and Mpangu.

## **(v) Other Peoples of East Africa**

Many other groups of people migrated into East Africa. These exist in smaller numbers. Some of them include:

- Semites who also came from Arabia. They settled at the East African coast and the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Lamu.
- Europeans who came into East Africa for various reasons. These included explorers, missionaries and later administrators. Some of these peoples are still in East Africa doing a number of activities.
- Asians who came into East Africa specifically for trade. Some of them, like the Indians were brought in to provide labour during the building of the Uganda Railway.

Are there any other people who migrated into East Africa other than the ones we have mentioned above? List them down below:

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Share with your colleagues during the next face-to-face.

## **Reasons for Migration**

We have looked at the various groups of people who migrated into East Africa. These peoples came into East Africa for various reasons. Let us now consider these reasons broadly below:

- Internal conflicts among communities themselves arising out of their growing numbers. The land was therefore not enough to support all of them leading to quarrels and conflicts.
- External attacks from neighboring communities which too needed to expand their territories. This made some of these people leave their original homelands and migrate into East Africa.
- Rapid growth in population which resulted into pressure on land and other resources. Some people had to move out to look for settlement areas. These ended up in East Africa.
- In some areas, unfavourable climatic conditions forced people to move out to look for areas with better climatic conditions. This was specifically for the agricultural communities.

- Agricultural communities also moved into East Africa in search of fertile lands on which to cultivate their crops. Their original areas had become infertile as a result of over-use.
- Pastoral communities too left their original homelands in search of better pasture and water for their livestock. They had accumulated large herds which could not be sustained in the areas where they were. Many of them, therefore, had to move out into new lands.
- Some people who came into East Africa left their areas of origin due to the outbreak of pests and diseases. This affected human life and that of their livestock. They therefore had to move out into safer areas.
- Some communities migrated due to natural disasters/calamities. Areas, which were hit by droughts and famine, meant that people had to move out into safer areas.

What other reasons could have led to migration of various communities into East Africa?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Look at each of the communities that migrated into East Africa. Consider unique factors that led to their migration.

### **Effects of Migration of People into East Africa**

The movement of people from various parts of the world into East Africa had a number of effects. These were both positive and negative. Below we shall treat these effects broadly. However, in your further reading, try to look at these effects in relation to each community that migrated into East Africa.

- Increase in population as more people came into East Africa and settled alongside the indigenous peoples.
- Some migrants introduced cattle, goats and sheep which resulted into improved livelihood of the people. These animals provided the people with milk, meat and other products. They were also used for various purposes such as labour and customary functions.
- New comers into East Africa also introduced crops such as millet and sorghum. These became staple foods for some of the communities.
- Intermarriages resulted into the rise of new communities and languages.

- New knowledge was introduced into East Africa. These included:
  - Iron working
  - Bark cloth manufacture
  - Skills in agriculture
  - Skills in crafts
- Some people introduced new cultures e.g. circumcision by the Cushites.

A number of other contributions were made by individual communities in the course of their settlement in East Africa. Think about them and list them down below:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Share with your colleagues in the next face-to-face session.

From the above discussion you will realize that we have looked at the positive effects of settlement of various peoples into East Africa. However there could have been some negative effects of these peoples settlement. Try to think about them and make your list in the space below:

.....  
.....  
.....

You could have come up with the following:

- Displacement of original inhabitants.
- Death of people and destruction of property resulting from aggressive migrations.
- Destruction of the environment in the process of establishing new settlement areas.
- Loss of some cultures as a result of intermarriages and assimilation.



## Activity SS/2/1-7

1. Which Bantu groups used:
  - (a) The Northern route?.....
  - (b) The Central route?.....
  - (c) The Southern route?.....
  
2. Name the three sub groups of the Nilotics in East Africa.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  
3. Give two economic reasons for migration of people into East Africa.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  
4. Mention two social effects of migration of different people into East Africa.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

### **(b) Political, Economic and Social Structures**

#### **(i) Political Structures**

During the pre-colonial period, some communities were organized along family lines or clans administered by chiefs of elders. Bigger communities were organized along tribal lines in form of kingdoms. Other communities were governed as a union of clans speaking the same language forming a tribe e.g. Buganda.

We can categorize the way communities were governed as follows:

- Segmentary/Stateless (Decentralized) Societies

In this political structure, leadership was based on clans. Each clan was politically independent of another with its own clan leader and elders. In this arrangement, there was no paramount chief for all the people or clans.

These societies in East Africa included:

- Uganda: Iteso, Lugbara, Langi, Sabiny, Karamojong.
  - Kenya: Akamba Orma, Masai Kikuyu, Nandi.
  - Tanzania: Chagga, Sukuma, Hehe, Gogo
- Kingdoms/Monarchies (Centralised) States
- These were mainly established by Bantu speaking communities. Clans of people speaking the same language i.e. a tribe were united under a centralized administration headed by a king.
- Some of these societies were highly centralized with the king as the political and judicial head. Others were governed by a loose federation with officials or princess sent out to outlying areas on behalf of the kings.

Examples of these communities were; Buganda in Uganda, Wanga in Kenya and Nyamwezi in Tanzania.

- Combination of Segmentary and Centralised.

In some of the societies in East Africa small centralized kingdoms or chiefdoms developed. In this system, the people of a tribe were not all under the same leadership. Examples of this system include Busoga made up of a number of principalities governed by princesses. In Acholi the Paluo who had settled in Bunyoro moved out and established chiefdoms with paramount rulers.

## **(ii) Economic Structures**

During the pre-colonial period, a number of economic activities were being carried out. This made most communities become self-reliant. They were able to produce all that they needed for their home consumption.

There was also a limited range of consumption goods because all that was needed was mainly food and domestic implements. In this respect, therefore, production of surplus was not done hence nothing was stored for future use.

The structures therefore, were based on:

- Agriculture: This was one of the major economic activities. Every community grew crops especially for home consumption. A wide range of crops were grown in various parts of East Africa. These included sorghum, millet groundnuts.

- **Pastoralism:** This too was a major economic activity. A few communities kept animals especially cattle, goats and sheep. These were mainly kept for meat milk, skins and other products. Communities that kept animals were mainly pastoral moving from one place to another.
- **Other forms of Production:** A number of other economic activities were carried out for survival. These helped supplement the major sources of livelihood. These activities included hunting, fishing, salt making, pottery, bark cloth manufacture, craft making, iron working and trade. Each community had one form of economic activity or the other.
- **Division of Labour:** In the pre-colonial setting there was division of labour between the men and the women. The men carried out duties which included cattle keeping and hunting. The women were mainly engaged in crop production and gathering of fruits and roots along with domestic chores.

### **(iii) Social Structures**

In the precolonial setting, social organization and culture governed the way people lived. There were a number of social activities that brought people together and at the same time shaped their behaviour. Let us point out some of them below:

- **Age-set system:** Most communities observed the age-set system. A person had to be initiated into the age-set and each had specific roles that they performed.
- **Marriage:** People from the same clan were not allowed to get married. Marriage ceremonies were performed as a sign of uniting two different clans. However, candidates for marriage had to be of age before they were allowed to marry.
- **Religion:** Before missionaries came into East Africa, the people had the idea of God. They believed in God the creator. Each community had a different name for referring to God.

Communities, on the other hand, believed in the power of ancestral spirits. These too were worshiped and sacrifices offered in shrines.

- **Education:** The pre-colonial societies had some form of education which was practiced even before introduction of formal classroom education. It was the duty of elders to pass on knowledge and skills to the young generation. This was done around fire places in the evenings in form of stories.

The women trained the girls in domestic activities such as cooking, washing and tending to the family. The men also trained the boys in activities like hunting, herding, games and warfare.

- Customs: Precolonial communities had codes of conduct that governed the behaviour of its members. There were several ‘do’s’ and ‘don’ts’ which enabled members of the community to live in a responsible way.

People today still have customs that they observe. Your community too has customs that bring the people together. Some have been modified to suit the present days. Others may have been abandoned or dropped.



### Activity SS/2/1-8

1. What name was given to the king among;
  - (a) Baganda? .....
  - (b) Nyamwezi? .....
  - (c) Abawanga? .....
2. What was the role of the king in centralized societies?
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
3. Mention the economic activities of precolonial people in East Africa.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....
4. In which way are customs good for any society?  
.....  
.....  
.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

### (c) Interdependence in the Pre-colonial Setting

We noted earlier that most pre-colonial societies were self-sufficient thus able to produce most of the goods needed for their home consumption. However, we need to note that there was need for one society to depend on another. Dependence on each other was inevitable because a few essential commodities were not available in some communities.

Trade and commercial contacts, therefore became inevitable in order to acquire whatever a community was lacking. For example Bunyoro in Uganda was endowed with salt from Kibiro on the Eastern shores of L. Albert and from Kasenyi. This was a valuable item which other communities did not have. Barter trade therefore became predominant as people exchanged other commodities with salt.

Different societies exchanged goods for articles that they could not obtain. Notable examples here include:

- The Ha and Zinza of Tanzania who made iron hoes, tools and weapons.
- The Luo of Kenya who were expert potters.
- The Vinza of Tanzania and the Banyoro of Uganda who produced salt.
- The Masai who produced cattle.
- The Kikuyu and Pokomo who had food crops.

Each community therefore exchanged whatever item it had in order to obtain what it did not have. Later on, however salt and iron tools became mediums of exchange. The two articles were used as currency.



#### Activity SS/2/1-9

1. What items were used as a medium of exchange during precolonial period?  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....
2. In which ways did kings and chiefs control the economy during the precolonial period?  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....
3. Why was it necessary for communities to maintain good political relations during the precolonial period?  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.



## SUMMARY

In this Unit 1 we have looked at the physical environment of East Africa. We have seen that East Africa has mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, lakes and rivers. We also looked at the climate and vegetation of East Africa.

We have also traced the origin of man and can now explain the three theories i.e. evolution, creation and tradition. We now know that man evolved through a number of stages. This also led to development in technology.

Lastly, we looked at the precolonial setting in East Africa. This involved migration of communities into East Africa their political, economic and social structures. We concluded the unit by looking at how communities depended on each other.



**Congratulations**

## **NOTES AND ANSWERS TO UNIT ACTIVITIES**

### **Activity SS/2/1-1**

#### 1. Importance of Highlands

- Farming due to reliable rainfall.
- Variety of crops grown due to temperature changes with height.
- Fertile volcanic soils.
- Attracted human settlement.
- Tourist attraction.
- Forest establishments.

#### 2. Problems affecting development of plateau areas.

- Climate change
- Pests and diseases
- Remoteness of most areas
- Lack of political good will.
- Insecurity in some countries
- Capital for investment.

#### 3. Importance of lakes and rivers

- Water for domestic and industrial use
- Source of food e.g. fish
- Medium for marine transport
- Tourist attraction.
- Climate modification.
- Handicraft industry e.g. papyrus.

#### 4. Values of the rift valley

- Saline water hence salt obtained.
- Rift valley ridges attractive to tourists
- Pastoralism
- Valuable minerals where eruption have occurred.

### **Activity SS/2/1-2**

#### 1. Weather and Climate: Weather is the state of atmosphere at a place and time.

Climate – prevailing weather condition of an area.

#### 2. Relief, vegetation, prevailing winds, latitude. Man's interference. Ocean. Currents.

3. Prevailing winds. Man's activities. Overgrazing. Over cultivation. Relief. Latitude. Water body.
4. Attracts rainfall. Causes relief rainfall. Windward side or rain shadow side.
5. Economic activities. Type of wear. Type of housing. Heath. Type of transport.

#### **Activity SS/2/1-3**

1. Tree and grass coverage of a place.
2. Animals of a particular region/place.
3. Plants of a particular region or period.
4. Fertile soils. Adequate rainfall. Lack of human interference. No overgrazing.
5. Tourist attraction. Education. Employment. Earns money (foreign exchange).

#### **Activity SS/2/1-4**

1. Primate is an ape (member of apes class).
2.
  - Likeness of image to the primates.
  - Developed thinking ability
  - Culture
  - Has a language
3.
  - Negroid
  - Caucasoid
  - Mongoloid
4.
  - Sites give characteristics of the economic activities carried out by early man.
  - Helps determine the period of time.
  - Helps in assessment of the habitant of early man then.
  - Sites direct the migration and settlement patterns of the early man.
5.
  - Old Stone Age (1,500,000 – 50,000 years)
  - Middle Stone Age (50,000 – 10,000 years)
  - New Stone Age (10,000 – 2,000 A.D.)

#### **Activity SS/2/1-5**

1.
  - Olduvai
  - Rusinga Islands

- Fort Ternan
  - Lake Victoria
  - Olorgesailie
- 2.
- Secure place
  - Good climate
  - Access of food
  - Good shelter
  - Accessible
- 3.
- Made fire
  - Used modified tools
  - Civilization began
  - Agriculture was practiced
  - Tamed/domesticated animals
- 4.
- Fossil – remains of early man.
  - Primate – a member of apes family.
  - Man – two legged animal with developed thinking ability and gregarious.
  - Caucasoid race – those of European origin.
  - Homo-sapiens – stage of development of man where he was able to assess given situations (wise man).
5. (a) A tool is anything used to acquire food while a weapon is for protection/defence.  
(b) Fauna related to animal kingdom while flora to the plant kingdom.  
(c) Palaeontologist are people who study the way men and animals evolved  
archeologists are people who study about the past.  
(d) A fossil is remains of early man while the artifacts are excavated remains of tools used by early man.  
(e) A habitat is a home of animals.

### **Activity SS/2/1-6**

- 1.
- Hunting
  - Fishing
  - Barter trade
- 2.
- The type of vegetation.
  - The nature of relief feature within the habitat.
  - The climatic factors.
  - Availability of a given item.

3.
  - Extensive use of ornaments.
  - Developments in use of technology.
  - Colonization.
  - Civilization developed routes in East Africa.

### **Activity SS/2/1-7**

1. (a) Northern – Interlucustrine (Western) Bantu  
(b) Central – Eastern Bantu  
(c) Southern – Southern Bantu
2. Nilotics
  - River lake nilotes
  - Highland nilotes
  - Plains nilotes
3. Economic reasons for migration.
  - Search for pasture and water for animals.
  - Search for fertile land for agriculture
  - Spread of pests and outbreak of diseases.
4. Social effects of migration.
  - Emergence of new communities and languages
  - New cultures introduced e.g. circumcision
  - Use of petry names.

### **Activity SS/2/1-8**

1. (a) Baganda - Kabaka  
(b) Nyamwezi - Ntemi  
(c) Abawanga - Nabongo
2. Role of the king
  - political head
  - unite the people
  - appoint and dismiss officials
  - judge
3. Economic activities
  - agriculture
  - pastoralism

- fishing
  - pottery
  - iron working
  - salt mining
4. Customs help control behaviour of the members of a community.

**Activity SS/2/1-9**

1. Mediums of exchange.
  - Iron tools
  - Salt
2. Control of economy by kings or chiefs.
  - Choice of who to trade with.
  - Choice of who to raid
  - Collection of tribute.
3. Ensuring good political relations.
  - To depend on each other.
  - Increase production when people are settled.

## **END OF UNIT ASSIGNMENT SS/2/1**

This assignment is intended to help you consolidate what you have already learnt in this unit. You are being requested to read the entire unit again before you start to answer the questions.

1. East Africa is environmentally one. Using your knowledge of the physical, climatic and vegetational aspects provide five reasons in support of the statement.
  
2. (a) Explain the formation of a Rift Valley.  
(b) Describe any four uses of a Rift Valley to human beings.



## LEARNING OUTCOMES – SELF CHECKING EXERCISE

You have now completed Unit 1 of Module SS/2. Below are learning outcomes. You are required to show your competence by ticking the column that shows your learning.

Learning outcomes	Not sure	Satisfactory
I can describe the physical features of East Africa.		
I can describe the climatic zones of East Africa.		
I can describe the vegetation zones of East Africa.		
I can explain the theory of man's origin.		
I can describe man's physical and technological development.		
I can explain the courses and effects of migration and settlement of people in East Africa.		
I can describe the political, economic and social structures of pre-colonial states in East Africa.		

If you have a tick in the ‘not sure’ column, re-read that section of the Unit, to reinforce your learning.



**Congratulations!**

## REFERENCES

- Basil Davidson, (1959), Old Africa – Re-discovered.
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## **UNIT 2**

### **THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA**

**SS/2/2**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Dear student,

You are welcome to Unit 2 of Module SS/2. In this unit you are going to learn about the people of East Africa, their ethnic composition and population issues. I am sure you are going to find this unit interesting.

## **AIM**

The topic is aimed at enabling you be able to identify various ethnic groupings of people in the region and understand the population parameters.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

By the end of the unit, you should be able to:

1. Identify the ethnic groups of East Africa.
2. Describe the population structure of the people of East Africa.
3. Explain the factors responsible for the increased population growth in each of the 3 countries of East Africa.
4. Discuss the population distribution in East Africa giving specific examples in each country.
5. Draw a map of East Africa showing population distribution.
6. Discuss the impact of dense and sparse population on development.

## **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

- Population of East Africa
- Impact of Population on Development.

## **CONTENT ORGANISATION**

This unit covers two topics, which are divided into 7 sub-topics as follows.

### **Topic 1 has 5 Subtopics.**

- A. Ethnic Composition
- B. Population Size
- C. Population Growth
- D. Population Distribution
- E. Population Density
- F. Population Structure

## **Topic 2 has 2 Subtopics.**

- A. Impact of a Dense Population
- B. Effects of a Sparse Population

## **SUBJECT ORIENTATION**

Unit 2 will help you learn the ethnic groups of people you live with and others in East Africa. Revise the work on population, which you studied in Module SS/1. Make an attempt to visit a population office near your local area to help you understand the different terminologies used in interpreting population issues.

## **STUDY REQUIREMENTS**

So as to enable you concentrate, you will need to study in a quiet room with a good table, chair, airation and enough light. You will also need a note book, an atlas, pen, pencil and coloured pencils; as well as textbooks for further reference.

I wish you good time as you study the unit.

## **TOPIC 1 : POPULATON OF EAST AFRICA**

### **A. Ethnic Composition**

Ethnic group refers to categorization of people basing on their origin, migration process, settlement and cultural practices. Most often ethnic groups speak related dialects practice similar activities and occupations.

Ethnic groups in East Africa, with examples of tribes in each of the 3 East African countries is as presented in the tabulation below.

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Examples of Tribes</b>		
	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
Bantu	Basoga Baganda Bagisu Banyole Bakiga Batoro Banyoro	Abaluya Abagusii Abakamba	Wagogo Wamwera Wahehe Wapogero Wasangu Yao Agikuyu
Nilotes	Acholi Luo Japadhola Iteso Kumam Langi Sabiny Karamojong	Masai Kelenjin Turkana Pokot Luo Samburu Keiyo Letuko Didinga	Luo Dadong
Cushites	Madi Lendu Lugbara	Borana Geilla; Oromo Somali; Orma Konso Burji	Iraquo Hamwa Mpugu
Bushmanoids	Batwa		Khoisai Hadzapi Sandawe

### **B. Population Size**

Population size refers to the number of people in an area. Which is always derived from the population figures of a census.

Population figures in East Africa following census carried out in each of the three countries. Additional information of 2005 is given by World Population data sheet 2005.

<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
1911 - 2.4	1948 - 5.4	1941 - 7.9
1921 - 2.8	1959 - 8.3	1951 - 10.2
1931 - 3.5	1969 - 11.5	1961 - 12.3
1948 - 4.9	1977 - 16.6	1978 - 17.5
1959 - 6.3	1989 - 21.4	1988 - 23.1
1969 - 9.5	1999 - 28.7	2002 - 34.5
1980 - 12.6	2004 - 32.4	2004 - 36.1
1991 - 16.6	2005 - 33.8	2005 - 36.5
2002 - 24.7		
2004 - 26.4		
2005 - 26.9		

The population size is usually recorded in millions.

Study the population size of Tanzania and use it to answer the questions, which follow:

- (a) When was the country's population.
  - Lowest?
  - Highest?
- (b) By how many millions is Tanzania's population increasing?
- (c) The population recorded in 2002 is more of an outburst from that of 1988. Give some factors for such a huge difference.

### C. Population Growth

Is the natural increase of population in an area; its calculated by getting the difference between birth and death rates.

$$\text{POP GR} = \frac{\text{BR} - \text{DR}}{1000} \times 100$$

You learnt about birth and death rates, factors for growth of each and measures in reduction of each. Please revise SS/1 Pages 69 – 75.

Population growth in most East African countries is high due to several factors like:

- Good social services
- Security
- Availability of food
- Favourable climatic conditions
- Early marriages
- Cultural inclinations
- Complacency
- Ignorance

A high population growth rate can be beneficial to a country in that, it widens the tax base – increased number of people means more income to the country.

- Leads to growth of infrastructure, there is a push to construct and develop various forms of infrastructure which leads to growth of towns (urbanization).
- Provision of cheap labour, there'll be more people working in several sectors – both the skilled and unskilled labour.
- The resources are optimally used in accordance to demand of the populace.

Please discuss with a friend and add more to the list.

A high population growth, however may bring about several constraints, like:

- Leads to ill health among the populace due to limited health facilities. It escalates the spread of especially communicable diseases.
- There is high dependence on other developed countries, for many services and products.
- Due to ignorance and poverty, poor standards of living are realized.
- Characterized by rampant conflicts within and without, families, communities and even countries.
- Unemployment, few job opportunities yet wide labour force.
- Government shall spend more on the social services, to cater for a majority of the populace.
- Most of the people tend to move to urban areas (rural-urban migration) in search of social amenities.

With your classmate, can you add some more points to the list.

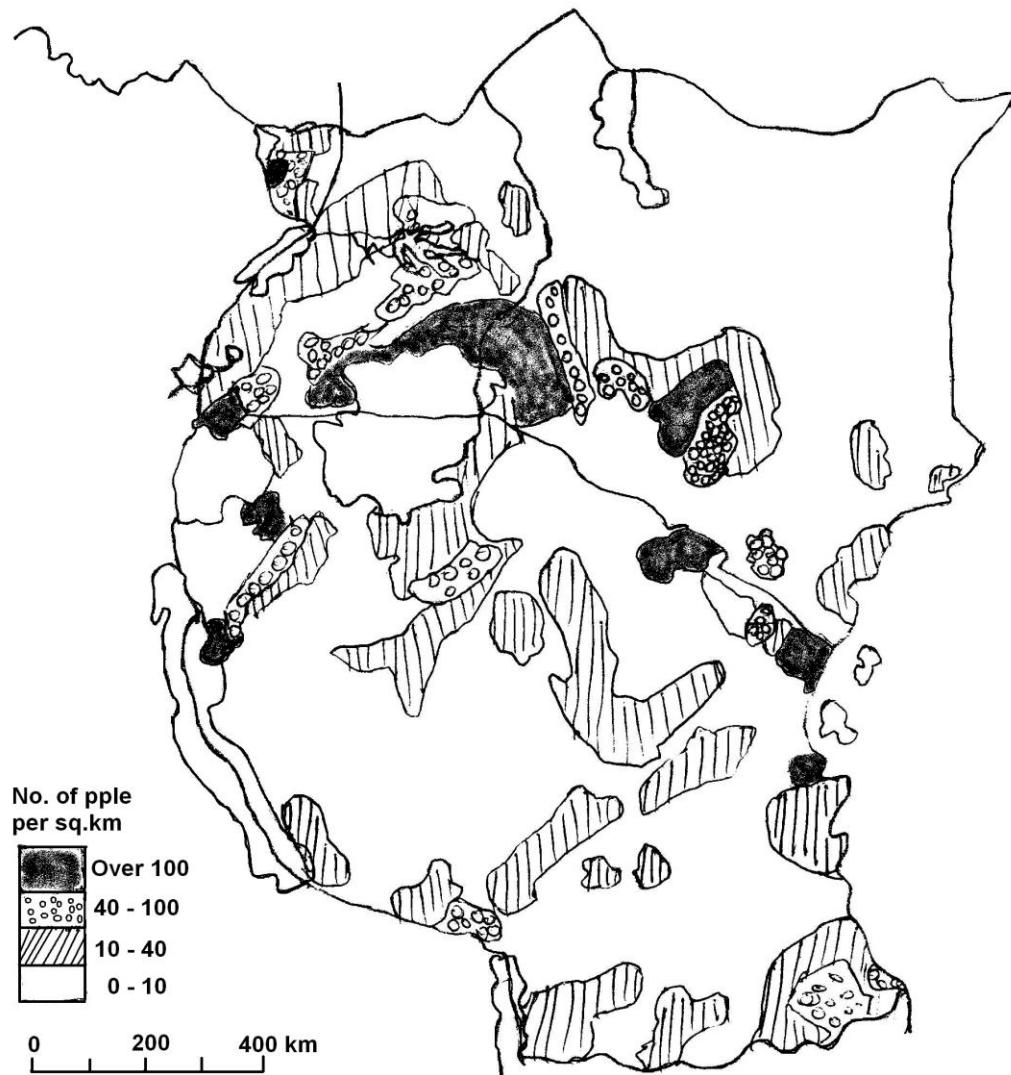


**Note:** To estimate the population of a country, you use the population growth rate., for example the population growth rate for east African countries is Kenya 2.2%, Tanzania 2.4%, Uganda 3.2% per annum according to The World Population Data Sheet 2005.

#### D. Population Distribution

The spread out of people in an area describes the population distribution of a given area.

Study the map of East Africa, showing population distribution.



**Fig SS/2/2-1 Population Distribution in East Africa**

From the map above, you can learn that the structure of population varies from one place to another. The population distribution can be described in three ways:

- (a) Densely populated areas – are areas with high population compared to other parts of the region.

Examples of densely populated areas in East Africa are:

<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slopes of Mt. Elgon</li> <li>• Towns: Mbale, Jinja, Kampala</li> <li>• West Nile region</li> <li>• Busoga region</li> <li>• South-western Uganda – Bushenyi, Mbarara Ntungamo</li> <li>• Kisoro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya highlands</li> <li>• Towns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nairobi,</li> <li>- Kisumu</li> <li>- Mombasa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Machakos</li> <li>• Maragoli rural area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern highlands</li> <li>• Dar es salaam</li> <li>• Arusha</li> <li>• Moshi</li> <li>• Dodoma</li> <li>• Along the coast</li> </ul>

Densely populated areas are a result of:

- Fertile soils which promote agricultural practices. A lot of foodstuffs are produced for both home and for sale.
- Abundance of social services due to the strategic location of such areas to key resources and exploitation places.
- Favourable climate.
- Characterized by heavy rainfall, evenly distributed across the year.
- Being major importation and exportation joints in the countries as well as trade centers.
- Plentiful of skilled and unskilled labour most people cherish living in an area, which provides employment opportunities.
- Are accessible points with good linkage points.
- Peace and security.

### **Sparsely populated areas**

These are areas with a thin population of about 10 – 40 people per square kilometers. They live in isolated clusters, which are dotted throughout the region.

Examples of thinly populated areas may include:

<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North-Eastern parts (Karamoja)</li> <li>• Northern Uganda (Acholi)</li> <li>• Bunya in Busoga</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northern Kenya</li> <li>• The Nyika Plateau area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miombo woodland in Central Tanzania</li> </ul>

A sparse population in some areas is caused by:

- Harsh and unfavourable climate which does not facilitate agricultural practice(s) like farming.
- Inadequate employment opportunities.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Nature of landscape which does not facilitate infrastructural development.
- Poor soil types hence rendering farming impossible.
- Insufficient rainfall like in Karamoja, Turkana and Nyika Plateau.
- Cultural inclinations like cattle rustling by pastoralist societies which retards national development of a specific area.
- Disease/pest infested areas which do not promote livelihood in such regions pests like tsetse flies, diseases like cholera.
- Inadequate and poor delivery of social services due to the difficult form of a living in such areas.

If government attempts to address some of theforesaid problems, the conditions in sparsely populated areas may shift to relatively fair conditions.

- (c) Moderately populated areas – sometimes these areas are referred to as optimumly populated areas. These areas have neither high nor low population, they have an average number of people.

Such areas include:

<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around shores of L. Victoria</li> <li>• Ntungamo</li> <li>• Mbarara</li> <li>• Eastern Uganda, Soroti, Katakwi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Rift Valley areas.</li> <li>• Lake Victoria shores</li> <li>• Western Kenya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rift valley area.</li> <li>• Southern part of the country.</li> <li>• L. Victoria areas</li> <li>• Areas next to the coastal lands</li> </ul>

### **E. Population Density**

The number of people living in a unit area constitutes the population density of such area. The unit area is usually presented in terms of square kilometers i.e. sq.km or km<sup>2</sup>.

The aspects of dense moderate and sparse may be used in describing population density.

Population density is one of the population distribution characteristics.

Population density can be calculated by dividing the total population by the total area of a place the product gives the number of persons per square kilometer.

$$\text{Thus: Population Density: } \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total area}} = \text{Persons per km}^2$$

#### **Example**

The total population of Kenya according to 1998 census was 24,870,000 million people. While the total area is 582,600 km<sup>2</sup>.

The population density of Kenya is got by dividing the population of 24,870,000 m people by the total area 582,600 sq.km.

$$\text{Thus: Population Density : } \frac{24,870,000}{582,600} \text{ which is 42 persons per sq.km.}$$

### **F. Population Structure**

In Social Studies Module SS/1, you learnt that:

- Population structure describes people in terms of age and sex (remember the example of the analysis of people in your family) presented as a population pyramid.
- The age and sex division or age group is presented in cohorts like.

Cohorts of: 0 to 4 years  
5 to 9 years  
10 to 14 years  
15 to 19 years

The population structure helps us to know the number of people of specific ages and sex in a given country. It guides a nation plan for social services, employment opportunities and other development aspects.

The population structure of any country is derived from a population census. Please revise the reasons for carrying out a census and related problems.

You can also visit the population office near you, to find out specific number of people in your country in given ages. Construct a population pyramid.



### Activity SS/2/2-1

1. What does a population pyramid comprise of?
2. Given the following data

Population of country K after a census revealed the categories below for Chie district.

(i)	Females aged 12 to 18 years	-	150,000
(ii)	Females aged 25 to 36 years	-	80,000
(iii)	Males aged 11 to 14 years	-	90,000
(iv)	Females aged 0 to 5 years	-	200,000
(v)	Males aged 0 to 5 years	-	170,000
(vi)	Adults aged 36+ years	-	3,000

- (a) Draw a sketch of a population pyramid.
- (b) What cohorts would you consider?
- (c) Which cohort has the highest population

3. Give reasons for the highest population recorded in the cohorts.

## **TOPIC 2 : THE IMPACT OF POPULATON ON DEVELOPLMENT**

You have learnt various population parameters i.e. population size, growth density and distribution. Each of them affects or influences development in many ways.

### **A. Impact of a Dense Population**

You discussed the causes of high population. Notable is that high population causes a strain on natural resources giving government a major task in planning for development.

Problems of a Dense Population include:

- Leads to land fragmentation.
- Low standards of living since every one shall be constrained to the few available resources.
- Encroachment on resources especially forests wildlife land and minerals. The rampant exploitation leads to depletion and even exhaustion of resources.
- Inefficiency in administration which breeds vices of governance like sectarianism, nepotism, tribalism, corruption.
- High crime rate that culminates into development of slum areas.
- Traffic congestion in town areas, due to heavy locomotion to work place, and transportation of goods.
- High rate of disease outbreak, poor hygienic conditions and eventual death.
- High rate of rural-urban migration.

From the foregoing list, you can learn that dense population influences and affects development in several ways to mention but a few.

Areas within urban centers have a concentration of social services. Similarly in rural areas places with remarkable size of social services.

Good road network is more developed in socio-economic activity areas than in any other parts of the country.

There is increased government expenditure on social services to meet the ever increasing population.

Increased tax base which is a strain to the populace it contributes to low standards of living, rampant poverty and disease.

Land fragmentation issues, individual and cultural ownership of land. Development is thus differed. Land fragmentation also leads to rapid growth in rural population which results into shortage of farmland.

Dense population leads to rapid growth of urban population, as many people move from rural to urban areas in search of employment and better social amenities.

Rapid population growth means increase in the provision of education; health services and public amenities.

There will be absolute lack of adequate social services in areas with dense population.

So as to create a positive impact in densely populated areas. The government would consider carrying out the following strategies.

