

HISTORY

NOTES

FORM FOUR



CRISES IN CAPITALIST SYSTEM

Crises in the capitalists system were the major conflicts and problems which affected capitalist in production mainly in Europe and increase exploitation in the colonies in Asia and Africa by the imperialists. The crises were;

1. The First World War.
2. The Great Economic Depression.
3. The Second World War.

First World War: Causes and impact on Africa.

INTRODUCTION

World War I was a military conflict from August 1914 to November 1918 that involved many of the countries of Europe as well as the United States and other nations throughout the world.

World war I was one of the most violent and destructive wars in European history and the general use until a second worldwide conflict broke out in 1939 (World war II). Before that year, the war was known as the Great War or the World War.

The War begun as a clash between two coalitions of European countries. The first coalition, known as the Allied powers, included the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and the Russian Empire. The second coalition was known as Central powers, which opposed Allied Powers, Consisted of the Empires of the Germany and Austria- Hungary.

The first world war erupted in Balkan states after Austria - Hungary declared war on Bosnia. Germany joined the war to help Austria – Hungary. Russia sent an army to fight Germany and Austria Hungary in order to defend Bosnia in 3rd August, 1914. Germany declared war on France on 4th August 1914. Britain entered the war against Germany which had invaded Belgium. Other areas which were under colonial rule joined the war to fight in support of their colonial masters. E.g. Tanganyika which was under Germany fought Uganda and Kenya which were under the British colonies.

In late 1916, USA joined the war to fight against Germany which had sunk her worship near British island. USA fought in favor of British, Russia and France and withdraws before 1918.

USA claimed the fought in favor of safe democracy. The war ended in November 1918 with the defeat of Germany and her allies.

CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

IMMEDIATE CAUSES/ SHORT TERM CAUSES.

The Assassination of Austrian Leader, Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife in June 1914 at Basiman city of Sarajevo by a secret Bosnian terrorist.

Austria sent an alteration to Bosnia (Serbia) demanding Austria officials to be permitted to investigate and punish the assassination. Serbia refused so Austria declared war on Serbia Bosnia in 28/7/1914.

Other countries joined to support Serbia and other to support Austria. Following such assassination Austria- Hungary imposed ultimatum terms over Serbia. But Serbia failed to respond to such terms and hence on the 1st July 1914 Germany attacked Serbia in the course of supporting her ally. But France, Britain, Russia and later USA attacked Germany and Austria- Hungary in order to give support to their ally (Serbia) This led to the outbreak of first word war.

LONG TERM CAUSES

These are causes that took place and prepared ground for the outbreak of war long time ago before 1914.

1. Development of capitalism into Monopoly stage in 1870's.

During that time European capitalist were struggling for Economic demands such as raw material, markets, cheap labor and areas for investment. The demand for these gave rise to various forms of struggle which led to fear and conflicts that led to war (first world war).

2. Germany Nationalism in 1870's.

After the unification of Germany, Germany intensified her military hence posing strong challenge to other capitalist nations in Europe especially Britain. Military power enabled Germany to acquire colonies in the world. This led to conflict between Germany and other powers which were also interested in colonies e.g. France and Britain.

3. The rise of rival Military alliances in Europe.

This was the union among imperialist states in Europe in order to obtain collective defense against their enemy states. This means it was the development of Military alliances among the European powers in order to defend each other militarily once they were attacked by other powers, there were two alliances;

- Triple alliance: Germany, Austria – Hungary in 1879 and Italy in 1882.
- Triple entente: Britain, France and Russia. These alliances were enemy to each other and competed in manufacturing of weapons and armies. This situation led to hostility which marked the starting of the war in 1914

4. France wanted to regain Alsace and Lorraine which she lost in the Franco – Prussian war of 1871.

The franco-prussian war of 1870-1871 led France to lose her two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which were very potential in production of iron and coal as the result the France economy was badly affected decided to revenge against Germany for grabbing her precious provinces

5. Morocco crisis between France and Germany led to war.

France claimed Morocco as her sphere of influence while Germany wanted Morocco to be independent. Morocco crisis between France and Germany led to war this was the intensive conflicts between Germany and France over the ownership of Morocco in the Northern Africa. This crisis began from 1904-1911 Germany as usual wanted to control Morocco which by then was very rich in minerals like iron and phosphate. However from the beginning the crisis was controlled by France being supported by her ally which is British.

6. Balkan crisis(1908 - 1913).

The Balkan states particular Poland and Bosnia were demanding political independence from Austria – Hungary which was getting support from Germany. The Balkan states were supported by Russia. The contradiction between Russia and Germany made Germany to declare a war against Russia.

7. Dissatisfaction over territory arrangement.

Dissatisfaction over territory arrangement. By the 19th century, almost all parts, of the world were under the big capitalism nations with exception of Africa which also come to be colonized in the 19th century after Berlin Conference in 1884-1885. However colonial Power newer satisfied with the political

Factors which made first world war to spread World Wide

1. Involvement of African colonies to support her European Masters brought war to Africa.
2. The support which has given by Asian colonies to their colonizing Masters brought war to Asia.
3. Russian ambitions to occupy Constantinople from turkey in order to allow easy movements of trade strops from the black sea to other parts spread the war in Asia Minor and Middle East.
4. U.S.A role of supplying war equipments and loans to Europe made the war to experience benefits from the Americans.

THE EFFECTS OF FIRST WORLD WAR IN EUROPE

The war ended in 1918 with the defeat of Germany and her allies. The Victorious nations held a peace settlement treaty called the Versailles Peace Treaty in 1919 near palms. In this treaty Germany was held guilty for causing the war.

POLITICAL EFFECTS.

- a) New nations were formed at Versailles e.g. Serbia and Montenegro became a new nation of Yugoslavia where its capital is Belgrade.
- b) Germany was prevented from building warship air planes and tanks. Also the number of her soldiers was limited to 100,000 from 1,000,000.
- c) The formation of the League of Nations in 1920 to prevent re-occurrence of another World war. The league was prepared by Woodrow Wilson the president of USA.
- d) Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- i) Destruction of economic infrastructures e.g. Industries, banks, roads, railways. This led to unemployment.
- ii) Debts among the fighting power countries that were fighting since they borrowed a lot of money from USA e.g. Britain 4,277 millions, RUSSIA 8349 millions, France 2,977 millions.
- iii) Germany had to pay for the war reparation of about 6500 million, to the winners by installment.
- iv) Great economic depression/slum.

SOCIAL EFFECTS

- 1. Many people were killed – 13 millions, while others became orphans and refugees in Europe.
- 2. Unemployment due to the destruction of industries.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON AFRICA

POLITICAL EFFECTS

Germany lost her African colonies e.g. Tanganyika was given to Britain in 1921. Rwanda and

Burundi to Belgium and South West Africa/ Namibia to the Boers. The shift of colonial power in Africa after the war all German colonies in Africa were formally taken over by the victorious powers in theory each of these new occupying powers held their new territories on behalf of the newly formed league of Nation. They were born by the term of their mandate to safeguard the interest of the African people and prepare them for eventual self-government. In practice the European victors treated their new acquisition much like any other colony

SOCIAL EFFECTS

1. Death among Africans soldiers and civilians. Many African soldiers lost their lives in the battle (field of war) over work and others due to the out of diseases such as cholera influenza, and diarrhea. It is estimated about 100,000 people died.
2. Rise of communicable diseases e.g. Plague, influenza and malnutrition about 70,000 people died in Tanganyika.
3. Insecurity among African societies. Many African societies were psychologically affected after they had witnessed their relatives being taken by force to fight for their colonial masters.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

1. Destruction of colonial economy production in the settler farms and mines plantations felt because labours were recruited as soldiers.
2. Intensive exploitation of African people because they wanted to recovery their economies which were ruined by the war such as land alienation and forced labor.
3. Decline of external trade between the European and colonies because there were no ships which sailed to Europe during and immediately after the war.
5. Destruction of physical infrastructure like railways, roads, harbors ports etc.
6. Decline of overseas trade;- External trade between the colonial and Europe failed because there were no shapes which sailed to Europe during and immediately after the war. Shortage of labour in the plantation areas, European family had suffered a set back with the absence of men

at work, in some places farms had been left and their owners, if they survived the war, were usually deported

The Great Economic Depression: its causes and impact on Africa.

THE WORLD GREAT DEPRESSION

Depression in economic means a period in an industrial nation characterized by low production and sales and high rate of business failures and unemployment. The Great depression - refers to the worst period in the industrial nations characterized by low production, low sale and high rate of business failure and unemployment from 1929 – 1933.

