**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA**

**SECTION C**

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN EAST AFRICA**

As already presented that the East African region was colonized by two great European powers, Britain and German. When German control of Tanganyika was cut short by the first world war event, Britain took charge of its administration from around 1920. Britain took advantage of dominating the East African region with high economic ideology and interest, highly plundering the regions resources, hence the many challenges of **Poverty**, **ignorance** and **diseases** among others.

* The problem of poverty
* National debate and debt burden
* Illiteracy and ignorance
* Diseases
* Political instability
* Disunity
* Neo-colonialism

The above major challenges to Africans at independence provoked independence leaders to establish ways of overcome them. Different strategies were adopted to make independence more meaningful like the Ujama and Harambe in Tanganyika and Kenya respectively, the move towards economic cooperation hence the 1967 -East African community (EAC), development of the African cooperative movement, anti-0Asian moves in Zanzibar revolution and the economic war unfortunately, the attempts to solve these problems, caused yet others with major being neocolonialism.

**Questions**

1. Discuss the major independence challenges as faced by East African countries since independence.
2. Account for the low levels of development in Uganda since independence
3. Examine the problems that have been faced by any one East African country since independence.

***Revision questions:***

1. *Describe the essential feature of the Arish declaration of 1967.*
2. *Assess the impact of the Arish declaration to the social and economic sector of Tanganyika since independence.*

## UJAMAA IN TANZANIA (1967)

Ujamaa was a Swahili word that meant brotherhood. It was a new plan of political, social, economic ideology which was introduced by doctor. Julius Nyerere kambalage this the Aisha declaration in 1967. It was a form of African socialism that aimed at developing rural areas and organization program especially in agricultural manufacturing and trading activities, it called upon for an end for privative accumulation of property by the leaders of TANU and the government in general through the philosophy based on equitable distribution of the available resources.

**Aims of the Ujamaa policy**

* Ujaama aimed at attaining self-reliance in Tanzania and this would be achieved by improving agriculture in order to boost people’s income. It involved the establishment of communal villages to resettle peasants and introduce large farms.
* To fight poverty; it was meant to accumulate wealth and create surplus products for export encouraging agricultural development.
* It aimed at extending social services to the rural areas and this would be achieved by establishment of hospitals, education, water and roads in the communal villages
* It aimed at increasing production in Tanzania and this would be achieved by encouraging communal farming
* It aimed promoting solidarity and cooperation among the people so as to eliminate the social and economic differences
* It aimed at promoting national unity and this would be achieved by putting people in the communal villages and encouraging the use of Swahili as a national language
* It aimed at cultural transformation in Tanzania and this would be achieved by discouraging the European habits which people had acquired during the colonial times and by encouraging them to stay together where they would re-learn the African traditions
* It aimed at Africanizing the Tanzanian economy with the intention of eliminating foreign control of the economy.
* The policy aimed at creating a classless society in Tanzania; it was introduced to destroy capitalism which had created a class of the rich and the poor
* Ujamaa policy aimed at preventing any form of exploitation. All Tanzanians were to take cash and look at Tanzania as their own country and had an obligation to end to the country. As such every person was to be a master of his or her own. In urban Centre was one which supposed to put up a house for others to rest. This aimed at bridging the gap between the rich and the poor.
* Development of Tanzania’s natural resources for example mining of diamond, fishing, tourism. According to the Aisha declaration of 1967, all wealth was to be nationalized for the good of masses.
* It was aimed at attaining the national defense for the whole Tanzania and this would be achieved by encouraging each communal village to develop its own defense forces.
* It aimed at utilizing the natural resources effectively like land minerals, oil etc., and such resources would be developed to enhance wealth
* It aimed at providing good leadership in Tanzania; these leaders would emerge from communal leadership as they served the people
* It aimed at reducing rural-urban migration where many people moved into towns and remained unemployed since they were a few jobs in the cities

***Revision questions:***

1. Account for the adoption of the 1967 Arish declaration in Tanzania
2. Account for the introduction of African socialism in Tanzania by 1967.

**ACHIEVEMENTS / SUCCESS OF AFRICAN SOCIALISM (UJAMAA POLICY)**

***Revision question:***

1. *To what extents did Africa socialism achieve the aims of its founders in Tanzania between 1967 and 1985*
2. Assess the achievements of ujamaa policy between 1967 and 1985.

* African socialism was introduced in Tanzania’s by Julius Nyerere through the Asia declaration of 1967. It was an ideology that was meant to transform Tanzania through enforcing brotherhood and working together among Tanzanians. It was also known as ujamaa policy because of its emphasis on brotherhood. Nyerere improved people’s standards of living, creating a classless society and boosting Tanzania’s economy among others. From 1967-85, African socialism in Tanzania managed to register the following achievements.
* African socialism promoted national unity in Tanzania. Ujamaa programmer, over 120 tribes in Tanzania were united. This was mainly achieved this re-settling people of license organizing the same villages this were known as ujamaa villages bringing together people and encouraging them to like and work together in the long run created national unity as tribalism was minimized. In addition, Kiswahili language was emphasized as a national language spoken by all Tanzanians regardless of their tribal back grounds which also enhanced national unity.
* Employment opportunities were created under African socialism through the maintained of self-reliance, the government was able to set up various projects like small scale industries which created employment opportunity for Tanzanians. Besides mwalimu Nyerere’s philosophy emphasized communal work and discouraged idleness and this appealed to Tanzanians to go to the rural areas to provide labor on firms and by 1985, the problem of unemployment had been reduced in Tanzania.
* African socialism promoted education. At independence in 1961, Tanzania had a by % of illiterate people billions under the African socialism, the government introduced universal primacy education that expanded literacy skills. Primacy schools were also constructed in different parts of the country to cater for young Tanzanians and l8 secondary schools were also put in place in addition to tertiary institutions. Much as the university of Dar-es-salaam was already in existence, it was further expanded under Ujamaa policy. Therefore by 1985, when Ujamaa collapsed, it had literacy as many Tanzanians had leant how to read and write in Kiswahili.
* Ujamaa policy improved on the prisons of social services other than education. Facilities that were expanded, the government also extended health facilities and safe water to all the ujamaa villages. For example over 150 hospitals and 260 dispensaries were set up in different parts of Tanzania under ujamaa policy. Such facilities improved the health standards of Tanzanians.
* If led to cultural transformation. Culturally, Kiswahili language was enhanced though the education. System and it became a national language. Ujamaa also created cultural cohesion by drawing people together and though indoctrination, Tanzanians was made to consider themselves as the same people regardless of the different tribes they belonged to. This consequently resulted into national unity which party explains why the country did not experience any internal political. Instability.
* African socialism led to massive nationalization due in Tanzania. As soon as the policy which declared them the Arish declaration of 1967, the government took over private enterprises such as banks, insurance companies and land. Through nationalization, Affixation was also achieved when foreigners were replaced by Tanzanians, the nationalization due also promoted self-enhanced on income inequality.
* Ujamaa policy led to successful land re- distribution. The government embarked resettlement programmer on resettlement programmer than the creation of new villages when people were requested to settle, these were known as ujamaa villages where land was available for people to work together. This reduced on income gaps among Tanzanians
* Ujamaa policy also promoted agriculture. If led to the formation of co-operation societies among the farmers who were already living and working together and they were taught undergo methods like use of fertilizes. The co-operate societies also extend over development facilities and boosted Agriculture productivity. As a result though which was increase in the production of food such as maize, cassava, rice among others and Tanzania became self-reliant in teams of food.
* Ujamaa policy contributed to infrastructural development. The government tried to construct roads to connect to the rural areas where most ujamaa projects were located for example the Arisha-moshe highway was accomplished in 1970 while the railway network was also expanded between 1973 and 1975, various tarmac roads were constructed in rural areas which eased the mobility of people and transportation of agricultural produce. Such rural roads that were tarmacked include Tanga-Arusha road Dodoma –ujiji roads among others
* Ujamaa policy facilitated proper utilization of Tanzania’s resources . emphasis was put on the maximum utilization of all available resources for the benefits of all Tanzania. For instance land that had been idle was put to use for cultivation and animal husbandry. New methods of farming such as crop rotation irrigation among others were arranged in order to maximally utilize the land resources and as a result Tanzania became self-reliant in terms of food. In addition other resources like minerals such as tin and copper were also exploited in order to make Tanzania self-reliant.
* Though was development of small scale industries as one of the achievements of ujamaa. The success of agriculture led to the emergency of agro- processing factories like sugar factories in kilombero and rufiji areas, Colton grains an coffee luweries in kilimanjalo, maize mills in usambara among others. In addition, industries producing fertilizers and pesticides were also to set up in Tanzania to boost in agriculture production. The mushrooming of such industries and factories led to urbanization and also wanted employment opportunity for Tanzanians.
* Ujamaa policy made Tanzania famous in the world as it become a reference point for researchers and scholars who visited the country to cheek on the success of Nyerere’s socialist reforms. A number of banks were written referring to African socialism in the country (Tanzania) and at the same time the country gained cordial relations which other socialist countries like former USSR and chine. Chine particularly helped Tanzania to find the construction of the Tanzania railway line.
* It inspired other African countries to adopt African socialism. For distance president Obote of Uganda, emulated Nyerere’s ideology and also introduced a new mode of socialism known as common men’s hater” which he declared though the Nakimbo pronouncement of 1969. This proved that Ujamaa was not only appropriate for Tanzania between also other African countries which made Nyerere a popular leader in independent Africans
* Med Tanzania enjoys political stability under ujamaa policy, Tanzania were united and they loved their country as a result they were security cautious and this explains why their country did not experience any form of political instability since 1967. In addition Tanzania was put under one party system which the CCM as the only ruling party. (Chama cha mapridis). was also ensured political stability in the country.
* Ujamaa policy also cheeked on neo colonialism in Tanzania, it med Tanzania become self-reliant as it lead to development using local resources and dependency on foreign powers was avoided. The nationalizing, foreign influence was greatly checked and the country was able to enjoy total independence. However, with time, foreign influence came in form powerful socialist countries like China.