- Opening up rural based schemes.
- Sensitization and practices on conservation policies.
- Encouraging self-employment through impartation of skills which may reduce the influx of the population from the level to urban areas.
- Encourage voluntary migration to areas with low population.
- Rural electrification programmes would be developed to step up the standard of living in rural areas.
- Establish even development measures by ensuring law and order in different areas of the region.
- Provision of essential social services and public amenities.
- Introduce wide use of technology in the development of agriculture in order to produce more and better food.
- Increase access to health for both adults and children. Most importantly the vulnerable groups.

## **B. Effects of a Sparse Population**

Like a dense population, sparsely populated areas affect development of a country in several ways.

- There is low manpower base the few people may not contribute the required skilled and unskilled labour force.
- Most resources often remain unexploited and under exploited due to insufficient revenue.
- Low tax base.
- Most areas tend to remain underdeveloped because of the nature of the landscape.
- Complacency to cultural inclination and habitat situations inhibits development of these areas.
- Difficulty in developing the human potential due to physical and socio-economic factors there in.

The sparse population faces problems which are consequential to the climatic and physical experiences in these areas. To mention but a few of these problems include:

- Small business due to lack of labour.
- Large unoccupied masses of land.
- Semi permanent settlement patterns.
- Remote areas, difficult to use technology and modern methods of production and practices.
- Unfavourable weather experiences tend to push off human life and subsequently development.

So as to benefit from a sparse population the development strategies below would be adopted.

- Establish rural population based development initiatives for each area or region.
- Sensitization on the goals of development.
- Establishment of model or demonstration projects, to help enhance adaptation of a given mode of practice.
- Even distribution of resources and congruent planning.
- Decentralization of governance and production.
- Encourage modern development socio-economic policies like liberalization.
- Set up loan schemes and reconstruction programmes.



## Activity SS/2/2-2

1. Using an Atlas give examples of areas in each of the 3 East African countries where development of slums is a big problem.
2. Identify ways in which you would help an area with dense population develop.
3. A dense population enhances national development. Give ways in which it promotes this.
4. Give/identify strategies of developing some of the sparsely populated areas.
5. Study the map on page ---- and list the areas with:
  - (i) High population density  
.....  
.....  
.....
  - (ii) Low population density  
.....  
.....  
.....
  - (iii) Optimum population density  
.....  
.....  
.....
6. Suggest reasons for the uneven population distribution in East Africa.  
.....  
.....  
.....
7. What measures should governments put in place so as to address the issue of increased population growth?  
.....  
.....  
.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## REFERENCES

- Basil Davidson, (1959), Old Africa – Re-discovered.
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## SUMMARY

In Unit 2 you looked at the people of East Africa. You discussed various ethnic groups of people of East Africa giving specific examples of tribes in each of the three countries of East Africa.

You learnt about population by analyzing different population parameters like, population size, growth, distribution, density and structure.

The impact of population on development was discussed; you analyzed the impact of a dense and sparse population with related problems and strategies to enhance development.

You can now help your colleagues explain facts about the people of East Africa.

Well done!

## **END OF UNIT 2 ASSIGNMENT**

This assignment is intended to help you consolidate what you have learnt in this unit. You are requested to read the whole unit again before you start to answer the questions.

1. Discuss the factors responsible for population distribution in East Africa.
2. A majority of the population in East Africa practice subsistence farming. Explain how you would help them improve their standards of living and contribute to national development.
3. To what extend can each of the following contribute to national development?
  - (a) Dense population
  - (b) Sparse population

Good Luck.

## **ANSWERS TO END OF UNIT 2 ASSIGNMENT**

1. Some of the factors responsible for population distribution were discussed in Module SS/1. Read Module SS/2, together with your classmate(s), discuss given answer giving specific examples in each of the 3 East African countries.

Compare your answers with these suggestions

- Fertile soil favour farming, so most people settled at shores of the water source where they would be assured of enough food to eat (Examples are areas around L. Victoria).
  - Favourable climate – most people settle in such areas for enhanced activity.
2. Your discussion would be centred on ways of improving subsistence farming and transformation of the rural community.
    - Sensitization on goals of national development.
    - Establishment of rural based schemes and projects.
    - Setting demonstration units in the community.
    - Deployment of technocrat personnel into the rural areas to carry out education to the populace about modern methods of farming.
    - Loan schemes.
  3. The extend to which the following contribute to national development.
    - (a) dense population.
    - (b) sparse population.

Your discussion should focus on the values and problems of dense and sparse population in relation to national development.

Use these ideas to enrich your discussion.

- Labour force
- Tax base
- Illiteracy and poverty levels
- Social services
- Disease outbreak
- Resource exploitation.

## **ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SS/2/2-1**

1. Population pyramid is used to describe the structure of the population in a given place, represented by age and sex, “age groups”.
2. (a) Discuss with your classmates, you need to first determine the size of the cohort by setting up the frequency or interval.  
(b) As in (a)  
(c) The cohort with the highest population recorded could be No (iv) above – however the cohort size will depend on your choice as in (a).
3. Reasons for the highest recorded population cohort should be discussed in reflection of the essence that there are more females than males. (Discuss with your colleagues, consult members of your community to solicit their views).

## **GLOSSARY**

Education:	Used in the unit to refer to the process of helping/getting people (individuals & society) realize the importance of a goal or a principle.
Development:	A state of improved practices in the community, increased set of infrastructure.
Dialect:	Used to refer to different similar languages used by people of a given ethnic group as a result of interactions.
Parameters:	Means a set of limits under which something should be done. Parameters is used in the unit to refer to different aspects of the population.
Population:	Used to refer to a number of people living in an area. Most often it has been used to denote ‘people’.

## **UNIT 3**

### **THE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF EAST AFRICA**

**SS/2/3**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Dear Student,

You are welcome to Unit 3 in which you are going to learn about the political evolution of East Africa. The unit describes how the East African states developed into the political entities we know today.

## **AIM**

This unit should enable you to trace the issues and events of the political development of East Africa from the colonial setting to the period of independence.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- (i) Describe the early contacts between the people of East Africa and groups of foreigners.
- (ii) Examine the process and impact of the colonial conquest of the East African territories.
- (iii) Describe the colonial economic and administrative systems.
- (iv) Account for and trace the rise of nationalism in East Africa.
- (v) Describe the process of the struggle for independence in East Africa.

## **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

This unit is divided into 4 topics.

### **Topic 1: Foreign influence in East Africa**

- (a) Activities and impact of foreign groups.
- (b) Partition and colonial conquest.

### **Topic 2: Colonial administration in East Africa**

- (a) Administrative policies
- (b) Economic policies

### **Topic 3: Rise of Nationalism in East Africa**

- (a) Response to colonial conquest and colonial rule.
- (b) The emergence of modern nationalism.

### **Topic 4: The Road to independence 1945 – 1965**

Nationalistic Movements in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

## **SUBJECT ORIENTATION**

A lot of the work you are going to cover in this unit is a continuation of the work about foreign intrusion and influence in Uganda, which you covered in module SS/1, Unit 3.

You are going to study about the coming of groups of foreigners to East Africa and how their activities shaped the current countries of East Africa.

You will study about the reaction of the people of East Africa to their loss of independence and the process that finally led to independence.

## **STUDY REQUIREMENTS**

You need to read through module SS/1 Unit 3. You will also need to consult an atlas. Don't forget to note down the important points as you read through.

*Good reading!*

## **TOPIC 1: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN EAST AFRICA**

Welcome to Topic 1 of Unit 3. In this topic, you are going to study about:

- (a) Activities and impact of the foreign groups in East Africa.
- (b) The process of the partition conquest and extension of colonial rule over East Africa.

### **(a) Activities of Foreign Groups in East Africa**

The first contacts between the people of East Africa and outsiders were with Arab traders slightly before 1000 AD and later the Portuguese in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. However until the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, activities of these groups which were mainly commercial in nature, were limited to the coast where the early Arab traders and later the Portuguese settled and operated from. Physical social and infrastructural obstacles limited accessibility to the interior of East Africa.

The 19<sup>th</sup> Century, however, marked the beginning of intensified penetration of the East African interior by outsiders. In module SS/1 (P102-108) the groups that came to Uganda were identified and the factors behind their interest were discussed. These interests as well explain the movement of foreigners to the rest of East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania).



### **Activity SS/2/3-1**

1. Discuss the obstacles that prevented foreigners' penetrating of the interior of East Africa before the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.  
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.....

2. Identify and discuss the factors which stimulated the interest of each of the following groups in the East African interior.

(i) Traders .....

.....

(ii) Explorers .....

.....

(iii) Missionaries .....

.....

(iv) Colonial agents .....

.....

## Explorers in Kenya and Tanzania

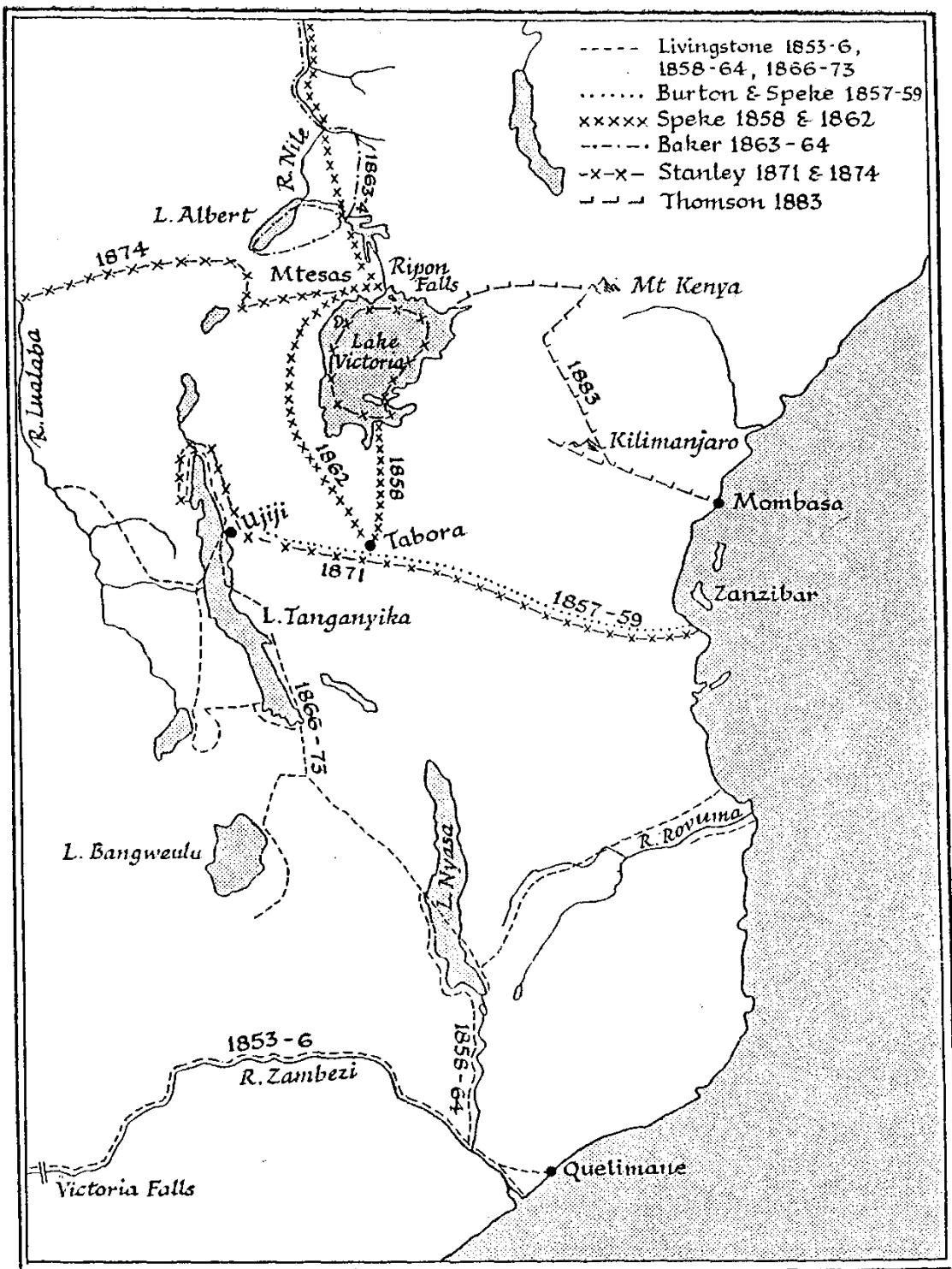


Fig. SS/2/3-1 The map above shows the explorers who traveled into the interior of East Africa.



## Activity SS/2/3-2

Study the map above and make a list of the journeys made by each of the explorers and identify the physical features they saw.

- Joseph Thomson

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- Burton and Speke

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- Speke

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- Stanley

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.....

Other explorers who traveled to the interior were:

- Krapf and Rebman

Both were missionaries of the CMS. Rebman was one of the earliest Europeans to venture into the East African interior. He traveled through Chagga country, saw Mt. Kilimanjaro and Kenya and R. Tana.

- Dr. Fisher

He reached L. Naivasha (1872).

- Count Teleki

He reached L. Ludolf (now L. Turkana) and L. Stephanie.

## **Impact of explorers' work on the political evolution of East Africa**

In module SS/1 you learnt about the general impact of the explorers' activities. You need to look at the module again (P 105) in case there are areas you need to remind yourself about.

This time, however you are required to examine how the explorers' activities influenced and shaped the later political developments in East Africa.

- They provided information that filled up the gaps and the unknown about the interior of East Africa. Certainly, the first maps drawn by these early explorers were later used as reference points for territorial bargains, partition and other activities that required documentation and information for guidance.
- We can confidently say that explorers provided the very first steps in the process that eventually saw the colonization of East Africa. In their travels they saw and wrote about the different resources, climate, vegetation, physical features of different areas. The economic potential of such areas could now be determined or identified by the colonialists on the basis of such reports.
- They also highlighted the strategic importance of some areas which influenced the later attraction of colonial powers to specific areas. For instance, consider the significance of Speke's information to Britain that the River Nile which was the lifeline of Sudan and Egypt, originated in Uganda.
- Reports of travellers like Dr. Livingstone who gave eye witness accounts of slave trade horrors provided justification used by pro-colonial activists and humanitarians to support the taking up of colonies in East Africa.
- They provided good working relations with the people of East Africa that was exploited in later contacts between Europeans and local people. For instance, Stanley's travels to Mutesa's court served to soften ground for later dealings between Buganda and the British.
- As you read in Module SS/1, reports of the explorers created the wrong impression of the existence of "uncivilized" and "underdeveloped" societies which provided the British government, and politicians with justification for colonialism.
- You also read that some information influenced the later approach used in colonial conquest. For instance they identified friendly and fierce communities, rivalries between societies which was useful information that was exploited in the process of colonial conquest.

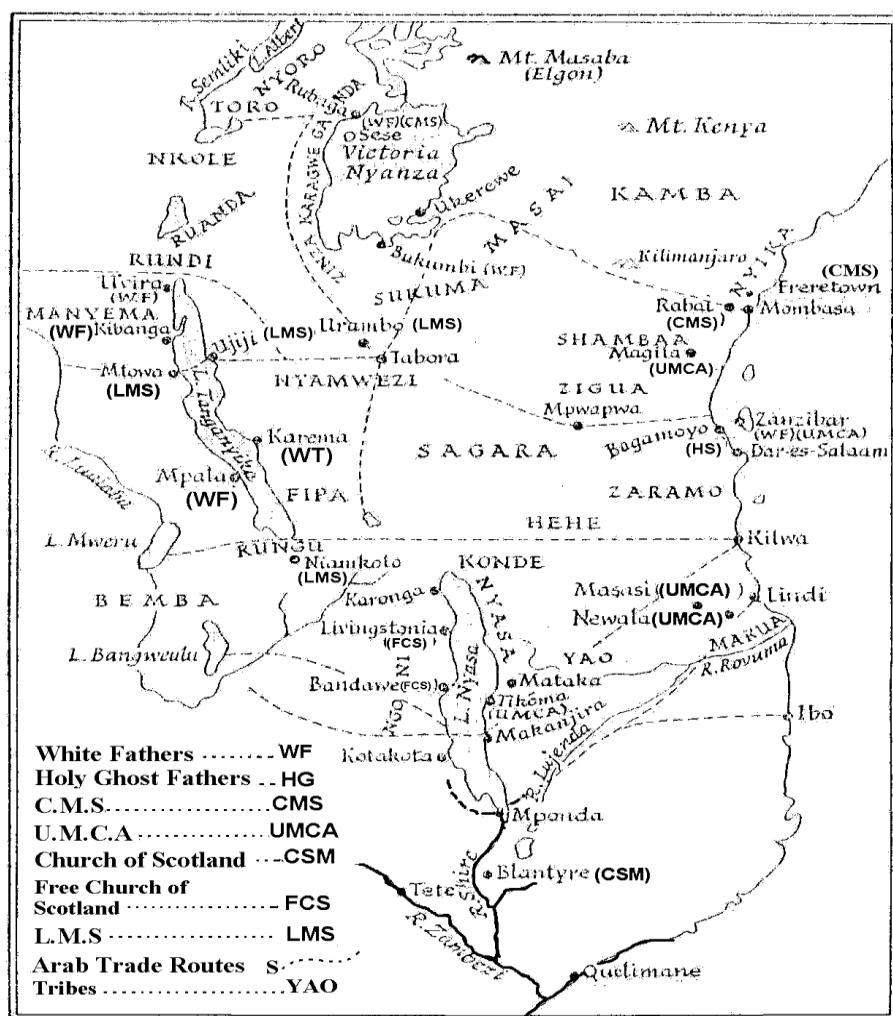
## Missionaries

In Module SS/1 you read about the coming of missionaries to Uganda, their activities and impact. You need to remember the factors that stimulated missionary interest in Uganda, the nature of missionary work and activities and their impact. Note them down in the space below.

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Missionary work in Uganda took place much later than in the rest of East Africa. The reasons are not very different from the general reasons that prevented foreign penetration of the East African interior.

The map below indicates the missionary groups that worked in Kenya and Tanzania, their Mission Stations and the people they worked among.



**Fig. SS/2/3-2 Map Showing Missionary Occupation of East Africa**



### Activity SS/2/3-3

Study the map above and draw up a table showing the following:

Missionary society, the station(s) where it operated and the people it worked among.

### Impact of Missionary work on political evolution of East Africa

In Module SS/1 you read about how missionary work and activities influenced the social and economic aspects of life in Uganda. This time we are interested in examining how missionary presence in East Africa influenced later political events and institutions.

- The different Christian sect missionary groups (e.g. Anglican Vs Catholic) sometimes worked more as rivals than partners in the evangelization mission. This happened more in Uganda. The net impact was to divide up and disunite their converts. This made the East African people weaker, more vulnerable to colonial conquest and less strong in resisting colonial injustices. In Uganda, when political parties were set up, the religious disunity was a factor that negatively affected their performance. It was in Kenya where the missionaries realized how counter productive rivalry was. They established the Alliance of Missionary societies in British East Africa.
- Missionary influence also softened ground for colonial work. Apparently Africans took long to differentiate between the “harmless” missionaries and the colonial conquerors who followed them later. Many societies extended typical African hospitality to both. In addition, missionary work groomed many collaborators to colonialism. Many of these were Christian converts (Chiefs and their subjects) or re-settled ex-slaves.
- Missionary education also played an important political role. The “graduates” of missionary schools provided the skeleton of the first African civil service that served the colonial system as clerks, interpreters and supervisors. Later, during the struggle for independence, they constituted the core of the nationalists in the forefront of the anti colonial struggle.
- Missionary reports (for instance on slave trade activities) and their appeals for protection, also helped in convincing colonial governments to take over the East African colonial territories.
- Colonialism was primarily meant to serve the economic interests of the colonial powers, mainly, the supply of raw materials and providing market for the colonial master products. You need to remember that colonial masters were not so keen

on investing in their colonies but were more interested in having the colonies pay their way (e.g. administrative costs). Missionary introduction of cash crops provided the initial base for colonial exploitation (raw materials and profits).

- Missionary social services (medical services and education) for a long time provided the only tangible excuse that colonial governments were taking care of the welfare of their subjects as agreed in the Berlin Act 1885.
- Missionaries helped in providing or improving infrastructure that was later used for colonial economic exploitation and administrative work. The LMS, for instance introduced steamer services on L. Tanganyika.
- Mission stations provided the nucleus of later urban centers which also became colonial administrative centers.
- Some missionary activities directly or indirectly supported colonial conquest. For example the CMS funded the bankrupt IBEA Co's activities in 1891.

## Traders

Arab Traders were the earliest foreigners who settled in East Africa. By the 10<sup>th</sup> Century, they were conducting trade between the East African coast and Arabia, India, Persia and China. This trade was originally restricted to the coast where settlements like Mogadishu, Lamu, Mombasa, Pemba Zanzibar Mafia, Kilwa and others were established. This trade was affected when Portuguese control over the coast was established around 1510. Although Portuguese interest in the coast was partly for commercial purposes, their promotion of this trade was minimal. They had no contacts with the interior and during their administration, coastal trade declined. Collapse of Portuguese control of the coast gave way to Arab domination of the East African coastal trade. Gradually long distance trade where Arabs were key players facilitated Arab penetration of the interior of East Africa to as far as Bunyoro.

Individual European traders found it difficult to trade in the interior. The Arabs, Swahilis and certain African groups regarded themselves as the legitimate traders and middlemen between the African producers in the interior and the European buyers in Zanzibar; coastal towns and ports.

European traders, broke the monopoly of the established Arab-African pattern of trade by turning to companies. In 1878, James Stevenson, a Scottish businessman, came up with the Livingstonia Central African Trading Company. The company owned steamers which operated on Lake Malawi and Tanganyika. It supplied European goods to mostly missionaries and bought ivory, copper products and other commodities.

Another Scottish, William Mackinnon, had a steamship company whose ships anchored at East African Ports from Aden. Between 1856 and 1870 he persuaded Sultan Majid to develop and expand the Port of Dar-es-Salaam and started a direct mail service between

Zanzibar, Aden and Europe. In 1887, following the Anglo-German Agreement, he formed another company which secured a royal charter from the British Government.

As a result Carl Peters organized the German East Africa Company to trade in and administer the German “sphere of influence”. However both companies were affected by internal problems and had to be replaced by official colonial administration.

### **Imposition of Colonialism**

Colonial conquest of East Africa was effected through both military and diplomatic means. Diplomacy started with the formal agreements between the colonial powers themselves where they peacefully resolved issues related to division of colonial territories.

Colonial possession of African territories caused no major war among the colonizers. This was done through conferences, negotiated agreements and treaties. One of such conferences was called by King Leopold of Belgium in 1876. It was convened in Brussels and was composed of European geographers, traders, merchants, travelers and opponents of slave trade. At the end of the conference participants formed the International African Association with Leopold as President and head-quarters in Brussels.

Another meeting known as the Berlin conference was called by Bismark, Chancellor of Germany, between November 1884 and January 1885. The conference came up with three principles concerning the acquisition of African territories. One was that the claimant had to have effective occupation. Another was that free trade had to be allowed for European traders. The third was that an occupying power was to abolish slave trade. After the Berlin Conference, European powers were in effect given power and free license to acquire as much land before any other claimant could grab it. The Berlin conference cleared the way for partition of the whole of Africa. That is how Kenya and indeed all the East African states came to be possessed by European aspirants.

### **The Partition of East Africa**

Britain and German divided East Africa while France gave her blessing and Portugal was sidelined. Carl Peters led the German colonization drive in East Africa by founding the Society for German Colonization in Berlin. Peters was too impatient to work with other similar German Societies, which were slow in their approach. His idea was to use Zanzibar as a base of getting colonies for German on the mainland. However, the British consul represented by Sir John Kirk, Sir William Mackinnon and General Lloyd Mathen's in Zanzibar could not allow this. The British sought to protect their interests by claiming that all land on the mainland belonged to the Sultan.

Peters was not convinced with such claims as alleged by the British. He, in 1884 secretly recruited Count Joachim Pfeil and Dr. Carl Juhlke who were young and determined men, disguised as mechanics to avoid British detection.

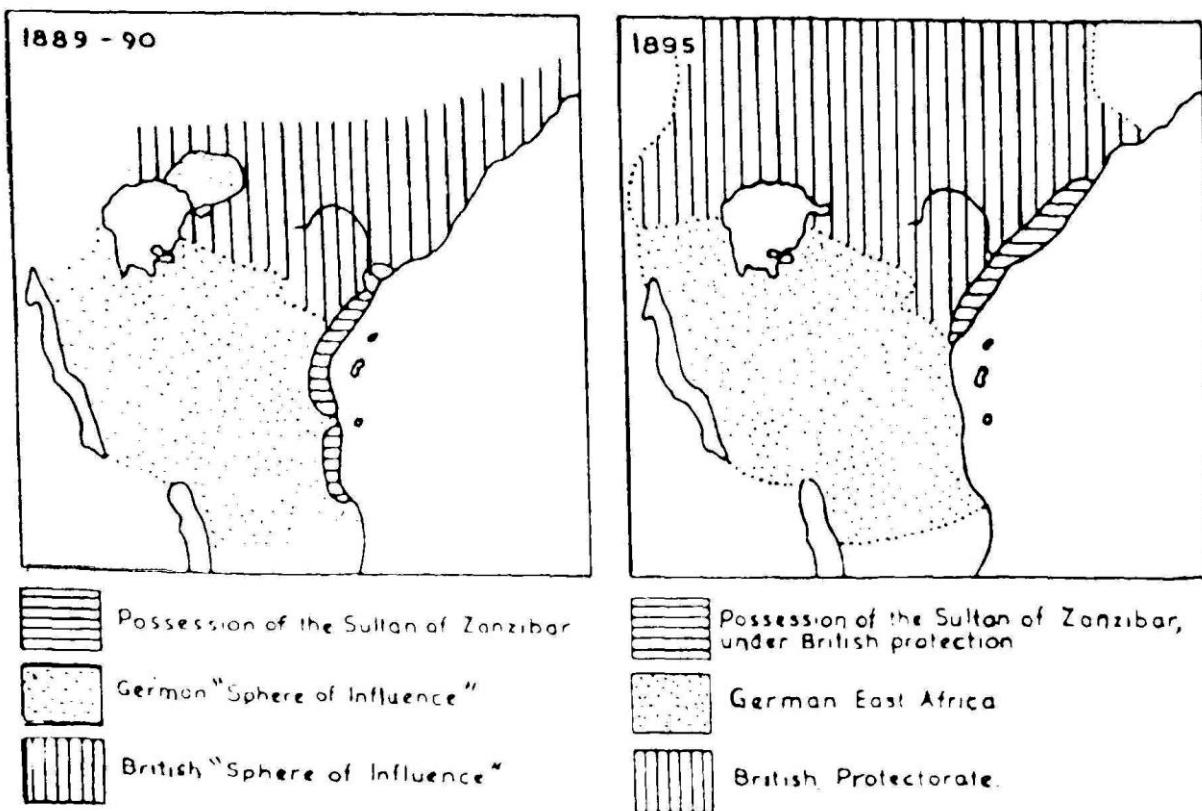
They crossed to the mainland secretly and made treaties of friendship and protection with African chiefs of Usagara, Uzigu, Uguru and Ukami hoisting the German flag as well. Though the implications of these treaties were not clear to the chiefs, these actions gave Carl Peters protectorate powers over the mainland in perpetuity. With these treaties in pocket, Carl Peters and colleagues got Bismark's approval in German and were used as bargaining tools, following the Berlin conference resolutions, when claiming territories in East Africa.

One British merchant, Sir Harry Johnson also signed treaties with Chiefs in the Taveta and Kilimanjaro areas, He was supported by the Sultan who allowed Johnson to form the British East African Association as a front to resist the claims of Carl Peters.

However, British and the Sultan's interests were compromised when the Germans got their mainland claims. This was because Britain wanted German's support in her domestic quarrels with France over control of Suez and Nile territories. German won her day and claims by threatening to crash the Sultan of Zanzibar by force of arms. When Bismarck sent a squadron to Zanzibar harbour in August 1885, he threatened to blow up the Sultan's palace unless he agreed to all German claims, and without the support of the British, Sultan Barghash had to agree.

The official partition of East Africa was carried out between Britain and Germany following the Anglo-German Agreement of 1862. France was also included as a matter of courtesy and Portugal was totally sidelined. Britain, German and France set up a commission in 1886 to investigate the doubts and truths about the extent of the Sultan's powers and territorial possessions in East Africa. The Sultan's claims were now fixed as extending over the islands of Zanzibar Pemba and Mafia and on the mainland ten miles inland from Ganghi Bay in the South to Kipin in the North. Merika, Brava and Kismayu towns surrounded by a ten-mile radius were also included. With a five-mile radius, Mogadishu too was given to the Sultan. Britain took over Kenya and Germany took mainland Tanganyika. Meanwhile the struggle for possessing Uganda between Germany and Britain ended up in Britain's favour, after the European diplomats voted for Britain to the disappointment of Carl Peters who had just signed a treaty of Germany protection with Kabaka Mwanga in July 1889.

By 1885 onwards, German's strategic position in Europe took precedence over other affairs. She therefore willingly granted Britain Uganda and Witu. It was further arranged that Britain should take over all the Sultan's possessions as a protectorate as reflected n 1862 Anglo-French Agreement. All these were recognized formally by the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 in Brussels. This, therefore, was the agreement which finalized the partition of East Africa.



**Fig. SS/2/3-3 A Map Showing Stages in the Partition of East Africa**

The area between the Rift Valley and Lake Victoria all the way northward up to Lake Rudolf constituted the eastern part of Uganda. However, between 1890 and 1926 it was systematically annexed and transferred to Kenya by the British Order of the Secretary of state under 1897 East Africa Order in Council. The North-Eastern Uganda was transferred to Kenya under the Kenya Order in council in 1926. In the same year the eastern territory along the Mt. Elgon highlands was also transferred to Kenya.

That concluded the Kenya – Uganda boundary demarcations.

When the Belgians in Congo were driven out of the region, east of Lake Kivu in 1898, the Germans took advantage of this defeat. They occupied the territory of Rwanda and later ratified it by Agreement between the Belgian and German governments. Rwanda was now a German colony. In 1903 Captain Bette took over Burundi as a German colony. With this conquest, the occupation of German East Africa was complete. The Germans annexed the Bukoba and Buhaya areas, which for a long time were Ugandan territories, when Chief Kahigi used them to help him defeat his enemies.

Although demarcated by no natural or traditional boundaries Uganda became a Protectorate under the Uganda Order in Council of 1902. During its evolution, Uganda constantly expanded or contracted its limits in accordance with the political expedience of the time. At varying times its claims have extended from Rwenzori to Abyssinia and Naivasha and from Lake Kivu to the Sobat river.

The South-western and Western part of Uganda was contested between three colonial powers. These were German, Britain and Belgium. Their negotiations took some time to be resolved.

It was not until 1910 that the present frontiers of this part of Uganda were established during what was known as the Anglo-Belgian Convention.

It now remained to settle the boundary between Uganda and Sudan. The whole of Lado enclave was placed under Sudan administration, but in 1914 a settlement of the undefined Uganda – Sudan frontier was arranged. The Southern portion of the Lado enclave was incorporated in Uganda to become the West Nile District. While on the East of the Nile, Uganda was administered as far as Gondokoro and beyond, the area north of Nimule was ceded to Sudan.

An agreement was reached upon the line of the frontier eastwards until the Ethiopian territory was encountered at the northern end of Lake Rudolf. Later in 1926, Uganda ceded to the Sudan an area in the vicinity of Tereteinia in order to re-unite under the Sudan, tribal groups which had been sub-divided by the 1914 boundary.

Uganda's present eastern boundary with Kenya was the result of two major decisions. At the beginning of the century Uganda's Eastern province extended eastwards to Lakes Naivasha and Baringo. This included much of the present western highlands of Kenya – Laikipia, was in Gishu, Nandi and Kavirondo. In 1902, with a flimsy formality, a brief notification by the British Foreign Office this area was transferred to the East Africa Protectorate.

Rudolf Province, occupied by pastoral tribes remained part of Uganda. But since it was more readily accessible from Kenya its control was delegated to Kenya and the transfer was officially regularized by an Order in Council in 1926.

## **TOPIC 2 COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN EAST AFRICA**

### **1. The Economic System in Kenya**

The economic development in Kenya was in a dilemma because of the tri-racial character of its society. This was composed of the indigenous Africans, the Europeans and Indians. Having been brought as soldiers and labourers to work on the railway construction, the Indian population posed a formidable size which resulted in a European – Indian struggle for economic dominance in Kenya. Although basically an African country, the British had to come up with a workable policy that was to foster the protectorate's economic development.