It started in USA and spread to Europe and others parts of capitalist world (colonies) except Russia.

The causes of Great Economic Depression

1. Domestic over production, there was too much production of goods which was experienced in USA and Europe that lacked market and caused overproduction and low market hence the fall in production in 1929.
2. High protective tariffs by USA made other European countries to impose tariffs on USA goods. This caused piling of goods that couldn't be sold (over production).
3. Unequal distribution of income. Capitalists paid workers low wages which reduced the purchasing power rate of the working class who were the majority.
4. The fall of stock of exchange in USA; this made business to collapse as people were selling their shares and others withdrew their money from industries, banks and farms. Companies could not continue with production neither could they sale their products. They closed business and sack of workers.
5. Speculations. It was the period when people were expecting depression to occur hence they started to produce more goods also in industries and farmers produce a lot of products and as an

outcome the depression did not occur and resulted to overproduction of goods which could not be sold, that is high supply and low demand.

6. Less government control of capitalists' economy. This made markets to be saturated with too much unsold goods. This caused problem of high supply and low demand in 1920's.

IMPACTS OF GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION ON AFRICA (TANGANYIKA)

1. Increase in colonial economic exploitation especially in agriculture e.g. increased forced labor, land alienation etc.
2. Fall of price of agriculture products e.g. Price of sisal fell from 32 per ton in 1929/30 to 12 per ton in 1931/32.
3. Fall of wages e.g. Wage of sisal cutter in Tanga fell from 30 TSH per month to 15 TSH per month in 1935.
4. Fall of government revenue e.g. from Tsh 750,000 in 1929 to Tsh 450,000 in 1931/32.
5. Massive unemployment due to low prices of agriculture products; many settlers in Kenya and Usambara left their farms thus leaving many workers out of work.
6. Reduction of government expenditure on social services.

The effects of Great Economic Depression on Africa had some advantages.

To Tanganyika and Africa because they raised people's consciousness about exploitation thus resulted in Nationalism and the rise of anti – colonial union in 1945.

IMPACTS OF GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN GENERAL

1. Unemployment, many people lost their jobs due to closure of industries and companies.
2. Reduction of wages which reduced people's purchasing power which cause more closing of industries and unemployment.
3. Fall of production in industries due to lack of markets.

4. Overproduction in USA, Britain and other countries.
5. The growth of Military dictatorship in Europe. E.g. Germany under Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party in 1933, and Italy under Mussolini and his fascism party.
6. Financial institution such as banks had no money hence some were closed down.
7. Germany failed to pay for the war reparation to European allies and its debt to USA.
8. Economic nationalism emerged where by nations formed united fronts in order to get out of Great Economic Depression e.g. New deal in USA where government provided money and other helps to industries, farmers, banks, in order to continue with production and revive the economy.

IMPACTS OF GREAT DEPRESSION ON AFRICA

1. Intensive exploitation over the Africans. The Africans were forced to provide more so as to maintain income they used to get before the crisis, the government started cutting down the cost of running the government and also through taxation on the Africans the colonial government decided to increase tax on the Africans so as to rise revenue.
2. Unemployment there was massive redundancy of wages labours that particular group faced economic and social hardship.
3. Fall of prices in agricultural crops. The fall of production in Europe went together with the fall of market for primary product, hence the Africans were unable to sell their export crops at reasonable price. Also this led to the fall of agricultural production, planters and settlers deserted their farms leaving them without close supervision. The Africans shifted from cash crops to food crop cultivation
4. Decline of social services. The colonial government cut out services such as education and medical services. The Africans had to pay for those services
5. Depression in economic means a period in an industrial nation characterized by low production and sales as well as high rate of business failures and unemployment. Great economic

depression was an economic slump or break down which took place in 1929-1933. This crisis started in the United States of America (U.S.A) and then spread to Europe, Asia and Africa.

6. The Great Economic Depression was characterized by fall of profit, fall of price of goods, unemployment, decline of living standard, closure of banks and decline of living standard, closure of banks and other financial institutions high poverty rate fall of world trade etc

Measure taken to overcome Great Economic Depression in the colonies.

1. Colonial government made it compulsory to produce crops e.g. British obliged the Suleiman and the Buganda to produce cotton.
2. Increased taxation to set more income.
3. Massive land alienation to produce more raw materials to revive European economy.
4. Settlers were encouraged to conduct research to get better seeds.
5. Forced labour was intensified to recover capitalist economy.

The Second World War: Causes and impacts on Africa.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1939 1945.

This was military fighting between the axis power; Germany, Italy and Japan and allied power such as Britain, France, USA and Russia which took place between 1939 – 1945.

Second World War started on Sept, 1939 when German invaded Poland. On 3rd Sept 1939, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

CAUSES OF SECOND WORLD WAR

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

1. Japanese attack on Manchuria; in the year 1931 Japan invaded the part of China (

Manchuria) and created a new state called Manchukuo. Unfortunately the league of nation did not punish Japan for her aggression and in 1933 Japan decided to quit the league of Nations. The silence of the league of Nations sparkled terrorism ambitions among fascist nations

2. Ethiopia crisis in 1935, Benito Musolin of Italy invaded Ethiopia, this attempt was contrary to the United Nations charter which required all members to settle their differences through it. Further more Italy withdrew from the league of Nations in order to prepare military for the second world war.

3. Hitler's aggressive policies:- since 1930's Hitler began to violate the Versailles peace treaty agreement which accused her to be causative of the first world war and in 1933 Germany withdrew from the league of Nations and continued with her aggression of invading other nations in order to create stronger Germany and expand her territories. In 1939 she occupied Czechoslovakia and Poland hence the outbreak of the second world war.

4. Russo- Germany Non-Aggression policy. In 1939, Russia suddenly signed a non aggression treaty with Germany that freed Hitler from the danger of the two front wars and agreed to divide East European area particularly Poland between them. This East European area particularly Poland between them. This Strengthened Hitler's demand upon Poland.

5. Hitler's ultimatum to Poland. Hitler demanded Germany control of a strip of land across the Polish corridor, which separated East Prussia from the main part of Germany when Poland refused these demands, Hitler declared war Poland on September 1939

Long term causes

1. The Impact of Versailles peace treaty on Germany.

Under this treaty Germany lost her colonies and had to pay for war reparation to the winners. This situation made Germany to demand for the lost colonies through war hence the outbreak of Second World War.

2. The economic depression during inter war period.

in order to solve the problem of Great depression, some imperialist nation allied more and more in exploitation of their colonies like German, Italy and Japan had to for alternatives solutions. In this case Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931. Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935 to 1939 while German invaded Holland and Czechoslovakia in 1939, all those moves raised the international concern hence, the outbreak of the Second World war.

3. Formation of Military alliances such as axis power and allied power greatly accelerated the war.

4. Rise of fascism and Nazism. There were ideologies developed in German (Nazism) and Italy (fascism) prestige the Germany believed to be a superior race and wanted to control the whole world. For example Adolph Hitler (German) and Benito Mussolini (Italy) wanted to expand their countries, they wanted to use wars in fulfilling their dreams.

5. Failure of League of Nations to defend world peace e.g. failure to prevent invasion of Ethiopia by Italy in 1935.

6. The impact of Great Economic Depression.

Unemployment, high cost of living etc. The imperialist nations relied on colonies to solve this problem so nations with no colonies as such as Germany, Italy and Japan had to work for the alternative solutions. That is why Italy invaded Ethiopia; Germany invaded Poland Czechoslovakia, Motherlands. All these actions raised international concern hence the outbreak of wars.

7. Hitler aggressive policy for example:

1933 withdrew from League of Nations.

1935 started rearmament schemes.

1938 seized Sudetenland.

1939 invaded Poland

All this actions leads to Second World War

8. The failure of appeasement policy. This was a policy adopted by France and Britain while aimed at avoiding war with aggressive powers like Italy and Germans. The war broke because Britain and France didn't stand against dictators in Italy and Germany.

9. Germany invasion over Poland to Spanish civil war 1936; German, Italy and Russia used the war to test their weapons and techniques.

Impacts of the second world war on Africa

1. Increase of exploitation in Africa;- Apart from introducing Agricultural schemes also they created marketing boards, increase of taxation, land alienation, intensive forced labour, low wages and long working hours. All these were applied by capitalist nations to revamp their economy that were badly affected by second world war

2. Introduction of cash production:- this was implemented differently in different areas such as The Nachingwea scheme dealt with groundnuts production, the Sukuma cotton scheme was established for producing cotton all these projects were launched by capitalists in order to compensate their loss economy led by the second world war and to pay back the debts to the United states of America.