**FAILURES**

* Ujamaa policy failed to filly eliminate food insecurity. Although it aimed at attains self-sufficiency in terms of food, in the long. It created food insecurity. This was because agricultural product on cash crops like cotton, coffee, and sisal at the expense of food crops yet at the same time communal farming was hated by many Tanzanians. As a result, the country experienced farmer in 1974 which left many Tanzanians suffering and they hated the policy of ujamaa.
* The policy failed to provide a country social service to the people of Tanzania; the villages were too many like over 8000 ujamaa villages and the government failed to extend social services to all of the country for example piped water, schools, health facilities were lacking in many of the ujamaa villages as a result, people’s S.O.L remained poor. In terms of education only elementary education was emphasized while high education was largely neglected.
* It failed to create a classless society. It did not filly eliminate the free market economy / capitalism because same government officials in the ruling party accumulated a lot of assets and powerful businesses and so they constructed a rich class. The government officials were also put in charge of suppressing various ujamaa projects which they concentrated or enriching themselves and they put up houses in urban centers were they rented out to the government and they got a lot of money. This made them richer compared to other Tanzanians in the ujamaa villages and therefore the income gap between rich and the poor kept on widening
* Ujamaa stressed rural development. This policy got busy with road construction, schools, hospitals, piped water in the rural areas which meant that urban areas were to be left out since they wanted people to go to villages. In this case, government failed to build industries hence the economy remained village based.
* The policy ignored the people’s will (liberty, aspiration, view, ideas) since the masses were never consulted during the decision making in the implemesationn of the ujamaa activities. It was social, economic and apolitical ideology from above (top-down) and the policy was only known to TANU officials and the peasants were ignorant. About it was a top-bottom arrangement instead of being a bottom to arrangement,
* Compton among party officials looking at the weakness of ujamaa, the money that and have on used to expand rural development, industrializing and provision of social services was embezzled by big people which left Tanzania with hardly no resources for inprimantation of ujamaa policy. These people used money for private businesses and gained a lot and started lending money to government to implement ujamaa.
* The introduction of ujamaa in Tanzania led to her isolation of Tanzania from capitalistic world that were opposed to the policy. This meant that she would no longer access aid. Or funds from the capitalistic world which was very much needed in the inprimentation of various moral programmers for example the rural electrification came to a standstill in 1978 because the IMF failed to fund it.
* Disunity arose from this policy (the ujamaa). The implementation of the ujama policy led to the formation of classes such as the haves” and they have not (peasant workers). However, compared to other countries the effort to unity the people of Tanzania looked much higher them others but the level of disunity increased because of the education levels. Like the people who a educated were ones who could have led the way to achieve unity but they failed because they used to abase peasants which made them hate the educated people.
* The policy failed to promote democracy. Tanzania became a one-party state under the Chama cha Makinuzi (CCM) party. A ruling one.it should be noted that a combination between the Afro-shiraz party and TANU. This was of organized opposition to challenge the unrealistic political policies therefore though which no freedom of association as advocated for by the ideology.
* In some cases, many people got settled in one village which led to overcrowding and the spread of diseases like cholera and dysentery. The hired connection of people to settle in villages led to wide spread resettlement to the policy by several people in this case, families were destroyed and people were forced to join villages. The Tanzanian suffered a great deal due to diseases and to make matters worse the medical facilities were very few and poor. In that they could not save the all population of Tanzania.
* Environmental degradation. It failed to protect the environment in the effort of boosting crop production if employed in discriminative method of farming like deforestation which eventually led to soil erosion, floods, drought in Tanzania and forced the low people to hate the policy and even up to date Tanzania had less forests compared to other countries of east Africa.
* The ujamaa policy field Tanzania to foreign aid, this was often failed to get resources to implement the policy. It had no option but to begin depending on foreign aid much as the aim of ujamaa was not to depend on the foreign aid. The people of Tanzania were forced to depend on it because money in Tanzania was not enough to implement the policy. It should be noted that Tanzania depended on foreign aid which was obtained from socialist countries like China, Russia, north Korea and Cuba by facing to these countries. It meant that Tanzania was no longer an independent state but a dependent on these east African countries.
* Ujamaa policy caused economic crisis in Tanzania whereby the new local who took over the key sectors of the economy after nationalization lacked experience to stir the economy to move it to greater heights. By putting an emphasis on food crop growing rather than cash crop production, this led to decline in foreign exchange earnings because of the decline in trade. Commercial farming killed completion and initiatives which and have developed the economy. In this case therefore the ujamaa policy in Tanzania fell in too deep economic crisis. In short, the ujamaa policy wreaked the government ability to provide the needs of people in villages because of its limited resources.
* The policy failed to contribute the support of intellectuals in Tanzania that is they looked at it as backward and traditional whereby they disliked ujamaa because of its cooption and creating poverty among the people and brought in dependency syndrome which eventually made Tanzania to rely on foreign aid and as a result of neo colonialism was brought in to which intellectuals hated.
* The ujamaa policy was experimental, it had never worked in Tanzania before Nyerere only experimented it out. Though he did not have enough knowledge and this limited their ability to implement and conceptualize the policies of brotherhood for example Nyerere loved socialist ten dances as an individual and he falsely believed that they would work for the people of Tanzania and that’s why by 1985 ujamaa failed because it was completely divorced from actual realities and the need of people of Tanzania.
* Ujamaa policy faced a problem of price fluctuation in Tanzania and in the world. Tanzania experienced a policy of rise and fall of agricultural commodities and tiers which also a global problem for example there was a fall in production of maize, cotton, coffee on the world market and in Tanzania in the aid 1980s. this discouraged hard work on plantation and also facilitate the end of ujamaa policy in Tanzania around 1985.
* Ujamaa faced a challenge of opposition from international financial institutions and in this case ujamaa had to come to an end. This was because the institutions were being supported by capitalist stats and such include World Bank, IMF and European economic union. It should be noted that these bodies refused to extend loans to Tanzania because they were under the influence of capitalist stats like USA, FRANCE AND BRITAIN etc. which were opposed to Tanzania socialist policy hence making Tanzania have a problem of integrate funding. And bringing to an end of the ujamaa policy.

## EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY. (1967-1977)

East African community was founded by the 3 east African leaders like Milton Obote of Uganda, Nyerere of Tanzania and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya who met in Kampala and signed a treaty for setting up the east African community. It was to a political, social and economic co-operation of the 3 countries. It was the first of its kind in east Africa

Services that were to be provided by the east African community included; east African railway, east African posts and telecommunication, the east African examination council. Though was also the east African literature bureau, the east African development bank, the east African flying school in Soroti and the east African research service.

**Objectives of the East African Community**

* It was created to form a common market so as to encourage trade among the East African countries and to avoid depending on foreign exploitative markets
* East African community was established to enhance regional co-operation in serious aspects, the community was to reduce and, in any case, abolish monopoly of management of social and economic activities.
* In this case it was to ensure joint ownership of social and economic ventures and with this it was hoped that the relationship of the heads of states would remain good, various ventures were put in place under one body like the east African development bank and east African railway
* Expand regional market. It was put in place with the assumption that of the regional market would enhance production of the community. To ensure this, there was establishment of a common market council which worked hand in hand with the east African tax body board. And the east African customs excise department.
* East African community was formed to enhance industrial development so as to do away with importation of foreign goods and services. The community thought of facilitating industrial development in east Africa and they wanted to enjoy same degree of self-sustenance especially on manufactured goods. They looked forward to reducing imported goods in east Africa which were draining their scarce resources.
* East Africa community was formed to enhance infrastructural development. It was formed to ensure rapid provision and development of social, economic infrastructure like railway, roads schools and hospitals. It was hoped that they would easily be provided and maintained as joint ventures.
* To pull common capital to finance large projects within the East African countries. The establishment of east African community was addressed towards a stable source of finding for east African facilitated projects. It was to cut short the exploitative loans that were coming from outside countries like Britain, USA and others. The aim was to establish a common fund which was to be jointly administered.
* To enhance on exploitation of local resources. The community hoped that the east African resources were to be exploited effectively. Mineral resources and water resources were to be exploited. The heads of state had to research and look for various ways of exploiting these resources. They were to be put under one administration of east Africa resources. To implement a research council was established in 1967. This council was to handle fishing, agriculture and forestry.
* To encourage free trade among the East African countries; leaders in east African established the east African community in hope of eradicating trade imbalances that existed in east African countries for many years, Kenya had enjoyed a fortunate position and monopolies of regional markets as well as trade benefits at the expense of Uganda and Tanzania.
* To provide financial services like cheap developmental loans to local entrepreneurs so as to reduce on the dependence on foreign exploitation aid
* It was intended to do away with neo-colonialism
* To enhance the role of women in the socio-economic development of the region
* It was formed to take over the activities of the former East African cooperation which had been formed in 1961
* To stablish a common currency for all East African countries
* To promote communication systems among member states