Kenya protectorate may be said to have had its real beginning in April 1902. the economic backbone of the country, oddly enough, was geared on the Kenya- Uganda railway which had been opened for public traffic three months earlier. Ivory was the obvious commodity that could have been exported from any part of Kenya during the early years since agriculture was still a thing of the future. Exploitation of mineral deposits was another logical activity that could have boosted the economy. However it was confirmed by earlier impressions that minerals of any consequence did not exist. The only important discovery was a vast deposit of sodium carbonate at Lake Magadi.

It was evident that the development of an export trade would have to depend on agricultural production.

Indigenous subsistent agriculture was found unsuitable during the protectorate's infancy. Most of Kenya's African communities were either pastoralists and others apart from having scarce manpower due to famine and disease they were still backward in agricultural practices. A new policy was made to encourage European immigrants in developing a rapid growth of production and trade. Promotion of Indian immigrants to achieve the same objectives met stiff resistance from the white settlers.

The Protectorate's Commissioner, Sir Charles Eliot hoped that by encouraging European settlers he could make the railway pay and relieve the British government of some of the colony's administrative costs. Investment in the railway proved uneconomical for sometime to come. What did emerge, however, was a plantation economy where the European settlers formed the bulk of agricultural production unit with the Africans as plantation workers and wage earners. The Indians became the second best and engaged in commercial and petty trade business.

The Masai and Kikuyu people felt big effects of white settlement. Between 1903 and 1913 they were moved several times to make way for European settlers. They were forced into reserve camps which were meant to form the backbone of the African labour force, badly needed to work on the white farmlands. The situation was made worse by the coming of settlers from south Africa who were accustomed to using Africans for cheap labour. Under the 1907 Employment Act, Africans were required to give a compulsory 180 days' free labour each year.

In 1909 under the Elgin Pledge the Indians were prevented from any settlements in the Kenya highlands and Africans were compelled to leave their lands in order to work on white farmlands. During the 1914 – 1918 World War, the settlers took advantage of the situation to extend the period of their land leases from 99 to 999 years. The mobility of Africans was severely curtailed by the issue of an identity card system known as Kipande without which no African could travel. The official policy turned out to be that European interests were paramount in Kenya while African and Indian interests were subsidiary.

During the colonial period the Kenya economy experienced two depressions. The European settlers survived by growing maize which gained high demand on world market. The Kenya government expanded the railway system to serve the whole territory and kept the rates to a bare minimum. It protected the home producers against foreign competition to allow them sell their wheat, meat and diary produce in East Africa. While denying the Africans the same benefits, the government provided social amenities to the white settlers. Africans were not allowed to be independent producers of cotton, coffee or any other product. They were only regarded as a source for cheap labour. In 1932 when the depression was at its worst, Africans were allowed to grow their own crops of coffee cotton and maize; this helped recovery from the economic crisis.

From 1933 onwards the European settlers switched from maize-growing to large scale plantations of sisal coffee, tea and pyrethrum.

## **2. The Economic Systems in Tanganyika**

After the partition of East Africa, the Germans, like the Britons, decided to rule Tanganyika through trading companies so as to reduce the cost of administration. The Germany East Africa company took charge of all the German economic interests. By 1887 the company had already set up ten centers in the hinterland with established plantation of coffee and cotton. These centers served as trading stations but because of strong opposition from the Arab traders, they soon came to fail.

The company tried to trade in local produce such as ivory, gum copal and other items but it met with strong opposition and competition of well established Indian firms of Sewa Hadji and of Charles Stokes, an Irish merchant. Carl Peters' effort to collect customs duties on the coast proved futile as it was strongly opposed by the Arabs who took it as an infringement on their economic and political freedom and rights.

In their resistance against political and commercial supremacy by Europeans the Arabs led by a half-caste called Abushiri put up a revolt against the Germans. They were joined by Bwana Heri, Chief of Sigua who also refused to be subdued. They were unable to resist the combined force of both the Germany and British armies.

Realizing the trading company's inability to manage both trade and administration, the Germany government decided to separate the two functions.

## **Administrative Systems**

### **Kenya Administrative System**

The British Foreign Office had originally planned for single administration covering Kenya and Uganda just as the case was for German's protectorate of Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi. This plan proved unworkable as provoked by the Mazrui uprising, demanding their independence. At first the British government based its administrative plan on the chain of the old trading posts stretching along the route up to western part of Kenya. The initial mode was to govern Kenya through local chiefs as stipulated in the Village Headmen Ordinance of 1902. The system proved unworkable as powerful chiefs often refused to cooperate. The small chiefs with little authority found themselves in high positions as mere puppets of the British.

Later on under the Native Tribunal Rules of 1911, the system was replaced by one based on the traditional Kenya councils of elders. The people had much confidence in these councils especially in judicial affairs. However, the duties of tax collection and labour recruitment for government and white settlers was strongly resented. It was regarded as an exploitation exercise intended to enslave Africans after their best land had been grabbed from them.

From 1900 up to the time of independence, Kenya's administrative system went through a number of changes.

Following a racial system, as was encouraged by the European settlers a tri-racial administrative system was put in place. The white settlers won special privileges in the economic and political sectors. The Indians were placed in between and were second rated but next to the Europeans. The Africans were ignored and had their rights taken away and were pushed to reserve camps to make the backbone of cheap labour force.

After World War I, there was a strong reaction in London against the settlers pursuit of self-interest to the suffering of Africans and Asians. This resulted in the replacement of General Northey in 1922 by Sir Robert Coryndon, former Governor of Uganda. There was also growing animosity between white settlers and Asians resulting in a London Conference of 1923 called by the Colonial Secretary, Duke of Devonshire.

This led to the Devonshire White Paper which, although strongly protested by the settlers led to the easing of political and economic rights for the Asians and eventually awakened the early African politicians to demand their rights through nationalist movements.

Realizing the trading company's inability to manage both trade and administration, the German government decided to separate the two functions. In 1891 the government took over administration of Tanganyika and left the company to concentrate on commercial activities after compensation.

Agriculture was introduced and Africans were encouraged to grow cotton and coffee. Various other crops were distributed according to suitability of the areas. Two

experimental agricultural stations were established at Kwai and Amani. The government introduced plantations which in due course were sold to businessmen.

### **Administrative System in Tanganyika**

The German government assumed full administrative responsibility in 1891 after realizing that the German East Africa company could not manage both trade and administration of the territory. The government appointed Julius Von Soden as the first governor. The Governor had been given powers to issue local decrees such as the Hut Tax Decree passed n 1897 which affected the Africans very much.

## **TOPIC 3 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA**

Welcome to Topic 3 of Unit 3. In this topic, you are going to look at:

- (i) The meaning of nationalism
- (ii) How the people of East Africa responded to colonial conquest.
- (iii) Factors which stimulated the emergence of modern nationalism in East Africa.

### **The Meaning of Nationalism**

Nationalism is a value where an individual or groups of people demonstrate a high level of love for their nation through promoting and defending its interests or contributing to its welfare as a priority over and above all other considerations.

In East Africa nationalism manifested itself in a variety of ways in the period before independence. These were: Societies and local rulers resistance against colonial conquest, opposition against colonial administrative injustices and the struggle for self-government and independence.

### **Response of the People of East Africa to Colonial Conquest**

In Module SS/1, you looked at how the people of Uganda responded to colonial conquest. The response was basically resistance or collaboration. Do you remember what these terms mean: Primary resistance, secondary resistance, career collaborators?

Kenya and Tanzania had more vigorous resistance against colonial conquest and administration than Uganda. Why do you think this was so?

The following are the most prominent cases of resistance in Kenya and Tanzania:

#### Resistance in Kenya

The Kikuyu	(1891 – 1908)
Giriama	(1895 – 1914)
Somali	(1893 – 1921)
Taita	(1897 – 1921)
Turkana	(1898 – 1921)
Babukusu	(1895 – 1908)
Nandi	(1895 – 1906)
Abagusii	(1904 – 1908)
Kipsigis	(1902 – 1907)
Pokot	(1912 – 1917)
Marakwet	(1912 – 1919)

#### Resistance in Tanzania

Arab Traders at the Coast	(1888 – 1891)
Wahehe	(1891 – 1898)
Wanyamwezi	(1892 – 1893)
Wagogo	(1890 – 1894)
Yao	(1890 – 1899)
Wavinza	(1892 – 1895)
A collection of Southern Tanzania Communities	(1905 – 1907)
(Maji-Maji rebellion)	

The reasons for resistance were related to defending independence and later (after conquest), opposing the injustices of colonial rule. The factors are summarized below:

- Defending independence of their communities.
- Disagreements over control of trade.
- Colonialists' violation of African customs.
- Colonialists siding with groups that were rivals to other communities.
- Forced labour.
- Opposition against taxation.
- Forced cultivation of crops.
- Loss of land to Europeans.
- Harsh local rulers/agents of the colonialists.
- Unfair laws.



### **Activity SS/2/3-4**

1. Discuss the factors that led to the defeat of African resistance in East Africa.

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2. In spite of being defeated, resisting Africans sometimes won concessions and some reforms from the colonialists. Using any one community, illustrate this.

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### **Collaborators**

In Module SS/1, you saw that collaboration was accommodation of colonialism. Societies like Buganda, Tooro, Ankole peacefully submitted to British colonialism and personalities like Sir Apollo Kagwa and Semei Kakungulu served or promoted it. You may need to go through Module SS/1 again to refresh your mind about the factors that influenced this collaboration.

There were similar cases of collaboration with colonialism in Kenya and Tanzania. Examples from Kenya include the Masai and their laibon (local ruler) Lenana, and the Abawanga and their Nabongo (king) Mumia and Chief Merere and his people the Sangu of Tanzania.

We need to ask ourselves what exactly this collaboration entailed. Collaboration involved:

- Signing agreements where communities and their leaders were purported to have ceded this or the other. In this category we have examples of agreements signed between the Masai and the British.
- Helping the colonialists against hostile communites. Nabongo Mumia of the Wanga kingdom for instance helped the British in their raids against the Ababukusu, the Ugenya Kager and the Kabra people.
- Directly participating in the colonial administration structures.
- Helping in the extension of colonial rule. This is the role Kakungulu played in Uganda.
- Ceding land to the colonialists. For instance in 1904 Laibon Lenana moved his people from Naivasha to Laikipia and later in 1910 to Narok. Maasai land was taken up by British settlers. In the Buganda agreement, some land was surrendered to the protectorate government.
- Providing “operational posts” from where the colonialists extended their control.

It is important to note, however, that much as these societies accommodated colonialism, it was in most cases just a tactical strategy to facilitate peaceful co-existance with the colonialists rather than deliberate surrender of their independence. In many instances for example, the agreements that were signed were either not understood or were misinterpreted by the local rulers.

Generally, collaboration may be considered to have been the diplomatic response to colonialism. What is clear is that in the early African responses to colonialism, we get the beginnings of nationalism in East Africa, the climax of which was the later winning back of our independence. Great East African nationalists like Julius Nyerere, later confessed their heroic struggle against colonialism was partly inspired by the struggles of groups such as the Maji-Maji.

### **Diplomatic and Military Activities in Uganda**

Britain declared Uganda as her protectorate in June 1894. This resulted in the loss of independence by the Kings and chiefs in various parts of the country since they had to take orders from the British. A campaign was started by the British officers to bring all the different parts of the country under one central administration. This was through peaceful means by signing treaties if the native rulers accepted British rule, or by force of arms where they resisted.

## **Bunyoro Kingdom**

Earlier on Kabalega, King of Bunyoro, had clashed with Captain Lugard of the IBEA Co. This was when Kabalega had driven Omukama Kasagama of Toro away from the throne. Lugard, with the help of company soldiers did restore Kasagama back to his throne. Not satisfied with Toro's secession, Kabalega made another attack on Kasagama. The British came to Kasagama's rescue with the help of Baganda warriors; collaborators and Sudanese soldiers. Although he put up a formidable resistance, Kabalega was defeated in 1896. He escaped to Lango where he continued to resist the British until he was captured in 1899. He was deposed and sent to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. His son Yosiya Kitahimbwa was installed as the new Omukama.

## **Buganda Kingdom**

In Buganda, Kabaka Mwanga had at first co-operated. When he realized the limitations to his power by the British administration, he started acts of rebellion. In 1896 he was reprimanded by the British Commissioner, Colonel Colville for having sold ivory without the Commissioner's permission. Resentful of the British encroachment on his powers, Mwanga mobilized a force of his Baganda subjects from Budu and mounted resistance against the British. The British forces together with Baganda collaborators defeated Mwanga where upon he escaped to Mwanza in Tanzania. His one-year old son, Daudi Chwa, was installed as the new Kabaka under regents Apollo Kaggwa Stanslaus Mugwanya and Zachary Kisingiri. Mwanga escaped from Mwanza and secretly joined Kabalega in Lango. They thus both staged a concerted opposition to the British administration until they were finally tracked down by the British forces and sent into exile to the Seychelles Islands. While on the way to the Seychelles Island, Mwanga died at Mombasa Port. His body was returned to Kampala and buried in the royal tombs at Kasubi.



Draw a map of the:

Resistance and Collaboration in Bunyoro, Buganda and Acholi.

(Ssekamwa, P.163)

## **Acholi Land**

In 1898 many of the chiefs in Acholiland signed treaties with Major Macdonald from Kampala. However, one Awich, Chief of Payera, refused to sign a treaty. Taking advantage of run-away soldiers of Kabalega and the Sudanese warriors who had revolted against the British administration, Awich began raiding other Acholi chiefs. From the British administrative headquarters at Nimule in West Nile a campaign was launched to capture Awich. He was finally captured in 1901 by Major Delme-Radcliffe and taken as prisoner. He was later reinstalled in 1902 but in 1912 there arose the Lamogi Rebellion which was blamed on him and this resulted in his being banished to Kampala. Payera was then divided between Awich's two sons as rulers.

## **Other Areas of Uganda**

Colonial rule elsewhere in Uganda was established directly by use of force or by collaboration through Ugandan agents. In Buhweju the King was killed while resisting British rule. In Ankole, the King of Igara committed suicide rather than being taken captive. In Busoga area the local chiefs were threatened with deposition if they refused to cooperate. Teso and Lango were subdued by the forces of Kakungulu the collaborator and a Muganda agent of the British.

Born in Kkooki, Kakungulu was a groomed and experienced military mercenary who helped the British fight against Kabalega in 1894; Mwanga in 1899 and many chiefs of Eastern and Northern Uganda.

## **Diplomatic and Military Activities in Kenya**

Failing to administer Kenya and Uganda as a single administration like the case for German Protectorate in Tanzania the British decided to rule Kenya from Zanzibar by the British Consul. At Mombasa, the Mazruis who had disputed the sovereignty of the Zanzibar Sultan had hoped to become independent now that they were no longer under the Sultan. They declared their independence after the departure of the IBEA Co. When they found they were under the British government, they rebelled. Under Mbarak bin Rashid they put up a fight and were defeated by the British using troops from India. They ran for asylum to Tanzania but not until they had burnt a number of towns on the coast.

Another scuffle erupted with the Herti Somalis near Kismayu and the Ogaden Somalis. The latter used to attack their neighbours in their search for water and pasture for their flock. When they invaded the British post of Youte, a punitive expedition was sent in 1898. However a final defeat was not accomplished until 1901.

The British tried to overcome local resistance in Kenya by setting up a tight chain of administrative out posts following the trade route from Mombasa to Uganda.

The Masai who would have given the British stiff resistance were engaged in civil war with Sendeyo and Lenana, fighting in the war of succession. With cattle disease and

small pox taking their toll, the Masais were forced to make friendly treaties with the British who promised protection for them.

In 1895 the Masais attacked the Kikuyus at Kendong. Andrew Dick, a British trader and fellow Europeans in the nearby camp came to quell the fight, killing a hundred of the Masais before he was killed. Fearing a bigger British reprisal Lenana negotiated a settlement which led the British to believe that the Kikuyus and Swahili porters were to blame. The British used punitive expeditions to subdue the Kikuyus, Kamba and Nandi to extend their rule over those areas.

By putting up strategic posts, the British further brought the Keyo, Marakwet and Tuken, on the edge of the Rift Valley, under their control. They later subdued the Pokot and Turkana and by 1910 posts had been put at Moyale Archer's Post Marsabit and Mount Kulal.

The Nandi made five attempts to repel the British and together with the Sotik and the Gusii they were crushed in 1905. This was a time of inter-tribal warfare with attacks on those tribes which collaborated with the British.

Other areas in Kenya who resisted British rule met the same fate. This included the Luos in the Kavirondo Gulf who were defeated in 1897; the Bukusu who were subdued in 1908 and Nyanguoni who resisted but were overcome by military force. With the British in control, life in Kenya started to change. Weaker groups were now safe from extermination by stronger ones. The British African army was now employed to build roads and improved communication.



### Activity SS/2/3-5

Draw a map of:

African and European Areas in Kenya.

(Ssekamwa, P.175)

## **Diplomatic and Military Activities in Tanzania**

In Tanganyika, we witness a number of stiff resistances against German rule although the pattern of conflict was no different from that faced by the British and French. When the German East African Company became unable to run the territory, it was replaced in 1891 by the German government.

In June 1891 the Wahehe, led by Chief Mkwawa ambushed a German post commanded by Emil Von Selewski at Lule – Rugoro where 300 African German soldiers lost their lives. It took until 1894 for the Germans to recover from this shock. The Wahehe took advantage of this to block German advance with Mkwawa fortifying his palace at Kalenga near Iringa. The Germans, having regrouped made their attack in October 1894 and Mkwawa was forced to flee in the countryside. Having no difficulty in obtaining a large following, Mkwawa regrouped and put up a stiff resistance to the Germans which lasted until 1898. Having been betrayed by some of his people, Mkwawa decided to take his life rather than subduing to the Germans. However the guerrilla warfare organized by Mkwawa led to the systematic extinction of the Hehe group and this fear of extinction led to the betrayal of their leader.

The Wanyamwezi, who controlled the central trade route and who had earlier on collaborated with the Germans, also found themselves rebelling against German rule. The Wanyamwezi soon realized that the Germans had come to take away their freedom, land and to control their trade. Led by Chief, Siki in 1892, they fought the Germans and closed the trade routes. Under Lieutenant Von Prince the Germans defeated the Wanyamwezi but not until Chief Siki had committed suicide rather than submit to them.



### **Activity SS/2/3-6**

Draw a map showing:

The Germans in Tanganyika: resistance and Collaboration by African Chiefs.

(Ssekamwa, P.197)

The Wagogo also put up a resistance against the Germans only to be betrayed by their disunity. Their resistance worn down and they had to succumb to German rule. In Bukoba, Chief Tagaralle mounted a strong campaign to prevent German advance in his territory but was soon crushed.

The Yaos, led by their Chief Machemba, put up the longest struggle against the Germans. Seeing that he could in no way defeat the Germans Machemba had to flee to Angola leaving his people to submit to the Germans.

In 1819, the natives of Manyema in Rwanda drove their Belgian colonial rulers from their territory. The Germans took advantage of the Belgian defeat and occupied their Rwanda territory ratifying it later by agreement under the two colonial governments. The Germans made token treaties of friendship to the King of Burundi in an attempt to bring his Kingdom under their control. When Muesi refused to cooperate, the Germans sent Captain Bette in 1903 to take over Burundi by force. With the conquest of Burundi the possession of German East Africa by the Germans became complete.

One of the strongest resistance ever put up by Africans against colonial forces was witnessed in the Maji Maji Rebellion, 1905 – 1907. Maji Maji was named so because of the “medicine” which was administered to the warriors as a protection against the German guns. The medicine was supposed to make the bullets powerless and turn them into water.

The area affected included much of southern highlands; the eastern and western territories which incorporated numerous tribes. While there are various reasons why the rebellion happened, it was a humiliating tragedy for the Africans. It cost the lives of 75,000 Africans and the occurrence of a great famine that led to the demise of many more lives.

### **The Emergence of Modern Nationalism in East Africa**

The initial response of the people of East Africa to colonialism was just the first stage in what was to be a longer struggle for independence. The defeat of the first movements for independence only gave birth to further determination by the activists to continue the struggle. This struggle was inspired by a number of factors. One of the most important of such factors was the first and second world wars.

### **The First and Second World Wars and their Impact (1914 – 18; 1939 – 45)**

The first and second world wars were times of political awakening of the oppressed Africans. When the colonial powers began to fight among themselves at home and in their colonial empires, Africans and indeed other colonized nationals were recruited to fight on the side of the colonizers. East Africans were not any exception. Ugandans and Kenyans were drafted to fight on the side of the British while Tanzanians, Rwandans and Burundians were recruited to fight for the Germans. Issues of the First World War and their impact on the East African People can be looked at country by country since the countries were governed by different colonial masters.

## **1. World War I in East Africa (1914 – 18)**

### **(a) Kenya**

During the first decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Kenya was faced with an influx of white settlers. Settlement was heavily biased in favour of the whites and the rights of the Africans were often ignored. The creation of reserves for African peoples became the rule of the day.

While the British government became involved in the 1914 – 1918 war, the white settlers took advantage of the situation to strengthen their land rights and other privileges.

When war broke out in 1914, the British people in East Africa were automatically at war with the Germans in the neighbouring territories. Both groups prepared to fight supported by their mother countries and the indigenous colonial people. As obedient subjects, the Africans fought gallantly on behalf of their masters.

During the war the European settlers took advantage of extending their land leases from 99 to 999 years. They also took strict measures to prevent Asians from settling in highlands and some preferred places in towns and only allowed them settlement in limited areas. The official policy was that European interests were paramount in Kenya. It became common practice to disposes Africans of the areas required without their consent or reference to London. The governor was empowered to give powers for African recruitment to satisfy labour requirements on government projects and white farm plantations and projects.

After the First World War, there was a reaction in London to the white settlers' rights and privileges. In 1922 the current governor, General Northey, was recalled and replaced by Sir Robert Coryndon, former governor of Uganda.

Governor Coryndon started by stopping the discriminatory measures against the Asian citizens, a thing which aroused resentment and white settlers' animosity. When the animosity between the white settlers and Asians who demanded equal rights rose, an end to segregation became unmanageable. The Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Devonshire called for a conference in London in 1923 to check the situation.

### **(b) Tanganyika**

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, prosperity ended abruptly in Tanganyika. Britain and Germany were at war and all diplomatic and trade relations had to come to a stop. The German government sent in General Paul Von Lettow-Vorbeck to command its forces in German East Africa. Equipped with a mastery of war skills and tactics, Lettow-Vorbeck proved superior to his British counterparts. With a small force of 260 Germans and 2,000 African soldiers he was supported by the few German settlers and their African servants. With the support given by the native soldiers and African servants, General Lettow-Vorbeck fought gallantly and managed to outmaneuver the Allied Forces of Britain and her friends until August 1918 when an armistice was signed in Europe ending the war.

Though General Lettow-Vorbeck was forced to disband his soldiers and ordered them to hand over their weapons to the British Allies, he was never defeated. He achieved his aim of occupying the forces of Allies in Africa while the crucial campaigns were fought in Europe. Although the allies had believed that the people of Tanganyika would rise up against the Germans, the situation proved them wrong. Instead the Africans rallied to the Germans' cause and contributed to the success of Lettow-Vorbeck's war strategies. Earlier native uprisings against the Germans had given a false impression to the British and French of the African discontent in the German territories. What was overlooked, however, were the many benefits and services which the Germans had brought to Tanganyika during their administration. After the war, German East Africa was passed on to the British as a Mandate. Tanganyika as it now became, was to be administered by the British.

### **(c) Uganda**

The events of the first World War did not have much to arouse serious nationalism in Uganda. The real drama had to wait until the Second world War. However, the first signs of political discontent did occur before the 1914 war. The Bamalaki, a semi-religious movement sprang up and provided the venue for airing out political discontent. Another high mark of political discontent came early in 1920s when the Bataka movement nearly forced a revision of the 1900 Buganda Agreement. The Bataka desired a redistribution of land, and inclusion of a clause which would make ancestral land the property of the clans rather than of individual clan heads in whose names the land was registered.

Political activity again manifested itself in the opposition to an East African Federation in the 1920s and 1930s. This was due to the fear that Uganda might become another Kenya – a country dominated by the European settlers who had denied Africans and Asians their political and economic rights. The most vocal groups were the Buganda Lukiko, the Young Baganda Association and the Young Basoga Association.

## **2. World War II in East Africa (1939 – 1945)**

### **(a) Uganda**

World War II was fought on many battle grounds. Many Ugandans were drafted to fight and serve on the side of the British as Kenya, India, Egypt and Middle East.

The participation in the war by Ugandan citizens was a revolutionalising experience for them. After seeing better conditions and treatment outside Uganda the war veterans were quick to demand the same rights when they came back home. During the 1940s, economic and political discontent increased considerably mostly in Buganda. People wanted more participation in their affairs through representation in the Lukiko. At the same time they wanted to get rid of the incompetent old type of chiefs who were puppets of the colonial government.

The discontent found outlets in the Buganda riots of 1945, and also in the assassination of the Buganda Prime Minister, Martin Luther Nsibirwa. The Uganda African Farmers Association conducted a campaign against exploitation of the African farmers by the Indian and European businessmen. The Africans demanded that they should be allowed to market their own crops and also asked the Kabaka to make the Lukiiko more democratic by increasing the representative side to 60 members.

These agitations were confined to Buganda, giving a false impression of being local movements. By fighting against economic exploitation of farmers and political representation, the leaders of the 1945 and 1949 movements sowed the seeds of modern nationalism.

#### **(b) Kenya**

There were very many Kenyan Africans who fought on the British side during the Second World War, 1939 – 1945. Like their Ugandan counterparts these men got their outlook much broadened. On their return to civilian life they no longer accepted European rule without question. Apart from their privileges being denied, there was lack of employment opportunities, which forced them to live in sub-standard conditions. Their envy was turned against the European settlers and Asian traders living in splendid and comfortable conditions.

The agitations by the Kenya Africans were directed into organizations. In 1946 a group of dissatisfied ex-army Africans formed the Forty Group in Kikuyu land. They began to organize opposition to the settlers and British Colonial Government.

Before long they merged with other extreme groups to form the Kenya Land and Freedom fighters which later became MAU MAU in Kenya. In 1947 Jomo Kenyatta returned from abroad where he had been since 1931 and was soon appointed Chairman of the Kenya African Union, a political party which had been founded by Mathu and Odede who were members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

#### **(c) Tanganyika**

In the Second World War Tanganyika was not a battle ground as the case was twenty five years earlier. Despite her meager income the country was hard pressed to make contributions to the imperial war efforts. In 1940 a tax was introduced on all incomes over £350 per annum, and in 1941 the lower limits of taxable income was reduced to £200 per annum.

On the whole, Tanganyika's contribution to the war efforts lay in supplying manpower, raw materials and in striving for self-sufficiency so as to avoid being a handicap and parasite to other commonwealth countries. Tanganyika soldiers of the KAR took part in the campaigns in Somaliland and Ethiopia which simultaneously destroyed the Italian empire in East Africa and brought an end to the East African Theatre. Tanganyika soldiers were again deployed in Madagascar Ceylon in the preparations for the campaign in Burma.

Unlike the situation in Kenya and Uganda where the war veterans became political vigilantes to bring about change in political and administrative channels, political agitation was more evident in the 1950s. What made Tanganyika different from Uganda and Kenya was that there was no urgent pressure for political or administrative reform from the African population. The movement for reform came from the government alone especially in the urge for closer cooperation between the three East African territories due to the need for a co-ordinated plan of defence and for joint action in providing manpower and foodstuffs. Tanganyika, therefore, emerged from the war with intentions to meet the task of reconstruction as the case was in the first world war and after the depression of the early 1930s rather than political reforms.

On the whole, the first and second world wars had a number of social, economic and political effects. However, our concern here is how the wars affected the political evolution of the East African states, particularly the budding nationalism.

- Germany was defeated in World War I. Part of her punishment was the loss of her colonies. German East Africa was taken over by the British as a mandated territory on behalf of the League of Nations. This brought the whole of East Africa under British administration for the first time. It created possibilities for the birth of the idea of federation of East Africa that was to be floated later.
- The two wars cost the colonial powers dearly, in terms of economic and human resources. Britain was much weaker at the end of World War II than she had ever been. This also meant that her domination and control over her colonies was weakened. As she was preoccupied with the task of reconstruction the nationalist movements in Africa benefited from some breathing space.
- Germany and Britain which had been the most influential states were beaten to second place. USA and USSR emerged as the dominant world powers. As they were not colonial powers and since they also stood to gain access to markets if former colonies got independence, they campaigned against colonialism and lent moral support to nationalist movements in Africa.
- World War I gave birth to the League of Nations which was succeeded by the United Nations at the end of World War II. It defended the principle of freedom and gave African nationalists a platform to speak out against colonialism.
- World War I and II also helped to bring the people of East Africa out of international isolation. The veterans of both wars served in different areas of Africa, Europe and Asia. They interacted with people of different ideologies some of them anti-colonial. They got and shared ideas and experiences which enriched their ability and skills for the anti colonial struggle.
- The experiences of the people of East Africa in the two world wars also helped to dispel the African's mentality about the invincibility of the colonial powers. They witnessed Europeans being killed, defeated, their forces driven out of territories

they controlled. This convinced them that Europeans could as well be challenged and defeated on another front, namely, the struggle for independence.

- The two wars also increased the hardships suffered by the African people under colonialism. The wars were followed by periods of scarcity, unemployment, poor prices for crops and declining economies. These, in addition to the injustices of colonial administration, made colonialism more unpopular.
- The Second World War further highlighted the unfairness of the colonial powers, especially Britain. During the war, she created the impression that the Africans were fighting for a noble cause, namely, defending freedom, democracy and justice; which Germany and her allies threatened by their aggression. However, at the end of the war, the same values the war was alleged to have defended were still denied from the African people.

Because of these influences, therefore, anti-colonial movement activities were more accelerated after 1945 than before.

#### 4. Nationalist Movements in Kenya

You may recall that after World War II the dissatisfied ex-army Kenyan Africans banded together to form organized political groups. Later on all groups merged into one large group which they named MAU MAU, which was an abbreviation to mean:

- Muzungu Arudi Ulaya (MAU)
- Mwafrika Apate Uhuru (MAU)

Interpreted as, “let the white man return to Europe and the African gets his independence”.

The target of the MAU MAU movement was to use violent means to remove the Europeans and Asians in order to achieve independence.

The MAU MAU members had to undergo an oath of allegiance. The oath mostly committed the Kikuyu to support the MAU MAU cause and never to tell the affairs of the movement to government officials or any other non-member. The members raided shops and police centres to seize firearms. They eliminated African chiefs or headmen who were loyalists to the colonial government. They attacked European farms and killed many settlers and Asian businessmen.

In 1952 the MAU MAU fighters made their base in Mount Kenya and the Aberdare forests from where they spread to the highlands and the Rift Valley. The British colonial government used the soldiers of the King’s African Rifles (KAR) and the police to stop the MAU MAU movement but to no avail. In 1952, the government had to admit that it had failed to destroy the MAU MAU.

The government had to take strong measures, banning all political parties and arresting all Kikuyu politicians who were suspected to be the leaders of the movement. Among the most prominent was Jomo Kenyatta who was arrested and in April 1953 sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Kapenguria, accused of being the key leader and organizer of the MAU MAU. British troops were brought to contain the MAU MAU activities resulting in the arrest of General China in 1954 and Dedan Kimathi in 1956.

Military violence and bloodshed lasted for seven years. The MAU MAU movement had shown that Europeans could not control the internal situation in Kenya without the Africans.

The removal of many Kikuyu Leaders opened up a chance for other prominent men from other parts of Kenya to come to the forefront. Among them were Tom Mboya, Oginga Odinga, Daniel Arap Moi and Ronald Ngala.

## **5. National Movements in Tanganyika**

There were a number of African associations in Tanganyika by the late 1930s. African Civil Service Association, the Tanganyika African Association and many ethnic associations in the different parts of the territory. However, none of these associations was truly nationalist and none did have mass support. It was not until 1954 when a nationalist movement was formed by integrating the local associations. In 1953 a young African in the name of Julius K. Nyerere was appointed the President of the Tanganyika African association which he re-organized into an effective political organ on national level. In July 1954, the association was changed into the Tanganyika African Nationalist Union (TANU). This is the party which united the Tanganyikan people; sought and agitated for the independence of the country.