3. It contributed to the rise of Nationalism ideologies to Africans - Africans became politically conscious after the return of Ex-soldiers from war who acted as the catalyst on leading people to struggle for Nationalism as they had acquired many skills and tactic hence they had to apply them for the Liberation of their nations and fellow Africans

4. It led to the rise of USA AND USSR as the world economical powers. Both USA and RSSR played a significance role in the decolonization of Africa through different approaches for example USA propagated for Nationalism of Africa in order to get an access of exploiting Africa through Neo-colonialism while USSR on its side supported the Africa through Neo-colonialism. While USSR on its side supported the Africans freedom fighters both morally, materially and

technologically, this is because USSR under socialism policy they believe on equality.

5. Fall of African economy;- this was triggered by the recruitment of Africa energetic people to war, while are the ones who were the main producers. Following the fall of African economy many African facilities collapsed and let to dependence nature economy to many African countries.

6. Depopulation of African people. The number of African people decreased since some died on the battle while fighting as recruited soldiers, some died of hunger and starvation as there total unrest during the war as producers were recruited as soldiers hence there were no production also commutable diseases like cholera, diahorea, influenza small pox etc killed many people.

NATIONALISM AND DECOLONIZATION

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA

The term Nationalism refers to as a movement or feeling based on common cultural aspiration that bind people together and finally leading to national Independence.

Nationalism in Africa (African Nationalism)

It was a desire of African people to rule themselves without being governed by the foreign people (Western countries). During that time most of Africans wanted to be free from Europeans domination over African continent. By the mid of 19th. It Was an action in which Africans struggled to dismantle colonial rule and gain self independence.

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONALISM

- It brings the sense of unity amongst African ethnic groups i.e through the formation of political movements to free for the formation of modern African Nations under single government.
- It dismantled all the evils of European capitalism that drawing the early year of Independence.
- It brings political awareness to most of African people against economic exploitation done by the Europeans.
- It rejected capitalist occupation and finally Africans achieved Independence and self rule.
- It was Pro- African culture. This means that all political movements brought Africans to be able to govern them under African leadership (Administration).

These were internal grievances that emerged after the establishment of colonialism and economy. These affected Africans economically, socially, politically and culturally.

Economic factors.

Colonial exploitation. African were exploited through land alienation, forced labor, low wages, bad working condition and high taxation all those made African to start Nationalism.

Political factors.

Destruction of traditional setup and evolution is denial of representation in legislative council, destruction of traditional African kingdoms and chief- doms made Africans to find how to regain their political freedom

3. Social factors.

Discrimination and segregation of African in all social aspects such as education, healthy, transport and communication water services etc. made Africans look for freedom.

4. Cultural factors.

European colonialist denounced African traditions such as polygamy, dances, religions, and women circumcision. These precipitated Nationalism struggle by the Africans.

5. The role of colonialism education.

These produced educated elites or Nationalistic leaders such as Julius Nyerere and Kwame Nkrumah who mobilized their fellows to fight against colonialism.

6. Italy–Ethiopian conflict.

The defeat of the Italians by Ethiopia in 1935 gave Africans more confidence in struggle against colonialism.

External factors which influenced Nationalism.

1. The impact of world wars.

Africans ex-soldiers learned military techniques and become leaders because when they came back they were in the forefront in mobilizing their fellow Africans to fight for independence.

2. The rise of UNO.

This pressurized the colonizing powers to permit people to rule themselves and supported Nationalist leaders e.g. J.K Nyerere.

3. The rise of U.S.S.R

U.S.S.R wanted to spread socialism all over the world. Therefore she started to support freedom movements in Africa sometimes through direct material and rival support and sometimes through veto power in U.N.O. She supplied military training to African soldiers, armies and freedom fighters. This speeded up the national struggles in the colonies.

4. Independence of Ghana 1957; created awareness to other African countries to struggle for independence.

5. The rise of U.S.A.

Americans persuaded European power to decolonize their colonies through Marshal Plan/open door policy.

U.S.A supported Nationalistic struggles in African morally and materially to prevent the spread of communism.

6. The role of Bandung conference.

The Bandung conference which held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955 declared colonialism in its all manifestations is an evil which should be put into an end. It called upon the colonizing power to grant independence to colonial people. The conference created solidarity among the nationalistic movements.

7. Independence of Indian 1947.

It was very important to Nationalistic struggle in Africa because Africans learn that;

1. The independence could be won peacefully.
2. There is potential in Nationalistic.
3. Many congresses similar to those of Indian were formed in African.
4. African Nationalists leaders learn a lot from Mahatma Gandhi of India.

FORMS OF NATIONALISTIC STRUGGLES IN AFRICA.

From 1919 – 1940s Nationalistic struggles changed from wars of resistances to formation of social welfare associations.

The rise of Social and Welfare Associations.

(i) Meaning of Social and Welfare associations.

Social and welfare associations were groups which were formed by Africans who were working in different sectors of colonial economy such as agriculture, industries.

REASONS FOR THE RISE OF SOCIAL AND WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS.

Social and welfare associations were formed to remove;

- Colonial exploitation.
- Colonial discrimination.
- Poor working conditions.
- Low payment.
- Forced labor.
- Land alienation.

All these affected the members of the group.

- The major aim of social and welfare association was to create colonial government that would respect Africans' rights rather than demanding for independence.

The rise of Protest and religious Movements.

The following were the forms of social and welfare Associations

1. Independent churches/ Religious movements.

- These were churches which were made by Africans out of churches formed by Missionaries.
- They opposed European church leaders who discriminated African church leadership and despise African customs like polygamy and female circumcision.
- They also opposed land alienation, forced labor, involvement of Africans in European wars.

Examples of independence churches were;

Kikuyu independent church formed in 1929 by David Maina (Kenya)

Religion of spirit – “Diniyamasambwa” formed by Elijah Masinde which opposed colonialism and foreign religion (Kenya).

Watch tower church and African National church-Tanzania.

Province Industrial Mission Church formed by John Chilembwe in Malawi.

Factors for rise of independent churches.

- Missionaries didn't value and accommodate African ways of worship.
- Africans regarded Missionaries as agents of colonialism.
- Africans were upset by Missionary teachings which were against African traditions and customs.
- Colonial exploitation such as forced labor, taxation and discrimination in the provision of social services.

STRENGTH OF INDEPENDENT CHURCHES MOVEMENTS

- Drew attention to African grievance e.g. political and social injustices.
- Stimulated moral and courage towards fighting for National independence.
- Helped to convey message of freedom.
- Created unity to all Africans to fight for their rights.
- Made Africans aware of European exploitation.

Therefore African independent church played big role in the African struggle for independence.

WEAKNESS OF INDEPENDENCE CHURCHES.

1. They lacked enough funds because they depended on few followers contributions.
2. They faced constant competition from Missionaries for followers.
3. They faced strong opposition from the missionaries and colonial government.
 - African church leaders were arrested and some churches were closed.
4. They lacked well trained personnel to run the church efficiently.

2. WORKERS ASSOCIATION/TRADE UNIONS.

These were formed by workers to address their grievances such as low education, low wages, poor health facilities, lack of representatives in local council and discrimination at working places.

Example of workers' Associations

Tanganyika Territory civil servant Association (T.T.C.S.A)

Formed in 1922 in Tanga by Martin Kayamba.

African association 1929 which became TAA- 1948 Kenya.

Young Kavirondo association formed by students lead by their teacher Jonathan Okwir.

These demanded abolition of Kipande system, decrease hut and poll tax, exclude women in taxation and eliminate force labor.

Kikuyu central association formed in 1924 by Joseph Kangethe. Its demands were

To end land alienation and discrimination.

To allow Africans to grow cotton and coffee.

It condemned missionary church which prevents female circumcision. In 1928 Jomo Kenyatta became its secretary.

3. TRIBAL ASSOCIATIONS.

- These were ethnic organizations formed by member of a certain tribe to address specific grievance in tribe such as poor health, education and absence of representatives in local council.

4. PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS

These were formed by farmers to air their grievances e.g. Low price for their crops.

Example Kilimanjaro native planters association formed by Joseph Merinyo in 1925.

Kikuyu association.

The Young Buganda association founded in 1920.

Kenya nationalism was dominated by the rise of political parties and the emergence of Mau Mau freedom fighters.