**Achievements of the East African Community up to 1977.**

* The community enhanced regional co-operation on social, economic and political development. Various social- economic services came under joint ownership and administration for example the east African railway, the east African post and telecommunication and in the early stages of 1967, 1968 and 1969. It enhanced cooperation between the 3 east African leaders.
* Balanced distribution of common services. In trying to bring about equality, services had to be distributed equally among the east African countries. The headquarters of the east African community was based in Arusha, the headquarters of the east African railway was transferred from Kenya to Tanzania, the east African post and telecommunication headquarters and east African development bank were put in Uganda together with the east Africa flying school in Soroti, Kenya remained with the east African railway headquarters. The transfer of these services aimed at reducing imbalances within the countries of east Africa.
* Enhanced regional trade; the east African community opened up the whole of east Africa to the 3 countries. Some taxes on certain goods were reduced others were removed, which increased free movement of goods, capital and labor force from one country to another.
* This was increased in industrial development in the region, Uganda producing nitrogenous fertilizers and assembling bicycles, Kenya producing electricity bulbs and Tanzania aluminum sheets and plates.
* Employment opportunities were created; a number of people were employed in the common market arrangement. Economic union provided some employment opportunities to several people who were appointed heads of several department councils. The community had 33 registered offices and many senior officers including engineers.
* Infrastructural development/transport and communication improved; a number of social and economic infrastructures which were under the economic union were funded and maintained. The east African railway, east African airways and labors were improved which greatly helped in development of transport system and Tanzania.
* Health was catered for, The Entebbe virus research institute was established to research on tropical diseases, and a number of books were published to educate people on hygiene.
* Educational services were provided by EAC the University of East Africa with its three colleges, i.e. Makerere in Uganda, Nairobi in Kenya and Dar-es-Salam in Tanzania was established. This reduced illiteracy levels in the region.
* East African community enhanced monetary co-operation among the 3 member states. It established the east African development bank whose headquarters were in Kampala - Uganda and this bank provided some capital in terms of soft loans to the member states for example Tanzania received a soft loan of about 11.2million Uganda shs when famine entered the central region of Tanzania in 1970. By providing such monetary assistance, the East African community contributed to the welfare of the people of east African.
* The community facilitated exploitation of East African’s idle resources. Such as fisheries, forestry, agricultural and mineral resources. These resources were explored and exploited under the east African community though the east African community natural resources council and the fishing council all of which tried to ensure exploitation and utilization of the available natural resources.
* It promoted technological and scientific progress in East Africa, various researches were conducted in different fields, finding from the east African community for example in the field of agriculture, research was conducted on government manufacturing crops and on farming techniques while in the livestock sector, the community funded research on tropical diseases like those caused by tsetse flies. In addition, the community facilitated establishment of research centers though out east Africa for example the Entebbe union research institute (EURI) in Uganda and a number of books were written to improve hygiene and literacy standards.
* There was a strong sense of brotherhood and security created among east African people during the period of the community. For instance, there was labor mobility as aid servants within the states transferred across national bounders. By 1979, it was recognized that 67,000 Ugandans had got employment in Kenya under the East African community arrangement. The community managed to provide services for years between 1967 and 1977.
* People’s welfare was improved as many were employed in the communication, transport, judiciary /legislative sectors
* It spelt out the forum for where the three East African presidents could meet to sort out their differences.
* It helped Uganda, a land locked country to have access to the sea route, this boosted Uganda’s economy in return
* Business was improved as the EAC established the African development bank (EADB) which extended soft loans to the people of East Africa to improve their standards of living. For example, by 1969; the development bank had approved six projects worth a total of 1.2million dollars, Tanzania was able to produce foil, circle and plain aluminium sheets and to assemble radios.
* The assembly of the EAC did some work, especially in 1973 to select a committee probe into the mismanagement of the East African Airways, those had embezzled funds punished. This was a great step in a fight against corruption.

**Failures of the East African Community.**

* The east African community failed to ensure equal sharing of benefits amongst the member states. The distribution of services and benefits of the community among the 3 states was not fair as Kenya tended to benefit more of the expense of Uganda and Tanzania because these 2 countries had few industries. In addition, even the east African common services like the east African Railway and Harbors Cooperation (EARHC) benefited Kenya more than Uganda and Tanzania.
* The protectionism nature of Julius Nyerere under his Ujaama policy undermined the free trade in the region, Nyerere in a bid to protect domestic industries; he stopped exporting the Kenyan goods.
* Tax structure and industrial specialization, there were other economic problems since various corrective measures in the treaty did not prove satisfactory to all the concerned. Kenya became unhappy with Uganda and Tanzania for imposing taxes to their advantage.
* Lack of coordination of the policies of industrialization in the member states made the situation worse, for when these countries started to produce the same goods, the spirit of the common market was endangered, e.g., Kenya was specializing in tyre production yet her partners also decided to set up plants for the same product. No wonder by 1975, the common market was virtually dead leading to the collapse of the EAC
* Currency transfer problems, there was no clear agreed upon pattern of industrial specialization, each member state insisted on working according to their own plan yet expecting to enjoy the benefits of the union. Currencies were different meaning Uganda and Tanzania and Kenya could not purchase goods and services because their currencies were not acceptable in another country.
* The un constitutional attainment office by Iddi Amin Ddada of Uganda who failed to cooperate with his fellow presidents especially Nyerere, Amin assure Nyerere that if it was not for the grey hair he had, ***he would fit to be his wife***, no wonder Nyerere supported the war against Amin and he was overthrown in 1979 and Nyerere’s friend, Obote came back to office.
* The difference in the economic systems, where as Kenya emphasized capitalism, Uganda was for the mixed economy yet Tanzania emphasized socialism. These systems were totally different in principle and thus merging the three systems was meant to fail. Tis affected the common market arrangements a result of their economic imbalance and ideological differences, Tanzania closed her common border with Kenya in 1977.
* Difference in the level of economic development; Kenya was slightly more developed than Uganda and Tanzania, she thus dominated the regional market. these imbalances brought suspicion and mistrust, a factor behind the collapse of the EAC
* The failure of East African bank to allocate more resources to less developed countries like Uganda and Tanzania, it instead allocated more funds to Kenya thus widening the development gap. This was much hated by Uganda and Tanzania who later failed to cooperate well, The EADB failed to meet its expectations by failing to act as a catalyst for industrial development.
* The EAC was not championed by African leaders, it had been initiated by colonial powers, leaders like Nyerere were reluctant to commit into it fully. He saw it as a way Europeans were trying to keep their position in the region.
* Political problems in E.A diverted the attention of the presidents, e.g. there was KANU-KADU conflict in Kenya, Obote’s UPC against Kabaka Yekka party in Uganda , this made presidents to first consolidate their political authority at home, thus programme lacked committed leaders who had who had the political will to save EAC.
* Financial crisis of the EAC, three countries were financially constrained apart from Kenya. Many stones were left un turned dues to financial reasons, this left the EAC with no option but to dies a natural death.
* The expulsion of nearly 45000 Asians and nationalization of all Asians and Europeans parastatals scared off investors not only in Uganda but also in the rest of East Africa. This was made worse when smuggling of goods became the order of the day at the boarders which denied the respective governments revenue. Uganda’s economy took the nosedive, the government was unwilling and un able to meets its obligations.
* High illiteracy levels in the region, by the tome the colonialist had left, they had trained a few Africans and those trained were simply job seekers, there was therefore inadequate manpower to run the EAC projects like posts and railways. Leaders had to hire expatriates who also proved to be very expensive and, in a way, failed the EAC.
* Centralization of authority, the 1967 treaty put the central executive authority in the hands of the presidents which was a mistake. This meant that survival of the EAC depended on the presidents which was not that easy. Once misunderstandings set in , this directly affected the cooperation of the community. Therefore, the centralization of authority in the hands of presidents deprived the community of an independent body that would do the needful about the conflict resolution and this laid foundation for its failure.
* There was mistrust and suspicion among the member states. This had been prompted by the selfish and economic interest, for instance Uganda accused Kenya of misappropriating customs revenue yet it was to be shared among member states. In 1974, Kenya was also suspected of embezzling/diverting100m dollars meant for regional development and instead banked it on a separate account instead of EAC account.
* The weakness of OAU should not be underrated in this discussion; OAU had been established with a spirit of Pan Africanism which encouraged regional integration. It never made any efforts to mediate any conflicts between member states, this left EAC with no option other than failure.
* Boarder conflicts between member states soured the relationships of members. Uganda attacked Tanzania claiming the ownership of Kagera basin, Amin went ahead to demand the western part of Kenya. This automatically brought him to trouble Nyerere and Kenyatta respectively.
* The completion of the Tanzam railway line which was also a serious blow to the existence of the EAC as it rendered the Uganda-\Kenya railway useless. After its completion in 1976, Tanzania developed more economic ties with Zambia instead of EAC member states which affected and eventually led to the collapse of EAC.
* Foreign interference led to the collapse of the EAC, capitalistic countries like USA and Britain encouraged Kenya for instance to keep off socialism and in turn she was given huge funds to facilitate her economic developments as well as establish markets outside EA. On the other hand, China provided Tanzania with lots of assistance to denounce capitalism, in turn, the Chinese constructed Tanzam railway line built in modern port Dar-es- Salam which worked against the survival of EAC.
* Nationalistic argument arose over community appointments and expulsion of Kenyans from Tanzania. In 1975, the harbours cooperation in practice separated into two national services. In 1976, the national prestige developed, each state now wanted its own bank, university and railway instead of sharing them. This made the collapse of EAC inevitable.