## **6. Nationalism in Uganda**

After World War II, Most political agitations were centred mainly in Buganda. Though mainly expressed by Baganda, they were typical of the feelings of many people in Uganda. In 1945 I.K. Musaazi formed the Uganda African Farmers' Association which became prominent in the campaigns against the exploitation of the African farmers by the Asian and European traders. When the Buganda Lukiko paid a deaf ear to these grievances, the African Farmers' Association was joined by the Bataka Party to voice their demands. They asked the Kabaka, Sir Edward Mutesa II to make the Lukiko more representative of the common man so that people's grievances could be voiced. They also demanded the right to market their own produce as opposed to the Asian and European domination in this area.

When the central government and the Buganda Lukiko failed to redress these demands, it led to the 1945 and 1949 riots in Buganda. The Uganda African farmers' Association led by Musaazi and the Bataka Party led by Kabazzi Miti and Ssemakula Mulumba, were both banned after the riots in 1949.

In Uganda, the colonial government did have a plan to grant independence to the Africans but according to how the British administrators planned it and not according to

how the Africans wanted it. In 1945, three Africans were nominated by the Governor to sit on the Legislative council. This number was later increased to eight by 1950. In 1953 the Legico became a miniature National Assembly with a government and an opposition side.

When the idea of the East African Federation was revived in June 1953, the politics in Buganda and indeed Uganda in general changed. Muteesa II, the Kabaka of Buganda, supported by the Buganda Lukiko opposed the Federation and instead demanded independence for Buganda at once. Governor Sir Andrew Cohen was forced to deport Muteesa II since Buganda's demand for separate independence would run counter to his idea of creating a united Uganda. The deportation of Muteesa II refueled events in Buganda to be channelled in a nationalist movement demanding not only the return of their Kabaka but many other rights denied by the colonial government.

After signing what was referred to as the Buganda Agreement of 1955, Kabaka Muteesa II was returned. The agreement redefined the political position of Buganda within Uganda. While it was granted certain privileges within Uganda, Buganda was denied separation from the rest of the country. Apart from negotiations concerning the Kingdom of Buganda, constitutional developments with the central government were also going on. In 1955 the Africans on the Legico were increased to 30 in number. Three African ministers were also nominated to sit on the cabinet of eleven and 1958 was set as the year for direct elections of members throughout the country to form the Legislative Council.



### Activity SS/2/3-7

1. How were the political agitations in Buganda a reflection of nationalism?  
.....  
.....
2. Why did nationalism in Kenya take the direction it did?  
.....  
.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## **TOPIC 4 : THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE 1945 – 1965**

The road to independence took different directions in each of the East African countries depending on the political climate existing in each country. It would be proper to look at the political developments country by country.

### **(a) The Struggle for Independence in Tanganyika**

Although Tanganyika had less political pressure and agitation by the Africans as compared to Kenya and Uganda, she was the first to attain independence. By the 1953 Local Government Ordinance, the British were forced to remove the traditional authority local structure and replaced it with elected local councils and executive councils. By 1953 the Central Legislature was composed of 15 official members. Unofficial members were: 7 Europeans, 4 Africans and 3 Asians. The Central Executive was composed of 8 official members and un-officials were: 7 Europeans, one Asian and one African.

In 1955 the first elections to the Legislature were held and the Assembly was made of 32 officials, 9 elected unofficial members of each race and one nominated from each race.

The most significant period for the road to independence was reached between 1955 and 1961 as a result of three factors:

- The activities of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
- The deliberations of United Nations.
- The work of Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor 1958 – 61.

#### **Tanu**

In 1953 a political party, Tanganyika African association (TAA) was formed and Julius K. Nyerere was elected President of the association. This was composed of a few educated Africans and had no political influence. Nyerere worked hard to transform it into an effective organ of national politics. In 1954 the association was changed to Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). Its mission was to fight for the African political, social and economic advancement as well as self government and independence. The general trend to show political protest was to use destructive methods such as preventing dam-building, stopping pest control activities, etc. However, under the able leadership of Julius K. Nyerere and Oscar Kambona whose advocacy of the movement won friendship nationwide, political demands came to be made more diplomatically through negotiations.

#### **Influence of the United Nations**

Tanganyika after the First World War had been placed under the League of Nations as a mandated state. After the Second World War it was under the United Nations as a Trust territory.

The target of the United Nations was to work towards independence for such territories. In 1954, a UN mission was sent and it heard the case presented to it by TANU. The mission recommended a timetable to be drawn up for a progressive plan towards independence. In 1956, the United Tanganyika Party (UTP) opposed to TANU was formed. Its mission was for a multi-racial government. Although Dr. Nyerere was appointed to the Legislative council as a reconciliatory gesture to make the two parties agree, he soon resigned after a few months because of disagreements over constitutional matters. In 1958, first round elections were held for a new Legislative council involving members of all races on a national franchise.

TANU fielded candidates of different races in every area and all its candidates were elected. UTP was defeated into extinction while TANU rose to greater heights.

### **Developments through Governor Turnbull**

Turnbull became Governor in July 1958. He had been instructed through the UN and British government to hasten the country's constitutional advance. Turnbull won friendship and confidence of Africans and was very much agreeable to Nyerere. He appointed Sir Richard Ramage to chair a committee which was to consider the future of the Executive and Legislative council. This committee concluded that the Legislative council would have a large elected African majority with some seats reserved for other races. The Executive council was to be replaced by a council of elected ministers.

In 1960 all Tanganyikans who were literate and had an income of at least £75 a year were able to vote to elect 71 representatives to a new Legislative council (out of the 71 seats, 10 were reserved for Europeans and 11 for Asians).

Out of the 71 seats TANU won 70 while the opposition won only one seat. Dr. Nyerere appointed nine members on a new Council of ministers including 3 Europeans as interim nominations. The elections were accepted by Governor Turnbull as proof that Tanganyika was ready for independence.

On May 1<sup>st</sup> 1961 Tanganyika was given full internal self government and Dr. Julius K. Nyerere became the first Prime Minister. The Legislative Council became the National Assembly and on 9<sup>th</sup> December 1961 Tanganyika was granted full independence by the British.

### **Zanzibar**

Until 1950, Zanzibar was politically submissive to the authority and control of the Sultan. In 1954, the British Resident, Sir, John Rankine brought about some changes by proposing that the Legislative council should be made more representative. In 1955 a new council was formed including 12 unofficial members made up of 4 Africans, 4 Arabs, 3 Asians and one European.

The Arabs boycotted the council and demanded an unofficial majority, election by a common roll, adult suffrage and a ministerial system. Although their demands were not fully honoured, 3 more unofficial members were admitted to the Executive Council. In

1956, the Resident Representative allowed six of the twelve unofficial seats in the Legislative Council to be filled by election. This move gave rise to formation of political parties to contest in the elections.

### **Political Parties**

In 1960, a committee was formed to come up with recommendations and strategies for self-government. Meanwhile three parties came into existence:

- The Zanzibar National Party (ZNP) formed by Arabs.
- The Afro Shirazi Party (ASP) by Africans and the half-casts.
- The Zanzibar, Pemba Peoples Party (ZPPP).

After the committee's work, its terms were accepted and elections were held in January 1961. The results were that ASP won ten seats, ZNP nine and ZPPP three seats. The attempts to form a government failed as no side managed to get a majority; hence a coalition government was formed until new elections could be organized.

When new elections were held the ASP and ZNP both won ten seats and the ZPPP three. ZNP and ZPPP both agreed to form a government headed by Sheikh Muhammed Shante. On 24<sup>th</sup> June 1963, Zanzibar was given internal self government. The Legco became the National Assembly with 31 elected members. Fresh elections were again held in July 1963 and ASP got 13 seats, ZNP won 12 seats and ZPPP six seats. ZNP and ZPPP formed a coalition and Sheikh Muhammed Shante led Zanzibar to independence on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1963.

### **The Zanzibar Revolution**

Zanzibar enjoyed its independence for only 34 days and then suffered a crisis. On 12<sup>th</sup> January 1964 a military coup occurred led by Lt. John Okello – a Ugandan. Three factors instigated this revolution:

- Historical differences and grievances between Arabs and Africans.
- Mismanagement of the handing-over period by the British who seem to have favoured the Arab minorities.
- Fear that ruthless and unfair laws and actions would be taken against non-Arabs.

During the ensuing battle, the Sultan and family fled from Zanzibar. The revolution was supported by Sheikh Abeid Karume's Afro-Shirazi Party, Abdulrahaman Muhammed's Ummah Party and John Okello, a Ugandan. Okello was to be declared a prohibited immigrant while on mission to Tanganyika two months after the revolution. On being asked for help to maintain law and order, President Nyerere sent 1000 Tanganyika policemen to the Island. On April 24<sup>th</sup> 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form Tanzania. Dr. Nyerere became the President, Sheikh Abeid Karume became the first Vice President while Rashid Kawawa became the second Vice President. Though the Union Parliament seated at Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar was allowed its own Parliament and government for local administration.

### **(b) Pacing towards self-rule in Uganda**

In Uganda, there were many protest or disgruntled groups although they lacked a common forum to unite all of them. Among them were the following:

- The Catholics who were discriminated against for administrative and other positions.
- The Muslims who were not happy for lagging behind especially in education.
- The Northern region People who were neglected by the colonialists.
- The Bataka (clan-heads) from Buganda, who formed the Bataka Federation in 1920 with the aim of regaining their lost land and power after the 1900 Agreement.
- The Buganda peasants who organized themselves to offset the commercial powers of Asians who were exploiting them by paying low prices for their products. This movement ended up in the formation of the African Farmers' Union in 1941.
- The Motor Drivers and Domestic Servants who formed the first union in 1939 – the Buganda African Motor Drivers Union.
- The educated young men all over Uganda who were denied higher posts and other education opportunities, thus forcing them to form:
  - The Young Men of Buganda (1915)
  - The Young men of Toro
  - The Young men of Busoga
  - The Bagisu Welfare Association
  - The Young Bagwere Association
- Bunyoro as a whole could not compromise with the British because of her lost counties and the imposition of rule by Baganda agents.

Although all these groups struggled to get their demand from the colonial government, they failed to achieve them due to their lack of unity. Besides, they did not pose any threat to the colonial government. It must also be noted that none of them was truly national in character.

### **Political Parties in Uganda**

The delay in the formation of political parties in Uganda can be explained partly by the “divide and rule” policy of the colonial government. The different district and local councils left in the hands of native chiefs and government left the people contented, thus killing their ambitions and pre occupation with national political issues. Also the ordinary African did not see any political threat from the commercial Asians. Thirdly,

the non-existence of European settlers, as the case was in Kenya, added to the lack of national issues to make the people unite to form political parties, were also retarding factors.

Buganda, being the centre of political activities, experienced two failed riots in 1945 and 1949. These had earlier been spearheaded by the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union. The 1949 riot mobilizers demanded, among other things, powers to elect their chiefs, the right for growers to gin and market their cotton in the outside markets and to democratize the Lukiiko. Although it ended in failure it laid the background for the formation of the first political party in Uganda.

### **The Uganda National Congress (UNC)**

The Uganda National congress was founded by Ignatius Musaazi in 1952. The Party intended to put up a nation-wide campaign and get nation-wide support which would lead to the attainment of independence. Its leadership was over-whelmingly composed of Baganda and Protestant old boys of Buddo. The party's activities were mainly limited to Buganda. It lacked common ground and grievances from other parts of Uganda which it could exploit to attract national attention and support. It was looked at by other people, as another tool of oppression and dominance by Baganda. However, the UNC did get some acceptance in Toro but soon the Batoro withdrew their support after realizing that they could not get what they wanted from the colonial government through the UNC. The party failed to gain support from the Eastern region. It did gain some support in Acholi and Lango and this was the time when Milton Obote joined the Party. All the members who joined the party had parochial interests and this did not auger well with the spirit of Nationalism it sought to advance. It must be noted, however, that UNC contributed very much to the campaigns for the return of Kabaka Mutesa after his deportation on November 30<sup>th</sup> 1953 by the British.

### **The Democratic Party (DP)**

A Catholic religion based Party was formed by Mr. Joseph Kasolo in 1954 and was named the Democratic Party. In 1956 Kasolo was replaced by Mr. Matayo Mugwanya who had been denied the post of Katikiro to Mutesa II because of his being a catholic. He led the Party till 1958 when he was replaced by a prominent lawyer Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka. The Party was parochial in all outlook as it sought to promote Catholic interests to out do the Protestants. It had no national issues to exploit although it also later campaigned for independence.

However, it mobilized and got support from Catholics in the country. Democratic Party managed to get majority votes to win the 1961 elections and to form the first Government in Uganda.

### **The Progressive Party (PP)**

In January 1955 another Party sprang up founded by Eridadi Muliira and was named Progressive Party. It sprang out of the 1954 Namirembe Conference which worked out the terms for the return of the Kabaka of Buganda, Mutesa II, from London after his

deportation. The Progressive Party did not take long to collapse since its mission was built on a short-term issue which was resolved as soon as the Kabaka was returned. By 1958 it had lost steam and was nowhere in existence.

### **The Uganda National Movement (UNM)**

The Uganda National Movement was founded by Augustine Kamya in 1959. Its aim was to advocate for the boycott of non-African goods. It encouraged public lawlessness and use of violence, with the Asian business as its target. There followed a period of lack of law and order; there was violence not only in Buganda but also in other parts of Uganda, especially Eastern Region. Asian shops were attacked, looted and burnt. The African consumers with Asian sympathizers were harassed. Soon the Party leaders were arrested and imprisoned leading to the collapse of their Party.

### **Uganda Peoples' Union (UPU)**

In 1958 elections for the Legislative council were declared open throughout Uganda and candidates were elected to form the new Legico. From the New Legico, was formed a new Party named the Uganda Peoples Union (UPU). It was the first Non-Baganda Party. The ring-leaders were prominent people in their home districts and included people like Nadiope from Busoga, Babiiha from Toro, Magezi from Bunyoro and Obwangor from Teso. It was a party whose unwritten mission was to counteract the Baganda groups, demands and dominance.

### **Uganda People's Congress (UPC)**

In 1959 UNC split into two, Obote's wing and Musaazi's wing of the same Congress. This led to the formation of the Uganda People's congress in March 1960 which was a merger between the UPU and Obote's wing of the Uganda National congress.

Milton Obote was elected as the new leader of the UPC. The Party exploited some elements of anti-Bagandaism and at the same time aimed at controlling power in Buganda in competition against the establishment rather than cooperation with the Buganda Kingdom. All in all, Uganda's political parties that were formed before independence inhabited characteristics which were parochial and selfish with ethnic tendencies, although they all had demand for independence in common.

### **Constitutional Developments and Achievement of Independence**

Out of the many groups that put up their demands to the colonial government, two political parties emerged as the most prominent in terms of national recognition. By 1960, the Uganda People's Congress and the Democratic Party stood to oppose each other at all fronts. In 1959 the protectorate Government set up the Wild commission to pave the way for Uganda's self-government before independence. The commission recommended direct elections to be carried out throughout Uganda in 1961. The Lukiiko of Buganda boycotted the elections. However, this did not stop UPC and DP to field

candidates for elections. D.P won the elections and Ben Kiwanuka became the first Prime Minister, with Milton Obote as leader of the opposition in the Legico.

In December 1961, a constitutional conference was held in London. It was attended by all leaders of the political parties, local government representatives and those of Kabaka's government. At this conference Buganda's resistance and refusal to cooperate was overcome. She was forced to accept the outcomes of the conference. However, Buganda was given the concession of allowing the Lukiko to elect indirectly twenty one representatives to the National assembly. Also Buganda was given greater measure of control in her internal affairs such as schools, justice, security and health. Ankole, Bunyoro, Toro and Busoga were also given autonomy over their internal affairs but of a more limited nature.

After the return from the London conference, the Kabaka's Lukiko formed a political party known as Kabaka Yekka (KY) with the intention of protecting the Buganda monarchy and political interests in an independent Uganda. Buganda was also in fear of the Catholic dominated government and this forced them to form an alliance with UPC in the elections which were declared for April 1962. In the elections, UPC won 37 seats outside Buganda against DP's 24. When the allies added the UPC 37 votes with the KY 21 seats they formed a coalition government. On October 9<sup>th</sup> 1962 Uganda was granted independence by the British and Milton A. Obote the Prime Minister, replacing Ben Kiwanuka who was the first Prime Minister of Uganda.

### **The Struggle for Independence in Kenya**

In Kenya, a ministerial system had been set up by 1945. In 1946 two Africans, Mathu and Odede, were appointed to the Legico. In the same year, Mathu formed the Kenya African Union (KAU) to mobilize and concretize African political opinion. At the same time Jomo Kenyatta returned from abroad where he had been since 1931. He was made Chairman of the KAU and proceeded to re-organize the Kikuyu Educational Movement, responsible for mobilizing and educating Africans politically since its inception in 1930s. Kenyatta was looked upon as the man to get the Kenyans out of colonialism and indeed he went ahead to make KAU a very strong party throughout the country.

While the European settlers were demanding for a majority in the Legico and threatening to take matters into their own hands, Kenyatta was arrested as a suspected leader of the MAU MAU Movement. This was based on his agitate leadership of KAU and demand for more African seats and representation on the Legico and elections on a common roll.

Kenyatta was imprisoned in 1953 and left to languish in a prison in Northern Kenya at Kepenguria for seven years. Except in Central Province, political activities were allowed in other parts of Kenya in 1955 but on a limited scale. It was only the Kenya Federation of Labour led by Tom Mboya which operated throughout Kenya as a National Political Movement until 1960 when the emergency was lifted and when all interested parties and movements were allowed to operate.

In 1957 a limited franchise was allowed. This led to seven Africans being elected on the Legico. In October 1957 Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, proclaimed the Lennox-

Boyd constitution to replace the Lyttelton constitution that was being used at the time. The move entitled the Africans six more seats and a second ministry, making the Africans equal to the non-elected whites in the Legico.

In a political move to popularize the Kenya National Party, the colonial government appeased the Africans by announcing the removal of barriers to African settlement in the White Highlands. Michael Blundell and his fellow European supporters were declared as traitors by the majority of the settlers. However, their bitterness came to a climax when the outcomes of the Lancaster Constitution Conference in London reduced their representation in the National Assembly. Under the Constitution, Africans received four ministerial posts, the settlers three and the Asians two. The Africans also got the majority of the non-elected members on the Legico. In despair and frustration, the settlers began asking Britain for compensation for their land holdings so that they might leave Kenya for good.

As a result of the Lancaster Conference in 1960, new African political parties sprung up. Gichuru, Oginga Odinga and Tom Mboya formed a new party called the Kenya African National Party (KANU) which was town-centred and dominated by the Kikuyu and Luo, which happen to be the largest ethnic groups in Kenya.

When the minority groups saw these development, they too organized themselves under the leadership of Mr. Ronald Ngala, Muliro and Arap Moi to form the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) meant to advocate for a federal constitution to cater for minority rights.

In 1961 elections took place where upon KANU won nineteen seats, KADU eleven, Blundell's Party one and none for Cavendish-Bentick's Party. KANU refused to form a government unless Jomo Kenyatta was released to take up leadership. Thus, KADU formed a coalition Government with Blundell's Party to become the first African government before full independence. In August 1961, Kenyatta was released from prison and was at once elected to the Legico. His efforts to unite KANU and KADU became fruitless and he opted to become the President of KANU.

In order to being a compromise between KANU and KADU, a second Lancaster Constitution conference was called in February 1962. The result was the fomation of a strong Central government that incorporated a federal constitution. When new elections were declared in May 1963, KANU won the overall majority and on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1963, Kenya became independent, with Jomo Kenyatta as its Prime Minister.



## Activity SS/2/3-8

1. Name three factors which were very crucial to lead to the attainment of Tanganyika's independence.

- (a) .....
- (b) .....
- (c) .....

2. What issues led to the Zanzibar Revolution?

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.....  
.....

3. Name four of the early political groups in Uganda.

- (a) .....
- (b) .....
- (c) .....
- (d) .....

4. Why would you say Buganda was a stumbling block to Uganda's efforts to achieve independence?

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5. What threats did the formation of KANU bring in Kenya's efforts to attain independence?

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.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.



## SUMMARY

In Unit 3 you have learnt about the early external contacts and invasion of colonial powers into East Africa.

The Explorers, came into the region for the sole aim of finding out more about the interior i.e. (Lake systems, river and Mountains). The traders moved hand in hand with the explorers. They traded in finished goods from afar and carried away raw materials and slaves from East Africa. The missionaries came to pacify the people, preached western religion, build schools and hospitals.

You also noted that all the three groups paved way for the colonialists who greedily divided/partitioned East Africa without consent of the African people. Foreign dominated economic and administrative policies were established.

Amidst all the odds in colonial administration, East African territorial boundaries were finally forged and the region was mapped. The struggle for identity and nationalism still continues.

## **GLOSSARY**

Agreement:	A document signed by two parties as a sign of consent to an arrangement between them.
Armistice:	An agreement made during a war or battle to stop fighting for a time.
Conquest:	Is a means of assuming power over a given area through forceful measures.
Partition:	Is a process of sharing out different regions of East African by colonialists amongst themselves.
Protectorate:	A country that is under the official protection and partial control of a stronger one.
Resistance:	The power to oppose or prevent something from happening or succeeding.
Treaty:	Formal agreement between two or more countries.

## **REFERENCES**

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2. Ssekemwa J.C. (1993), A Sketch Map History of East Africa. Hulton Educational Publishers, London.
3. Were K. and Wilson (1991), East Africa through a thousand years. Evans Brothers Ltd, Ibadan.
4. W. Katsikano et al (2004), Comprehensive Social Studies 6: Living together in East Africa. Longhorn Publisher, Nairobi.

## **ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES**

### **Activities SS/2/3 ( 1 to 6)**

The maps can be got from the sources identified within each topic.

### **Activity SS/2/3-7**

Please discuss with peers.

### **Activity SS/2/3-8**

Please discuss with your fellow students and peers at place of work.

### **Activity SS/2/3-9**

1. (a) Uganda

- Most political discontents were pronounced during the period of First World War.
- Push to revisit the 1900 agreement.

(b) Kenya

- Hierarchy especially in land ownership and recruitment ceased to function.
- European supremacy in Kenya increased.
- Extension of European land leases.

(c) Tanganyika

- Trade and diplomatic relations – stalled
- The natives assumed military techniques.

2. Impact of World War II

(a) Uganda

- War veterans turned fore signed and demanded for better conditions and treatment.
- Pressing need for political change
- Advocated for self marketing of produce.
- Realism of economic exploitation hence nationalistic ideas sprung up.

(b) Kenya

- War veterans questioned some aspects of the British rule
- Rise of political parties which agitate for self rule.

(c) Tanganyika

- Pacification of the natives hence succumbed to socialist ideologies
- Reconstruction of the country – opened gates of self rule through need for regional co-operation.

**Activity SS/2/3-10**

1.
  - Need for regular co-operation
  - Trade
  - Independence of the other two (Uganda and Kenya)
2.
  - Fear of unfair laws
  - British favouritism of arab minorities
  - Grievances between Arabs and Africans
3.
  - Democratic Party
  - Uganda People's Union
  - Progressive Party
  - Uganda National Movement
4.
  - Central location
  - Welcomed foreigners first
  - Superiority complex
  - High expectations from Europeans who only exploit their land to conquer the country
5.
  - War veterans' military techniques
  - Evict white settlers
  - Better conditions and treatment

### **END OF UNIT ASSIGNMENT SS/2/3**

1. (a) What external contact did East Africa have with the outside World before 1900?  
(b) How did these contacts contribute to the colonization of the region?
2. Describe the process of partition and colonization of East Africa.
3. (a) Identify the different ways in which the people of East Africa reacted to colonial intrusion.  
(b) Explain the reasons why the Africans resisted colonial rule.
4. Discuss the problems which the struggle for independence in Africa faced.

## **UNIT 4**

### **THE SEARCH FOR IDEOLOGICAL IDENTIFY**

**SS/2/4**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Dear Student,

Welcome to Unit Four of Module 2. In Unit 3 you learnt about the political evolution in East Africa. In this Unit you will learn about the search for ideological identity in East Africa after independence.

## **AIMS**

This unit is intended to introduce you to

- (i) Concepts of the three major world ideologies.
- (ii) National philosophies of East Africans states after independence.
- (iii) The role of the NRM 15 Point Programme

## **OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- (a) Define concepts of socialism, capitalism and mixed economy.
- (b) Explain the three concepts, their advantages and disadvantages
- (c) Explain national philosophies adopted in East Africa after independence.
- (d) Give reasons for fate of the national philosophies adopted after independence.
- (e) Explain the role of the 15 point programme of the NRM in Uganda.
- (f) Identify measures taken to achieve the 15 point programme.
- (g) Solutions to challenges of NRM
- (h) Opening up of political space in Uganda.

## **CONTENT ORGANIZATION**

This unit is divided into 3 Topics as follows:

### **Topic 1.0      Concepts of socialism, Capitalism and Mixed Economy**

- 1.1 Socialism
- 1.2 Capitalism
- 1.3 Mixed Economy

### **Topic 2.0      National Philosophies and their fate**

- 2.1 Ujamaa
- 2.2 Common Man's charter
- 2.3 Harambee
- 2.4 Nyao (Nyayo)

### **Topic 3.0      The NRM 15 Point Programme**

- 3.1      Review of Ten Point Programme
- 3.2      Additional 5 Point Programme
- 3.3      Measures taken to achieve the 15 Point Programme
- 3.4      Measures to over challenges faced by NRM
- 3.5      Opening of Political Space

### **SUBJECT ORIENTATION**

While you prepare to work through this Unit you are advised to review the salient issues covered in Unit 3. That knowledge will enable you go through this unit as you relate to issues of the search for ideological identity by each of the three countries of East Africa.

### **STUDY REQUIREMENTS**

You will need to read about African Socialism and World Government and Economic Systems so that you get a full picture of what is covered in Unit 5. Try to trace the East African cooperation up to the break up of the East African Community. Then study the present East African Cooperation, which is to be implemented especially since the three leaders signed the Agreement recently.

*Let me hope that you will enjoy reading and working through this unit.*

## **TOPIC 1 CONCEPTS OF SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM AND MIXED ECONOMY**

There are three distinct economic systems in the world today. They are Socialism, Capitalism, and Mixed Economy.

### **1.1 Socialism or Planned or Command Economy**

Consider big businesses in Uganda such as cloth factories (e.g. Nytel), Beer Breweries, Hotels, General Post Office, coffee Marketing Board, Uganda Airlines, Uganda Railways, Trans-ocean and many others of the likes.

Some time after 1967 most of these businesses were owned by the Uganda Government. Even those which were owned privately, there came an order from government compelling them to be co-owned by former owners and the government; most shares were owned by government.

Countries in which governments own all or most of the businesses and other means of production such as mines, timber works, fishing and land are said to be socialist.

Socialism is an economic system, a political movement and a social theory. Socialists control means of production because they believe that private or free enterprise causes unemployment, poverty, and conflict between workers and owners of means of production.

Imagine a family where a man and his wife have four children, two boys and two girls. The family has a poultry, which is managed by the elder boy. It has 2000 chicken layers and 200 ducks. There are 14 workers maintaining activities on the poultry. The wife manages a dairy farm of 14 exotic cows. Her two daughters help her to organize the 3 workers on the farm and sometimes do work themselves. The husband manages a hardware shop where he is helped by their young son.

Each month, all the members of the family meet and each manager reports on expenses and income of the firm managed. The mother reports on the dairy farm, the elder boy reports on the poultry farm and the father reports on the hardware shop. The father makes a budget, considering the most needed items by each. The projected income is discussed and challenges. Each manager sets to work with a thrill.

Although the family has three firms, it is the father who plans and budgets for all of them. The wife and the elder boy manage the dairy and poultry farms respectively but they are responsible to the husband/father who also manages the hardware shop. In this case planning and budgeting are done centrally. Various managers carry out what has been planned and budgeted for.

Similarly in a socialist government/economy, planning and budgeting for economic activities is done centrally. All or most firms and other means of production belong to the government, which does all planning. Managers do their work on behalf of the government. Countries such as China, Vietnam, Korea and Cuba have socialist

economies, governments and systems. In East Africa, Tanzania was initially a socialistic economy.

### **Advantages of Socialism**

The following are some of the advantages of socialism.

- All goods and services, which are essential to the society, will be provided by the state.
- Resources will be optimally utilized.
- Since all resources are owned by the state, social malpractices are minimized such as corruption, embezzlement, tribalism, nepotism.
- Employment opportunities are guaranteed to all members of society.
- All areas of the economy will be developed at the same level. Balanced growth).
- Monopolistic tendencies will be discouraged.
- Consumers are not exploited.

### **Disadvantages of Socialism**

- There is limited competition hence poor quality goods and services.
- Limited accountability since one is not solely responsible for the business alone.
- Inefficiency in the production process.
- People are not innovative and creative as it is for capitalism.
- Less profits are earned hence low levels of investments and economic growth.

## **1.2 Capitalism or Unplanned or Free Market Economy/Free Enterprise**

Consider the family referred to in 1.1 above. Suppose the father allowed the hardware shop to be managed by the young son and the rest as shown so that the father has no firms to manage. This time the managers, that is the mother/wife, the elder son, the young son, all do their own planning and budgeting depending on the markets for their products. What the father does is to ask each manager to contribute some amount according to how much profit his or her firm gets so that when put together, services at home such as buying food, medicine, painting the house, clearing the compound and general welfare of the home, are catered for.

If the situation is like the one described above, we can say that the family is running at a capitalistic form.

Capitalism is an economic system controlled mainly by individuals and private companies instead of the government. Individuals and companies own and direct most of the resources used to produce goods and services including land and other natural resources, labour and capital. Capitalistic economy is characterized by “Laissez-faire” freedom to do anything or limited government intervention.

When the NRM came to power in Uganda, in 1986 it started calling for privatization. A minister in charge of privatization was appointed. Government enterprises such as

Uganda Hotels, Tororo Cement Factory, Hima Cement Factory, Government Housing Pools, were all sold to individual Ugandan and non-Ugandans. There were privatized. In doing so, Uganda government is moving towards capitalism because capitalism stresses private enterprises.

Capitalism allows people to be free to decide how they will earn and spend their incomes. Companies may choose which goods and services to produce and how much to charge for them. They also compete with one another to sell products.

In capitalism, government controls some aspects of the economy but emphasis is on private economic decisions which makes it different from both socialism and mixed economy.

A number of factors influence economic decisions under capitalism. Individuals, businesses, the market, income and the government. Individuals form consumers, workers and investors who create businesses. Businesses decide what to produce, where to conduct their businesses, prices and profits to make and determine how fast a capitalist economy will grow.

Markets provide places and situations in which people buy and sell goods and services. Income is a major drive in the determination of supply of and demand for skills, goods and services. Government provides security and enforces business contracts in addition to regulating standards of services through some agencies.

While in socialist economy the government owns or controls most of the resources used in production and develops national plans for their use, in capitalism the government permits people to engage in economic activities largely free from government control. Examples of capitalistic states are Britain, USA, France, Canada, and others. In East Africa Kenya during the colonial days, it was tending more to capitalism.

### **Advantages of Capitalism**

- There is great competition and as result more goods and services are produced.
- High quality good are produced to meet the demands of the consumers.
- Efficiency in production is achieved as a result of competition.
- There is accountability in capitalistic economy.
- Price mechanism reigns supreme. It's the forces of demand and supply which determine what to produce, when to produce, how to produce, for whom to produce.
- More employment opportunities will be created. More factors of production will be put to use.
- Proper or efficient utilization of resources will be achieved.
- People in capitalistic economies tend to be more innovative and creative.
- More profits are earned and this will lead to increased investments hence high levels of economic growth and development.

## **Disadvantages of Capitalistic Economies**

- Social malpractices such as tribalism, nepotism, sectarianism.
- Non-profitable ventures may be ignored since the major motive is profit.
- Over exploitation of resources may occur.
- Social costs may be the order of the day such as pollution, creation of slums, high crime rates.
- Unemployment to weak firms, which may not manage the competition.
- Lop-sided development some areas may develop more than others especially those endowed with resources.
- Monopolistic tendencies may occur.
- Planning may be disregarded yet it is very vital in the development process.

### **1.3 Mixed Economy**

Dear student, you understand that the work mix means, “put together” or “cause different things to combine so that results cannot easily be separated”. What then do you think mixed economy is? What happens in mixed economy?