RISE OF MASS NATIONALISM AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN AFRICA

Meaning of mass Nationalism

Mass nationalism is the mass feeling and attitude of demanding independence by using a nationalist struggle in form of unified parties beyond the class, tribe or ethnic back ground

Reasons for the rise of mass nationalism

The following were the reasons for the rise of mass nationalism

1. The colonial governments denied African the right to rule themselves. The colonial governments used puppet African chiefs as African political leaders, hence majority of Africans were deprived of the right to elect their leaders democratically.
2. The colonial governments introduced harsh and forced tax payment procedures to the Africans. African workers were over exploited through payment of very low wages and salaries that made them live in devastating conditions. For example in Mozambique and Tanganyika messengers, teachers, clerks and soldiers worked in poor conditions and were lowly paid.
3. Religious, the colonial government and other Europeans living in Africa were strongly against African traditional beliefs and forced Africans to join Christianity through their missionary teachings.
4. They used their education and other skills acquired from the colonial system to demand independence and rebelled by formulating to know how to read, write and simple

arithmetic while they maintained their African Cultural practices. Examples of independent schools are those formulated by the kikuyu in Kenya

5. The over exploitation of Africans by the colonial governments, After the end of the second world war, the colonial governments emphasized on the use of forced labour as an effect of the great depression which affected their economies in their home countries Great depression which affected their economies in their home countries.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN AFRICA

The strengths of political parties in Africa

The following were the strength of political parties in Africa. Such as

- i. The political parties arose awareness among different groups of Africans- This was done through political rallies, propaganda newspapers, and organized boycott for example CPP of Ghana encouraged Ghanaians to boycott the colonialists.
- ii. The political parties had a major duty of unifying the masses to fight a common enemy, which was colonialism. The political to fight a common enemy, which was colonialism, the political parties used youth and women to unify the masses at the grassroots to fight their common enemy. For example CCP of Ghana under Nkrumah and TANU of Tanganyika. They had youth and women groups to support them in fulfilling their goals of bringing independence.

Weakness of political parties in Africa.

- i. The colonial government crated restrictions to political parties. They created restrictions in order to limit their activities and slow down the decolonization process. For example the British colonial government restricted government workers from being members of TANU in Tanganyika.
- ii. Opposition among political parties within individual African countries, each political party competing against the other to the extent of conducting campaigns against the other instead of joining hands in fighting their common enemy. The major causes of such rivalry were ethnisim, regionalism.

iii. Many political parties faced financial constraints, this was due to its members who were poor and unable to contribute the money required for various political activities.

iv. Political parties lacked the support of other organizations such as women, youth, and farmer associations in their move of propagating the decolonization process in Africa.

1) KANU (Kenya African Union)

Was formed in 1944 by Eliud Mahu a member of Legco. It demanded increase of African representatives in legco; then Harry Thuki became the chairman but handed over the leadership to James Gichuru in 1945. In 1946 Kenyatta became the pre salient of the party. The party was mainly Kikuyu and had no strength beyond the central province. It was not possible for KANU to mobilize many people who were not literate and European hated many people who were not literate also European hated the party. The party was burned in 1952.

Mau Mau was armed struggle against the White settlers in Kenya in 1952- 1960 aimed at bringing independence quickly. The group was stated by KAU extreme must and ex-soldiers by the colonial government so African fought to remove such oppressive actions over them.

Causes.

- Land alienation: Colonial government alienated African land and gave it to the European settlers for production of cash crops and settlement. This made Africans to fight for the lost land.
- Loss of political freedom; Africans were deprived their right to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association.
- Poor standards of living among the Africans such as ex- soldiers of WWII and extremist group caused Mau Mau movement, and then had unemployment and their land had been alienated by the colonial government.
- Missionary inference in the Kikuyu culture especially female circumcision made Kikuyu to fight.

- Settler Monopoly in cash crops growing; Africans were not allowed to grow strategic cash crops such as coffee, tea, pyre-thrum in order to reduce competition. This made Africans to fight.
- Banning of political parties e.g. KANU in 1952.
- Kenya was a crown land; settlers regarded Kenya as a crown land and were refusing to grant independence to African because they had invested much in industries and agriculture so Africans had to take up arms for their Liberation.

Effects of MauMau Movement

1. Depopulation More than 13,000 people- Asians, civilians, Europeans and freedom fighter lost their lives.
2. Many people were forced into reserves and detention camps where they suffered harsh treatments and bad living conditions.
3. It created fear and worries of being killed especially in the central province where most fighting took place.
4. MauMau forced the British to speed up independence to other colonies e.g. Tanganyika.
5. It brought high costs amounting to ~~pounds~~ 50,000 to Kenya colonial government and the British as underground movement in Nairobi in 1946.

The MauMau group was annoyed by slow pace of constitutional change and the settler declaration in 1950 that “we are here to stay and all races must accept that and all it implies”.

Aims of MauMau Movement

1. To kill all Europeans and Africans who support them.
2. To bring Kenya independence as soon as possible.
3. To speed up writing of a just constitution.
4. Ending alienation among the Kikuyu.

Participants in MauMau Movement

1. Leaders – Waritui Otote – General China

Dedan Kimathi

Jomo Kenyatta

Others were;

2. Kikuyu waged laborers, ex-soldiers from WWII and other dissatisfied groups.

Causes of MauMau Movement

1. **Land alienation:** Colonial government alienated African land and gave it to the European settlers for production of cash crops and settlement. This made Africans to fight for the lost land.

2. **Forced labour;** Africans were forced to work in settler's farms colonial government ensured constant supply of African labour by passing various labour ordinances e.g. Native master relation labor ordinance of 1921 which required African to carry identity – Kipande system to show completion of a task in settler's farm. This annoyed Africans.

3. **Taxation imposed on African led to the outbreak of MauMau.** The people were highly taxed and those who failed were punished British learnt a lesson that their administrative created grievance and discontent among the African.

PROBLEMS/OBSTACLES THAT HINDERED THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA.

1. Settlers opposition Nationalistic struggle; settlers opposed nationalistic struggles because they feared that once Kenya became Independent, Africans would grab their land.

2. Tribalism among the Africans divided Africans in the fight for independence. Political parties such as KANU and KADU were formed in tribal basis.

3. Personality clashes between leaders in some political parties.

DECOLONIZATION PROCESS IN UGANDA

The emergence of Nationalistic ideas in Uganda was delayed due to the following factors;

1. Militant nationalism did not emerge early.
2. Forced labor and land alienation were not critical in Uganda.
3. Indirect rule favored the growth of local autonomy to some extent. Because of this many rules became conservatives.
4. Lack of political force in the legislative council.

Political parties in Uganda.

The first nationalistic movement to emerge in Uganda was Uganda National Congress.(U.N.C) in 1952. It drew its members from civil servants, petty bourgeoisie and traders. It was formed in reaction to Buganda prominence in Uganda politics.

Democratic Party (DP) was formed by Roman Catholic chief called Kiwanuka. The party was both religious and class based.

Uganda People's Congress (UPC) was formed by Milton Obote. It was dominated by Protestants and civil servant.

Kabaka Yekka Party (KY) was formed by Kabaka to present the interest of Buganda chiefs. This wanted Buganda to be granted independence separately.

Question: Uganda got her independence through constitutional means why?

All the above parties participated in 1962 election but no one won, the majority voted in the Legico. This led the formation of coalition government by two parties – UPC and KabakaYakka. Obote became the prime minister and Kabaka a president; In 1966 Kabaka was overthrown and Obote became president.

Factors that hindered Nationalistic struggles in Uganda.

1. **Tribalism;** Tribes in Uganda such as Baganda and Bunyoro didn't unite and struggle for Independence.
2. **Religious conflicts;** The Roman Catholic introduced by the French and Protestant introduced by the British were always in antagonism. This weakened nationalistic struggles.
3. **Regionalism;** the southern Uganda was more developed than the Northern parties in terms of social amenities. So it was difficult this parts to unite and fight for independence.
4. **Class division.** The major problem was land tenure system whereby the Buganda agreement between KabakaDaudi and the British divided the land in the crown land and Malolanda (common land).
5. **Education.** The Buganda was more favored in education those other tribes. This discounted people.
6. **Poverty.**

DECOLONIZATION THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL/PEACEFUL MEANS

Meaning of decolonization through peaceful means. This refers to the process of independence struggle through peaceful means that is without the use of armed struggle. Some African countries which used this means were Tanganyika (now Tanzania), Uganda, Gold coast (Ghana)

(a) TANGANYIKA (TANZANIA)

The conditions which facilitated constitutional/peaceful struggle for independence in Tanganyika were as follows

- i. Tanganyika was a mandated colony under the British since 1945 thus a UN delegation had always made follow up to ensure that Tanganyika was prepared to be self-governing
- ii. The role played the mass media such as SAUTI YA TANU newspaper which was very much used by TANU to spread its policies and mass mobilization enabled TANU to have mass support not only in the urban centre's but also in the remote areas where there was some literacy.
- iii. The wide use of Kiswahili as a lingua franca throughout the country. Kiswahili was spoken by a large population in Tanganyika. Therefore, it eased communication and brought unity among the people of Tanganyika.