## COLLAPSE OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (1977)

***Revision question****: Account for the collapse of the east African community by 1977.*

* The east African community which was established as an economic integration among east African states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania on 6th June 1967 experienced a number of challenges from the states and by 1977 the community collapsed. This collapse was a result of various factors that happened at different times.
* The political maturity of the member states. By 1967, when the community was formed, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania had just received independence and they were still grappling with various internal tribes like unemployment, dependency on foreign power among others. Even their leaders lacked experience and commitment to integration. This meant that the community stated on a weak foundation and it failed to with stand the other challenges that were experienced though leading to its collapse.
* Ideological differences among the member states. From 1967, Tanzania adopted communism (so realism) though the Aisha declaration, Uganda expressed similar intentions of adopting socialism though the common man’s chanter of 1969 while on the other land Kenya believed in capitalism such ideological differences undermined the sprint of co-operation among the 3 states though influencing the collapse of the community by 1977.
* Personal differences /rivalries among the leaders. The leaders of the member states experienced strained relations over economic systems for example Nyerere bitterly conflicted with Jomo Kenyatta and the 2 stated trading insults with Kenyatta referred to Tanzania “Aman eat nothing society” while Nyerere referred to Kenya as “Aman eat man society”. In addition, following the rise of Iddi Amin to power in Uganda in 1971, these developed conflicts between and Nyerere as they also resulted each other. Nyerere accused Amin of being a dictator and a murderer while Amin also retaliated by insulting Nyerere that he was “beautiful”. Such rival vies and exchange of results weakened the community though leading to its collapse.
* The economic depression of 1972-1974 also weakened the community. This arose from the increased in oil prices by Arab oil producing countries as a weapon to fight against Israel and her western allies. As result they increased oil prices affected the prices of other goods and services causing economic depression in many countries including east African as the member states failed to meet their farcical. Obligations to the running of the east African community which further weakened it leading to its collapse by 1977.
* The rise of Iddi Amin to power in Uganda 1971. Amin rose to power though the January 1971 military coup, that over threw Doctor Apollo Milton Obote, one of the founders of the east African community. The downfall of Obote therefore weakened the community. In addition, the rise of Amin was a set back to the community because he failed to co-operate with Kenya and Tanzania. Nyerere argued that he could not share a table with Amin while from the mid-1970s, Amin med territorial claims in western Kenya and northern Tanzania. Therefore, Amin’s activities and threats further weakened the east African community leading to its collapse by 1977.
* The 1972 economic war in Uganda. Amin’s act of expelling Asians from Uganda affected Ugandan Asians as well as Kenyan Asians business men who had invested in Uganda. This marked the poor relation between Uganda and Kenya as some of the expelled Asians were accommodated in Kenya. Given the fact that relationships between Uganda and Tanzania were already bad, the bad relationship between Kenya and Uganda little east African community in a state of collapse.
* Unequal distribution of common services. The 3 states were not benefiting equally in the common services that were set up by the community. The east Africa common services organization was set up and was changed with responsibility of solving the inequality regarding the distribution of common services but this won’t addressed. By the mid-1970s, out of the 474 companies of east Africa community, only 10 were in Uganda, 60 were in Tanzania while 404 companies were in Kenya. In addition, out of 15 headquarters of common services, 8 were in Kenya, while Tanzania and Uganda shared 7. Besides Kenya benefited more from the common market as its industrial goods enjoyed market in Uganda and Tanzania. By 1977, such immorality had started causing conflicts which left the community at the verge of collapse.
* Limited co-operation was another factor that led to its collapse, as early as 1970, there was limited co-operation among the partner states. This was because of political differences among the leaders and by 1977, some of the common services were independently controlled by each member state. The EADB remained operating in Kampala Uganda but each country established its own development bank. Some Kenyan workers were expelled from Uganda and Tanzania also expelled Ugandan workers. The lack of co-operation among the 3 states further weakened the community leading to its collapse.
* Foreign interference. Foreign powers that were involved in the old war interfered in the affair of the east African community for example USA edged Kenya to pull out of the community calling it a club of socialist and Kenya was given funds to facilitate economic development. On the other hand, China persuaded Tanzania to leave east African community and in turn the Chinese constructed the Tanzanian railway as well as building a modern port in Dar-es-salaam. Such interaction of foreign powers into the affairs of the east African community undermined its survival
* Boarder conflicts between member states also weakened the community. Uganda under Iddi Amin demanded for the western part of Kenya (Nyanza province) through straining relation between Uganda and Kenya. At the same time, Iddi Amin did not only claim even attacked Kagera basin of northern Tanzania in 1977 which he wanted to annex onto Uganda. Such border conflicts undermined co-operation and solidarity leading to the collapse of the east African community.
* The rise of economic nationalism among member states. After the formation of the community, member states were supposed to work together and co-operate in economic matters but in the 1970s there was development of economic nationalism as each member state considered its national economic interests over and above the community for example each member state wanted its nationals to be appointed to influential positions of the community and at the same time, they adopted goods from fellow member states. Economic nationalism led to the failure of the common market which also influenced the collapse of the east African community.

**THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION OF 1964**

Zanzibar was first occupied by the Arabs who came from Shiraz/Arabia and intermarried with Africans producing the Afro-Shiraz race. It should be noted that there existed the original Africans, some of whom had come from the main land Tanganyika. Also, a small group of the Asians existed. Zanzibar was colonized by the British in the 19th century who ruled it in close collaboration with Arabs. It got its independence on 10th December 1963, but on 11th January 1964, there occurred a bloody revolution against the Arabs on Idi Fitr day. It was led by a Ugandan national known as John Okello.

## CAUSES OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION OF 1964

* Africans were tied of Arab racism and dominance. The total Arab population on the Island was about 30,000 while the Africans were about 250,000 yet the Asians were 20,000. Despite the Africans numerical strength, the social and economic sectors of Zanzibar were dominated by the Arabs, the Arabs minify dominated and abused African as slaves, on aspect that provoked nationalistic feelings that led to the form.
* The desire for the genuine social and economic independence, the independence granted to them in 1963 was a gimmick (I sham). This was because the British granted over the administration to the Arabs instead of the Africans. The people of Zanzibar were not ready to continue with foreign moles as they had suffered enough under the Arabs and the British.
* Land grievances from the Arabs who were the minority group (50,000) had confiscated almost the cultivatable land and had established large clove estates on it. The Africans and shiraz almost remained with no land a factor which led them to same as Squatters on the Arabs firms. These landlines turned them into lab our assets for the Arabs, any dim and for land reforms therefore fell on deaf ears and the only solution left was a violent run-in order to gain land.
* Desire to end the harsh rule. The Arabs had a dominated the legislature, executive and police yet above all, the Arabs were too harsh and brutal in its methods of dealing with people. Above all, the Arabs were arrogant and always frustrated the constitutional progress when they obtained power. They confiscated a passport of all oppositional leaders, imprisoned them and burnt their offices. This was enough to facilitate the January uprising
* The British favors towards the Arabs annoyed the Africans. The British extended scholarships to the Arabs and this created hatred among the Africans. Above all, the British made constitutional preparation to form Zanzibar into an Arab state rather than an African state, for example they ensured that in all the pre independence elections that were organized, Africans won at only local levels but not at parliamentary levels, inevitably, Africans got annoyed and revolted.
* Dismissal of Africans from Police force by the Arab minority government who never trusted Africans especially from Tanganyika mainland. Consequently, many Africans were suspected of disloyalty to Arab government and subsequently, they were retrenched from police. It should be noted that some police men went with their guns and it were these people that joined john Okello who easily organized to cause a revolution.
* Education imbalance due to inability to pay fees, a number of Africans never went to school and those who did hard heavy inferior education in the low-cost schools. Higher education was deliberated made expensive by the British in order to promote Arab race who were collaborators. Being un educated, the Africans remained backward and despised and would not compete for the same jobs with the Arabs.
* Acute poverty among Africans. The majority of Africans lived in life of disparity characterized by poor feeding, poor housing and clothing. This shapely contrasted with the wealthy, luxurious and comfortable life enjoyed by the Arabs and the Asians. The British set up most social facilities like roads, hospitals and recreation facilities in the Arab residential areas and this made Africans resentful hence the Zanzibar revolution.
* Too much exploitation of the Zanzibar resources, the major business in the Island was dominated by the Arabs who controlled import and export trade, whole sale trade, transport business etc. Africans had no say in commerce and trade to which they resented the Arabs and Asians domination of trade and economy.
* The economic crisis of 1960s. There was a fall in the prices of cloves on the world market and this had adverse effects on Zanzibar whose economy depended on cloves. There was inflation in Zanzibar, reduction of wages which all brought resentment hence the 1957 run.
* Failure to over throw the Arabs constitutionally, the 1957 election were won by Zanzibar national party of the Arabs. This was because the disunity among Africans `of the Afro Shiraz Party. In June 1963, the ZNP (Zanzibar national party) bribed the people Zanzibar and Pemba people’s party (ZPPP) which was made by Muhammad Shamte. This bribery led to the coalition of the ZNP and ZPPP which ensured Arab victory in the elections. Above all, the British had helped the coalition parties to rig elections where they won 18 seats out of 31. This made the African to distrust the British constitutional process which eventually caused a revolution.
* Influenced of socialist ideas; a number of Afro Shiraz in Pemba, Zanzibar Island got in touch with socialist ideas that advocated for unity, equality and land reforms etc. due to this influence, Abdul Rahman Mohammed broke away from the ZNP and formed the UMMA party. This division between the ZNP and to PPP helped the Afro shiraz to carry out the reduction.
* Heavy taxation, the minority government imposed the unrealistic taxes on the Afros Shiraz to make them poorer and enable to sponsor meaningful activities. Taxes included poll taxes, hut tax and folly tax, etc. Africans could not afford such taxes because they lacked factors of production. This produced resentment and automatically caused the revolution.
* The repressive laws; Africans were required by law to wear budges on their chests, bearing sultan’s picture. This was forced loyalty to the sultan, a factor that caused resentment. Anybody who disrespected this law was subjected to rounds of lashes and imprisonment. Above all, this law made Arabic the official language at the expense of the local language.
* Forceful recruitment of Africans into the ZNP; Unsatisfied with 1957 election results, Abed Karume mobilized his supporters to boycott Arab shops, the Arab reaction was hash and immediate, the Africans squatters were evicted from Arabs from never to be employed. Africans from labors and housemaids were required to first join the ZNP even after the June 1957 election, the Afro shiraz party noted reactions which extremely brutal all of which led to the revolution.
* The slave trade legacy, the young Africans had leant the human slave trade where the Africans had been kidnapped and sold a number of Africans into slavery in the Arab world. This contributed to the strong sense of resentment and explains the 1964 reservation where young Africans formed its backbone.
* The religious differences; African who had been rescued from slave trade by the British had become Christians. These resented Islam and its Arabs partner/patrons. Above all, may Zanzibaris who were Muslims felt that their masters were executing policies that were contrary to Islamic teachings. That’s why both Christians and Muslims jointly executed the revolution.
* The Arabs plan to kill Africans contributed to the revolution. It was rumored that the Arabs intended to kill all male Africans so as to eliminate Africans from Zanzibar. For every Arabs killed during the 1961 riots, 60 Africans were killed in revenge. Above all, only girls and women who were fit for marriage were to be spared, these rumors increased the tampers of Africans that led to the revolution.
* The rise of John Okello; he was a Ugandan born in 1937 in Aloi in Lango, now Lira District in Northern Uganda. At the age of 2, he was baptized Gideon. He was a school dropout who was orphaned at the age of 11, he grew up with relatives. He served as a Pain, stone cutter and later an ASP branch officer in Pemba Island since 1952, from where he moved to Zanzibar and planned a revolution. Although he was a foreigner, he was elected by the Zanzibaris because of his oratory ability to bring out grievances of the Africans against the racial superiority, although the people of Zanzibar were already in a revolutionary move, it was sparked off by charismatic and courageous militant john Okello who provided both military and organization skills.