In socialist economy government control and directs production of goods and services. In capitalist economy individuals, and groups control and direct production of goods and services. In mixed economy the government does some economic planning and controls some industries, but it also allows some individual choice.

In 1.1 above we noted that government in Uganda started to own businesses by nationalization after 1967. It was moving towards socialism. In 1.2 above, we also noted that government started to privatize public businesses after 1986. It started to move towards capitalism. But in either case,. The government never achieved full socialism in the case of the period after 1967 and has not so far reached what we can best describe as capitalism after 1986.

While the government has privatized many businesses, it still runs others. For example government still owns Uganda Posts and Telecommunications, Post Bank, Uganda Railways and others. Individuals and companies who have bought businesses from government are running those businesses while the government is also running its own businesses and all are competing for market. In some businesses both government and individuals own shares. They only agree on the management of those businesses, and share dividends. The government does a lot of planning and advises investors to embark on some enterprises. Individuals who start businesses also do plan for them and look for markets for their products. Government through its agencies collects taxes.

Therefore mixed economy is where there is both government ownership and private or individual ownership of goods and services at the same time.

## **Advantages of Mixed Economy**

- It encourages investment every one is free to conduct any business he or she can manage.
- It leads to balanced growth. The government can develop areas, which are not developed by private individuals.
- More employment opportunities are assured for the factors of production.
- More goods and services will be produced in an economy hence high standard of living for the people.
- Mixed economy encourages social justice in the country whereby development and planning is done throughout the country.
- Mixed economy ensures that there is constant supply of goods and services, which leads to price stability.
- Mixed economy encourages innovations and creativity for both private and government enterprises.
- All public goods are mainly provided by the government, which benefits everybody in society, (social welfare).

## **Disadvantages of Mixed Economy**

- Profits earned are low since there is competition between government and private individuals.
- Individuals do not have all the freedom because they are limited by the government “no laissez faire”.
- Competition can lead to persuasive advertisement, which could lead to more costs and immense increase in prices.
- Some resources may not be fully exploited since there is a tendency to leave some ventures for the government to handle.
- Unemployment may continue to exist because government may not employ all the labourers.
- Government may fix high taxes, which can easily discourage private investors hence low production.



Note: It should be noted that in the real world there is neither pure capitalism nor socialism. What exists in the real world is mixed economy. The change of

former USSR in 1992 to common independent states marked the end of pure socialism. This also marked the end of “cold war” between the West and East.

Hope you have enjoyed this topic?



### Activity SS/2/4-1

1. In socialist economies, the government owns business and plans for business and production of goods and services. What do individuals do?

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2. Explain any three shortcomings of capitalistic economy.

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3. Distinguish between open economy and closed economy.

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4. Explain four advantages of mixed economy.

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**WELL DONE!**



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## **TOPIC 2 THE NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES AND THEIR FATE**

Philosophy, as we have it here, refers to a particular system of beliefs, values and principles. A peoples' philosophy, therefore, refers to their approach to life and their way of dealing with it.

During colonial rule, African countries had to follow the philosophy of the colonialists whether they liked it or not. After independence, these countries especially the East African former colonies, found themselves unable to take wholesale the colonial masters philosophies. So these countries found themselves deciding and adopting their own philosophies which they tried to live by.

### **2.1 Ujamaa**

Tanzania was colonized by Germany up to the end of Second world War and then Britain up to 1961 (Tanganyika) and 1964 (Zanzibar).

Germans had their own philosophy and ruled according to it. Britain had a different philosophy and after taking over from Germans, they had to rule according to theirs. After the Union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika to form Tanzania, the late Dr. J. Nyerere who became President found himself a guide in search of a philosophy to lead the new nation. He chose Ujamaa, (family hood) meaning self reliance, meant to bring about human equality and control by the people of all major resources and means of production (i.e. nationalization). It was introduced in the 1967 Arusha Declaration and started as a basis for future development.

People started building together in Ujamaa villages and working together for production and development. They were expected to be helped more in Ujamaa villages by extending services such as water, electricity and others. Ujamaa philosophy influenced the formation of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) from union of TANU and ASP.

### **Fate of Ujamaa**

While Dr. Nyerere and Tanzania were committed in implementing Ujamaa, countries of Western Europe and America did not support the philosophy because it resembled socialism which they did not like. Lack of required technology to exploit resources for development made Ujamaa arrangement look as though it was not the right philosophy. Decline of the Soviet Union and inability of other socialist states to financially support development activities made the situation worse.

By early 1980s there was increasing pressure against one party i.e. (CCM) from within and outside Tanzania. By this time Dr. Nyerere had learnt that he could not hold on both one party state and the Ujamaa philosophy in the fast changing conditions.

In 1985 Dr. Nyerere retired to let changes take place when he was no longer President. In 1995 multiparty democracy was re-established and Ujamaa was no longer the guiding philosophy. After the reign of Dr. Nyerere, Ali Mwinyi became the President who

moved towards the mixed economy. Today Tanzania is more of a mixed economy than a socialist state.

## **2.2 Common Man's Charter**

Soon after independence Uganda had a multiparty system with parties rooted in problems of colonialism. Besides the constitution of Uganda allowed semi-federalism for Buganda as opposed to the rest. It was very difficult to get a philosophy embracing every grouping before 1967. During 1966/67 tribulations, kingdoms were abolished and the Buganda privilege of semi-federal was ended with the abolition of the 1962 constitution.

During this period after 1967 Uganda started on the process of building a national political party (UPC) and halted activities of other parties to the point of banning them.

It was in this period that the Common Man's Charter was launched in 1969. Common Man's Charter contained a philosophy similar in many respects to the Ujamaa i.e. all citizens were equal and were to be in-charge of their destiny; that all resources in the country were to be equitably distributed to help all citizens; that there was to be a shift termed 'move to the left' signifying shift from capitalistic ways of living to the socialist ones.

There was also going to be national service for every able bodied male citizen. Compulsory saving in a number of schemes and establishment of Cooperative Bank were promised. Strategies were laid to put into practice what the 'Common Man's Charter' supported by various speech documents on the 'Move to the left' clearly outlined.

### **Fate of Common Man's Charter**

A number of people and organizations, including pressure from outside, were opposed to "Move to the left" strategy especially national service. The government also relied much on the army to effect its plans. The army took advantage of this to overthrow the government before it could put into practice all that was thought to help Uganda develop steadily. The military coup d'etat of January 1971 marked the end of Common Man's charter. Dr. Obote who was President and architect of the move to the left did not talk about it when he re-gained presidency in 1980. In July 1985 Dr. Obote lost power to the Military Council, which ruled up to January 1986. On 26<sup>th</sup> January 1986 the National Resistance Movement took power and came with the ten point programme as seen in SS Module I.

All in all, we can say that the Common Man's charter was aimed at the following:

- Move to the left thus embracing socialism and therefore was anti-capitalism.
- It aimed at equitable distribution of resources and redistribution of income to give the common man a higher purchasing power.
- To ensure that there is peace and security in the country.
- Justice for all was to prevail liberty was to be granted for all Ugandans.
- The welfare of all people was also one of the major aims.

- It vested political and economic power in the majority of the people. It hence adopted nationalization of some key private enterprises.
- Facilitate the realization of the real meaning of independence where material and human resources of the country would be exploited for the benefit of all people of Uganda.
- It was aimed at consolidating of Uganda's republicanism thus to say it was anti feudal.
- Rejection of isolationism within Uganda, East Africa and African co-operation.
- Promote self reliance through vigorous savings and investment.
- It aimed at promoting unity for all (one Uganda one people).

In a nutshell therefore Common Man's charter aimed at social welfare of all Ugandans by reducing ignorance, disease and poverty, so as to have healthy Ugandans.

### **2.3     Harambee**

Harambee means pulling together in the same direction. In terms of its application to development it means that all the people of Kenya are required to work together and make contributions to the development of their country.

Harambee philosophy calls for and promotes mutual social responsibility in the development of the country. It also calls for and encourages self-reliance through mobilization of domestic resources, practice of fairness and equal distribution of wealth and other natural resources in the country. Harambee encourages the domestic participation by people in their own development.

Harambee has fostered a spirit of cooperation and understanding among the various communities in Kenya. It brings together people from different ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds, thus fostering understanding and unity for development. Through Harambee; wealth and other resources have been redistributed not just between the rich and the poor but also between regions. Government efforts in funding development projects have been supplemented through Harambee, which has contributed towards the government's objective of self-reliance thus reducing dependence on foreign aid.

Harambee as a development strategy has given every person a chance to participate and contribute to the progress of Kenya.

#### **Fate of Harambee**

Harambee philosophy is a guiding principle to individual people of Kenya but, unlike Ujamaa, not the government. In Tanzania, the President made Ujamaa a guiding principle in development and put it into effect but in Kenya, the President joined private citizens to cherish Harambee but did not commit government to implement the calls for Harambee.

Harambee philosophy is used as a guiding principle for private citizens just as African socialism has been taken but is not institutionalized at government level. You may not use this to argue a case in a court of law because it is not adopted legally.

#### **2.4 Nyayo (Nyayoism)**

Nyayoism is a philosophy whose components are love, peace and unity. It is a development philosophy which calls for each Kenyan to be mindful of other peoples' welfare.

Nyayoism emphasizes mutual social responsibility. It also calls on people not to discriminate in the allocation of resources. Various Harambee projects have been conducted in an attempt to put the Nyayo philosophy into effect, i.e. to help the less fortunate members of society.

Nyayoism aims at creating a just and humane society where everyone is respected as a person and nobody is left or made to suffer when she/he can be helped. It is believed that the Nyayo spirit can be extended beyond Kenya's borders to solve international problems. Respect for all and avoid discrimination on any basis. Recognition of citizens rights in all aspects.

#### **Fate of Nyayoism**

Like Harambee philosophy, the Nyayoism is respected by individual Kenyans but is not itself institutionalized at government level. There is no legislation put in place to effect it and therefore it operates as long as people still want and cherish it.



## Activity SS/2/4-2

1. Write down similarities and differences of Ujamaa and Common Man's Charter.

.....  
.....  
.....

2. Write down the differences between Harambee and the “Bulungi bwansi” (Communal servies) in your local area.

.....  
.....  
.....

3. What is the difference between Nyayoism and religion.

.....  
.....  
.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

Well done. Keep it up! Hope you found the topic interesting!

## **TOPIC 3 THE NRM TEN POINT PROGRAMME**

- 3.1 As already seen in SS Module I pp 168 – 171, the NRM revolution, the ten-point programme, problems and challenges of the NRM, and achievement of the NRM. In this topic, we shall look at the 15-point programme, the measures taken to achieve them, and suggest measures, which can be taken to overcome the challenges of NRM. Opening up of political space (multi partism) in Uganda.



### **Activity SS/2/4-3**

With your colleagues in groups can you review the NRM Ten Point Programme.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### **3.2 The Additional 5 Point Programme**

In 1999 after 13 years of NRM rule it was deemed necessary to add more 5 points to the already existing 10. The Ten Point Programme addressed the concrete realities of the country as inherited from the colonial times up to the early 1980s. The Ten Point Program clearly spelt out the historical mission of the NRM as that of transforming Uganda's society from a backward state to a modern and progressive one, transformation from a state of anarchy and oppression to a new constitutional and democratic order. We shall add the five in order from eleven to fifteen. These include.

#### **11. The financing of Public Infrastructure using internal borrowing and creation of employment in the country.**

The vision of NRM was to change Uganda into a country that will enjoy reasonable basic infrastructure in the form of schools, health centres, clean water supplies, electric power tarmac roads, libraries, telephone communications throughout the country, preferably at the lowest level of parish.

The building of infrastructure was aimed at creating more job opportunities and development of skills.

The movement while pursuing this strategy, that aims at reducing over-dependence on external sources of financing development projects/public infrastructure, shall consider other options such as:

- (i) Continued privatization of infrastructure provided such private entrepreneurs are regulated to prevent exploitation of the public.
- (ii) Sourcing of soft loans from external sources to fund specific infrastructure.
- (iii) Intensifying domestic revenue collection.

**12. Focused Human Resource Development and Capacity Building in the Technical and Public Service Sector.**

- This was to be achieved through the emphasis of Universal Primary Education Program which started in 1997.
- Vocationalisation of education was to take priority.

**13. Preservation and development of our culture.**

The Movement Government was to encourage and strengthen the preservation of those cultural values and material attainments which strengthen our own identify, such attainments in music, art, drama, literature, technology, traditional sciences, ought to be appreciated and preserved, and should be a basis of inspiration to the young generation to know that as Africans they can also make a contribution to civilization, just like our ancestors did.

The movement shall promote cultural revival through:

- (a) Recording of the cultural pieces.
- (b) Study of cultural materials.
- (c) The preservation and popularizing vernacular languages and customs especially in the primary school and making them examinable up to University level.

**14. Consolidation of programmes which are responsive to Gender and Marginalized groups.**

This is aimed at emancipating the marginalized groups such as the disabled, children, women and others. The movement shall ensure that the oppressed groups participate actively in the political, social and economic activities.

**15. Environmental protection and management.**

The movement shall sensitize the masses about issues of our environment and importance of environmental management for sustainable development.

### **3.3 Measures Taken to Achieve the 15 Point Programme**

- In order to achieve peace and stability the government has sensitized masses, through political programmes, such as cadre training at the politicization school at Kyankwanzi and other places in the country courses are organized to sensitize people.
- Investment code 1991. The government encouraged both domestic and foreign investors. Tax holidays have been given to investors. This has encouraged growth in the economy.
- Diversification of the economy has been emphasized.
- Education has been emphasized. The government has acquired loans from World Bank to fund the Universal Primary Education. In the Universities cost sharing has been emphasized.
- Provision of loans to the people, Entandikwa, Bona bagagawale, etc.
- Structural adjustment programmes have been adopted such as privatization, decentralization, retrenchment, liberalization and others. These have promoted mixed economy.
- Preservation of culture has been emphasized in all aspects.
- Regional integration has been emphasized to promote trade and industry hence expansion of the market for goods and services.
- Plan for modernization of agriculture has been emphasized (PMA). This is in a bid to increase productivity in the Agricultural Sector.
- The army has been modernized, more training has been emphasized for the UPDF soldiers so as to have quality army.
- Increasing tax based and tax administration
- Infrastructure development has been emphasized. Roads have been tarmacked. This has led to easy and fast transfer of goods from rural areas to urban areas.
- Establishment of Ministry of Environmental Protection, NEMA.
- Consideration of marginalized groups in political, social and economic activities.

### **3.4 Suggestion of Measures to overcome the Challenges faced by NRM Government**

- More peace talks should be encouraged so that the Northern Uganda enjoy peace too.
- More serious measures should be taken on those who are corrupt. If one is found guilty he/she should be imprisoned and made to pay back.
- People should be sensitized about the political parties so that peace and unity prevails in society.
- More loans with low interest rates should be given to the people so as to reduce on the levels of poverty.
- Opposition members should be talked to by NRM members so as to reach dialogue and work together peacefully to develop the country.
- People should be encouraged to be innovative and creative so as to create their own jobs this will be able to solve the problem of unemployment.
- Salaries and wages of civil servants should be increased so as to reduce on corruption and motivate workers to work harder.

### **3.5 Political Parties in East Africa (Multipartism)**

Political parties were used as a means of achieving peace in East Africa. Political parties were used as step stone for achieving independence. Political parties were organizations of people who had same political ideas and were united in a bid to achieve their goals. This information is in addition to what you have covered in Unit 3 of this module.

#### **Political Parties in Uganda**

The Ugandan had great desire to achieve independence and the best way of doing this was to form political parties so as to have great say and strength. The first party to be formed was the Uganda National Congress (UNC). It was formed in March 1952 by Late Ignatius K. Musaazi and other prominent nationalists such as Abu Mayanja and J.W. Kiwanuka. The party later had problems of differences among the leaders hence leading to the formation of other parties.

#### **The Democratic Party (D.P)**

This was formed n 1954 by Joseph Kasolo, it was later led by Matayo Mugwanya. D.P aimed at achieving independence and its motto was “truth and justice”.

### **The Uganda Peoples Union (UPU)**

This party was formed in 1958. Unlike the first parties which had its leaders coming from Buganda this party's leaders came outside Buganda. The founders were mainly legislative council members from Acholi, Bunyoro, Toro, Bugisu and Busoga. The first leaders were Magazi and Kununka both from Busoga and Bunyoro respectively.

### **The Uganda People's Congress (UPC)**

This was formed in March 1960 when the leaders of UPU joined a group which was led by Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and this had broke off from UNC. Dr. A.M. Obote became the leader of UPC. UPC aimed at uniting the people of Uganda and demanded for independence.

### **Kabaka Yekka (KY)**

KY was formed in 1961. it was a Baganda party formed to take care of Buganda's and Kabaka's interests. Its first leader was Masembe Kabal.

I think at this juncture you still remember how KY/UPC marriage was formed. Refer to Ss/1 Module page 145.

It should also be noted that there were other parties in Uganda before independence such as:

Progressive Party (PP) led by Muliira formed in 1955.

United Congress Party (UCP) led by David Lubogo formed in 1957.

Uganda National Movement (UNM) led by Augustine Kamya formed in 1958.

Uganda National Party (UNP) led by Apollo Kironde 1960.

It should however be noted that many of these parties collapsed and by independence in 1962 the only parties which were still operational were DP, UPC UNC and KY.

In 1980 there were elections held in Uganda under multiparty system. The parties which participated were UPC led by Dr. Obote, DP led by Dr. Ssemogerere, Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) led by Yoweri Kaguta Museveni. After the elections which were characterized by massive rigging, Y.K. Museveni did not agree with the outcome and went to the bush in 1981, in the year 1986 Y.K. Museveni with his group the National Resistance Movement took over government and suspended the political parties operations.

### **3.6 Opening of Political Space (Multipartism) in Uganda**

In the year 2000 a referendum was conducted to ask people on which type of governance they wanted. People overwhelmingly voted for one party system. (The Movement System).

In 2005 another referendum was conducted to establish whether it was right time to open up political space. Referendum results indicated that people wanted multiparty system of governance. There was also a constitutional amendment in 2005, which supported the opening of political space. In the year 2006 political parties were freed to participate. The NRM has now changed to a political party known as NRM-O. National Resistance Movement Organization.

Other political parties include, DP (Democratic Party), UPC Uganda Peoples congress, CP (Conservative Party), FDC (Form for Democratic Change), PAP (Progressive Alliance Party), and others.

### **3.7 Political Associations in Colonial Kenya**

A number of political associations came up in Kenya to demand justice for the African people and struggle for the independence of Kenya. Some of the parties include.

Party	Year of Formation	Leader
Kikuyu Association (KA)	1919	Chief Koinage
Young Kikuma Association	1921	Harry Thuku
Young Kavironde Association	1921	Jonathan Okwiri
Kavironde Tax Payers Association	1923	Archdecicon Owen
Kikuyu Central Association	1925	Joseph Kangethe
North Kavironde Central Association	1934	Jumba Andrea & Johana Adala
Kenya African Union	1944	Harry Thuku

It was from the number of associations formed that political parties emerged. Political parties were quite influential in the demand for independence in Kenya. Political parties have been active in Kenya since independence. Examples of political parties in Kenya are:

**The East African Association (EAA).** This was the first national political party in Kenya. It was formed in 1921 by Harry Thuku. This party opposed colonial rule.

**The Kenya African Union (KAU).** KAU was formed in 1944. Harry Thuku was the first leader in 1947 Jomo Kenyatta became the President of KAU.

**The Kenya African National Union (KANU).** KANU was formed in 1960 by a group of Africans, the majority of whom were members of Legco. Its first President was James Gichuru.

In May 1961 elections KANU won majority of seats but refused to take power or form government on condition that Jomo Kenyatta one of the independence movement leaders be released first. KADU the opposition party formed the government. When Jomo Kenyatta was released in August 1961, he replaced Gichuru as President of KANU. In 1962 elections, KANU won and Jomo Kenyatta became Prime Minister.

**Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU).** KADU was formed in 1960. KADU was as a result of people's dissatisfaction that KANU was a party of mainly two major tribes thus Kikuyu and Luo. KADU first President was Mgala Ronald. One of its first founders Daniel Arap Moi quit and joined KANU to become the President of Kenya.

In Kenya political parties have been active. The government is formed by political party which wins the majority seats. Elections are held every after five years, in 1997 there were general election held. KANU won the elections and Arap Moi served as a President for his last term. Kenya has many political parties. These include Kenya African Union (KANU) Forum for Restoration of Democracy Kenya (FORD KENYA), Forum for Restoration of Democracy ASILL (FORD ASILL), Social Democratic Party (SDP), Democratic Party (DP) and many others.

In 2002 KANU, which has been the major party in Kenya, failed to raise the majority seats. The other parties formed a coalition and Mwai Kibaki became the President of Kenya.

### **3.8 Political Parties in Tanganyika**

Unlike Uganda and Kenya, which are mixed economies, Tanganyika was more of a socialistic country. It's because of this background that the political parties in Tanzania were not pronounced, as it was in Uganda and Kenya.

#### **The Tanganyika African Association (TAA)**

TAA was the first national party in Tanganyika formed in 1929 by educated young Africans who were not happy with the colonial rule. In 1953 Julius Nyerere was elected President of TAA.

#### **Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)**

TANU replaced TAA on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1954. Julius Nyerere continued to be the President of the party. The major aim of the party was to gain independence.

#### **United Tanganyika Party (UTP)**

UTP was formed in 1956 with the aim of reducing the influence of TANU. It was comprised of Asians, Europeans and Africans. However its major aim was not achieved because TANU was more popular.

#### **African National Congress (ANC)**

ANC was formed by Zuberi Mtemvu in 1958. ANC was against the friendly co-existence of all races. Its major aim was that Africa should be for Africans not foreigners. It should however be noted that with this kind of mentality ANC did not live longer. In 1963 Tanganyika gained her independence with Julius Nyerere as President.

After independence Tanzania was ruled by one party known as Kyama Kyamapinduzi. After Julius Nyerere's reign Hassan Mwinyi became the present of Tanzania when his two terms were over, he handed power to Kikwete who is now the current president of Tanzania.



### Activity SS/2/4-4

1. Explain 5 achievements of NRM government.

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (iv) .....
- (v) .....

2. Discuss 4 challenges of NRM government

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (iv) .....

3. Explain any four advantages of multipartism.

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (iv) .....



Check for your answers at the end of the Unit.

Hope this topic has enriched your knowledge!



## SUMMARY

In Unit 4 we have learnt concepts of socialism, capitalism and mixed economy.

Socialism or command economy is where there is central planning. Everything is done communally.

Capitalism or free market economy there is private ownership of property and business. It is characterized by laissez faire.

Mixed economy individuals, private companies and government own the factors of production. We further said that this is the more realistic economy in the world.

We discussed the advantages and disadvantages of each economic system.

We also learnt about National philosophies, Ujamaa, for Tanzania, common man's charter for Uganda and Harambee and Nyayoism for Kenya.

Lastly we looked at the NRM 15 point programme, measures taken to achieve the 15 point programme, measures to overcome challenges of NRM and the opening up of political space in Uganda.

Let me hope that you have enjoyed reading and working through this unit.

Congratulations. Hope you enjoy Unit 5 too!

## **GLOSSARY**

Architect	-	one who makes a plan (and sometimes implements it). Architects make house plans and mansions interpret them.
Charter	-	a formal statement of the right of a country's peoples, organization or particular social group agreed by or demanded from a ruler or government.
Harambee	-	a Kiswahili word used by Kenyan peoples to mean pulling together in the same direction.
Ideology	-	a theory, or set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system, party or organisation is based.
“Laissez faire”	-	French word which means freedom to allow to do. No government intervention.
Mixed economy	-	economy in which government owns some means of production while at the same time allows individuals and groups to own other means of production. Both the government and individuals do plan for production.
Nyayoism	-	this is a philosophy that calls for love, peace and unity. It is a Kenyan development philosophy which calls for each Kenyan to be mindful of other people's welfare.
NRM	-	National Resistance Movement. It was a political and militant organization which stood against the government in Uganda after the 1980 controversial elections.
Privatization	-	Transferring business or property from ownership of public (government) to that of individuals or groups.
Theory	-	a formal statement of the rules on which a subject of study is based or of ideas which are suggested to explain a fact or event or, more generally, an opinion or explanation.
Ujamaa	-	a Kiwahili word used by Tanzania. (Dr. Nyerere), for family-hood meaning self-reliance meant to bring about human equality and control by the people of all major resources and means of production.
Nationalisation	-	concern for the purpose and function of a nation.



## LEARNING OUTCOMES: SELF-CHECKING EXERCISE

You have now completed unit 4 of Module SS/2. The learning outcome is listed below. You are expected to tick the column which reflects your learning.

Learning outcome	Satisfactory	Not sure
1. I can define the concepts of socialism, capitalism and mixed economy		
2. I can compare socialism and capitalism		
3. I can explain the advantages of mixed economy		
4. I can describe the National philosophies after independence in East Africa.		
5. I can explain the advantages of National philosophies		
6. I can describe the 15 point programme		
7. I can explain the advantages and disadvantages of political parties		

If you have a tick in the “not sure” column, turn to the information in the Unit and reinforce your learning or contact a colleague and discuss.

Congratulations! You have done it!!

## ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES

### **Activity SS/2/4-1**

1. Individuals offer (or sell) services in form of labour, consume some of the products and pay taxes.
2. (i) Non-profitable ventures may be ignored.  
(ii) unbalanced development.  
(iii) unemployment to weak firms.
3. Closed economy is where there is no international trade, the country is self-reliant while an open economy is where a country deals with others. There is international trade. Thus exchange of resources with other countries. It should however be noted that there is no closed economy in the world.
4. (i) More goods and services are produced.  
(ii) more employment opportunities.  
(iii) balanced growth  
(iv) encourages investments.

### **Activity SS/2/4-2**

#### 1. Similarities.

- (i) Ujamaa was a philosophy of family-hood resulting into nationalization.  
and Common Man's Charter called for nationalization of resources and means of production.
- (ii) Founder of Ujamaa was President of Tanzania and Founder of Common Man's Charter was President of Uganda.
- (iii) Both Ujamaa and Common Man's Charter reflected socialist tendencies.

#### Differences

- (i) Ujamaa was fully accepted by people of Tanzania while Common Man's Charter met opposition.
- (ii) Ujamaa was uniting people on what they had practiced before but Common Man's Charter had new principles of which to unite people.

- (iii) Ujamaa's principles were easily understood by people of Tanzania but Common Man's Charter's principles were not precisely clear to people of Uganda.
2. (i) Harambee was supposed to be a way of life where people participated freely while Bulungi Bwansi was a forced unpaid for labour. As long as one participated he was/is free from punishment.
- (ii) Harambee was a philosophy while Bulungi Bwansi was established by a bye law with penalties of those failing to participate.
3. Nyayoism is a philosophy of social interaction in tangible earthly materials while religion adds hope for interaction life after death.

**Activity SS/2/4-3**

1. (i) Increased levels of economic growth.  
(ii) Freedom of press, worship, movement  
(iii) Democracy  
(iv) Unity
2. (i) Poverty  
(ii) Corruption  
(iii) Instability in some parts of Northern Uganda  
(iv) Diseases (AIDS)
3. (i) Freedom of Association  
(ii) Right to vote for a candidate of one's choice.  
(iii) Different political parties interests are represented.  
(iv) Its health and good for the development of a country.

## **END OF UNIT ASSIGNMENT**

1. Explain what is meant by the statement, “socialism is an economic system”.
2. What is the role of government in planning in a capitalist economy?
3. Explain two ways in which a mixed economy works.
4. What is the relationship between national philosophy and ideology?
5. Both Harambee and Ujamaa had a lot in common in their theories. Why was Kenya basically capitalist and Tanzania a socialist in terms of ideology?
6. Explain the likely effects of opening up political space in Uganda.

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## **UNIT 5**

### **COOPERATION, INTERDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMY IN EAST AFRICA**

**SS/2/5**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Dear Student,

You are welcome to the last unit 5 of Module SS/2. In this Unit, we will acquaint you with the knowledge and concepts about resources and distribution, cooperation and interdependency, the structure of East African Industries and trade in East Africa and generally problems affecting the economic development of East Africa.

## **AIMS**

This unit aims at enabling you to:

1. Understand the concept of resources and their distribution.
2. Appreciate the role of economic integration in the development process.
3. Note the factors undermining successful co-operation in East Africa.
4. Describe the features of East African economies.
5. Explain the major economic activities in East Africa.
6. Recognize the role of international trade in the development of East Africa.
7. Appreciate industrialization efforts in East Africa.

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

By the time you complete working through this unit, you should be able to:

1. Explain the types and distribution of resources.
2. Explain the concept of economic integration, advantages and disadvantages of economic integration.
3. Explain the origin of and concept of Federation.
4. Describe the advantages of Federation.
5. Explain the advantages of East African Common services.
6. Explain the East African community, its advantages, disadvantages and way forward.
7. Identify the advantages of East African co-operation.
8. Explain the concept of foreign aid, advantages and disadvantages.
9. Describe the structure of East African economies.
10. Explain the trend of trade in East Africa.
11. Describe the structure of trade in East Africa.
12. Describe marketing strategies in East Africa.
13. Explain the advantages and challenges of marketing boards and co-operatives in East Africa

## **TOPICS TO BE COVERED**

1. Resources and distribution
2. Co-operation and interdependence.
3. The structure of East African Economies
4. Trade in East Africa.

## **CONTENT ORGANISATION**

This unit is divided into 4 topics.

### **Topic 1 has 3 sub topics**

- (a) Types and categories of resources.
- (b) Distribution of resources
- (c) Conservation of resources.

### **Topic 2 has 5 sub topics**

- (a) Economic integration
- (b) The Federation of East Africa
- (c) The East African Common services organisation
- (d) The East Africa community
- (e) The East African Co-operation
- (f) Foreign Aid

### **Topic 3 has 2 sub topics**

- (a) Sectors in East African Economies
- (b) Industrialization in East Africa

### **Topic 4 has 7 sub topics**

- (a) The concept of trade
- (b) Types of trade
- (c) Origin of international trade
- (d) The structure of trade
- (e) Barriers to trade in East Africa
- (f) Marketing strategies
- (g) Marketing boards
- (h) Co-operatives

## **SUBJECT ORIENTATION**

As you prepare to work through this unit, you are advised to review the major factors covered in Unit 4. That background knowledge will enable you go through this unit successfully.

## **STUDY REQUIREMENTS**

You need to have a note book and a pen so that you note key points as you work through this Unit. You should also not the activities given at the end of various topics. I wish you good luck in this last Unit of the Module SS/2.

## **TOPIC 1 RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION**

In SS/1 you learnt that a resource is any material man assembles and uses to earn a living and to improve one's welfare.

### **A. Types and Categorization of Resources**

The two types of resources: Natural and Man made were discussed in Module SS/1. These types of resources can further be grouped into the areas of:

#### **(a) Renewable resources**

These are materials/resources that can be maintained by the natural process of reproduction and growth. You can learn that all living things that have ability to reproduce and grow fall into this category.

Examples of renewable resources.

- Vegetation.
- Forests
- Wildlife
- Soil

The continuity of these types of resources is dependent on human kind's ability to effectively plan and manage them; the rate of utilization should be balanced against that of regeneration if continuity is to be ensured.

#### **(b) Non renewable resources**

These type of resources exist in limited quantities and have very little chance of replacement. They can be depleted in the process of use. Therefore one has to use them sparingly.

Examples of non renewable resources.

- Oil
- Coal
- Natural gas
- Fossil
- Minerals

It's important to note that once these resources are depleted, they are totally lost or destroyed i.e. once the mineral deposits are exhausted, it may take years to form or it may never form in the same place because they have taken years to form and rate of regeneration is too slow.

(c) Recyclable resources

These resources can be reprocessed and then re-used again and again because they are neither destroyed or lost through use.

Recycling of resources is a useful practice in that it helps put into use those specific materials which have been used differently and would be rendered as waste.

Some of the resources which could be recycled are:

- Polythene paper to bags.
- Waste paper to newsprint
- Sewage water to mainstream purified water.
- Scrap metal to finished manufactured products like saucepans, hoes, metallic boxes, etc.

Examples of such Industries include.

- (i) Jua Kali in Kenya
- (ii) Shumuk in Uganda
- (iii) Pan African Paper Mills in Kenya

Discuss with your friends, some of the materials which could be recycled in your local environment.

(d) Global Commons of Common Resources

These are resources that are used by all but belong to nobody; because they stretch beyond national boundaries.