The problems experienced during the struggle for independence in Tanganyika

- i. Opposition from other political parties like ANC and UTP. United Tanganyika party (UTP) preferred racial parity in making the government while TANU was against that. TANU was based on the general interests, such as cattle tax, terracing and destocking. TANU called for democratic election of the legislative council (LEGCO) and demanded democracy.
- ii. The British colonial government made everything possible to ban TANU by calling it an illegal movements. The civil servants were also prevented from joining the party. The colonial government sponsored the formation of reactionary organizations such as United Tanganyika party (UTP) which was formed by the chiefs and Europeans in 1956. United Tanganyika party claimed that independence was not necessary, but Tanganyika should continue its affiliation with the colonial power.

DECOLONIZATION THROUGH ARMED STRUGGLE

Armed struggle is the struggle for freedom through the use of weapons. It was the way which were applied by some African countries during the struggle for political independence. African countries like Kenya, Algeria and the former Portuguese colonies like Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Angola got their independence through armed struggle.

Some African countries used armed means in their independence struggle. Among those countries are Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Kenya and Mozambique.

REASONS FOR THE ARMED STRUGGLE

The following were the reasons for the armed struggle for independence

- i. The colonial powers were not ready to freely grant freedom to countries like Kenya, Algeria Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau
- ii. The colonial powers rejected the UNO and OAU instructions to grant independence to these countries. Therefore the only solution to attain independence was through the armed struggle because the settlers and their activities of land alienation and forced labour were not ready to leave their plantations in the colony.
- iii. The colonial regimes were un popular among the people. Therefore the African people used various methods including the armed struggle in order to regain their lost freedom
- iv. The colonial power did not want to abandon their colonies as they viewed them as overseas territories. For example Portugal regarded Mozambique as one of its overseas territories. The colonialists to grant independence to their colonies.
- v. Colonial power granted Independence to the minority for example in the case of Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in the southern Rhodes(Zimbabwe)

DECOLONISATION THROUGH REVOLUTION

Revolution is the process of removing the existing government. OR

Is a discontented reaction through violence exercised by the majority of the country population in order to gain recognition or reform when legal and moderate means of political or social change fail.

The known African revolutions are the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964 led by John Titto Okello, the Egypt Revolution of 1952 led by Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Zanzibar revolution began in Mid 1950s. Before that there were associations which did not press for independence but welfare of different races that lives in the Isle.

Associations before Mid 1950 were based on races e.g.;

1. Arab association was formed by Arab rich families against the British to press for compensation to the Arab slave owners after abolition of slave trade.
2. Africans association formed in 1934, it was affiliated to Tanganyika association.
3. Shiraz association formed in 1939 in Pemba to speak for African population like Timbuktu, Hamidu and Pemba.
4. The Indian association.

After 1955 the people of Zanzibar formed political parties to struggle for independence. This was due to economic hardship and crisis in marketing cloves after WWII and colonial exploitation.

The political parties that were formed during struggles for independence were;

1. Zanzibar Nationalist party (Z.N.P) formed out of Arab association by Sheikh Al Mahsin Barwan 1955. It demanded Multiracial Zanzibar in order to get support from the Africans majority but in principal it served the Arab Minority.

2. Afro – Shiraz party (A.S.P) it was formed out of African association and Shiraz association in 1957. Sheikh AmanKarume was the chairperson and ThabitKombo was a secretary.

- It was a racial party because it was supported by Africans from Zanzibar and mainland.

3. Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (Z.P.P.P) was formed in 1959 by Shiraz racial group that had conflict with people of Mainland origin and ASP. It was formed by Mohamed Shante and Musa from Pemba and Tajo from Zanzibar.

4. UMMA Party; formed in 1963 by Abdurrahman Mohamed Babu, after splitting from Z.N.P.

The Zanzibar Revolution.

Zanzibar revolution was a complete overthrow of the Arab government by the Africans who were subjected to it. It was a fundamental alteration of principle and practices of Arab Sultan government by the African people.

The Revolution was organized by the ASP under sheikh AmanKarume with the support from Umma party under Mohamed Babu in 12 Jan 1964.

The group of armed people who physically took part in revolution was led by John Okelo – a Lango young man from Uganda. This was secretary of A.S.P young wing in Pemba.

The group attacked the new government and Sultan by surprise. It succeed to capture the police amour in Ziwan then radio station, custrus, airports, post office, hospital and the prison at Mazarin by using knives, axes, hammers, bows and arrows. The armed men got guns after capturing the police station.

The sultan escaped to Mombasa and many officials were killed. Mohamed Shamte went into exile in Arabian. The revolution was successful in Sunday morning 12 Jan 1964, the revolution government was set up with Karume as the president and Hanya the Vice president, Babu and others Asp members were ministers of the new government.

Aims of Revolution.

- a) To adjust social and economic inequalities between the African Majority and the Arab Minority.
- b) To remove Sultan domination over Africans in Zanzibar.
- c) To eradicate British colonial interest and destroy capitalism in Zanzibar.
- d) To bring socialism in this there will be no exploitation of man by man.

Causes of revolution

Zanzibar attained its independence in Dec. 1963 from the British. Africans under ASP-(Afro Shiraz Party) recognized that independence granted in 1963 was a way for Arabs. Africans had still to struggle to win Independence. This is war forced Revolution in Jan 12 1964.

Main causes

1. **Exploitation of Africans by the Arab's government**, Africans were dissatisfied by Arabs Mass exploitation so they decided to overthrow the government.
2. **Economic difficulties caused by the World wide drop in price of cloves**, This made government to reduce expenditure on social service, schools were closed, teachers became unemployed and medical facilities were cut down. This gave rise to group of unemployed who were suffering peasants to join and over throw the government.
3. **Historical differences and grievances between Arabs and Africans in Zanzibar**, since the establishment of Arab administration and clove plantation in Zanzibar by Seyyid Said. Since then the relation between Arabs and Africans determinate Arabs made Africans slaves. So Africans brought revolution against this domination.

4. **Land alienation problem**, Arabs owned large portion of fertile land and employed Africans as labours in cloves and coconut plantations. The Africans became helpless peasant, Fisher men and squatter in Arab farms. This facilitated revolution.

5. **Monopolization of trade by the foreigners** i.e. Asians monopolized commercial life in Zanzibar thus made people to fight.

6. **British colonial legacy**, The British left the Arabs to dominate all key sectors because they were their friend and puppets. Africans were less favored in employment opportunities example in civil services etc.

7. **The role of John Okello**, he mobilized people to do surprise attack and maintain secrecy.

8. **The election result of 1961 and 1963**, These elections were not fairly conducted on the side ASP. The Africans were not satisfied with these elections which gave power to Arab Minority hence they decided to overthrow the government.

9. **Dictatorship of Mohamed Shante**, The government surprised the political right of Africans. E.g. Vigul to freedom of association.

10. **Discrimination of Africans by the Arabs**, Africans were not treated equally with the Arabs.

Benefits of Zanzibar Revolution.

The Africans who had lost their land got it back. The government nationalized plantations and distributed among Africans to grow crops.

The government built schools and colleges to provide educated freely up to university level.

3. The government promoted peoples' participation in government, hash ranking jobs which were held by the Arabs were given to Africans. To date the head of government is African.

The government built good houses in different areas and distributed them to people freely; they were built in Uelen, Chakechake, and Mkwajuni.

Transport; Government brought ships like MV Mapinduzi, MV Maendeleo to provide transport to the people, also government constructed roads to improve means of transport.

6. Before revolution, people of Zanzibar were known as citizen of Sultan but after revolution people were given citizenship of Zanzibar.

7. The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar 26 April, 1964.

Strengths of the Zanzibar Revolution

The following were some of the strength of the Zanzibar revolution of 1964

1. It managed to adjust the social and economic inequalities in Zanzibar Islands
2. It removed Arab regime from power by force.