**EFFECTS OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION**

* Led to the loss of lives and massive destruction of property like about 1,300 people lost their lives especially the Arabs and the revolutionaries looted and burnt their property of the Arabs and Asians which forced a number of them to leave Zanzibar.
* The Arabs monarchy come to an end; Sultan Jams hid and his family took a royal asylum to Britain and escaped from Zanzibar leaving his people with no leadership, he temporarily took refuge in Tanzania from where he fled to Britain.
* The revolutionary council was formed made up on john Okello, the Afro shiraz Party and the UMMA party, John Okello remained a revolutionary military leader, Abed Karume became the Prime Minister renaming Zanzibar as peoples republic of Zanzibar and a new constitution was drawn.
* There was Africanization of civil services. As many Arabs and Asians fled, there was vacuum in administration, police and legislature which was filled by the Africans.
* African attained racial sovereignty and days of Arab superiority came to an end and was replaced with equality before the law and plenty of rights without oppression of abuses.
* Swahili became the official language replacing Arabic which was an acceptable to the Africans. This led to the development of Swahili culture in Zanzibar. However, Islam remained a religion of the majority Africans in Zanzibar.
* There was nationalization of Asian and Arab property like larger estates and larger plantations of the fleeing Arabs and Asians were nationalized. For example, land, shop, restaurants, were all re distributed to Africans.
* John Okello was disowned, he had been used by the Afro shiraz party to attain their goals after expelling the Arabs, he had outlived his usefulness and he was declaimed a prohibited migrant. Above all, a Christian who was subsequently dropped from the government.
* It triggered off army rebellions in east Africa. The news of the successful Zanzibar revolution parked off unrests in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda where the soldiers began uprising due to poor accommodation, low salaries and idleness.
* The revolution led to the rise of socialism of Zanzibar, the revolutionaries were socialist oriented and turned to the East (Russia) for both technical and economic aid. This partly led to the adoption of the ujamaa philosophy in Tanzania.
* It led to the political union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika. Soon after the revolution Nyerere persuaded Zanzibar into political Union and by 27th April 1964bthe Republic of Tanzania was formed with Julius Nyerere the President and Abed Karume the vice President.
* A housing scheme was stablished where the revolutionary government embarked on house construction for the poor and the aged. These reforms were in line with the socialist ideology.

**FACTORS FOR THE SUCCESS OF ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION**

* The careful and secret planning led to its success like john Okello planned for this revolt with a few militant villages and the demobilized policemen. So, when the revolt took place on the 11th of Jan 1964, it was a shock not only to Arabs government but also to the ASP leaders.
* The timing of the revolution was ideal; The revolutionaries chose to stage the revolution in the evening of 11th January 1964 when a special Ramadhan festival was being held in Zanzibar, due to the public excitement and merry making, the revolutionaries entered the town individually and un detected and assembled in the African quarter where they had agreed to meet. It is from here that they launched the attacks on the Arabs, who were fully absorbed in celebrating Ramadhan.
* The over whelming support of the revolution; the news of the revolt was received with great enthusiasm by the ASP leaders, and the supporters went on rampage looting and destroying Asian and Arab shops. This created panic among the Arabs who fled after seeing some of the comrades killed. This left the revolutionaries in control
* The capture of the Mtoni police post; John Okello captured the police post which was the central police station of the island, this neutralizing and possible counter reaction by the government. They also obtained more arms and released the prisoners who joined the rebel ranks with vigor and determination existence of the demoralized policemen, these had been retrenched due to their suspected disloyalty to the Arabs.
* The fleeing of sultan jams hid demoralized the Arabs resistors who had no further reasons for resisting and many of them surrendered to the revolutionaries
* John Okello’s personality, he was a charismatic, courageous and careful planner.
* Effective mobility led to quick success while Arabs were praying, the revolutionaries moved in and took all government and private owned cars that were parked outside the mosque. With these, the effectively moved to all corners of the island spreading their revolutionary propaganda
* Lack of assistance from Britain; it should be noted that the Arabs on the island had been entrenched by the British but un fortunately the British had granted independence to Uganda on 9th October 1962, to Tanganyika on September 1961 and the had withdrawn all their colonial troops back to Britain, hence the Arabs in Zanzibar lacked the British support to counter react to the revolution.
* The poor intelligence system of the Arabs; John Okello had moved to Zanzibar unquestioned; he had mobilized village militants undetected, pretended to be a Muslim and attended both Muslim prayers and meeting still undetected, surveyed the Ziwani armory, Mtoni police station and the African quarters still undetected. Above all, the revolution entered Zanzibar city with pangas, sticks, bows and arrows undetected. Such a weak spy network led to success of the revolutionaries.
* Support from socialist Tanganyika. Julius Nyerere had been in support of the African unity of Zanzibar as the first step towards the East African Unity. He thus extended help to the revolutionaries in Zanzibar. John Okello in his book, ‘Revolution in Zanzibar; claimed to have got support from Kenya, Uganda and Malawi, Mozambique although these countries denied ever giving him support.
* The Arab regime on the island was isolated; even the recently trained Police force betrayed the Regime. Araba brothers on Oman received the news but because of their old struggles between the Oman, Busaid and Shiraz in the Aram world, no support came through to rescue the Arabs.
* Numeric strength; Africans on the island were the majority and unanimously rose up against the Arab minority. A force of about 250.000 Africans subdued the 5000 Arabs which equation favored the Africans.

**THE ECONOMIC WAR OF 1972**

**(EXPULSION OF ASIANS IN 1972)**

The term economic war came into use in Uganda from 4th August 1972 which literally meant the expulsion of the Asians and the British Citizens. It also extended to the lives, property and interests of the departing Asians and Britons from Uganda. It involved governments nationalization of property that belonged to the Asians.

It ought to be noted that Asians had come to Uganda way back in 1902 during the construction of the Uganda railway, but opted to remain as business men and women after its completion, many of them became colonial administrators and the 1962 constitution legitimized them as Bonified dual citizens of Uganda which negated/counseled the International Human rights constitution.

National parks were renamed with African names, all the blocked bank accounts for foreigners were to be transferred to Uganda Commercial Bank main branch. All parastatal bodies were to switch their insurance policies to NIC, National insurance corporation, those British and Asians who had shown interest to leave the country were to do so on 31st December 1972 and those who opted to stay warned not to act as spies. All these aspects came to be known as “Economic war”

The expulsion of the Asians had to be done by Obote through the Nationalization of property, however, the coup did not allow him realize his dreams and Amin gave 90 days ultimatum to Asians to leave Uganda and carry property not exceeding 10kgs.

**CAUSES OF THE ECONOMIC WAR**

* The need to fulfill the common man’s charter, it is historically factual that Obote had adopted the common man’s charter to get rid of neo –colonialism. This is because Asians were operating multi-national companies like shell, Barclays, Bata and these were looked at as manifestations of neo-colonialism by Amin hence the war to get rid of the Asian exploiters.
* The desire to Ugandanise the economy, it was intended to empower the Ugandans in civil services and this made the educated and languishing citizens on the street to get jobs that were being controlled by Asians. Therefore, the need to make Ugandans man their country necessitated the economic war of 1972.
* The need to reward Ugandans by Amin who supported him. Amin expelled Asians in order to get property and reward his supporters especially the Kakwa, the royal soldiers and the Moslems to create a wealthy class called the “Mafuta Mingi.”
* Amin’s desire to punish Britain led to the economic war of 1972. Amin had been annoyed by Britain which refused to get him military ammunitions, also Britain refused to warmly welcome Amin when he had made a visit to Britain hence the war was intended to punish Britain.
* High degree of racism practiced by the Asians. The Asians were too discriminative in schools, hospital, residential quarters. The Asians also made life hard for Ugandans never to associate with them sexually, Asian women were restricted to love Ugandans and this annoyed Amin to expel them in 1972.
* The question of dual citizenship enjoyed by the Asians made them to be expelled from Uganda. Asians had pass ports of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Britain, India and this was against the International Human Rights hence the expulsion was inevitable.
* Desire by Amin to consolidate his power in Uganda led to the economic war of 1972. This was done to wipe out the Asians who had been a strong economic muscle and Amin feared that they would finance the Rebel activities and take over his government hence the war.
* Amin’s inspiration or dream on 4th August 1972 made him to declare war on the Asians. Amin reasoned that while in Tororo, he got a divine revelation to dismiss non-citizens from Uganda hence the need to actualize his dream led to the expulsion of the Asians.
* The inspiration from Gadaffi in Libya made the war inevitable. Gadaffi met Amin and advised him to expel the Asians if Uganda was to develop as he had done to expel the Europeans in 1969 from Libya.
* Amin expelled Asians because one Asian widow denied him sex. This made Amin to conclude that Asians were arrogant and superior over Africans. This humiliated Amin as a president who reacted by expelling the Asians.
* Amin’s desire to end corruption led to the economic war of 1972. It should be realized that in 1969, Asians survived expulsion by Obote because of increased bribes, acquired trade license wrongly, most of the land in towns were acquired through corruption hence the need to check this corruption made the war inevitable.
* Trade inequalities brought by the Asians contributed to the economic war of 1972. Asians had a lot of capital and were controlling the export and import trade, had control of wholesale trade and retail businesses which limited the Ugandans to have room for business. The Asians also smuggled goods into Uganda, evading the taxes which annoyed Amin to chase them away and he said;

“Asians milked the cow which they never fed.”