These resources include: Oceans, seas, lakes, outer space (atmosphere), solar energy and air.

(e) Inexhaustible Resources

These are resources which never get used up. The resources continue to be available on earth for as long as humanity needs them. Such resources hardly change in quantities inspite of utilization, their future change in quantity is unpredictable.

Examples of these resources include:

- Tidal power.
- Wind power.
- Precipitation
- Atomic energy
- Solar energy.

However, man's unchecked activities in exploitation of these resources could affect their quality.

Like: Pollution.

(f) Human Resources

This resource consists of all human being in the world. People are a resource because they provide labour, knowledge, skills and abilities. These aspects enables people stand out as a potential resource because their ability to think, work and change things, 'other resources' determines continuity of species.

The human resource has the ability to improve the environment, through transformation of waste material into useful products and increase the quality of a material by use of science and technology.

It's important to plan properly and efficiently take rational decisions and exploit moderately if human and other species have to continue on earth.

**B. Distribution of Resources**

Resources are variedly distributed in every part of East Africa. The different categories discussed, are located in specific places of their origin. The human resource, however, lives all over the world.

Exploitation of Resources

In SS/1 you discussed the activities used in resource exploitation, advantages , disadvantages and associated problems.

- (i) Agriculture (Land)
- (ii) Fishing
- (iii) Mining

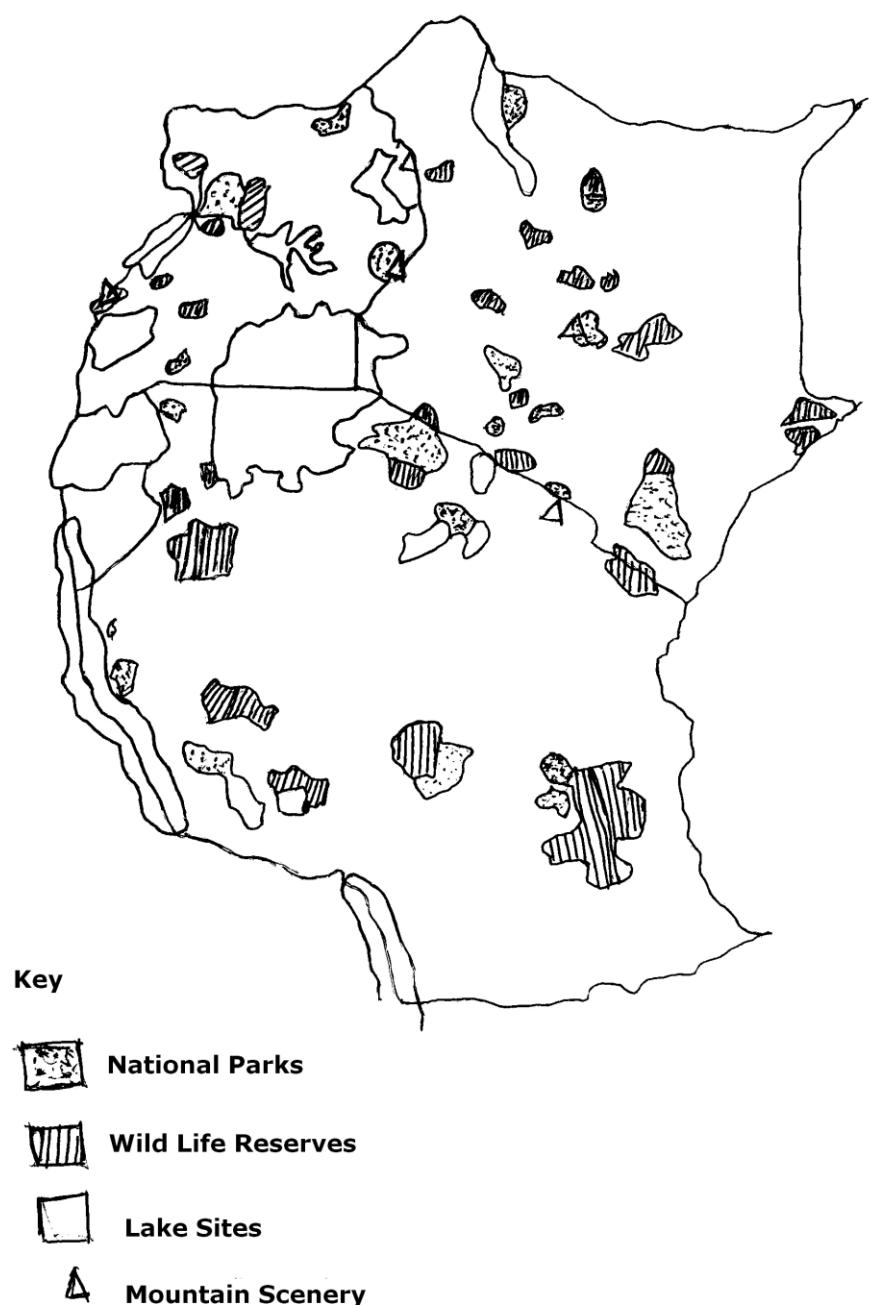
You can consult your Atlas and draw Maps of East Africa showing the distribution of these activities.

Some activities practiced in exploitation of resources include:

- Tourism
- Sand mining
- Basketry
- Pottery

Give the advantages, disadvantages and problems faced by man in practicing each of the activities above.

Tourism has been presented as a case study.



**Fig. SS/2/5-1** Tourism Sites in East Africa

The contribution of the Tourism Industry in East Africa include:

- Earns foreign income for the country.
- Lead to development of road network and other infrastructure.
- International relationships with other countries leading to international cooperation.
- Created employment opportunities among various levels of the populace.
- Increased awareness on tourism industry, specifically conservation and preservation of resources.
- Restoration of culture.

The Tourism Industry has been limited by the following factors.

- Insecurity in some areas.
- Poor communication network.
- Development of Science and Technology which has led to reclamation or defamation of some natural sites.
- Inadequate funds of refurbishing some sites.
- Cultural inclinations have limited exploitation.

### C. Conservation of Resources

The world is not ending today. Therefore the resources should be used frugally (with care). The practices of resource preservation and sustenance need to be emphasized. Resources have to be maintained for the good of future human generations.

The governments of all the three countries have addressed the issue of resource maintenance and preservation very seriously. Examples include:

The Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) has been set up to regulate the exploitation of the fishing industry among others.

The Forest department has emphasized replacement of a tree once cut with three more. The ferrying of timber across borders has to be accompanied by a legal license.



## Activity SS/2/5/1

1. Draw a table, indicating the various categories of resources giving specific examples of resources under each.
2. Discuss ways in which you feel that the human resource has been.
  - (i) over utilized
  - (ii) under utilized
3. Enumerate problems faced in exploitation of recyclable categories of resources.
4. Explain five ways in which resources have been utilized in East Africa.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....
  - (v) .....
5. How have the named examples of resources been conserved in the region?  
.....  
.....  
.....
6. Mention four major components of the Tourism Industry.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## **TOPIC 2 CO-OPERATION AND INTERDEPENDENCE**

### **(A) ECONOMIC INTEGRATION**

#### **The Meaning and Rationale of Economic Integration**

Economic Integration occurs when a group of nations join together for purposes of stimulating trade between themselves and to obtain other benefits of economic co-operation.

Or economic integration is the co-operation of several countries with the aim of enjoying economic benefits. It is aimed at increasing the benefits of international trade and other social, political benefits will arise.

In East Africa, the issue of economic co-operation dates back to the early years of attainment of political independence. Economic co-operation had to be accepted as a strategy for economic transformation.

The aim of co-operation is to promote the integration of national markets to achieve faster economic growth and higher standard of living. It therefore provides for cooperation in all fields of economic activity on the basis of interdependence among the countries of the sub-region.

Examples of Regional Integration groupings include:

PTA (Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States). It was established in December 1981. This became COMESA in 1993.

ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) established in May 1975.

ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States) established December 1983.

COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and southern Africa) established October 1993.

SADCC (Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference established April 1980. Later changed name to SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) in 1992.

EAC (East African Community) established June 1967.

EEC (European Economic Union) established in 1958.

The focus of the activities of integration is on:

- Development of programmes for the removal of barriers to trade in the region.
- Promotion of inter-country cooperation within a framework of comparative advantage.

- Improvement and development of an integrated sub-regional transport and communication system.
- Development of technical, entrepreneurial and management skills for better exploitation, processing and use of resources.

**(b) Preconditions for Economic Integration**

For economic integration to be beneficial and effective, several preconditions need to be in place such as:

- (i) Countries involved should be at the same stage of economic development.
- (ii) The countries should be in the same geographical region.
- (iii) The distribution of benefits of co-operation should be equitable.
- (iv) There should be political goodwill.
- (v) People in the region should be sensitized and involved.
- (vi) Existence of a considerable market.
- (vii) Existence of communication facilities especially transport and costs of transportation should be lower than those of alternative markets or suppliers.

These are ideal conditions which may not always be in place but are preferable to sustain effective economic integration. Can you visualize what would happen in the absence of each?

**Trends or Forms of Economic Integration**

Economic integration may take any of the following trends:

- (i) Preferential Trade Area, (PTA). This is the 1<sup>st</sup> form of Economic Integration where members agree to give preferential treatment for goods imported into their countries from members of PTA thus to say import duties on such commodities is reduced and each member retain a different high duty for non-member.
- (ii) Free Trade Area (FTA): This is where a group of countries have free trade. There are no tariffs, no quotas or other barriers and restrictions to trade in the region. Each member, however, maintains its own independent tariffs and restrictions on imports from, and other trade with non members.
- (iii) Customs Union (CU): This is integration where there is free trade between members. There are no tariffs or other barriers within the region. Members are, however, obliged to operate a common external tariff system on imports from non members but it should be noted that there is no movement of factors of production.

- (iv) Common Market (CM): This form of integration has all the characteristics of a customs union i.e. there is free internal trade within the area and a common external tariff system. In addition, however, there is free factor mobility among the partner states i.e. free movement of resources, labour, capital, etc.
- (v) Economic Union (EU): This has all the features of a common market i.e. free trade, common external tariff system and free movement of factors of production. In addition to this, member states as well adopt common economic policies e.g. on agriculture, transport, industry, etc.
- (vi) Monetary Union (MU): This is the highest form of Economic Integration, all the above characteristics are present in addition, there is single currency, monetary standards in the whole region. There is a central bank for the whole region to print money. The monetary policies designed are to benefit all members (central planning).
- (vii) Complete Economic Integration (CEI). All member countries surrender all national sovereignty on economic, social, financial and all other related areas.

**(d) Advantages of Economic Integration**

Economic integration has the following advantages.

- (i) It encourages rational utilization of resources among countries by way of discouraging high cost inefficient local industries. It will therefore enable allocation of industries according to the theory of comparative advantage and this leads to increased efficiency in the utilization of the region's resources.
- (ii) It contributes to expanded domestic markets, hence high volume production.
- (iii) It removes barriers and creates possibilities for coordinated planning e.g. in heavy industries. It also boosts possibilities for combined research which minimizes costs since regional problems are bound to be common.
- (iv) It encourages trade creation as opposed to trade diversion. Trade creation is the replacement in international trade of a high cost source of production by a lower cost source by removal of trade barriers and formation of a customs union. Trade diversion involves replacement of imported goods from a lower cost source by locally produced goods at a high cost source.
- (v) Boosts economies of scale in production. These are advantages which result from expansion of the scale of productive capacity of an industry leading to increase in its output and decrease in cost of production.
- (vi) Facilitates external economies of scale. These are advantages which a group of firms enjoy collectively, for example facilities such as road, dams, water services, etc. They will also enjoy forward and backward linkages.

- **Forward linkages** occur where an industry provides a raw material which can be used by another e.g.. fruit growing leads to establishment of canning industry.
  - **Backward linkages** is where new industries create demand for a raw material e.g. cigarette factory leading to the demand for tobacco.
- (vii) Assists in the creation of a wider financial base for investment capital through pooling resources of member states.
- (viii) Leads to increased international influence and bargaining power for member states.
- (ix) Encourages increased competition and assists in boosting the quality of goods produced within the region.
- (x) Assists in creating favourable balance of payments for member countries especially where there is use of a common currency, and equitable trade.

#### **(e) Obstacles to Economic Integration**

These are inhibiting factors which limit the prospects of economic integration.

- (i) Parochialism; failure of member states to integrate cooperation agreements in their national development plans. This leads to lack of follow-up of decisions taken.
- (ii) Lack of grass-roots support at the national level due to the manner in which the cooperation agreement was launched.
  - In most cases, the idea of forming or joining economic cooperation arrangements does not come from the wishes of the people. They are not consulted. It normally originates from the political leadership or is instigated by the donor community regardless of the needs of the local people – the weakness of economic integration arrangements is that they are not grass-rooted in origin.
- (iii) Dearth of local private entrepreneurs and technical and management skills. The operational management of the economy, including project formulation, implementations and investment decisions is left to the public sector (parastatals). These, however, are not quickly responsive to opportunities for cross-border investments and joint ventures with business men from neighbouring countries.
- (iv) Economic dependency status; the dependence excessively on supplies and manufactured products originating from developed countries even where such products are locally available works against the strength and viability of

economic cooperation. In some cases, the network of infrastructure to link up member countries is not in place at all.

- (v) Inadequate transport infrastructure in the region. Whereas the principal transport arteries are in place, in some cases part of the network need urgent rehabilitation and upgrading owing to inadequate maintenance.
- (vi) Operational and institutional problems e.g. banking arrangements, information, language, costs of promotion, prices of goods to be traded and non-physical barriers to cross-border movement of goods and services.
- (vii) Policy induced factors; some aspects of monetary and fiscal policies of countries hinder cooperation. Some policies of individual countries result into the protection of uncompetitive domestic producers against imports irrespective of sources.
- (viii) Multiplicity of organizations in the region. Many regional organizations exist. This leads to costly competition, conflict, inconsistencies, duplication of efforts, fragmentation of markets and restriction in growth potential of the region's arrangements.
- (ix) Economic factors: The weakness of economies might cause suspension or break up of cooperation. This is related to issues such as:
  - Tariffs; barriers which protect infant industries and also raise revenue.
  - Non-tariff barriers: administrative procedures which govern the movement of goods which are cumbersome and lead to delays and unnecessary time wasting paper work e.g. cross-boarder charges, bond security, road tolls, road blocks, etc.
  - Where integration leads to suspension or waiving of custom duties, some countries may be directly affected as this means loss of revenue.
- (x) Economic weakness and relative stagnancy of economies: East African countries are faced with mounting economic problems, minimal or zero growth rates, low domestic savings and investment, scarcity of foreign exchange, balance of payments, difficulties and heavy debt burden.

This hinders formation of long-term plans to promote regional trade.

- (xi) Management of the Secretariats of the Economic Cooperation Institutions. These are administrative in nature but arise from policies pursued by governments. These include:

- Reluctance to give executives independence.
- Lack of clarity as to the tasks and objectives.
- Ability of the institutions to reconcile national and multinational interest in the implementation of programmes.
- Failure on the part of the Secretariats to articulate the balance of advantages and disadvantages of economic co-operation.

(xii) Trade diversion. This is a situation when the countries break the agreement made. Countries trade with non-member countries especially when imports are expensive between member countries. This will lead to lower economic welfare.



### **Activity SS/2/5-2**

1. Mention 2 ideal pre-conditions for Economic Integration.

- (i) .....  
 (ii) .....

2. Mention any four forms of Economic Integration.

- (i) .....  
 (ii) .....  
 (iii) .....  
 (iv) .....

3. How does the multiplicity of organizations become a problem to economic integration in East Africa?

- (i) .....  
 (ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## **(B) THE FEDERATION OF EAST AFRICA**

### **(a) Origins of the Idea of Federation**

Federation means a Union of States in which individual states keep control of many internal matters but in which foreign affairs, defence, and others are not a responsibility of the central government.

The idea of closer union for East Africa was first advocated as far back as 1898. It was later supported by Sir Charles Eliot in 1905. Closer union was a convenient strategy for the British colonialists, i.e.

- To facilitate easy administration of their colonies.
- To save on administration costs.
- It became attractive for purposes of mobilization for war (The First World War).

Subsequent British colonial administrators took up the scheme but with little initiative to effect the federation. The idea gradually died out.

Federation became attractive once again after the First World War in 1919. This was when Britain acquired Tanganyika as a mandated territory. Sir Winston Churchill, the British Colonial Secretary, viewed the scheme with interest and his successor, I. S. Amery took it up with enthusiasm from 1924. A commission under the chairmanship of Ormsby Gore was appointed and sent to investigate the possibility of closer union. It recommended regular conferences. The first conference was later held in 1926.

In 1925, Sir Edward Grigg, a Kenyan Governor was instructed to prepare a scheme for closer union. His conclusion was published in a White Paper. The committee reported that the scheme could and should be implemented for economic reasons.

In spite of the opposition, another survey was made in 1928 by the Hilton Young Commission. The commission reported that a Federation was not possible because of African opposition. Members instead suggested that a High Commission for East Africa should be appointed but the idea was not implemented.

Further investigations were made but the idea of a federation was dropped in the 1930s. Governors' conferences developed and met annually to discuss matters of common interest. This resulted into the sharing of common services such as railway posts and telecommunications. The governors' conferences later developed into the East African High Commission.

### (b) Obstacles to Federation

The idea of federation did not appeal to many Africans for the following reasons:

- It was a policy initiated by colonialists to promote colonial interests.
- It was envisaged to entail a centralized policy and leaders from Buganda opposed it for it would threaten their favoured status of the 1900 Agreement.
- Africans in Uganda and Tanganyika feared that it would expose them to settler influence as in Kenya.
- Africans in Kenya feared that federation would interfere with their demands for representation in the Legislative council.

- Uganda and Tanganyika feared that the federation would be economically dominated by Kenya.
- It was feared that the union might delay the independence of the federated state of East Africa. The need was for independence first and federation later.



### **Activity SS/2/5-3**

1. How was the idea of federation a convenient strategy for the British colonialists in East Africa?
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
2. Why were Uganda and Tanganyika opposed to the idea of federation?
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## **(C) THE EAST AFRICAN COMMON SERVICES ORGANISATION**

### **(a) Background to the Establishment of East African common Services Organisation**

The proposed federation for East Africa failed. This was followed by the proposal to maintain cooperation specifically in the economic area between the East African states.

In 1948 the East African High Commission was formed with its Headquarters in Nairobi largely by the efforts of Post-war Colonial Secretary, A. Grech and Jones. It consisted of three governors, an executive organ headed by a commissioner and a legislative body.

The High Commission had limited powers. It had no direct source of revenue and depended on income from grants and member states. It also had no police force and its activities depended on unanimous support of the three governors each of whom had a veto.

Regardless of these weaknesses, the High Commission coordinated functions in transport, communication service, revenue collection and research facilities. The bodies of the East African High Commission were:

- The East African Railways and Harbours.
- The East African Posts and Telegraphs.
- The East African Customs and Excise
- The East African Income Tax Department.
- The East African literature Bureau.
- The Civil Aviation Authority
- The University College of East Africa.
- Joint Defence through the Army and Navy.
- Joint Research in Medical, Veterinary and Agriculture.

**(b) The Establishment of EACSO**

The East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) was a result of the necessary changes in the High Commission after Tanganyika's Independence in 1961. It pursued the already existing activities run by the High commission of fostering economic cooperation between the East African territories.

After Independence of all the East African countries, it was noted that the E.A.C.S.O:

- Did not fully express the unity of East African nations.
- Concentrated central services in Nairobi hence favouring the economic development of Kenya.
- Favoured Kenya in terms of employment because most services were in Nairobi.
- Did not permit sufficient economic cooperation between the East African states.

The result of all these problems was the establishment of the Philip Commission under Prof, Kjeld Philip. The Commission, therefore, was to:

- Examine existing arrangements in East Africa for cooperation.
- Consider the organization of a common market.
- Consider the reorganization of common services.

The commission report gave birth to the East African Community



## Activity SS/2/5-4

1. Identify 2 limitations to the performance of the East African High Commission.  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....
2. Why was it necessary to drop the idea of the East African Common Services Organisation?  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....
3. What were the reasons for the establishment of the Philip Commission?  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## (D) THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

### (a) Formation

The report of the Phillip Commission presented in May 1964 was formally accepted by the three East African states as a treaty of cooperation on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1967. The signing of the treaty on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1967 gave rise to the East African community. The East African Community established a common market in the region and was to operate more than the mere existing common services.

The aims of the East African Community, according to article 2 of the Treaty of the Cooperation were:

- To Establish and maintain, subject to certain exceptions, a common exercise tariff.
- To bring more industrial development in the region.
- To abolish any restrictions on trade between the partner states.

- To inaugurate, in the long term, a common agricultural policy.
- To establish the East African Development Bank in accordance with the charter.
- To avoid duplication of industries.
- Retention of freedom of current account payments between the partner states and freedom of capital account payments necessary to further the aims of the community.
- To increase standard of living of the people.
- The harmonization required for the proper functions of the common market and the monetary policies of partners states.
- Operation of services common to partner states.
- Coordination of economic planning.
- Approximation of commercial laws by the partner states.
- Coordination of transport policy.
- Other activities calculated to further the aims of the community as the partner states may from time to time decide to undertake in common.

**(b) Activities/Functions**

The authority of the East African community was vested in the three east African Heads of State. The services were run through a number of organizations like:

- The East African Railways Corporation - Nairobi
- The East African Harbours corporation - Dar-es-Salaam
- The East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation - Kampala
- The East African Airways Corporation - Nairobi
- The East African Development Bank - Kampala.

The Headquarters of the Community were in Arusha, Tanzania.

The East African Community was a model for African Corporation. All the three East African States gained from the benefits of integration.

**(c) Collapse of the East African Community**

The East African community broke up in 1977 due to a number of problems:

- Conflicts among member states e.g. Tanzania's refusal to recognize the military regime in Uganda coupled with offering asylum to Ugandan dissidents. Frequent border closures between Kenya and Tanzania.

- Ideological differences. Tanzania was socialist allied to the East while Kenya was capitalist allied to the West. Uganda was progressively becoming socialist. However, Uganda's ideology during the military rule was not specific. In addition, difference in political ideologies coupled with political misunderstandings, Uganda and Tanzania and later Kenya and Tanzania. This led to closure of boarders.
- Kenya was gaining more from the community than the other partner states because many of the industries were established there.
- The break-down of the economy in Uganda led to problems like smuggling and black market. These undermined the functions of the community.
- The member states started feeling that the community was not adequately serving some of their national needs.
- Lack of goodwill and commitment from the leading statesmen of the day.
- Member states continued to pursue separate and conflicting industrial development strategies hence abandoning common planning.
- Protection tendencies: each country was interested in protecting its infant home industries, aiming at self reliance. There was also creation of transfer tax. This therefore means that the meaning of common market was ignored.
- Kenya imposed a condition that any country to impose a question against her on a particular commodity had to have unused capital to produce the very commodity and this was very hard to satisfy.
- Trade diversion: goods from Tanzania and Uganda were expensive and of low quality hence Kenya opted to buy from other countries which were non-members.
- Due to the collapse of the East Africa currency board each country had to get its own currency. Since each had its own central bank therefore the change of currency brought the break down for example Uganda shilling lost value very much compared to others.



## Activity SS/2/5-5

1. Outline 4 reasons for the establishment of the East African Community.

(i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....  
(iv) .....

2. Identify 2 successes and 2 failures of the East African Community.

Successes

(i) .....  
(ii) .....

Failures

(i) .....  
(ii) .....

3. Mention to 5 factors that led to the collapse of the East African Community.

(i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....  
(iv) .....  
(v) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## (E) EAST AFRICAN COOPERATION

### (a) Background

The idea of a re-union of the east African countries was first mooted in October 1991 when the three Heads of state met in Harare – Zimbabwe during a common wealth summit.

The revival of the East African Community began with seriousness in November 1993. This was when Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi (Retired) of Tanzania, Daniel Toroitich

Arap Moi of Kenya and Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda signed in Arusha, the East African cooperation pact that set up the Permanent Tripartite Commission.

On 14<sup>th</sup> March 1996, the East African cooperation came into birth when the Secretariat of the Permanent tripartite commission was launched in Arusha Tanzania. The launching was done by the three Heads of state i.e. Moi of Kenya, Museveni of Uganda and Mkapa of Tanzania.

The Commission was charged with, among others, the following:

- Widen and deepen cooperation in political, security, economic, social, cultural, legal and judicial affairs on the basis of balance, equity and cultural benefits of the three states.
- Enhancement of technological capacities in East Africa for economic transformation and creation of employment opportunities. This would be achieved through revitalization of the Inter-university council hence promote cooperation in research among research Institutions in East Africa.
- Development of regional economic infrastructure i.e. telecommunications, roads, energy and railways.
- Mobilization of the private sector and the civil society to ensure sustainability of the cooperation.

#### **(b) Achievements**

Since its inception, the East African Cooperation has registered, among others, the following achievements.

- Peace and security which has provided favourable enabling environment for business and investment. There is cross-border investment as well as in-flow of foreign investment.
- Implementation of liberalized economic policies which are consistent and supportive of regional economic integration.
- Harmonization of policies which are relevant to the establishment of a single market and investment in East Africa. Examples here are the removal of road blocks.
- Major transformation of the economies to make them responsive to economic stimulus and boost growth. Here, privatization has been the key.
- Facilitated the formation of an open organisation of the East African Securities Regulatory Authorities (EASRA), comprising of capital markets authorities.

- Mobilization of donor assistance where potential donors have been responsive to requests for assistance. Most important are:
  - British Overseas Development Agency (ODA)
  - Germany Agency for Technical cooperation (GTZ)
  - European Commission (EC)
  - Commonwealth Fund for Technical cooperation (CFTC)
  - The World Bank
- Removal of currency control resulting into the convertibility of the East African currencies.

**(c) Bottlenecks**

The East African Cooperation, like many regional economic groups in Africa, has a number of problems hindering its progress. These include the following:

- Weak and undeveloped economic infrastructure which hinders development in trade.
- Non-tariff barriers like road blocks.
- Serious unemployment due to limited employment opportunities resulting from limited industrialization.
- Production of similar goods.
- Complicated convoluted tax system in Tanzania which positively encourages evasion and the bureaucracy continues to impede development.
- Differences in development levels.
- Difficulty to sustain the impressive growth rates in the economy.
- Differences in political ideology.
- Formidable competition from other regional and international economic bodies.
- Social malpractices such as embezzlement, corruption, nepotism, tribalism.

**(d) Prospects**

The East African Cooperation has plans underway to improve on economic cooperation. Among the strategies are:

- Establishment of a single market and investment areas.

- Encouraging foreign investments in East Africa e.g. AGOA, African Growth Opportunity Act.
- Development of regional economic infrastructue such as telecommunications, roads, railways and energy.
- Adoption of a single currency to ease trade in the region. This will eliminate problems associated with currency exchages.
- Launch the East African Passport and inter-state pass to ease movement of people.
- Establishment of a free trade area, customs union and removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers.
- Revival of joint railway secretariat. This will make the railway transport compete with other modes of transport.

The re-birth of the East African Cooperation has become an opportunity to open up numerous chances and promises socio-economic leverages in world affairs. The political goodwill between the three states has progressively blossomed.



## Activity SS/2/5–6

1. Give two reasons for the revival of the East African cooperation.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

2. What has the EAC achieved since its inception?

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

3. Identify 2 problems hindering the smooth performance of the AEC.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

## (F) FOREIGN AID

Foreign aid refers to inflow of subsidized resources from one country to another or net transfer of resources from developed countries to developing countries (LDCs). Foreign aid may be bi-lateral (between two countries) or multi-lateral, from international agencies or private companies e.g. IMF, ROKO, UNICEF, USAID etc.

A country which receives aid is known as **recipient** and a country which gives aid is known as **donor**. Aid may be free or tied aid.

Tied aid has strings attached or conditions. The donor specifies and directs it where and how it should be used e.g. I.M.F.

Free aid has no strings or conditions attached to it. The recipient is free to use the aid as he/she wishes.

### Major Donors of Aid

The major donors of aid include the following: U.S.A, Canada, Britain, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Germany, Italy, Cuba.

## **Motives of Foreign Aid**

1. Humanitarian motive – solve problems of famine, disease, natural calamities.
2. Economic or commercial motive countries give aid, expecting to get market for their products; raw materials for their industries.
3. Political motive – donor countries aim at creating political strength (strings).
4. Social and cultural motive countries give aid with the aim of strengthening their cultures, in the recipient countries.

## **The Forms of Foreign Aid**

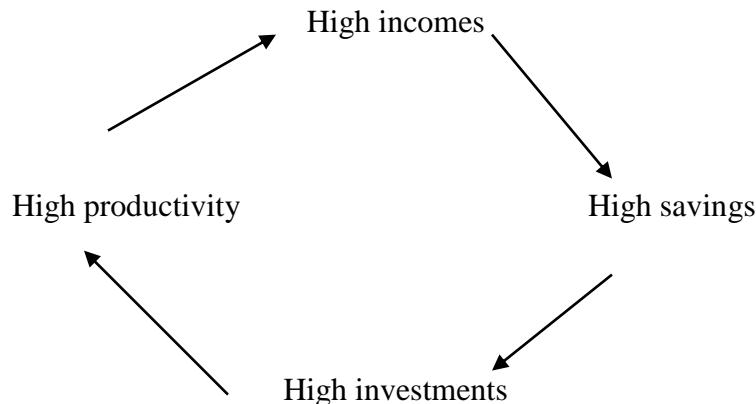
Foreign aid can take any of the following forms.

1. Education and training. Donor countries can offer scholarships to the citizen of recipient countries to train in the donor country.
2. Directs grants in form of consumer goods such as food, medicine, clothes.
3. Technology or capital goods e.g. computers, vehicles, machines.
4. Special services or high level manpower. This can be in form of financial advice e.g. IMF, World Bank.
5. Technical assistance. This involves sending of technical personnel or expatriates.
6. Aid in form of trade. Liberal trade policies where taxes are waived on good passing through territories (duty free).
7. Foreign exchange. This can help the country overcome B.O.P crisis, IMF is the major provider.
8. Military assistance. This can be in form of fire arms or military personnel.

Now, having looked at the forms of foreign aid, you can discuss with your peers what kind of aid your country is receiving. Its now that we can try to find out the role of foreign in the development process.

## The Role of Foreign Aid

1. Foreign aid can help to break the vicious circle of poverty. Some countries have developed as a result of foreign aid e.g. Taiwan, Israel, South Korea. Foreign aid leads to the vicious circle of prosperity.



2. It breaks the foreign exchange gap. Many LDCs East Africa inclusive suffer from shortage of foreign exchange.
3. It is used to fill the savings and investment gaps.
4. Foreign aid is used to provide market for capital goods from donor countries.
5. Foreign aid leads to better, social and political relations.
6. Aid in form of technology leads to technological advancement.
7. Aid helps to supplement government revenue. It helps in filling the expenditure gap.
8. Aid is required to fill the manpower gap. Many LDCs have a shortage of skilled manpower.
9. In case of famine and drought foreign aid becomes a necessity (humanitarian motive).
10. Foreign aid increases labour productivity since the recipient countries would have acquired skills and new methods of production.
11. Foreign aid improves on the literacy levels of the recipient country.

## **Problems associated with Foreign Aid**

Foreign aid is usually tied to imports which kills the incentives of the indigenous people to exploit and make use of their resources.

Foreign aid many be tied to specific projects which may not be beneficial to the recipient country.

LDCs East African countries inclusive have low absorptive capacity they cannot fully utilize the aid given to them.

Foreign aid may lead to over dependency.

Foreign aid in form of advanced technology may lead to technological unemployment.

The donor countries may use aid for furthering economic, political, imperialistic and colonialistic tendencies.

Foreign aid is a burden to the tax payer.

Foreign aid in form of military assistance has facilitated political instability in some LDCs.

Foreign aid in form of foreign exchange may lead to Balance of Payments problems.



### **Activity SS/2/5-7**

1. Explain any three motives of foreign aid.

(i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....

2. Explain the advantages of foreign aid.

(i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....  
(iv) .....  
(v) .....

## **TOPIC 3 THE STRUCTURE OF EAST AFRICAN ECONOMIES**

### **(A) SECTORS IN EAST AFRICAN ECONOMIES**

#### **(a) Production Sector**

Production is an activity aimed at bringing about utility of goods and services. Utility is making goods useful in satisfying man's needs, by changing their form, place or time. It covers the following activities.