Weaknesses of the Zanzibar revolution of 1964

The following were some of the weaknesses of the Zanzibar revolution of 1964

1. Some people lost their lives during the revolution
2. It was pioneered by a non-citizen, who led the revolution with a few young men
3. Some shops and properties were looted

PROMOTION OF AFRICAN UNITY/ AFFAIR

INTRODUCTION

After African countries experienced the same social, political, economic and cultural problems, post independence African states through their leaders such as late JK. Nyerere, Dr Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta were desired to promote (establish) African unity on both political and economic so as to solve those developmental challenges the solution which was taken in consideration in order to build African countries so as to promote African unity. This element of pan – Africanism bared it roots during struggling against colonial rule.

- Therefore in order to emphasize Pan – Africanism so as to promote African unity the African heads of state called different meeting for e.g.
- In April 1958 in Accra Ghana and in December 1958 in Accra Ghana were by 28 African states attended.
- Through Accra Ghana Pan – Africanism meeting of 1958; African countries got one voice, courage and nationalist spirit against colonial rule, oppression and desire for union.
- The meeting also led to Formation of Pan – African freedom movement of East and central (PAFMECA) in September 1958. The East central and inclusion of South Africa movement led east, central solidarity and union against their common enemy.

CONTRIBUTION OF PAN–AFRICANISM IN PROMOTING AFRICAN UNITY.

1. Pan–Africanism fight for African rights and freedom.
2. It fights against colonial exploitation and oppression.
3. Pan–Africanism built spirit of unity and solidarity among them.
4. Pan–Africanism built patriotic spirit among Africans.
5. Pan–Africanism enabled African leaders to meet and discuss their issues together example J.K Nyerere and Nkrumah etc.
6. Pan–Africanism led to independence of some African countries through providing moral and material support.
7. Pan–Africanism gave courage and desire for independence.
8. Pan – African unity (OAU) in 25th may 1963.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT FORMED BY POST INDEPENDENT AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

Example: British colonial government type which based on multiparty and parliamentary democracy and finance presidential system.

1. Military government
2. Single (one) party government

WHY POST INDEPENDENT AFRICA COUNTRIES CHANGED POLITICAL IDEOLOGY IN THEIR COUNTRIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE?

1. The effect/ legacy of colonial government (state).

The colonial government policies, laws, system etc. which inherited by post independent African states were poor not for African hence changed them.

2. Bad constitution. Post independent African states changed their political ideology due to constitution which they inherited from colonial did not suit/ favor Africans.

3. Economic difficulties; colonial government left African economies poor and underdeveloped African decided to change their political ideology so as to speed up development e.g.: Ujamaa, African socialism etc.

4. Tribalism(ethnicity); colonial government left African political system after independent having problem of tribalism because colonial government created tribal difference in Africa so as to divide Africans and rule them so African changed ideology so as to bring national unity e.g. through single party system.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Is the type of government which comes into power through military force or overthrow of civilian government.

There process of military government to come into power in French is known as COUP D'ETAT.

Coupe d'état in many African countries occurred as result of failure of post independent African leaders to meet the demands and expectations of their citizen After independence; such as improving social services of citizens etc.

In 1970s many African countries experienced COUP D' ETAT including many of Franco phones countries (French speaking) except guinea, Senegal and Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire) while Togo Benin, Nigeria, Ghana, Egypt etc. experienced many Coup d'état in 1966 to 1970s.

THE REASONS WHY POST INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES FACED MANY MILITARY COUPS SOON AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

1. **Poor leadership.** Unaccountable and irresponsible leaders was among of the main reasons of African to face many coupe d'état e.g. Mabutuseseseko of DRC Congo.

2. **Fraud and corruption.** Presence of fraud and competition to embezzle government and public funds to many post independence African states led to Coupe d'état.

3. **Tribalism**

4. **Unequal sharing/ distribution of national wealth on social economic opportunities.**

African countries experienced many coupe d'état because of uneven development among people which made them harsh.

5. **Regions conflicts;** it was among of factors led to coup d'état as it breaks national unity e.g. Nigeria.

6. **Violation of human rights**

7. **Political instabilities**

8. **Civil wars**

9. **External capitalist pressure/ force,** many countries experienced many coup d'état as result of capitalist forces since they were out ready to leave African wanted to continue exploits resource by creating political instabilities and their puppet.

MONO-PARTY STATES.

Mono (one) party system of government was a political attempt taken (adopted) by many post independent states during 1970s and 1980s; half of African countries which adopted multiparty

system failed to maintain, it was only Botswana and Mauritius capable to maintain multiparty of those countries.

Therefore in 1960s and 1970s many African countries developed single party system, which is the situation where by one political party exists and control the government (state).

All leaders in single party system including president, cabinet, and members of parliaments (MPS) belong to the same one political party.

REASONS FOR ADOPTION OF SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM.

Adaptation of single party was championed by African political leaders such as JK Nyerere (Tanzania), Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia) and Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana) due to the following reasons;

1. To build national unity.

Multiparty system inherited from colonialist destroyed nation unity therefore banning of political parties after independence was a solution of rebuilding nation unity.

2. To maintain African tradition political system. One party system was African tradition political system since before colonial rule Africans were governed directly by one king or chief and their advisors without opposition. Therefore multiparty system was not African system.

3. One party was direct democracy

Post independent African states adopted single party in order to be close to the people unlike multiparty system under colonial rule which was far from people.

4. To maintain political stabilities.

Single party system can easily maintain peace and harmony and political stabilities than presence of many political parties.

5. To bring development to the people.

6. To avoid penetration of puppet leaders.

WEAKNESS OF THE ONE PARTY SYSTEM IN AFRICAN STATES AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

1. Sub population/few government leaders.
2. Abuse of power. Single party system in many African states led to abuse of power by some leaders to become dictators
3. Absence of challenges. Due to absence of challenges from outside; the running party became irresponsible and inactive towards peoples' development.
4. Absence of rule of law; single party system controlled everything including government, soldiers and parliament as result a ruling party became above the law.
5. Absence of democracy and people's rights.

WHY SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM DECLINED / COLLAPSED IN MOST AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN 1990'S?

Single party system decline in most African independent started in early 1990s for e.g. In Tanzania multiparty system was introduced in July 1992 and the first multiparty political election held in 1995.

Multiparty system

- Is the situation where by there is a presence of more than one political parties within the same country. Single party system in African decline and give chance to multiparty system due to the following reasons (factors);
1. Single party system was against people's democracy and rights; single party system was opposed by many people since it did not give chance to people to exercise their democracy and rights e.g.: Right to vote, freedom of expression and association.
 2. Economic crisis in state 1970s and 1980s; many Africans in 1970s and 1980s experienced economic hardship i.e. Currency devaluation, poor people and government income. All these

problems associated with authoritarian rule and poor policies of single party system in post independent African countries.

3. The decline of the United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). USSR was supporter of single party system in most African countries by supplying military technical and financial aids. USSR declined in 1980s hence single party system declined because of lack of support.

4. Pressure from USA.

USA and other European capitalists countries were not happy with single party system therefore they contributed for its decline in most African states by put pressure to African countries to change their political system in order to get their moral and material support such as Aid and Grants.

5. Pressure from World Bank and international monetary fund (IMF); Africans countries were forced by World Bank and IMF to adopt multiparty system as condition of getting loans because they no longer had faith with single party system to control national economy.

6. Multiparty system avoids abuse of power unlike single party system. Multiparty system avoids dictatorship and people or leaders to be above the laws.

7. Multiparty system made a government to be accountable and responsible to the citizen than single party system.

8. Multiparty system speeds up development to the people because many people put a challenge to the leading party in various issues such as political, economic and social.

WEAKNESS OF MULTIPARTY SYSTEM.

1 Multiparty system led to distortion of national unity. Sometimes presence of many political parties cause division of people based on political differences hence distortion of national unity.

2. Civil wars. Multiparty system can conceptive to people and made people harsh to the government hence civil wars.

3. Multiparty system can create puppet leaders; many political parties system can create a chance of puppet leaders impanel (placed) by capitalist countries.

4. Multiparty system distorts peace and harmony; since presence of many political parties can cause people to be militant on settled due to many political parties activities.

CHANGES IN ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN POST INDEPENDENT AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

Despite African countries attained political independence but most African countries were still economically dependent since it took some time before African countries to attain economic independence.