* The need for economic independence in Uganda led to the war. Amin reasoned that political independence without economic independence was useless. The British had controlled the multi-National Companies like Bata, Barclays bank, shell and employed Asians. This made Amin to remark thus;

“If they don’t remember us for any good thing, they will at least remember us for having given Uganda her economic independence’’.

**EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC WAR**

**NEGATIVE EFFECTS:**

* The expulsion of Asians made Uganda to join the list of the racist countries in the world e.g. the international community looked at Uganda as a discriminative country in relation to color and this led to the withdraw of relationships from Uganda i.e. America and Europe.
* Asians lost a lot of their property e.g. shops, houses and big investments like industries because they were not allowed to carry property more than 10kgs. Therefore, the Asians left property worth 500 million dollars that was plundered by the Ugandans.
* It was a final blow to British colonialism between 1972 –1979 because Asians who implemented the British colonial policies had been expelled. This made Britain to resort to de-campaigning Uganda through the international community.
* It led to the collapse of the production sector since Ugandans who were left to manage the industries lacked the managerial skills, the country lacked foreign currency to transact international business-like dollars, pounds and this led to the development of the “Bibanda’’ system due to failure to have established foreign exchange bureaus.
* Uganda became a dumping ground for Kenya’s finished low quality goods because she did not have other sources to get consumer goods. This is attributed to the breakdown of industries and therefore Uganda had no alternative of getting consumer goods which greatly affected the lives of people.
* There was Africanization of Uganda’s Economy when Amin put the formerly owned enterprises by the Asians in the hands of Ugandans. This led to the creation of a new class of rich men known as “Mafuta Mingi” in Uganda.
* It led to the imposition of economic sanctions against Uganda. In this way, Uganda’s export was not allowed to be sold anywhere in the world and the European countries refused to extend aid to Uganda. This caused economic crisis leading to the breakdown of Uganda’s economy.
* The expulsion of the Asians led to increased smuggling between Uganda, Kenya and DRC boarders when the cheap goods that were sold by Asians had disappeared. This brought in the aspect of “Magendoism” which affected Uganda’s Balance of payment position.
* Due to the economic war, many soldiers in Uganda turned to business and became managers of the formerly controlled Asian business e.g., David Oyite Ojok became the manager of Uganda marketing Board without any serious background of agriculture.
* There was decline in the capital inflow into the country since many investors were not ready to risk investing in Uganda. Therefore, the phobia against investment was prevalent in the country that affected Uganda’s economic growth and investment.
* Uganda’s relationship with Britain, India and Israel worsened because of the economic war. These countries sponsored rebel activities against Amin that finally led to this downfall in 1979.
* The expulsion of the Asians affected the agricultural sector in Uganda. The Agro based industries that were in the hands of the Asians were mismanaged, Ugandans would not get fertilizers from outside countries to boast the agricultural sector and this increased the rate of unemployment in the country.
* It led to the loss of lives of Ugandans who had collaborated with the Asians, many Asians committed suicide, others threw themselves in Lake Victoria just because of the limited time given to them to quit the country.
* It led to the depopulation of Uganda since Asians comprised of almost half the population of Uganda. Therefore, their departure reduced on Uganda’s population in industries and education sectors.
* It made Idi Amin to win popularity among Ugandans who had hated the Asians. Amin also rewarded Ugandans for helping him to send away the Asians by giving them businesses in Kampala to manage shops and groceries that lasted for a very short time.
* It made Amin to make an alliance with the Arab world since most Western powers had isolated Uganda, Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia started financing the development programs in Uganda that even led to the ground breaking of the old Kampala Muslim Mosque.

**THE ASIAN ACTIVITIES IN POST COLONIAL EAST AFICA**

Asians were descendants of Indian coolies that constructed the Uganda Railway. They mainly came from Pakistan, India and Britain and for a long time had commercial connections with East Africa. They massively moved into East After the completion and settled in towns where they dominated wholesale and retail trade and helped in the transaction of European imports into the interior of East Africa which facilitated the cash economy. However, after independence, this minority race made tremendous developments to the social and economic development of East Africa as below;

They introduced and developed commercial agriculture especially tea, pyrethrum and sugarcanes. Following the Devonshire white paper in Kenya, the Asians got access to fertile soils in Kenya where they grew tea and pyrethrum on large scale, in the rift valley area especially Kericho and Kenya Highlands, commercial farming was stablished too. In Uganda, Asians like Madhivan and METTA ESTABLISHED ESTATES OF LARGE SUGAR CANE PLANTATIONS AT Lugazi and Kakira respectively.

The Asians assisted in the industrial development of East Africa; following the establishment of the large-scale agricultural estates, they also established processing plants for the finished or semi-finished goods, for example in Uganda, Mehta and Madhivan established sugar factories to process sugar but in the process, sugar related factories like sweet factory at Kakira, shoe polish industry and alcoholic brewery at Kakira. In Kenya, the Asians established the Kericho Tea processing factories.

The Asian community promoted international trade; they produces finished agricultural products like tea and sugar for export, in this way they have boosted the export trade of East Africa, widened the tax base of E.A economies and subsequently contributed for the foreign exchange earnings that have improved both the balance of trade and balance of payments for the East Africa economies.

They have provided market for the locally produced goods and cash crops with the fact that they are involved in various commercial products, they have contributed to the Gross National Product by purchasing a wide-range of goods and services.

They have contributed to the foreign capital influx; they have attracted more Asian investors to East Africa like Aghakhan who have invested in commerce, industry and education services. In addition, as they exported the finished or semi-finished products, they ended up bringing foreign currency which has been instrumental in international relations. For example, in 1976, the Madhivan company which contributed 1.5 million dollars to Uganda s financial standings by then.

They have also promoted internal trade, they opened up retail and whole sale shops dealing in both foreign and locally produced goods, this was through availing a wide range of goods and services to the people of East Africa that were affordable and cheap. The commercial Asian enterprises in Nairobi and Mombasa have boosted the economic image of Kenya and it is not surprising that Kenya stands out as an economic giant due to the large Asian engagement in internal trade.

They have also provided employment opportunities to the people of East Africa in terms of skilled and semi-skilled man power. For example, by 1975 according to Uganda chamber of commerce annual report, Madhivan was employing 36,000 at Kakira while Mehta at Lugazi employed 13,000 Uganda. Africans were also employed as shop attendants, cleaners, Clerks and office messengers.

Asians contributed to the provision of education services especially secondary schools, teaching materials and to a certain extent teachers of business-oriented subjects like accountancy. It should be noted that in their areas of operation and investment for example at Kakira sugar factory, Kakira primary school was built by Madhivan in 1929 to benefit children of the workers and at the same time provided scholastic materials to the learner. Vocational oriented subjects were also emphasized with the aim of maintaining constant Labour supply to their investments.

They also provided health services to the East Africans as part of the social incentives extended to their workers. Asian investors like Mehta and Madhivan built dispensaries in their areas if operation to treat the man power that worked in their factories. They also provided medical personnel for example that Aghakhan hospital in Nairobi was intended to maintain and treat the Asian man powers for the Asians investments. The Africans ended up benefiting from such health services which improved on their standards of living.

Asians also provide recreational centers, like clubs, theaters, hotels which uplifted the social standards of life styles of the East Africans. For example, the Aghakhan theater complex in Nairobi, bat valley theater complex in Kampala, Lugogo cricket ground in Kampala and cricket grounds in Mbale.

They provided technical and administrative personal especially in the commercial fraternity. They set up accountancy bureaus. Firms to train Cambridge graduates in business-oriented disciplines. In factories like the Kasaku tea factory in Uganda they provided the technical know-how to the factory and trained workers on job.

They were instrumental in creating political awareness among East Africans; the Asians demanded for equal rights with the white settlers especially in Kenya which created an inspirational attitude to the Kenyans to begin demanding for their rights and subsequently independence, to which, the Asian community gave support to the independence strategies in Kenya during the Mau- Mau uprising

They indirectly contributed to the formation of the trade unions due to their exploitative nature to the Africans especially in Uganda and Kenya as the Africans were claiming for more benefits and social welfare systems for example the Kenyan hotel workers union. It is this that paved way for the Harambe policy in Kenya and the expulsion of Asians from Uganda in 1972.

Their practices among the East Africans led to racist tendencies as the Asians created their residential quarters exclusively for themselves. For example, the Indian quarters in Mbale, Old Kampala quarters in Kampala and the west Nairobi Indian quarters in Kenya. Socially, they never wanted to ix /interact with the Africans especially in marriage related aspects especially in the recreational centers.

They have played a significant role in the areas of sports, this evident with the many sports centers in and around Kampala, selling of sports equipment’s at a subsidized preces and also sponsor several sports activities in the country.

**Negative contributions;**

They are known for mistreating the Africans they employed, gave them low wages yet working for long hours, e.g., it the Indian supermarkets, Ugandans are paid less than 50,000sh yet the cost of living was relatively high

Majority of the Asians operate in towns like Kampala, Jinja, Mbarara etc. which creates a regional imbalance.

Many poor Asian have flocked the Ugandan market in the name of being investors, they end up engaging in small businesses such as selling pan cakes, businesses that would have been for the indigenous people denying Africans chance to participate in business.

Some Asians intend to avoid taxes by having two books of account or at times bribing the revenue officials, denying the government the would-be revenue from the taxes.