- Form utility - changing the form of goods e.g. turning maize flour.
- Place utility - changing the place of goods e.g. transporting from one place to another.
- Time utility - changing the time e.g. storing goods for future use in time of need.

Production may be direct in that the producer is the consumer e.g. grows crops for family consumption. Indirect production is the production of goods and services with the purpose of exchanging them for money or other goods.

The East African economies, therefore, can be classified under three sectors:

#### **(i) Primary Sector (Extractive Occupations)**

These are occupations engaged in extracting raw materials from the earth, sea or air. Such activities include fishing, mining, etc. They are the oldest and provide food for home consumption and raw materials for manufacturing and construction industries.

#### **(ii) Secondary Sector (Manufacturing Occupations)**

In this sector, primary or semi-finished products are turned into finished goods. The occupations include turning cotton into cloth, sugarcane into sugar, etc.

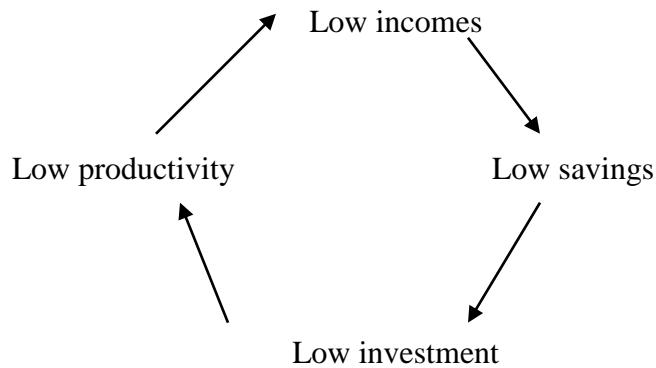
#### **(iii) Tertiary Sector (Service Occupations)**

This sector involves the production of services directly to the final consumer. This can be divided into commercial services e.g. transport, banking, insurance and direct services e.g. services of doctors, teachers, etc.

The majority of people in East Africa are engaged in the primary sector i.e. extractive occupations.

## Characteristics of East African Economies

- Dependence on the gifts of nature e.g. fishing, agriculture, mining, etc.
- Exportation of primary products. Raw materials are not processed into finished products which would earn more foreign exchange.
- Reliance on colonial man-crop economies.
- Uneven distribution of industries. Most industries are concentrated in urban centres.
- Dominated by private ownership of industries especially foreign investors.
- Primary products dominate production with very few finished goods of low quality hence limiting marketability.
- Most industries depend on agricultural and mineral products and imported raw materials.
- Low levels of science and technology.
- Shortages of foreign exchange resulting from limited diversification of the economy.
- Political insecurity, which increases risks, uncertainties and discourages investment.
- Limited protection from imported commodities.
- Profit repatriation by foreign owned firms.
- Cultural traits play a major role.
- Vicious circle of poverty



- Big subsistence sector where there is use of rudimentary tools and as a result of this poor, less quantity and quality of goods is produced.



## Activity SS/2/5-8

1. Give the role of each of the following

(a) Primary sector

.....  
.....

(b) Secondary sector

.....  
.....

(c) Tertiary sector

.....  
.....

2. Identify any 5 features of East African economies

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (iv) .....
- (v) .....

3. How does each of the following affect the economy of East Africa?

(a) Low levels of technology.

.....  
.....

(b) Shortages of foreign exchange.

.....  
.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

**(b) Major Economic Activities in East Africa**

**(i) Agriculture**

Agriculture refers to the growing of crops and rearing of livestock (animals) then marketing the agricultural products.

This dominates the East African economy, referred to as the ‘back-borne’ of the economy. It is the main economic activity that people in East Africa engage in to earn a living. A large number of people are subsistence farmers and only a few have plantations.

Agriculture is the largest foreign exchange earner as well as the greatest employer. It provides food for industrial workers as well as raw materials as inputs in industries.

**Farming Practices in East Africa**

- Mulching carried out by spreading grass on the surface of soil covering the roots of plants. The purpose is to conserve soil moisture, control soil erosion and provide manure.
- Crop rotation i.e. growing of a crop in the same piece of land at different time intervals. This is meant to allow the soil to fallow thus conserving its fertility.
- Inter-cropping i.e. growing of two or more crops on the same piece of land at the same time.
- Trans-humance which is a result of the seasonal migration of herds of cattle and pastoralists in search of water and pasture. This is practiced by nomadic pastoralists such as Karamojong, Masai, Turkana, etc.
- Market gardening i.e. growing of vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc for purposes of selling. It is mainly done in larger towns of east Africa.
- Arable farming is the growing of crops only without rearing of animals.
- Subsistence farming is the growing of food crops for domestic consumption. The surplus is locally stored for future use or given out to desperate relatives. It is mainly practiced in rural areas of East Africa.
- Mixed farming is the growing of both food and cash crops, rearing of animals and keeping of poultry. It is found in areas with high and reliable rainfall.
- Livestock farming i.e. the rearing of domestic animals only, no crops are grown. It is characteristic of areas with grazing land e.g. plateau areas, plains, rift valleys.

- Plantation agriculture is the cultivation of crops in large scale. Crops are produced for commercial purposes.

*Draw a map of East Africa showing agricultural crops in the space below.*



### Activity SS/2/5-9

1. Identify any 2 components of agriculture.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

2. Give 2 characteristics of subsistence agriculture.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

3. Mention any two agricultural products in East Africa.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

4. Draw a map of East Africa showing agricultural crops.



Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

### Problems of Agriculture in East Africa

- It is mainly at subsistence level with low output due to the use of rudimentary tools and simple techniques of production.
- Hampered by vagaries of nature causing fluctuations in output.
- Has very few linkages both forward and backward due to the rate of economic growth and development.
- Associated with labor intensive techniques of production due to inadequate skilled manpower and capital to commercialize agriculture.
- Earns little in terms of foreign exchange which cannot meet the regions demand.
- Encourages vicious circle of poverty i.e. it limits the tax base and is associated with great losses. This at times encourage borrowing hence inflation and foreign dependence.

- Competition with developed countries due to similarity in products.
- Competition from man-made substitutes e.g. artificial fibres compete with cotton.
- Fluctuation of prices in the world market.

### **Solutions to Problems of Agriculture**

East Africa can get itself off from the viscous circle of agriculture through the following ways:

- Diversification of agriculture and the economy as a whole. This should incorporate manufacturing sectors so as not only to process goods but to complete the cycle.
- Development of training institutions. This will impart modern techniques of farming and skills to boost agricultural productivity.
- Rural modernization strategy should be adopted.
- Infrastructure should be put in place to facilitate marketing of farmers' produce.
- Land reform policies should be enacted to develop ownership of land. This could be done by redistribution of land, land consolidation, etc so that farmers have access to land hence increasing production.
- Land improvement policies should be enacted. These include the quality of land through reclamation of wetlands, use of fertilizers and pesticides which will expand the productivity of agriculture.
- Loan scheme policies should be stream lined. This would enable people undertake investment and expand their raving levels.
- Banking policies should be improved and the lending policies be relaxed. This would enable people to obtain loans without collateral securities.

The other strategies include:

- Investment in infrastructural development
- Offering attractive prices to farmers.
- Ensure peace, security and certainty about life.
- Commercialize agriculture to reduce the subsistence.
- Mechanization
- Increase on research.



## Activity SS/2/5-10

1. Outline 4 benefits of diversification of agriculture
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  - (iii) .....
  - (iv) .....
  
2. (a) How would East Africa benefit from agricultural mechanization?
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....  
(b) Give 2 problems it would face due to mechanization.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
  
3. (a) What does commercialization of agriculture involve?
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....  
(b) Explain 2 limitations to commercialization of agriculture.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

### (ii) Mining in East Africa

Mining is the extraction of minerals from the ground. It is an important economic activity in East Africa. There are two types of mining: Open cast mining and Shaft mining.

Successful mineral mining requires the following facilities.

- Economically adequate mineral ore to be mined.
- Heavy machinery to be employed.
- Availability of power to drive the machines used.
- Labour force to be employed to perform various activities.
- Processing or refining facilities located either at the side of mining or transported to better centres.
- Availability of cheap transport.

- Marketability of the mineral within or outside the country.

East Africa is endowed with a variety of minerals such as limestone, copper, soda ash, gold, tin, diamond, lead, and mica, coal. These minerals act as natural resources and therefore a raw material for industries.

The major minerals in Tanzania include:

- Diamond in Mwandui near Shinyonga
- Cement at Wazo hills north of Dar-es-Salaam
- Coal and iron ore at songea
- Mica around the Usamburo Mountains
- Gold in Musoma, Lupa ans Sekonke.

In Kenya the major minerals include:

- Soda ash at Magadi
- Gold mostly mined in south of Eldoret and North of Kisumu.
- Lead and Zinc which occur simultaneously are mined in Ribbo hills.
- Niobium at Murina hills along the coast. It is a metal used in the making of special steel metal that can withstand very high temperatures.

Uganda's major minerals include:

- Copper at the Kilembe mines.
- Limestone in Torororo and Hima, for cement.
- Phosphates in Tororo for fertilizers.
- Cobalt mined at Kilembe.
- Iron ore in Kigezi
- Gold in Karamoja
- Oil in Lake Kyoga

### **Problems facing Mining Development in East Africa**

- There are a number of problems which have affected the development of mining in East Africa. These include:
  - Inadequate capital to engage in large scale extraction of minerals.
  - Most minerals occur in small quantities hence not worth the investment required.
  - East Africa is technologically low developed. There is no technology which could be used in the extraction of minerals.
  - Poor means of transport in most parts of East Africa. This poses problems in the transportation of the mineral over for processing.
  - Inadequate quantities of minerals.

### **Solutions to Problems of Mining in East Africa**

East Africa can solve some of her problems in the development of mining through the following:

- Importation of hired experts or expatriates to help in the development of mining.
- Impovement of the transport sector to help develop mining.
- Seeking financial assistance from world donors or other developed countries.
- Diversification of the economy through encouraging investors to develop the industrial sector.



#### **Activity SS/2/5-11**

1. Identify 2 factors which facilitate mining.  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....
2. Mention one major mineral in each of the three East African countries.  
Kenya : .....  
Tanzania : .....  
Uganda : .....
3. Why has mining not developed in East Africa?  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....



Check your answer with those given at the end of the unit.

### **(iii) Fishing in East Africa**

Fishing is one of the oldest of man's economic activities. It represents a direct exploitation of the biosphere. The term fishing refers to the processes of extraction of all forms of aquatic animals (marine life) from the waters. Fishing in East Africa is done in: Lakes, rivers, swamps, ponds, streams, dams and oceans.

The above can be classified as fresh water and marine fisheries.

## **Fresh Water Fisheries**

The Great lakes of East Africa are the basis of fresh water fisheries. The most important is Lake Victoria which is shallow with ideal breeding conditions.

Most smaller lakes support fishing to a greater or less significant extent. Lake George in Western Uganda and lake Baringo in the Kenya Rift Valley are highly organised in processing and marketing of frozen fillets.

Fresh water fishing is also widespread in the rivers.

## **Marine Fisheries**

This involves the narrow belt of continental shelf and the broadening of the shelf between Zanzibar and the mainland.

The Indian Ocean, however, has not been of use regardless of the deeper waters. This is due to the low density of fish, techniques needed, distance to be covered and the danger of deep sea fishing.

## **Fishing Methods in East Africa**

The method of fishing depends on certain factors which include:

- Depth of the sea or water body.
- Nature of the water.
- Type of fish caught in a particular place.
- Level of income of the fisher.
- Climate
- Market

The main fishing methods in East Africa include:

### **Gill netting**

This uses nets with holes big enough for the head of a fish to go through but not its body. Therefore a fish is caught by the gills.

### **Line fishing**

This uses a single long line with many hooks attached a few metres apart. It is suspended in water by floats at each side with hooks.

### **Use of hooks**

This uses a single baited hook cast from the shore or river bank and draw up by individual fisherman. It is limited for commercial fishing as it catches one fish at a time.

### **Use of baskets in basket traps, plunge baskets**

These are in form of baskets made in such a way that it can stand in water either vertically or horizontally, sometimes baits are put in the basket to attract fish.

### **Trawling Method**

This makes use of a traw net which is bag shaped with the mouth kept open by either boards. The mouth is kept in position by floats at the top line and the weights at the bottom line. It is ideal where beds are smooth so as not to tear the nets.

### **Purse Seining**

This method uses sounders to detect areas with shoals of fish. The net which is supported by floats at the top and weights at the bottom is cast into the water. The net is hauled on the surface.

### **Other methods**

These include:

- Use of hand especially in swamps
- Use of spear, bows and arrows.

### **Economic Importance of Fishing Industry**

- It is a major source of food. Fish enriches the diet with protein, one of the chief nutrients that people need for a good diet.
- Fish is a source of income. Man increases his income by selling fish. This enables him to sustain himself and his family. Governments also get foreign exchange by exporting fish and fish products.
- Fishing provides a source of employment for the people engaged in it. It cater for all types of labourers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. In this way it helps to solve the problem of unemployment.

- Government gets foreign exchange through fish exportation. The income got is used to develop other sectors of the economy e.g. roads.
- The fishing industry provides raw materials for the production of other goods of high quality. Such goods include shoes, bags, belts, chemicals, glue, drugs, etc.
- Many industries associated with fishing have been established e.g. fishnet factories, boat-making, fish processing and preservation.
- It has encouraged foreign investors to come and invest in the fishing industry. This has increased the level of investment thus improving relationship with the rest of the world.
- Fishing has led to the development of the tourist industry and forestry. Tourists come and see the lakes and rivers and carry out fishing as a sporting activity. Forestry develops arising from the demand for timber in boat making.
- Fish is important to the balance of nature i.e. provides food for other animals.

### **Problems facing the Fishing Industry**

The fishing industry in East Africa is faced with a number of problems.

Uncontrolled fishing. There is indiscriminate fishing regardless of the size of fish, and the amount of fish caught. This is a result of the use of traditional methods which do not select mature fish. Such practices threaten the continuous supply of fish.

The use of poor and unreliable fishing vessels poses risks to the fishermen. The use of small canoes and traditional methods have led to the death of many fishermen because they are exposed to many dangers.

There is lack of appropriate storage and processing facilities. Fish is very perishable hence requiring proper storage facilities which are limited. This has led to huge losses by persons who have invested in the fish industry.

Fishing requires enough capital in order to establish a complete processing industry. Shortage of capital, therefore, hinders the development of the fishing industry. Losses through rotting and other problems reduce investment in fishing.

The problem of the floating vegetation has adversely affected the fishing industry. Notably here is the water hyacinth on lakes which can move and cover nets any

time. Papyrus too make fishing difficult since they hinder the movement of fishing vessels.

Poor transport facilities also affect the development of the fishing industry. Most roads linking the producing areas to the market are in poor state. There is also lack of efficient and special vehicles for quick transportation and safety of fish.

Some people do not eat fish because of cultural beliefs. This occurs mostly in remote settlements. Traditions and taboos of this kind limit the local market for fish.

East African fresh waters are exposed to pollution. This results to the death of fish in large numbers and reduces the demand for fish.

Post harvest losses are very common in the fishing industry in East Africa. Large amounts of fish do not reach the final consumer because of spoilage. This results from delays to land the fish especially if immature or unwanted species, and generally the nature of vessels used.

There is stiff competition with other fishing areas in the world. This narrows the market of fish. The competition is from USA, Japan and Alaska which are major fishing areas in the world.

The presence of alternative sources of protein such as beans, beef, groundnuts etc affect the fishing industry. In other areas people prefer these alternatives to fish and thus limit both the local and foreign market.

There are a number of other economic activities competing with fishing. Activities like industrialization have resulted into land reclamation. This has led to the reduction in breeding places for fish and the productivity of fish.

### **Solutions to Problems of the Fishing Industry**

The government's of East Africa can solve the problems affecting the fishing industry through a number of ways. These could include, among others, the following:

- Improvement and maintenance of feeder roads to facilitate movement of people with fish.
- Formation of cooperative societies so as to access bank loans and other equipment required.
- Enact law to counter over-fishing and over-exploitation of young fish.

- Discourage fish imports to protect the fishing industry.
- Use of better fish preservation methods.
- Prohibit dumping of industrial wastes into the fresh water lakes.



### **Activity SS/2/5–12**

1. Mention 4 types of fish caught in East Africa
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
2. How does the water hyacinth affect the fishing industry in East Africa?
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
3. List down 4 methods used to preserve fish in East Africa
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## **(B) INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EAST AFRICA**

Industrialization refers to the process of building up a country's capacity to process raw materials and to manufacture goods for consumption or further production. This involves setting up firms and acquiring plants and equipment where agricultural products and extracted raw materials are manufactured into goods.

Industrial development in East Africa is still low. This explains why the region still exports mainly agricultural goods and imports entirely manufactured goods and petroleum. Heavy industries are extremely few.

### **(a) Classification of Industries**

An industry is a working set-up which produces goods and services that a community uses. The word ‘industries’ is often used to describe factories that change raw materials to finished goods. Industries, however, can be divided into the following categories:

#### **(i) Primary Industries**

These are also known as extractive industries. They make up the first stage of industrial production, and are involved in the exploitation of material resources. These are mainly processing industries e.g. cotton ginneries, coffee processing industries.

#### **(ii) Secondary Industries**

These turn primary products into consumable goods. They can further be divided into heavy and light industries.

Heavy industries deal with heavy or bulky raw materials which make large and heavy products. Such industries include: steel, engineering, heavy chemical, ship building and locomotive industries.

Light industries use light and compact materials and produce small and light articles. These include: plastics, textiles, cosmetics, toilet articles, etc.

Some manufacturing industries use already manufactured goods as raw materials and make more complex products e.g. cloth in the clothing industry. In general, manufacturing industries produce, assemble and repair.

#### **(iii) Tertiary Industries**

These are industries which provide services in a wide range of functions. These functions include:

- Marketing of output of primary and secondary industries e.g. transport and commerce.
- Diversity of non-productive trades ranging from government administration to entertainment.
- Tourism.

Industries, in terms of size, can be subdivided into small-scale and large-scale industries.

Small scale industries are those in which craftsmen and women produce goods in small units in cottage industries.

## **(b) Types of Industries**

The available industries in East Africa fall under the following categories:

(i) Those processing raw materials.

- Tobacco into cigarettes – Jinja, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Cotton into cloth – Jinja, Mwanza, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Limestone into cement – Tororo, Athi River, Wazo hills.

(ii) Service Industries

These include light engineering involving locomotives, motorcars and cycle repairing, tyre mending, shoe manufacturing, etc.

(iii) Container Industries

These convert imported metals into metal cans, oil drums, fruit and meat cans. The Magadi salt is used for making of glass bottles for beer, medicine and other chemicals.

(iv) Manufacturing Industries

These produce goods ready for consumption e.g. beer industries.

(v) Assembling Industries

These assemble vehicles.



### Activity SS/2/5-13

1. List down 2 types of secondary industries

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

2. Mention 4 examples of tertiary industries

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....  
(iv) .....

3. What is the role of each of the following:

(a) Small-scale industries .....  
.....  
.....

(b) Large-scale industries .....  
.....  
.....



Check your answers with those given at the end of this unit.

### (c) Factors influencing the Location of Industries

Industrial development takes place where several factors combine to give a favourable location. Some of the factors include raw materials, fuel and power, human resources (technical know-how, managerial skills and labour supply), transport, availability of market, capital and government policy. Details of this were covered in Module I.

**Industrial inertia:** This is when an industry fails to change location even after the initial advantages of establishment have changed. This is because it will have established good infrastructure and the likely cost to build and equip a new factory.



**Note** (d) Whereas '**location**' refers to the establishment of an industry on a particular site. '**Localization**' refers to the concentration of industries in a particular place. Industries are established where others already exist so as to benefit from external economies of scale.

### **(e) Effects of Industrialization**

The positive effects include:

- Provision of employment for many people.
- Improvement of the country's balance of trade.
- Goods are processed further to increase their value before they are exported, hence increasing export trade.
- Substitute the locally manufactured goods for imported ones to reduce the cost of imports (import substitution) hence save foreign exchange.
- Diversify the economy of a country and reduce a country's reliance on a single product.
- Brings about self-sufficiency i.e. provides consumer goods, textiles and other essential goods.
- Stimulates progress in other sectors of the economy.
- Leads to the development of infrastructure e.g. transport and communication.
- Result into the development of urban centres.
- Increase the levels of economic growth and development.
- Reduces income inequalities.

The negative aspects of industrialization include:

- Pollution which affects human health adversely and causes permanent damage to the environment.
- Erosions of traditional values, people adopt new ways of life.
- Protective barriers and imposed quotes on developing countries make industries fail to develop and expand.
- Reduction in the number of jobs they need more of skilled labour than unskilled labour which is readily available in LDCs.



## Activity SS/2/5-14

1. Outline 2 advantages and 2 disadvantages of localization of industries.

(a) Advantages:

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

(b) Disadvantages

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

2. Give 4 reasons why some industries should be established near the raw material source

- (a) .....  
(b) .....  
(c) .....  
(d) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

### (e) Industrial Development in East Africa

East Africa, like other developing regions, has embarked on industrial development. However, manufacturing, construction and mining is less developed throughout East Africa. It should be noted that there is considerable industrial development in Kenya as compared to Uganda and Tanzania.

Manufacturing is one of the most rapidly growing sectors in all the three East African countries. This is a result of the emphasis put by each country on import-substitution industries.

There is a large congestion of industries around Nairobi in Kenya because of the sizeable market. Kenya also attracts foreign investors because of its climate and political stability.

Uganda's industries initially were concentrated in Jinja which had an advantage due to electric power. However, the capital city, Kampala is industrially developing faster than Jinja.

In Tanzania, industries are located in Mwanza, Dar-es-salaam, Bukoba and Arusha.

The development of industries in East Africa still has a long way to go since most of the industries are primary industries which process agricultural crops.

The following factors have influence the pattern of industrial development in East Africa:

### **Raw materials**

East Africa has abundant raw material, which are used by the industries. These are locally produced raw materials such as cotton, coffee, sisal, etc which are processed for both local and external markets.

### **Power**

Manufacturing industries require regular supply of power either from coal, oil or hydro. East Africa is well blessed in terms of hydroelectric power but poorly endowed other sources of power needed to run industries.

### **Water supply**

Some industries require an abundant and regular supply of water e.g. breweries, textiles, etc.

### **Labour force**

Industrial development may be slowed down due to the lack of skilled labour. Unskilled labour may be cheap in terms of wage requirements but expensive in terms of training to an extent that they understand the need to be accurate and precise in what they are doing.

### **Access to market**

East Africa has a population of over 80 million, which is small compared to other industrial countries in the world. Whereas most industries are located near consuming centres. There is a small size market due to the low purchasing power.

### **Capital**

This is essential for industrial development. In East Africa, capital and management present a lot of problems. In most cases foreign management is required to develop industries.

### **Access to Transport and Communication**

Industries require a good system of communication to permit the importation of raw materials and the export of finished materials. Railway and road transport are very important to industries in east Africa.

The three East African countries show a similar pattern of industrial development experienced elsewhere by other developing countries. Industrial development in these countries is characterized by:

- Fast rate of development in the processing sector while the secondary sector lags behind.
- High foreign investment and hence most of the profits repatriated to foreign countries.
- Highly centralized industrialization in a few urban areas.
- Most of the industries are small-scale.
- Poor population with low purchasing power hence the market is limited.
- High proportion of workers are in the agricultural sector accounting for over 80% of the workforce.



### Activity SS/2/5-15

1. Outline 5 problems affecting industrial development in East Africa

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (iv) .....
- (v) .....

2. Suggest solutions to the problems identified in 1 above.

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (iv) .....
- (v) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## **TOPIC 4 TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

### **(a) The Concept of Trade**

Trade means the exchange of goods and services. It involves buying, selling and exchange of goods and services for money or other goods and services. We can therefore say that there is monetary trade and barter trade.

- Monetary trade:**

This refers to exchange of goods and services for money. It is the most common type of trade we have in many countries.

- Barter trade:**

This is sometimes referred to as commodity trade which involves exchange of goods for goods for example if one has a goat and wants a sheep will look for someone who has a sheep and wants a goat or one can give you a goat and in return give him or her an equivalent in terms of sugar.

Trade is mainly carried out with purpose of attaining profit. All traders world wide will want to make a profit so, one will buy a commodity at lower price to resell it at higher price so as to earn profit.

Profit is the difference between total revenue and total costs. ( $\pi = TR - TC$ )

### **(b) Types of Trade**

There are mainly two types of trade. Internal trade (home trade) and foreign trade (International trade).

Home trade refers to exchange of goods and services within a country. Foreign trade refers to exchange of goods and services with other countries. Under foreign trade we have:

Bi-lateral and multi-lateral trade.

Bi-lateral trade refers to exchange of goods and services between two countries for example if Uganda was to trade with Kenya that will be referred to as bi-lateral trade.

Multi-lateral trade is exchange of goods and services between one country and many countries e.g. Uganda trading with Kenya, Japan, U.S.A, U.K, Tanzania, etc.

 **Note:** Multi-lateral trade does exist in the real world. Bi-lateral trade may not exist in the real world.

## **Internal Trade (Home Trade)**

Exchange of goods and services within the boundaries of a country can either take barter terms, or monetary terms. If it is conducted in monetary terms, payments will be made in the currency of that particular country for example trade in Uganda, Uganda shillings will be used in the trade transactions. Home trade can either take the form of wholesale or retail trade.

### **(i) Wholesale trade**

A wholesaler is a go between (Liaison) the producer and retailer. The wholesaler buys in bulk from the producer or other large scale suppliers and sells in small quantities to the retailer.

It should however be noted that, wholesalers in East Africa today, do sell in some quantities to consumers too.

### **Functions of a Wholesaler**

- Warehousing (storage). Wholesalers keep enough stock of goods in safe custody and condition in order to meet the day to day demands of the retailers.
- Breaking of bulk. A wholesaler buys bulky goods from the producer and sells them in small quantities to retailers.
- Assembling. A wholesaler may collect goods from a large number of persons in remote areas and distribute them in appropriate quantities to retailers.
- Credit facilities. Some wholesalers have large capital and can be able to give or offer credit facilities to retailers while at the same time paying cash to the producers.
- Advertising. The wholesaler markets the manufacturer's goods and advertises them, usually informally. A wholesaler gives feedback to the manufacturer on sales of his goods.
- Risk bearing. The wholesaler provides a ready market for the manufacturer's output. He bears the manufacturer's risk of not being able to sell his goods and gives him prompt payment.
- Delivery. Some wholesalers do deliver goods to the retailers.
- Information. Wholesalers tell retailers about new products on the market.

## **Types of Wholesalers**

Wholesalers may be classified according to the range of products they handle, the area they serve and the method of their operation is specialized, general, nationwide and regional wholesalers.

- General wholesalers. They serve a local or regional market, normally stocking a very wide range of goods. They have much capital tied up in stock and operate on a fairly large scale.
- Specialist wholesalers. These deal in specific products such as hardware, shops, beer, soda sellers.
- Regional wholesalers. These operate in particular regions or areas. They may also sell a variety of goods.
- Nationwide wholesalers. These own warehouses in major towns of a country and keep a variety of goods. They operate on large scale and supply goods to retailers in all parts of the country.
- Conventional wholesalers. These are traditional wholesalers who deliver goods to retailers who pay for them on a monthly credit basis.
- Cash and carry wholesalers. In the 1960s some wholesalers began to offer lower prices to retailers if they paid cash and collected their goods. This saved wholesalers costs of delivery, salesmen, bad debt provision and credit control.

## **Disadvantages of Wholesalers**

- Costs of marketing. The presence of wholesalers as middlemen leads to increase in the cost of marketing.
- Burden on consumers. The costs of operations and profits wholesalers incur are passed on to the consumer. This increases the prices of goods.
- Hoarding of goods. Some wholesalers hide goods to create artificial shortages so that they can charge higher prices than the actual prices of the goods.
- Hindrance. The presence of wholesalers only slows down the movement of goods from the producer to the consumer.
- Diluting goods. Some wholesalers dilute some goods such as liquids, to cheat consumers. They also mix goods of inferior quality with goods of high quality and sell them as high quality goods.

- Sale of defective goods. Some wholesalers sell expired goods to customers. Such expired commodities may be harmful to the health of consumers. This is very common with drugs and canned foods.

## **(ii) Retailers**

Retail trade refers to the selling of goods to people who actually use them i.e. the final consumers. It may take a variety of forms such as shops, vendors, peddlers, market stall-holders, etc.

A retailer buys goods in large quantities and sells them to consumers in relatively smaller, affordable quantities. A retailer is the last link in the home trade chain, since he directly serves the final consumer. Therefore a retailer provides essential functions of the manufacturers/wholesaler on the one hand and for consumers on the other.

### **Types of Retailers**

Retail traders can broadly be classified into: small scale and large scale retailers.

Small scale retailers constitute of 90% of the traders in East Africa. Their features include: operating with small capital, serving a small market due to limited stock and dealing in a variety of goods.

They can be classified into:

- (j) Itinerant traders do not have permanent places. They include hawker, peddlers, street and market traders. They go about with packs of goods for sale.
- (ii) Traders with fixed shops include:
  - General stores the most common form of retail trade in East Africa. They are set up in residential areas.
  - Single-line stores specialize in selling one particular kind of products e.g. medicine stores, groceries, etc.
  - Tied shops deal in products of only one manufacturer e.g. petrol stations in East Africa.
  - Market vendors operate permanent stock in market centres selling foodstuffs, beverages, household utensils, etc.
  - Street stalls are located at street crossings or along busy streets.
  - Village stores are established in rural areas and normally deal in essential commodities.

Large scale retailers in East Africa represent a small percentage and have the following features:

- Operate with large capital.
- Target a wide market and thus enjoy huge profits.
- Specialize in the selling of particular goods.
- Tend to operate bigger stores.
- Owned by more than a single person.
- Employ a number of people.

### **Types of Large Scale Retailers**

- Departmental stores i.e. a number of shops under one roof and one management. This is not widely known in East Africa.
- Multiple/Chain stores i.e. groups of shops in the same branch or retail trade under control of the same management. They are widely spread all over the country e.g. Bata shoe company.
- Supermarkets also known on self-service stores deal in a variety of foodstuffs such as groceries, vegetable fruits, confectionery, etc. The customer collects the goods required from the shelves. These are common in large towns such as Kampala, Jinja, Nairobi, Arusha, etc.
- Consumer cooperatives are businesses set up by a number of consumers to protect themselves against high costs of distribution. Their aim is not to make profits.
- Installment selling allows the buyer to take the goods after paying an agreed part of the purchase price and accepting to pay the balance over a period of time e.g. hire purchase.

### **(C) BASES OR ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

- The theory of comparative advantage. When a country can produce one of the commodities more cheaply than another country.
- It is a result of uneven distribution of resources, different countries have different national endowment.
- No country is an island, hence international trade.
- The production of different goods in surplus so that the excess is sold (vent for surplus).
- Immobility of some resources e.g. land such that goods produced from a particular place have to be transferred to another which is lacking them.
- Differences in climatic conditions hence certain crops do well in one country and not in another.
- Extension of social relations for humanitarian reasons.
- Desire to get foreign exchange.
- Extend and strengthen political relations.

## **Advantages of International Trade.**

Gains from international trade refers to increase in consumption of a nation resulting from specialization in production and trading.

- Enables a country go get what it cannot produce.
- Widens the market for the country's goods.
- Leads to specialization which will lead to increased mechanization and technical innovations.
- Leads to more employment opportunities.
- Encourages production of a variety of goods and services.
- Creates international relations between countries.
- Enables a country sale off her surplus goods.
- Leads to transfers of technology.
- Increased competition and this leads to improved quality of the products.
- Leads to development of infrastructure. banks, roads, etc.
- Generate government revenue through imports and exports.

## **Disadvantages of International Trade**

- Exhaustion of resources as a result of extractive activities.
- Discourages growth of infant industries which will end up being out-competed by products from abroad.
- May lead to importation of harmful goods which are detrimental to society, which can lead to death.
- Leads to dependency i.e. a country will tend to depend on others for its survival. It therefore reduces innovations and creativity of the people.
- Involves the use of technology where machines are used leading to technological unemployment.
- Some countries are affected by the fluctuation of prices in the world market.
- There is exploitation of poor countries through unequal exchange and unfair terms of trade.
- Goods transported from one country to another are exposed to risks during transit.