All these were caused by colonial legacy which did not take conscious effort to develop economies suitable for Africans requirements. High concentration of development was kept on their economies abroad as result after independence most of African countries become economic dependent to them. Asia still controlling all commercial activities, manufacturing and mining companies developed by foreign investors were still sending large proportion of their profit overseas/abroad in European countries.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS/ CHALLENGES THAT POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICAN COUNTRIES INHERITED FROM COLONIAL LEGACY.

1. Poor economies base.

Most of African countries after independent they had poor and repressive (Oppressive) economic policies such imposition of taxes and agriculture marketing boards which were charged to all regardless of income. This economic policy was a Burden to poor people.

2. Poverty.

Many people were poor economically having no income hence suffered with diseases.

3. Poor industrial base.

African countries inherited poor industrial base from colonialist since during colonialism they discourage industrialization in colonies in order to avoid competition of their manufactured goods.

4. Poor education.

After independence African were ignorant and unskilled since even and during colonial education African.

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMES (SAP'S)

Structural adjustment program (SAP's) this was development policy which was introduced by European capitalist nations so as to solve social, political and economic problems/challenges faced Africans countries in 1980's.

What were the challenges in Africa that led to introduction of SAPs programs in 1980's?

1. Poverty. In 1980's many African economies and their people were still poor.
2. Poor science and technologically. Technologically African countries were still poor and backward.
3. Poor industrial base. There were no industrial base in Africa since application of machines in production was low, Africans still depends in industrial base example in Agriculture.
4. Poor/ low value of currencies. African currencies had low value compared to dollars and pounds due to poor prices of crops and poor exportation of crops.
5. Poor infrastructures. In 1980's African still had no good access and link of infrastructure such round, railway, ports and Harbors.
6. Poor market of agricultural products/crops due to frustration of world markets. African experienced absence or low markets of their crops.
7. Poor provision of social services; in 1980 many Africans suffered from diseases, poor education, food shortage (hunger) inaccessibility of social service etc.

8. International debts. In 1980 many African countries had a debt crisis because they borrowed lots of loans from capitalist/European nations then failed to repay back.

9. Political instabilities and wars. Civil wars within African countries as well as Arab – Israel war of 1973 led to lots of crisis such as oil crisis which rose up the price of oil hence affected African economies. (The Arabs – Israel war of 1973 which led to oil crisis was known as OPEC – oil crisis)

In order to solve those development challenges faced African countries; European capitalist nations came with the program known as Structural Adjustment Program as the condition of obtaining assistance loans and grants from world financial institution including World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Therefore structural adjustment program operated through two world capitalist financial institutions including;

i) World Bank (WB)

ii) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The Structural Adjustment Program was operating through condition with the policy of Poverty Reduction Strategy papers (PRSPs) in 1990.

Therefore in order African countries to achieve development they had to borrow money from these world financial institutions had to accept and follow SAPs conditions.

THE CONDITIONS OF SAPS TO GET ASSISTANCE FROM W.B AND IMF

i. Devaluation of currencies.

ii. Costs sharing.

iii. Reduction/ reduce government expenditure.

iv. Privatization.

v. Free markets.

vi. Removing price control/ foreign investments.

vii. Good governance and fighting against corruption.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF SAPS.

1. SAPs threaten on national sovereignty.
2. SAPs open door of exploitation e.g. through foreign investment and privatization which exploited African resources e.g. to be controlled while independent.
3. SAPs led to Neo – colonialism i.e. African countries to be controlled while independent.
4. SAPs created dependency economy. African economies affected by SAPs policies since many became dependent economically due to loans and grants from WB and IMF.
5. SAPs created the debts burdens/crisis in Africa.
6. SAPs create social hardship to people. Majority Africans who are poorly economically affected by SAPs condition such as cost sharing to service such as education, health, water supply etc. put them in social hardship.
7. Decline of Agriculture development. SAPs conditions led to stagnation of agriculture sector hence low production, food shortage and hunger.
8. Poverty; Increase of poverty at national level and individual level caused by SAPs conditions since capitalist nations are only benefited with it.
9. Devaluation of currency due to difficulties or hard conditions; loans and grants from WB and IMF as well as debts crisis in Africa led African countries currencies to be devaluated.
10. Inequality.
11. Political instability. Many African countries are not political stable due to policies of SAPs debts burden.
12. Environmental degradation.

AFRICA INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Africa continued in order to solve their social, political and economic problems it involved itself in two integrations.

i) Regional cooperation include OAU, EAC, SADC and ECOWAS

ii) International cooperation e.g. UNO, UN, NAM COMMON WEALTH ETC.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) OR AFRICAN UNITY.

INTRODUCTION

Organization of African unity (OAU) was organization formed by independent African countries so as to solve social, political and economic problems of their countries on 25th May 1963. OAU changed its name and became African unity (AU) on 9th July 2002.

OBJECTIVES OF OAU OR AU.

1. To promote African unity among African countries.
2. To achieve better life of Africans.
3. To remove/ eradicate all forms of Neo – colonialism and segregation.
4. To promote international integrations.
5. To defend African sovereignty, territory integrity and independence.
6. To improve political education and health among members states.

UNICEF: United national international education fund.

WHO: World health organization.

ILO: International Labour Organization.

UNHCR: United National High Commission for Refugees.

UNESCO: United Nation Education, Science and Cultural Organization.

FAO/ WFP: World Food Program.

ACHIEVEMENTS/ MERITS OF AU.

1. It builds unity and solidarity among African countries.
2. AU formed its banks know as African development Bank (ADB).
3. To investigate and to prevent any situation that might lead to international friction.
4. To recommend methods of adjustment of disputes or term of settlement.
5. The principle of invisibility of inherited boundaries.
6. Respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state.
7. Eradication of all forms of colonialism.
8. AU gives African voice and power towards international matters (affairs).
9. AU enables/ facilitate African countries every year meeting.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WHICH AFRICAN HAVING SINCE INDEPENDENCE

- Low value of currency.
- Poverty, many African countries have many natural resources but they still poor.
- Poor application of science and technology.
- Poor market of raw materials and crops
- **OBSTACLES/ CHALLENGES/ PROBLEMS OF OAU/ AU**

1. Political instabilities among African countries.
2. Civil wars led to absence of peace and security among African countries.
3. Poverty among African countries.

4. NEO – colonialism all affected by pressure from big super powers countries.
5. Poor infrastructures.
6. Lack of funds; all lack age of enough fund mining its countries due to poverty among its members.
7. Different ideologies among its members.
8. Poor leaders and presence of dictators' i.e. Idd Amin of Uganda.
9. Different in levels of development among Africans countries.

AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. CONTINENTAL COOPERATION

African countries worked together to solve political, social and economic problems which faced the continent after independence. Origins of continental cooperation the origin of continental cooperation in Africa could be traced back to the pan- African movement, which refer to the unity of all people of African origin or descent. The word “pan” means ‘together’ or ‘all’ Africans refers to people, implying the unity of all people of black colour

OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTINENTAL COOPERATION

Some of the objectives of establishing continental cooperation in Africa include

1. To preserve political independence and freedom
2. To fight against economic exploitation such as land alienations, poor wages and force labour.

3. To unite all people of African origin in the struggle against political oppression
4. To challenge the ideology of European supremacy which undermines African political independence, economic stability and cultural civilization
5. To protect African dignity
6. To preserve African culture from destruction

African co-operation existed through the formation of various organizations as shown below;

The rise of African Unity (O.A.U)

O.A.U was an organization of independent African states that was formed firstly by 30 countries in Addis Ababa Ethiopia on 25/05/1963. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was the first chairman of the organization.

Background of O.A. U

Before its formation, African countries attempted to unite Africa to fight against the problems that faced their people. Those efforts included

1. The creation of PAFMECA (Pan African Freedom movement for East and Central Africa). in the late 1950's
2. The formation of Brazzaville group in 1961 by Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ivory coast, Niger, Senegal, Mauritania, Burkina-faso, Chad, Gabon and upper-Volta
3. The charter of union of African States signed by Guinea and Ghana on 23-11-1958 for the purpose of bringing cooperation between them
4. Formation of military command and Africa common market at Casablanca- Morocco by the heads of states such as Algeria, Ghana, Mali and Morocco itself.