**THE 1967 NAKIVUBO PRONOUNCEMEMNT (COMMON MANS CHARTER)**

When the three East African countries were granted independence, they were faced with the task of fighting poverty, ignorance and disease. That’s why Mzee Jomo Kenyatta came up with the Harambe policy, and then Julius Nyere came up with the Ujama Policy. Dr Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda was inspired to tow the same line of embracing socialism just like her neighbor Tanzania. in 1969, at Nakivubo, he pronounced Uganda’s intention to embrace socialism which was popularly known **a Move to the left**. It was adopted by the ruling Uganda People’s Congress on 19th December 1969.

**Aims of the common man’s charter**

* Nationalization of the economy
* To fight neo-colonialism
* Wanted to gain political capital
* To create a self-reliant society
* To refute corruption
* To provide social services to the masses

**WHY DID DR OBOTE MAKE THIS PROUNOUNCEMENT**

1. He wanted to punish the capitalist’s world that had refused to extend the Aid to his country and this is why he made a move to socialism
2. He had been promised Aid from Soviet Union/Russia
3. He wanted to divert the attention of Ugandans especially the Baganda whose king had been forced into exile in 1966
4. He wanted to gain popularity which he had lost due to his un calculated political moves
5. He never had the right people to guide him; most of his officials were corrupt only interested in tribal conflicts
6. He wanted to nationalize the businesses of Asians to create room for the employment of Ugandans
7. He wanted to follow in the footsteps of his close friend Julius Nyerere who was a pro-socialist
8. He wanted to centralize the administration of economic activities
9. Dr Obote was a scholar of socialism literature and he adored the school of thought of Karl Marx who propagated that all resources in the economy must be controlled by the state
10. He wanted to nationalize land or clarify the land tenure system of landlordism
11. It was a move to consolidate the UPC Government in power.
12. Lack of funds from the IMF and world bank, Obote had turned to the left (socialism) while the funding institutions were from the capitalistic financial institutions that operated on profit turnovers.
13. The need to create a self-reliant society; upon independence and failure by Great Britain to finance the 5-year development plan, Obote pronounced the common man’s charter with the aim of improving the social-economic infrastructure of the government especially roads, hospitals, education facilities etc.
14. It was intended to fight neo-colonialism. Obote argued that Uganda had got the flag independence, but in reality, she was still under colonization, politically, economically and socially.

**Why did it fail**

* Obote rushed into this without prior preparation as had been done by Nyerere while planning for Ujamaa when he sent young boys abroad for further studies to learn and then on their return could implement this project. Obote made no such plans no wonder he failed in this project
* Obote was bribed by the rich and prominent Asians like Madhivan and Meta who never wanted their sugar plantations and other businesses to be nationalized
* Success of cooperative movements, such as Bugisu cooperative Union, Uganda coffee central union, Banyankore kweteraana, kigumba cooperative colleges etc. Members of such cooperatives saw no need for the pronouncement as they were progressing in their cooperatives.
* The pronouncement lacked a national outlook, people looked at it as an Acholi-Langi affair and it therefore never mattered to their tribes.
* Opposition from Buganda Lukiiko, the members of the Lukiiko denounced this announcement as they saw it was a move to taking Buganda’s land by Obote’s government yet they were still nursing wounds of the deposition of their king.
* Opposition from the indigenous farmers due to the existing land systems. It should be noted that in most parts of Uganda except for the North and north East, land was privately owned yet Obote’s government had assume land ownership weather private or not.
* Opposition from Political parties especially Democratic Party and Kabaka Yekka; Benedicto Kiwanuka of DP and kabakaship institution opposed the common man’s charter on political grounds towards UPC of Obote. DP alleged that the Nakivubo pronouncement was a photo copy of their manifesto and this opposed the ideology in parliament that it was wastage of money and it would undermine the works of cooperatives.
* Lack of skilled personnel to implement the programme, it should be noted that the master minders of this program were more theoretical than practical. Unlike in Tanzania where Julius Nyere made trips to China for a clear study, the Uganda government never took the initiative. The personnel sent to China instead used the funds for their personal gains like Chang macho, Ibingira, Bidandi Ssali and Kirunda kivejinja
* Opposition from western countries; countries of capitalistic origin like USA, Great Britain, West German and JAPAN AMOMG OTHERS OPPESED AND CONDEMNED Obote’s pronouncement because it was full of socialist ideas
* The coup of 1971 by Iddi Amin; president Obote allegedly said during his second term of office 1980-84, that the Nakivubo pronouncement/ common man’s cheater failed because of disruption by Amins coup. It should however be noted that one of the reasons Amin overthrew Obote was the failure to implement the Nakivubo pronouncement

**JOMO KENYATTA AND THE HARAMBEE PHILOSOPHY IN KENYA**

Harambee is a Bantu word which was used by Kenyans in Mombasa, Lamu, Malindi, which was normally pronounced as Haa-raa-bag which meant let’s all put together. It alerted the Kenyans that there was a need to cement unity that had been ashamed in by the Uhuru (*independence*). It called for a concentrated approach to the challenges of facing the new nation which Kenyatta summarized as poverty, ignorance and diseases. It was a motivational force for nation building as summarized in a sessional paper 10 0f 1965 an Africa socialism, application and planning. It is therefore called for social responsibility based on African traditions and culture.

**Aims of Harambe**

* To promote national unity.
* To promote economic development.
* To promote the idea of self-help and self-reliance.
* To promote social development.
* To encourage democratic involvement of all Kenyans in the development areas.
* To economic farmers and equal distribution of wealth.
* To provide equity of opportunities.

**Role of Harambe**

* Acted as a basis of Unity in Kenya; the philosophy harambee was a call for unity and Kenyatta aware of ethnic divisions that had characterized the Kenyan society and a need for togetherness in national development. From 1965 Kenyatta’s government encouraged unity through a one-party system since the western multiparty system would encourage tribalism and ethnicity in Kenya for example KANU was organized on a national basis with branches both regional and at a village level, despite the fact that it was founded by Kikuyu educated elites, a broad-based government was formed and emphasized mobilization of Kenyans under one manifesto. By 1978, Kenyatta mobilized national dialogue in which his successes Moi vowed to continue with it under renewed philosophy of Nyaoism which called for *peace, love and unity*.
* Through Harambee, the Kenyan government was able to realize its rural development plans through co-operative movements. Rural transformation was expanded from 1000 co-operative to 2531 co-operative by 1983, the development of rural areas was emphasized because 80% of the Kenyans lived there. Rural transformation involved constructing feeder roads, loan facilities were extended, ready market for agriculture product and constructing of schools. The same stuttered was used by Moi’s government through the creation of district task forces that were established in 1983, this reduced on poverty levels in rural areas.
* Harambee facilitate the government policy of kenyanisation of agriculture, trade, commerce and civil services. This took the form of aggressive education programs for example between 1963 up to 66, African employment had risen 60% while by 1968, about 46000 families had been resettled in 800 hectares of land the government had got white settlers which increased on the African participation in agricultural Gradually by 1980, the Africans participation in trade and commerce greatly improved to the extent that there was competition between Asians and Africans in trade and commerce.
* Harambee contributed to rapid economic growth and diversification of the economy between 1964 up to 82, the economy developed at rate of 5.1% per annum. This was due to encouragement of investment that, led to the establishment of both consumer and manufacture industries in Kenya for example beverage industries, like tusker, this boosted the taxable base of Kenyans thus fulfilling the aim of self-reliance.
* Social-economic infrastructural development and service delivery were achieved easily through harambee; under the theme of pulling resources together, fundraising programs were encouraged by the government in order for the rich to give the poor. Such money raised was used to construct, improve and rehabilitate the social-economic infrastructures for example by 1978, 250 health centers, 17 technical schools, 700 secondary schools and youth pyrotechnical institution had been put in place under self-help project. In addition, kilo miters of roads and railway extension were made especially in Eldoret, Nakuru and Kilimanjaro areas. In 1974, universal primary education was provided together with food, milk and scholastic materials, all this was intended to curb down, poverty, ignorance and diseases.
* Though Harambe policy, regional unity and co-operation was achieved. This was intended to widen the market of Kenyan goods in order to promote the industrial sector, that’s why Kenyatta was instrumental in convincing Doctor Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania to form the original block which was the East African community. It is no wonder that by that time the east African community collapsed; Kenya had benefited more than any other east African country.
* Under the objective of eradicating ignorance Kenyatta’s government funded all over seas education for Kenyan students to international universities for example oxford in London and Gandhi University in India. The product of these students helped in fostering Harambee philosophy of self-reliance.
* Through its educational programme, Kenyatta’s government tried as much as possible to minimize racial discrimination that was in Kenya’s education system. It abolished schools that were racially biased especially those of the Asians. At times the black Kenyans were sent to Asians schools than the ministry of education pact by way of admission. In short, Harambe ended the racial discrimination in schools of Kenya.
* Harambee philosophy showed a great commitment to nation building and in a way of improving foreign support, it attracted international body agencies like IMF, world bank who were pleased by the attractive objectives of the philosophy, that’s why the government was able construct import substitution industries thereby achieving the objective of the economic growth.
* Promoted national unity through promotion of Swahili language teaching in various sectors of the economy.

**NEO-COLONIALLISM IN EAST AFRICA**

This is a new form colonialism and imperialism where the former colonial masters came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans and East Africans in particular. It uses both the old and new channels of colonialism which sometimes justifies the assertion that Africans achieved their independence through the front door and lost it through the back door, Africans only got the **flag independence.**

According to Kwame Nkrumah, the Europeans divided up the Africans states for easy exploitation and to continue making the Africans dependent on their former colonial masters thus colonialism came back through the ventilators.

**MANIFESTATION OF NEO-COLONIALISM**

Through foreign aid; this can be defined as assisted extended to developing countries in form of financial, technical or otherwise. This assistance is extended through donor agencies like IMF, World bank, Paris club, DANIDA, JICZ and GTZ. Their aid however has strings attached. The user of the aid has no freedom to determine what it should be used for example, if the aid is extended for road construction, it cannot be used for other problems like earth quake disasters or famine. Thus, foreign aid has constrained the operations of East African countries that have to follow western agenda.