## **Why Gains from International Trade are Disfavour of East African Countries**

- Low levels of science and technology which leads to production of poor quality products.
- Development of synthetics which have replaced the local fibres e.g. silk.
- Unequal bargaining power.
- Increase in oil prices in OPEC.
- Weather vagaries
- Monopoly by multinational companies
- Low levels of skills and capital
- Protectionist policies by most developed countries.
- Regional groupings fail because of sabotage by highly developed countries.

- East African countries produce similar products
- Inflation rates are high hence fear of importing inflation into their countries.
- Poor infrastructure for example Tanzania has poor road network in East Africa.



## Activity SS/2/5-16

1. Outline 5 services offered by retailers to consumers.  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....  
(iv) .....  
(v) .....
2. Discuss 5 problems faced by East Africa in exporting her goods  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....  
(iv) .....  
(v) .....
3. Describe the features of large scale retailers in East Africa.  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....
4. Mention 2 factors which lead to international trade.  
(i) .....  
(ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## **(D) THE STRUCTURE OF TRADE**

This refers to the nature of import-export trade, the composition of imports and exports, the conditions of exchange and the contribution of trade to national income.

### **(i) Features of East African Trade**

East Africa's trade has the following features:

- Import more than they export.
- Depend on a few exports which are mainly agricultural primary products.
- Export of manufactured products is limited due to insufficient processing and manufacturing capacity.
- The export-import exchange is unequal. While East Africa export low value items, they import high value items like machines.
- The import sources are un-diversified. Most import come from former colonial masters and their associates.
- Export promotion industries are mainly owned by foreigners.
- There is excessive capital outflow which arises from unstable economic and political situation as well as profit repatriation.
- There is a lot of competition for markets due to similarity of products. Uganda, Ivory Coast, Brazil, etc produce coffee.
- International commodity agreements are dominated by and favour more developed countries and financial institutions like IMF.

### **(ii) Consequences to East Africa**

The structure of trade in East Africa has a number of effects.

There are persistent balance of payment problems. These arise from import value exceeding export value. This is because East African countries import more than they export resulting into lack of balance between imports and exports.

Attaining sufficiency cannot be possible for the East African region due to the dependence so much on trade. Trade dependence is so high. This reduces economic freedom in which other sectors could be utilized.

East African countries also have limited source of foreign exchange coupled with fluctuations in foreign exchange earning. This is a result of the undiversified exports which are dominated by primary products.

There is also problem of diminishing gains from trade. This arises due to the differences in prices of exports and imports and therefore result into deteriorating terms of trade.

Competition between the East Africa nations is a result of the production of similar products. This causes a breakdown of international commodity trade and easily causes hostility.

The involvement of foreign investors hence a large expatriate sector and the unequal exchange implies that East Africa loses a lot of resource through trade which reduces potentials for development.

The element of narrow markets, on the other hand, limits her bargaining power and reduces her possible earning capacity.



### **Activity SS/2/5-17**

1. (a) Explain any two features of East Africa's trade.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

(b) Identify 2 ways through which the above structure affects East Africa.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

2. Discuss with your peers the measures East Africa could put in place to reduce the problems arising from her structure of trade.



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## **(E) BARRIERS TO TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

### **(i) Trade Restrictions**

Free trade can hardly exist. Despite the advantages of trade, there is need to restrict trade. Trade restriction can be done using commercial policies.

A commercial policy refers to the measures taken by a country which influence volume, value and direction of foreign trade. It has got instruments which are used i.e.

- Non-trade tariffs. These are devices other than tariffs that are designed to reduce the flow of imports e.g. road blocks, visas, political instability.

- Total ban. A country, for some reasons, may impose a total ban on importation of certain commodities. This, therefore, will affect the production of such a commodity from the exporting country.
- Quotas. A country may fix a maximum quantity of a certain commodity to be imported in a given period. Such a limit is called a quota.
- Import duties or tariffs. A country may impose heavy taxes on certain imports. This makes the prices of these commodities relatively higher than the prices of locally made products.
- Subsidies. A country may give financial assistance to home-based industries in form of subsidies. This may make the market prices for the locally produced goods lower than the prices of imports.
- Foreign exchange control. Government may issue foreign exchange regulations to control the flow of foreign currency in or outside the country.
- Dumping (price discrimination abroad). This is when a country sells its commodities cheaply in foreign markets. This will restrict trade in a country where cheap goods have been sold.
- Import deposits. This is when the importers are required to deposit a certain amount of money with the central bank before they import goods. This will reduce money in circulation hence reducing quantity imported.

## **(ii) Reason for Trade Restriction**

There are several reasons for trade restriction which include:

- Protection of infant industries. Whereas they are high cost procedures of low cost products, they need to be protected from well established, low cost foreign firms whose products are cheap and of good quality.
- To ensure self sufficiency in manufactured goods. Established firms should be protected by not allowing cheap foreign goods. This ensures self-sufficiency and avoids foreign goods which may be dangerous.
- To prevent dumping which has the effect of out-competing local producers.
- Expand domestic employment opportunities. This directs away imports from domestic products which leads to creation of more employment.
- To reduce balance of payment problems for a country. Taxes on imports increase the prices of imports. This, therefore, reduces them and saves foreign exchange.
- Reduces imported inflation i.e. buying from a country where there is inflation.

- To reduce on cost of living and increase standard of living.
- A source of government revenue through the taxes imposed on imported and exported goods.
- To retaliate against duties imposed by other trading partners.
- Strengthen political and economic ties. Countries may impose tariffs in order to give preferential treatment to a certain country or groups of countries in order to achieve political ends.
- National security argument. Trade restriction can also be directed towards security purposes for instance checking of importation of fire arms or drugs.
- Reduction of dependency. Restriction of imports may be done so as to discourage over dependence on foreign markets and instead encourage setting up of import substitution and export promotion industries.

### **Disadvantages of Trade Restriction**

- Unemployment. Trade restriction reduce on job opportunities.
- Poor quality goods will be produced by producers without competition from foreign goods.
- Social malpractices such as smuggling, embezzlement, corruption.
- Prices of goods and services will tend to increase hence reduced economic welfare.
- It leads to retaliation “beggar my neighbour policy” when one country restricts trade other countries will also do the same.
- Total ban may create bad neighbourliness and instability between countries.
- Use of dumping may discourage growth of infant industries in the country where cheap goods have been sold.
- Non-trade tariff barriers might create insecurity in the country.



## Activity SS/2/5-18

1. Give the importance of each of the following as measures of trade restriction.

(a) Total ban

.....

(b) Quotas

.....

.....

2. Explain 5 dangers of protectionism problems of trade restrictions.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

(iv) .....

(v) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## (G) MARKETING STRATEGIES

Marketing strategies are geared towards sales promotion. This is a way or system of increasing the market of a product or service. The major marketing strategies include:

- Advertising
- Price reduction/discount
- Packaging
- Branding
- Credit facilities
- Free gifts
- Market research

Now let us look at each in detail.

- (i) Advertising.

This is the art of attracting people's attention towards the presence of a good or service. It is aimed at:

- Conveying information
- Stimulate buying
- Arouse interest

- Create desire
- Inspire confidence

Advertising can be done through:

- The media e.g. radio, television, newspapers and magazines (the press).
  - Out-door advertising i.e. displays outside shops, on tree trunks, streets, etc. The media here include posters, sign posts, neon signs, banners.
  - Exhibitions and trade fairs in producers display their products to potential buyers. This is usually held in large towns and important areas by manufacturers and farmers e.g. Uganda Manufacturer's Association trade exhibitions done every year in October.
  - Window display i.e. placing of goods in glass windows of shops well arranged so as to attract people. People normally do window shopping which motivates them to buy the products.
  - Speciality advertising involves offering special articles to customers with their trademark, ashtrays, pens, T-shirts, etc.
- (ii) Price reduction. This involves granting of special discounts or sales to customer on particular occasion. This will attract people to buy more of a particular product.
- (iii) Packaging. This is the wrapping of goods in special containers to protect them against other conditions that could move them go bad. In order to promote sales, beautiful, attractive and convenient packaging materials are used which customers can put to other use.
- (iv) Branding. This is the giving of a mark design or symbol to a product to distinguish it from other similar goods of other producers.
- A good brand name should be selected which can easily become a household name e.g. Omo, Kiwi Blue band, etc.
- (v) Credit facilitation. This is a system under which a buyer takes the goods from a supplier without paying anything but settles the payments at once in a future date. The granting of credit to some reliable customers will also contribute to increase in sales.
- (vi) Free gifts. This involves enclosing prizes, and prize-winning coupons within the products. This will encourage the public to buy more of a particular product.

- (vii) Market research. Producers carry out research to know that peoples opinion are reporting a particular good or service.
- (viii) Demonstration. This is where the seller of the product demonstrates how the product being sold is used or it works e.g. advertising how OMO washes well by washing a shirt, which has been very dirty and becomes very clean.



## Activity SS/2/5-19

1. (a) Explain any 2 aims of advertising.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(b) Identify any 2 ways through which advertising can be done.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

2. Give two advantages and 2 disadvantages of each of the following:

(a) Packaging

Advantages (i) .....

(ii) .....

Disadvantages (i) .....

(ii) .....

(b) Branding

Advantages (i) .....

(ii) .....

Disadvantages (i) .....

(ii) .....

(c) Credit facilitation

Advantages (i) .....

(ii) .....

Disadvantages (i) .....

(ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## **(H) MARKETING BOARDS**

Marketing boards are trading organizations set up by government or private sector to assist small-scale farmers by buying agricultural produce from them and selling it to processors or consumers.

The idea of marketing boards in Africa originated from West Africa after the second world war. These bodies were mainly handling cocoa and groundnuts. In East Africa, the idea originated from Kenya and were handling pyrethrum.

### **Classification of Marketing Boards**

Marketing boards are classified according to the type of goods they handle and areas served.

#### **(i) Commodity Marketing Board**

This deals in specified agricultural produce and gets its name from the product handled e.g. coffee, lint, cocoa, tea.

#### **(ii) Produce Marketing Board**

This handles a variety of agricultural products. Produce marketing boards handles products such as maize, beans, groundnuts and many other cereals.

#### **(iii) Export Market Board**

This concentrates on the marketing of various agricultural products to the foreign markets.

#### **(iv) Advisory Boards**

These carry out research into agricultural problems and provide advisory services to the growers of various products.

Marketing boards can also be classified as statutory and voluntary boards.

Statutory Marketing Boards are those established by government by statute. They are managed by a chairman, appointed by the government.

Voluntary marketing boards are those established and controlled by the producers of a particular produce.

### **Functions of Marketing Boards**

Marketing boards are set up to solve the problems of the farmers. Their main functions include the following:

- (i) Buying and selling produce. They buy produce from farmers in various parts of the country. They offer prices which favour both the farmers and the board itself. This produce is later sold to consumers both locally and internationally.

The channels involved in the process of buying produce from the farmers are:

- Large scale farmers sell directly to the Board.
  - Farmers sell through their cooperatives societies.
  - Small scale farmers sell through buying agents appointed by the Board.
- (ii) Collection of produce. Produce is collected from local collection centres. These centres are controlled by the Board agents and cooperative societies. This relieves the farmer from the burden of transportation.
- (iii) Storage of Produce. Marketing Boards have established storage facilities for the produce bought from the farmers. Storage is necessary to await consumers during the season where there is no production. It therefore ensures constant supply of produce to consumers.
- (iv) Research. This is carried out into agricultural and marketing problems. It is aimed at improving the quality and increase the quantity of the produce. Once problems have been identified, field staff are sent to offer advisory services to the farmers. It can also be done through agricultural shows, pamphlets and other communication media.
- (v) Assistance to farmers. Farmers are assisted in various ways such as:
- Provision of farm input at reduced prices.
  - Provision of appropriate packaging materials like sacks, paper bags, polythene material etc, depending on type of produce.
  - Extending loans through cooperative societies.
  - Regular spraying of farmers' crops to protect against diseases and pests.
- (vi) Price stabilization. Marketing boards use the process of 'buffer stock' to stabilize prices of agricultural produce. They store all the produce when it is in excess. This is later released during a period of shortage or less supply.
- (vii) Control of production. Quotas are imposed on producers or cooperative societies. Any produce in excess of the quota allocated will therefore not be bought by the board.

### **Problems facing Marketing Boards**

- (i) Transport in East Africa is generally in a poor state. The roads and the weather are bad which lead to breakdown and damage of vehicles. This situation affects the transportation of produce.

- (ii) Poor quality produce is often sold to the board. These can be in form of half-dried produce, poorly sorted produce, etc.
- (iii) Political intervention by local and national politicians who interfere in the appointment of employees. This affects the performance of the managing bodies.
- (iv) Over production resulting from good harvests affects the boards. The board, therefore, has to:
  - Search for new markets.
  - Sell surplus at low prices.
  - Store the surplus.
  - Find new uses for the produce.
  - Destroy the surplus.
  - Donate the surplus to those in dire need.
- (v) Market price which fluctuate affect the boards' prices. Prices may be fixed to favour the farmer and then later world market prices fall.

Can you give examples of Marketing Boards in East Africa? Write them in the space below.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



### Activity SS/2/5-20

1. Differentiate between statutory and voluntary marketing boards.
  - (a) Statutory .....
  - (b) Voluntary .....
2. Identify 2 channels in the process of buying produce from the farmer.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
3. Identify 2 ways through which marketing boards assist the farmer.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....
4. How do marketing boards handle the problem of surpluses.
  - (i) .....
  - (ii) .....



Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

## (H) COOPERATIVES

A co-operative is an organization set up by members at democratic and voluntary basis with an aim of maximizing objectives of the society. The main role of co-operative society is “**each for all and all for each**”. There is existence of unity. Co-operatives are very important in the process of development and trade in East Africa.

### Types of Co-operatives

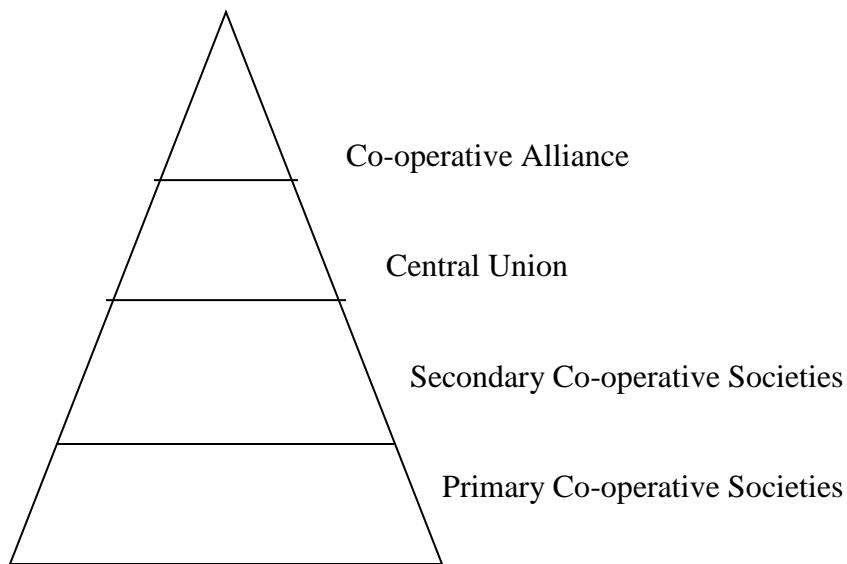
- (i) Producer Co-operatives owned and managed by members of society and the objective is to produce, process their produce to maximize profits.
- (ii) Consumer Co-operatives. These are owned exclusively by final consumers whose objective is to consumer, produce at a lowest possible price.
- (iii) Transport co-operatives. These deal with transportation. They organize the transportation of goods.

- (iv) Credit and Savings Co-operatives. These accept deposits from their members and extend credit facilities to the members.

It should be noted that in one way or another co-operative facilitate trade and increase the volume and gains from trade for both internal and international trade.

### **The Structure of Co-operative Movements**

The structure of cooperatives is comprised of primary co-operative societies, secondary co-operative societies, central co-operative unions and co-operative alliance.



- Primary Co-operative societies are found at grass root level (village level). They engage in activities like transporting, producing of commodities buying and selling of produce, educating farmers and others.
- Secondary Co-operative Societies. These extend to district levels, may combine all co-operative societies may have branches at sub county, county levels.
- Central Co-operative unions. This is where all the produce will be gathered and prepared for export purposes .
- Co-operative Alliance. This is the head of all co-operatives. It is charged with the supervision of all other co-operative societies.

## **Advantages of Co-operatives**

- Provide farmers with cheap inputs.
- Offer employment opportunities
- Reduce on the income gap.
- Help to improve on the infrastructure.
- Offer credit facilities to the farmers.
- Help in the marketing of the produce.
- Provide education and information to the people.
- Co-operatives help to eliminate middle men who exploit the farmers.
- Consumer cooperatives provide cheap commodities.
- Marketing co-operatives provide market for the produce.

## **Problems faced by Co-operatives**

- Limited market for the produce.
- Poor leadership some leaders are corrupt.
- Poor infrastructure
- Price fluctuations
- Vagaries of weather.
- Problem of middle men who tend to exploit the farmers.
- Inflation
- Political instability in some areas.



## **Activity SS/2/2-21**

1. Why should Co-operatives be emphasized in East Africa.

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....

2. Discuss the challenges facing co-operatives in East Africa.

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (iv) .....

3. Mention any three types of co-operatives.

- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....



## SUMMARY

In this last Unit of Module SS 2, we have looked at types and categories of resources, distribution and conservation of resources, economic integration and the components of economic integration, the East African common services, East African community, East African co-operation and foreign.

We have discussed the sectors in East Africa, industrialization in East Africa, trade and types of trade, the structure of trade, marketing strategies, marketing boards and co-operatives in East Africa.

Hope you have enjoyed reading and working through this module. Stay tuned for Module SS/3.



**Congratulations!**

## **GLOSSARY**

Collateral	-	property offered by somebody as a guarantee that he will pay back the loan.
Inflation	-	general persistent increase in the price level. The increase in prices is not followed by increase in quantity of goods. Therefore inflation is situation where too much money is purchasing too few goods.
Opencast	-	extraction at or from a level near the earth's surface.
Quota	-	a limited amount of goods allowed into a country or the world market.
Repatriation	-	(of profits) sending profits to the country of a foreign investors' origin.
Shaft mining	-	extraction of minerals from beneath the earth's surface.
Tariff	-	tax paid on imports.
Economy	-	system through which government patterns the distribution of goods and services
Beggar my neighbour policy	-	refers to policies designed to increase a country's policy prosperity at the expense of reducing prosperity in other countries for example one country reduces unemployment problem at the expense of increasing unemployment in another country.
Convoluted	-	severe or violent disturbance on the tax system.
Leverage	-	power or influence.
Moot	-	to raise a matter for discussion, to propose.
Pact	-	an agreement between two or more groups of countries.
Dearth	-	lack or shortage

- Tied aid
  - foreign aid with strings attached. The donor specifies on how it should be used.
- Free aid
  - foreign aid with no strings attached (not specific). The recipient is free to use it any how.
- Absorptive capacity
  - this refers to the ability of a country to utilize the aid given effectively and productively.

## ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES IN UNIT 5

### **Activity SS/2/5/1**

1. Discuss with peers and refer to your Module and other texts in the Library
2. Discuss with your classmate(s). Let your answers include:
  - under employment
  - over or unemployment
  - brain drain
  - timing
  - workload Vs pay.
3. Take or prepare for an excursion in any recyclable industry and record onspot problems.
4.
  - For fuel
  - For building
  - For foreign exchange
  - For food
  - Raw materials
5. Forests - Afforestation laws restricting cutting and transportation  
Fishing - set laws and regulations on exploitation.  
Minerals - Restricted mining  
Animals - Preservation of rare species, laws governing translocation.
6.
  - Wildlife
  - Museums
  - Snow capped highlands
  - Forests
  - Lake sceneries
  - Cultural components

### **Activity SS/2/5-2**

1.
  - same stages of development
  - same geographical region
  - political goodwill
  - considerable market

2.	Preferential Trade Area	-	(PTA)
	Free Trade Area	-	(FTA)
	Customs Union	-	(CU)
	Common Market	-	(CM)
	Economic Union	-	(EU)
	Monetary Union	-	(MU)
	Complete Economic Integration	-	(CEI)

- 3.
- Costly competition
  - Conflicts
  - Inconsistencies
  - Duplication of resources
  - Fragmentation of markets
  - Restriction in growth potential.

#### **Activity SS/2/5-3**

- 1.
- Facilitate easy administration
  - To save administrative costs
  - Collaborate with those in Tanganyika to form a self-government.
  - Mobilization for war.
- 2.
- It would expose them to settler influence as Kenya.
  - The federation would be economically dominated by Kenya.

#### **Activity SS/2/5-4**

- 1.
- No direct source of revenue
  - No police force
  - Activities depended on unanimous support of the three governors.
- 2.
- Did not fully express the unity of East African nations.
  - Favoured economic development of Kenya.
  - Did not permit sufficient economic co-operation.
  - Favoured Kenya in terms of employment.
- 3.
- examine existing agreement arrangement in East Africa for cooperation.
  - Consider the re-organization of common services.

### **Activity SS/2/5-5**

1.
  - closer ties between member states
  - establish economic balance
  - establish similar customs, tariffs and duties
  - set up similar currency value
  - adopt similar industrial tax concessions
  - equally share the former E.A.C.S.O.O.
2. (a) Successes:
  - industrial projects
  - regional cooperation
  - economic cooperation
- (b) Failures:
  - political differences
  - overthrow of Obote in 1971
  - irrational decisions by Amin
  - disagreements
3.
  - differences between member states
  - jealousy and envy leading to border closures.
  - Amin coup
  - failure to remit contributions
  - nationalization of major assets from 1975 in Kenya and Tanzania
  - Amin's hostility
  - accusation and counter-accusations between leaders

### **Activity SS/2/5-6**

1.
  - wide and deepen cooperation
  - transformation of the economies
  - creation of employment opportunities
  - develop economic infrastructures
2.
  - peace and security
  - removal of currency controls
  - privatization
  - liberalization of the economies
  - attracted local and foreign investors
3.
  - weak economic infrastructure
  - unemployment
  - competition with other economic groups

### **Activity SS/2/5-7**

1.
  - economic motive
  - humanitarian motive
  - political motive
  
2.
  - close manpower gap
  - close savings gap
  - close investment gap
  - break the vicious circle of poverty
  - break foreign exchange gap
  - donors get market for their products
  - leads to better social, economic and political relations

### **Activity SS/2/5-8**

1. (a) Provide raw materials to factories and other consumers.  
  
(b) Manufacture finished goods for both local and foreign consumers.  
  
(c) Provide services directly to the final consumers both internally and externally.
  
2.
  - export primary products
  - industrialization in urban centres
  - foreign ownership dominant
  - not diversified, rely on a few products mainly agriculture
  - low levels of technology
  - competition with imported goods
  
3. (a) Low levels of technology: results into production of low quality products.  
  
(b) Shortage of foreign exchange: Poses problems in acquiring appropriate technology for industrialization.

### **Activity SS/2/5-9**

1.
  - production of crops
  - livestock production
  - marketing of farm produce.
  
2.
  - depends on inputs that originate from the family; not hired or purchased.
  - low productivity hence no marketable surplus.
  - lack of specialization
  
3.
  - crops; i.e. coffee, cotton, tea, pyrethrum, etc.
  - livestock; i.e. cattle, goats, sheep
  - poultry.

### **Activity SS/2/5-10**

1.
  - reduces reliance on a few crops.
  - increases government revenue
  - improves on farmers' income
  - saves government revenue which would be spent on importation
  - offers more products to both local and foreign markets.
2. (a)
  - reduces labour inputs
  - better quality and less wastage of crops
  - speed up process and reduce labour requirements
  - increase productivity per worker.
  - leads to commercialization of agriculture
  - creates agro-based industries
  - leads to development of rural areas
- (b)
  - costs involved
  - land shortage and fragmentation
  - pollution risks
  - requires huge capital
  - may lead to over production
3. (a)
  - production of market
  - use of paid labour
  - use of modern farm inputs
  - use of methods which increases output
  - specialization and diversification of farming.
- (b)
  - lack of skilled manpower
  - poor technology
  - unrealistic demand for agricultural products
  - price fluctuations
  - poor agricultural extension services

### **Activity SS/2/5-11**

1.
  - adequacy of the minerals
  - existence of heavy machinery
  - power to drive machinery
  - labour to be employed
  - processing facilities
  - cheap transport due to the bulk
2. Kenya - soda ash  
Tanzania - diamond  
Uganda - limestone

3.
  - inadequate capital
  - minerals exists in small quantities
  - lack of appropriate technology
  - poor means of transport

### **Activity SS/2/5-12**

1.
  - Nile perch
  - Mud fish
  - Tilapia
  - Lung fish
  - Cat fish
  - Meon fish
  - etc
2.
  - causes fish to suffocate due to lack of oxygen
  - causes water to turn thick and dark
  - harbours disease vector
  - slows down navigation, makes it deadly and expensive
  - blocks fishing bays and landing sites
  - harbours snakes which are dangerous to fishermen and fishmongers.
  - covers and destroys laid fish nets
3.
  - smoking
  - sun drying
  - salting
  - freezing
  - canning
  - adding chemicals such as sulphur-dioxide

### **Activity SS/2/6-13**

1.
  - heavy industries
  - light industries
2.
  - transport
  - commerce
  - tourism
  - insurance
  - banking
  - entertainment
3. (a) Small scale industries produce goods in small units.  
(b) Large scale industries produce bulky goods.

### **Activity SS/2/5-14**

1. (a) Advantages

- employment opportunities
- development of infrastructure
- development of urban centres
- lead to the establishment of subsidiary industries
- large scale operation when firms producing similar goods amalgamate.
- market for goods is created since many people tend to work and reside there.
- specialist service firms tend to develop the localized areas.

(b) Disadvantages

- traffic congestion become a problem
- shortage on housing facilities
- widespread unemployment
- immoral activities tend to develop
- localized area is greatly affected in case of depression.
- pollution from factories
- expensive conditions of living
- ease transportation costs
- some raw materials are bulky
- reduce weight of raw material
- ensure constant supply

### **Activity SS/2/5-15**

1.
  - lack of raw materials
  - shortage of skilled labour
  - lack of entrepreneurial skills
  - shortage of power in various forms
  - poor infrastructure
  - lack of foreign exchange
  - limited markets
  - lack of industrialization strategy and planning
  - dependence on imported capital / lack of appropriate technology
  - political instabilities
2.
  - clear objective of industrialization e.g. economic growth, employment promotion, diversification of products, etc.
  - import substitution (produce for domestic market) and export promotion (produce for foreign market)
  - use of appropriate technology

- large scale production

### **Activity SS/2/5-16**

1.

- sell goods to consumers at affordable quantities
- provides wide selection
- advertises new products
- provide door delivery
- responsiveness to customers
- provides ready stock to customers
- offers credit facilities to trustworthy customers
- offer after sale services

2.

- Poor infrastructure
- Protectionism by foreigners through high taxation hence less will be bought.
- Instability in some would be trading partners.
- Production of similar goods hence hard to get market.
- Limited capital hence poor methods of production resulting to poor quality goods.
- Structural changes i.e. shifting from light to heavy industries e.g. from use of labour to capital, local to artificial materials yet produce which are not highly demanded.
- Problems of inflation hence limited market for goods. Exogenous variables e.g. unfavourable climatic conditions which affect the quality of commodities.
- Social malpractices such as embezzlement, corruption, robbery which discourage exports.
- Unsuccessful economic integration.
- Foreign investors produce goods which are only profitable in their home countries.

3.

- have large capital
- target wide market
- specialize in particular goods
- operate bigger stores
- established in partnership
- enlarge many sales persons

4.

- resource distribution
- surplus production
- production of different goods
- climatic differences hence growth of different crops
- need for foreign exchange

### **Activity SS/2/5-17**

1. (a)

- imports exceed exports
- depend on agricultural products for export.
- Insufficient processing and manufacturing
- Unequal export-import exchange
- Similarity in products hence competition

(b)

- persistent balance of payment problems due to import value
- exceeding export value
- reduced economic freedom due to high dependence in trade
- limited source of foreign exchange due to undiversified exports
- deteriorating terms of trade due to differences in prices of exports and imports.
- Narrow markets which limit bargaining power and reduces earning capacity.

### **Activity SS/2/5-18**

1. (a) Total ban

- protect domestic industries
- protect health of citizens

(b) Quotas

- reduce production of surpluses/overproduction
- so that member countries benefit from the available market

2.

- inefficient industries remain in business
- shelters industries away from competition.
- Can lead to retaliation i.e. other countries can also impose tariffs on the exports of the country.
- Results into inflation
- Increases costs of production hence prices of commodities
- Encourages smuggling and loss of government revenue.

## **Activity SS/2/5-19**

1. (a)

- conveying information
- stimulate buying
- arouse interest
- create desire for a commodity
- inspire confidence in customers

(b)

- use of mass media
- outdoor displays
- exhibitions by farmers
- trade fairs by manufacturers
- window displays

2. (a) Purchasing

Advantages

- Easy handling of goods
- Attract customers
- Protects the producer
- Easy identification of product
- Re-use of packaging materials

Disadvantages

- Goods appear bigger than the actual size
- Makes goods become more expensive
- Increases price of goods
- Low quality goods yet attractive package lead to cheating of customers

(b) Branding

Advantages

- Helps in advertising the product
- Creates special demand for the product
- Prices fixed can be shown on the brand
- Maintenance of quality of product
- Easy and quick selection of product
- Fixed weights hence no trouble in weighing

Disadvantages

- Increases price of commodity
- Does not give room for bargaining or discount
- Requires large capital by retailers

(c) Credit facilitation

Advantages

- Improves standard of living of buyers
- Leads to high turn-over by trader
- Promotes sales of a trader
- Boosts traders' profit margin

Disadvantages

- Business may collapse
- Does not allow buyer to bargain
- Affects capital of seller
- Requires much paper work

**Activity SS/2/5-20**

1. (a) Statutory Marketing Boards are established by government under a statute.  
(b) Voluntary Marketing Boards are established and controlled by the private sector.
2.
  - farmers sell directly to the Board
  - through cooperative societies
  - through appointed buying agents
3.
  - provide farm inputs
  - provide appropriate packaging materials
  - extend loans
  - spray farmers' crops
4.
  - store surplus for future use
  - search for new markets
  - find new uses
  - donate surplus
  - sell at low prices
  - destroy surplus

**Activity SS/2/5-21**

1.
  - employment opportunities
  - reduce on income gap
  - provision of market for produce
  - eliminate exploitation of farmers by middle men

2.

- limited market for the produce
- social malpractices
- inflation
- vagaries of nature
- poor infrastructure

3.

- producer co-operative
- consumer co-operative
- savings co-operative
- marketing co-operative

## **END OF UNIT ASSIGNMENT SS/2/5**

This assignment is meant to consolidate what you have learnt in this unit. You are advised to read through the whole unit before you attempt the following questions.

1. Explain the role of resources in the development of a country.
2. Discuss the measures taken by East African countries to conserve their resources.
3. (a) Explain the role of Economic Integration in the development of a country.  
(b) Discuss the challenges of Economic Integration in East Africa.
4. (a) Why was the East African Community revived?  
(b) Explain the benefits of East African Community.
5. Examine the role of foreign aid in the development process.
6. (a) Describe the structure of Industrial Sector in East Africa.  
(b) Explain the challenges facing the Industrial Sector.
7. (a) Describe the structure of trade in East Africa.  
(b) why is there limited trade between East African countries.
8. Discuss the role of Co-operatives and marketing boards in the development of Agricultural Sector.



## LEARNING OUTCOMES – SELF CHECKING EXERCISE

	Learning outcome	Satisfactory	Not sure
1.	I can describe the types and categories of resources in East Africa		
2.	I can describe the concept of Economic Integration		
3.	I can explain the advantages of economic integration		
4.	I can suggest solutions to the problems facing East African economies		
5.	I can explain the role of foreign aid in the development of East African economies		
6.	I can describe the structure of East African economies		
7.	I can describe the structure of East African Industrial Sector		
8.	I can describe the types of trade		
9.	I can explain the role of trade in the development process		
10.	I can describe marketing strategies in East Africa		
11.	I can explain the role of Co-operatives in East Africa.		

If you find you have a tick in the ‘Not sure’ column, read again the relevant part of this unit to reinforce your learning or refer to the references given at the end of unit.

If you find you are satisfied with all the areas, well done. You can also discuss with your peers for further information.

**Congratulations for completing Module SS/2. Stay tuned for Module SS/3.**

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