It is also manifested in the foreign investments/investors; these maximize profits from the East African countries/economies after enjoying large scale economies /advantages like tax holidays from the governments. They repatriate profits leaving the Africans economically exploited.

The western countries have continued to strategically impose on the East Africans a pattern of being perpetual producer of raw materials, sources of markets and dumping places of the western world. This contradicts the true norms of economics for example, Uganda has been made the producer of coffee and cotton thus a raw materials base for the British industries of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Leeds and Manchester industrial complex. The western countries normally determine the prices of the goods produced by East African states.

Through the imposition of foreign languages to the people of East Africa. Socially, the official language in East Africa is the colonial language of English. This is intended to develop the culture of imperial powers and to divide up the Africans for example, Because of the colonial connection to Britain, Africans states have endorsed English as the official language which has undermined the indigenous languages.

It is also manifested in through foreign football matches. Most youths are seen wearing T-shirts and decorations with foreign football posters. They support foreign clubs like Arsenal, Manchester United, Liverpool FC etc.

Through cultural and friendship societies; the western countries have penetrated the African social and life styles, foe example, the Uganda German cultural friendship society which emphasizes the German culture more than the Ugandan culture. The African dress code has been eroded by the extreme western dressing styles of trousers, under wears and miniskirts. African dancing, Polygamy as opposed to monogamy, extended families replaced with nuclear families, homosexuality, prostitution embraced, all of which are contrary to the African culture.

Neo-colonialism is also manifested in literature and art where films and theater portray Africans as an unfortunate race compared to western literature in form of novels, magazines, journals and videos deal in wars and violence, which items are sent to the Africans thus contributing to moral degeneration and cultural erosion of the African society.

It has also been manifested in the western religion; many western capitalists’ countries have established churches in East Africa whose intentions are highly doubted. The religious message that has propagated, has divided Africans and they have acted as avenues of exploitation of the Africans through Church offertories which are disguised as gifts to God.

The politics of East African states have continued depending on their former colonial masters. Britain for example incorporated the East African states into the Common wealth organization that brings together all former colonies of Britain and they adopt various agendas for ‘Development’, they have thus looked at Britain for social, economic and political support to their solutions.

The extension of the spy network among the East African States is yet another way through which neo-colonialism has been promoted. This system came to spy on the African leaders and their programme. This has caused political instabilities in African states, for example, the overthrow of president Milton Obote in 1971 was a master minded/ planned by the British intelligence organization (MI5) and the overthrow of Iddi Amin Dada in 1979 was engineered by the Israel intelligence organization (MOSSAD)

In the early days of independence, East African states associated/ allied with capitalism or socialism. Kenya was a capitalistic while Tanzania and Uganda were socialists, which ideologies were foreign political and economic in nature, thus East African states lacked political independence and the African Borne ideology.

Some laws in the East African states are a manifestation on the colonial legacy, e.g., In Uganda to date passed the anti-terrorism bill because of the instructions from the American president George W. Bush following the 11th September attack on America under the theme of ***“either you are with us or them(them)”***

The imposed political systems on the East African states for example, Britain and USA approved loan facilities for Kenya, they advised president Arap Moi of Kenya to change from one party state to multiparty democracy. In Uganda, 2006, the donor community put pressure on the Ugandan President to change from movement system to multiparty system of democracy. This has promoted ethnicity, religious hatred, tribal fights, that continue to disrupt the trends of development.

Through modern technology; Africans have lost their traditional craftmanship and have depended on alien technology which in most cases is inappropriate to the African setting. For example, USA is advocating for the production of the genetically modified foods as a way of fighting hunger in Africa. This is actually dangerous, for, it is likely to kill the level of organic farming and Africans have totally depended on food imports.

Foreign non-government organizations are an instrument of neo-colonialism. Examples of heterogenizations include; DANIDA, FINCA, Pride Africa, USAID, world vision and faulu. The operate in East Africa on humanitarian pretense but in actual sense they promote the interests of their mother countries. In some instances, they have promoted internal conflicts thereby interfering in the local peace. E.g., the international red cross was accused of assisting rebels in northern Uganda.

The foreign education system is yet another way neo-colonialism is manifested in East Africa. The education system has been tailored on western values at the expense of African values. It has promoted the western democratic western philosophies and styles. The curriculum does not respect the needs and the environment of the East African setting. It has thus resorted to brain washing of the young Africans and changed their lifestyles from the indigenous to western styles.

Neo-colonialism has manifested itself through foreign embassies and diplomatic missions. These ambassadors and high commissioners have directly interfered in the day-to-day running of the East African states by issuing statements on behalf of their governments. E.g., the Danish and Swedish embassies in Uganda have always made statements in support of rebel activities and have always criticized the political systems of the East African governments, have supported demonstrations arguing that it’s a fundamental human right while threatening to withdraw funds.

Through manipulation of parliamentary proceedings by the most developed countries for example, following the 4th September 2011 attack on USA world trading center, all the East African governments were influenced by USA to enact the anti-terrorism laws especially Uganda and Kenya which laws have been used by the elders to silence the opposition.

**EFFECT SOF NEO-COLONIALISM**

It has resulted into massive exploitation of African resources, both human and physical resources through the multi-national co-operation lie shell, Bata, MTN etc. These neo-colonialism investors have repatriated a lot of forex and have given back little to the East African economies.

It has resulted into increased cultural degradation through the western values and cultures. This has changed the family settings from polygamy to monogamy. Families are becoming too nucleus; our traditional dressing code has also been eroded.

It has led to Brain-drain in East Africa. This continent has lost the best of its intellectuals especially doctors and engineers. This has been due to the education system and the general thinking that there is better life in developed world.

It has also promoted environmental degradation through damping their waste and cheap goods especially electronics like fridges, television sets, computers and used clothing which are not environmentally friendly.

It has killed the African craftmanship. Africans are no longer creative and innovative but depend on foreign technology which is in appropriate in most cases.

It has resulted into massive unemployment of the Africans through the poor education system which makes Africans job seekers instead of job creators. This has contributed to urban unemployment and casual unemployment

It has resulted into low levels of industrialization. This is because most of the aid is not for industrial development but invested in non-productive areas like the rural sanitation programme and toilet construction as well as planting trees.

It has led to loss of sovereignty by the East African countries where political decisions are made by the most developed countries.

It has led to continued political instabilities in East Africa countries especially in Uganda with the continued Kony instability. Western Scandinavian countries are sympathetic to rebel activities.

**STEPS TAKEN BY EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO CHECK NEO-COLONIALISM**

1. Revival of the East African community
2. Diversification of the economies like industrialization, tourism, services sector other than agriculture
3. Promotion of African medicines and craftsmanship
4. The Ujaama policy, the Harambe policy
5. Nyaosim policy
6. The common man’s charter by Obote
7. The expulsion of the Asians by Amin
8. Encouragement of Swahili as a national language especially Kenya and Tanzania
9. Encouragement of the indigenous languages like Swahili
10. Entandikwa scheme by president Museveni in Uganda to empower the peasants
11. Promotion of the import substitution industries
12. Adopt independent political systems than those of the whites like the movement systems in Uganda as opposed to multi parties’ systems have bred hatred and ethnicity.
13. Burning of the importation of waste /used products in order to promote African craftsmanship and indigenous industries.
14. Discouraging the borrowing syndrome
15. Encourage culture re-development through sports activities, Emipiira ja Masaza
16. Adjusting African academic syllabus
17. Promotion of traditional herbal medicine

**COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN EAST AFRICA**

A co-operative movement can be defined as a composition of different co-operative societies and their respective unions. A co-operative society is a group of individuals who form association to carry out economic and social activities.

It has been a worldwide phenomenon by which people have tried to address their economic and social issues. The first co-operative society was started in 1844 in Rochdale village by a group of people commonly referred to as Rochdale pioneers.

The seven current co-operative principle are:

1. Open and voluntary membership
2. Autonomy and independence
3. Democratic member control
4. Economic participation for members
5. Education, information and training
6. Co-operative among co-operatives
7. Concern for community

The co-operative movement in East Africa started among cash crop producers were attempting to safeguard their interests in the marketing of their cash crops. The earliest form of co-operative society was in Kenya where the farmers formed the Lumbwa co-operative society in 1908 in order to purchase fertilizers, chemicals, seeds etc. This resulted into a better organized and registered Kenya farmers’ Association in 1930.

Similar development of marketing associations where experienced in different parts of East Africa in the 20th century. The major reasons for the establishment of co-operatives included;

* To enable the crop producers to gain control the marketing of their products
* To reduce the exploitation of peasants by Asian and European businessmen in the process marketing their cash crops.
* To support the cash crop producers in terms of provision of seeds, fertilizers, storage facilities and farm implements
* To provide channels for transmitting the necessary agricultural practices and government assistance of people in the rural areas
* To promote the economic lively hood of the peasants

**THE CASE OF UGANDA**

The earliest form of co-operative association in Uganda was in 1913 when a few Buganda farmers of Ssabawali in Ssingo county formed the Kinakulya growers Society………….

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS TOWARDS THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.**

Cooperative movements helped in the Africanization of the economy, earlier on trade and commerce in East Africa was in the hands of the Asians for the case of Uganda, settlers for Kenya and Arabs for Tanzania. However, when Africans started organizing themselves into cooperative societies, they started manning their economy.

Cooperative societies supplied their members with farm input in form of tools, fertilizers, insecticides and seeds.

They provided credit in terms of loan to the members, that is why cooperative banks managed to come on scene in the region basically to extend loans more so at low rates which led to commercialization of farming.

Cooperatives fought illiteracy as they provided educational services to their members e.g. in Uganda, the Uganda cooperative savings and credit union limited offered scholarships to its members.

**AFRICANIZATION IN EAST AFRICA**