By 1963 African countries realized that there was a need of creating Pan-African organization to bring more strength, unity and development among all countries hence the formation of O.A.U

Problems

1. Civil wars in the member states such as Sudan, Somalia and Sierra Leone killed many people in the member countries in 1990's
2. Assassination of head of states in many countries for example Melchior Ndadaye of Burundi in 1993.
3. O.A.U could not impose decisions on its members. Member states used this opportunity to act against the O.A.U interests.
4. Absence of good infrastructure such as railways, roads which hindered the movement of people between and within the member states
5. Shortage of money, member states could not contribute money on time different programmes
6. Interference by external powers in the affairs of the African continent. For example USA, Britain, France
7. Ideological differences especially during the cold war eg. Tanzania- socialism, Kenya- Capitalism

THE OBJECTIVES OF O.A.U

The objectives refers to the goals which the member state planned to achieve by working under the organization they includes:-

- i. To enhance unit among African states
- ii. To eliminate all forms of colonialism in Africa
- iii. To promote international co-operation in line with UN and Universal Declaration
- iv. To coordinate cooperation and efforts to bring better life for African people
- v. To defend territorial integrity and independence of the African states.

Principles O.A.U

These were the guidelines which had to be followed by the member states in order to achieve their goals and objectives

- i. Non- interference in this domestic matters of this member states
- ii. The use of peaceful ways in finding out the solutions to conflicts and disputes between member states.
- iii. To accept the movement of Non- Alignment of Afro Asian states
- iv. Respect the rights of status to exist as independent countries
- v. Sovereign equality of all member states had to be respected by all members countries
- vi. Condemn all political assassination and encouragement of people to oppose domestic dictatorship government

Benefits of O.A.U to Tanzania

1. Tanzania gained fame by hosting the headquarters of the liberation committee in various countries such as Zimbabwe and Angola.
2. Through African Development Bank Tanzania received some money for improvement of various sectors like agriculture and education
3. Tanzania made friendship with all countries which had joined O.A.U through participation in various meeting of O.A.U members.
4. Tanzania got chances to give out its opinion over many problem through various meeting.

Failure of O.A.U

Through O.A.U succeeded, it had also failures which include

- i. O.A.U failed to bring better and good standard of living among the Africans

ii. It failed to eradicate neo-colonial exploitation which was practiced by the countries in Western European countries. After its formation Africa export to European markets continued to suffer from lower prices determined by big powers

iii. It failed to solve political conflicts which normally led to this rise of civil war and overthrow the elected government for example Ghana when Dr. Kwame. Nkrumah in 1966.

iv. It failed prevent inter-state conflicts. There were conflicts over boundaries and eventually there were wars for example Tanzania and Uganda in 1978 and Kenya and Somalia in 1990's

Despite its failures O.A.U existed for almost thirty seven years. In the late 1990's Mr. Muammar Ghaddafi, Libyan head of state proposed to other member head of states to create a new organization which could take necessary steps to eliminate problems which were not solved by O.A.U

His proposal was taken positively and the members accepted to form A.U (African Union)

The Formation of African Union (A.U)

A.U is the organization of African countries which originally started by the declaration to the head of states and Government of the O.A.U to establish African union. It was agreed during the O.A.U summit at Sirte, Libya in 1999.

In the following year, during the lome summit, Togo Head of states and Government adopted the constitutive Act of the union. The Lusaka summit of 2001 further gave the final go- ahead for the establishment of the AU which was born in Durban, South Africa, in 2002

Objectives of the AU

i. To achieve the greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the people themselves

ii. To accelerate the political and socio-economic inters ration among Africans.

- iii. TO promote and defend African common interests
- iv. To promote peace, security and stability in Africa
- v. To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of member states
- vi. To encourage international cooperation
- vii. To establish the necessary conditions which enable Africa to play its rightful role in the global or world economy through international negotiations
 - 1. To work with relevant international parties in the elimination of printable disease and the promotion of health on the continent
- ix. To promote sustainable development at the economic social and cultural levels as well as the integrations of economies
- x. To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance.

Problems which threaten future success of AU

This include the following

- i. Civil wars in countries such as Sierra Leone, Sudan, Northern Uganda Ivory coast
- ii. Poor infrastructure such as railways roads, and water ways continued to weaken smooth transport of raw materials from productive areas to industrial as well as from towns productive areas to industrial as well as from towns to rural areas in many members states
- iii. Lack of fund-most of its members are poor nations. It does not get enough money to run it
- iv. Epidemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS kills skilled labour which would have been used by AU to develop many sectors like Agriculture, industries fishing and tourism

v. Corruption, such as mismanagement of public money by this leaders like former president of Zambia Mr. Chiluba discouraged good governance.

The benefits of AU to Tanzania

There are number of benefits acquired by Tanzania from being a member of AU, they include the following;

- i. Tanzania would get an opportunity to unite with other African countries to solve political conflicts peacefully in several African states and the country will use AU to discuss on the presence of good relationship between Africa, Europe and USA.
- ii. Tanzania will make friendship with other African countries through this joint activities and programs in social and economic sectors
- iii. Tanzania gains territorial dignity through participation in the military operations
- iv. Tanzania get new ideas and information which will be used to solve many problems in different sectors such as agriculture, health, mining and industry.
- v. Tanzania would obviously provided with money as loans and grants from the financial institutions such as African central Bank and the African investment bank.

2. AFRICAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

The need for regional cooperation in Africa, like elsewhere in the world arose from the need to tackle political, social and economic needs of the people.

This regional approach was found more beneficial given that this people in one region are likely eo work more closely together due to geographical, historical and cultural advantages. Among the regional grouping existing in Africa include the east African community (EAC) COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC.

The East African Community (EAC)

THE East Africa cooperation after independence was mainly the formation of East Africa Community (E.A.C) which the formation of East Africa Community such as Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. It was formed on 6th June 1967 after a treaty of East African co-operation signed in Kampala by three heads of states to foster social and economic development in the region.

→Arusha became the head quarters in the community in Tanzania

The origin of EAC

It can be traced back from 192 when the British had East African governor conference to discuss matters of common interest in the colonies under the British. In January, 1st 1948 the British formed the East African Governors High Commission which had to perform the following functions

1. Make rules on inter- territorial common services and good government policies
2. To administer common serves such as civil aviation, east Africa posts, telegraphs and meteorological department.

Objectives of EAC

Objectives of EAC were desired ends which the numbers intended to achieve, they include:

- i/ to facilitate the free movement of the people and understand among the East Africans.
- ii/ To provide wider market for goods produced in the region.
- iii/ To promote the free trade of goods and services among the members of state.
- iv/ To provide common services in East Africa, such as East Africa railways and East Africa airways based in Nairobi, Harbors whose headquarter were Dar es salaam and African community in Arusha while Uganda became the headquarter of post and telecommunication as well as East African Development Bank.
- v/ to manage the East African examination council.
- vi/ To conduct research in various areas such as agriculture and population.

Achievements of EAC

The first East African Community had the following achievement:

1. Provision of funds to the members of state. This was possible through the East African Bank which was made by the EAC. For example Tanzania managed to produce aluminium sheet,

assemble radio and make motor vehicles tyres and tubes.

- Uganda managed to manufacture bicycles and nitrogenous fertilizers.
- Kenya made electric bulbs from the capital given by the bank.

2. It put the East African countries on a course of cooperation when these countries worked together on areas like post, telecommunication and railways

3. It provided a chance for political leaders to discuss economic and political issues of their region

4. Free movement of people, for example Kenyans and Ugandans could move easily to Tanzania.

The collapse of EAC

The East African Community existed for a period of ten years. It collapsed in 1977 and revived in 2000 there were several reasons to its collapse, they includes;

i. Difference in ideologies. Tanzania used socialism and self reliance in which the government controlled all means of production in the national economy while Kenya and Uganda were mainly based on capitalism which allowed the existence of private owned economy, hence they could not work together

ii. Higher growth of Kenyan economy over Tanzania and Uganda, Kenya had many industries and business companies, either members felt they could be exploited

iii. Absence of common currency. It made it difficultly for people to fully not buy good and serves in Uganda and Kenya because their currency was not accepted.

iv. Misunderstanding between the late presidents for example Julius K. Nyerere and Idd Amin of Uganda. Nyerere did not like to work with Amin after overthrowing Milton Obote in 1971

v. Shortage of fund among the East African government. The member states were less development National which could no have financial requirements for community programmes.

All these reasons contributed to the collapse of the first EAC in 1977. Today the new EAC might not grow stronger because of similar ideological practices among the countries. Its implemented on 7th, July 2000.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW EAC

The principles of the New EAC are guide lines which must be followed by the community members in realizing their goals or objectives. They include:-

1. Mutual trust between the people of EAC states
2. Peaceful co-existence and good neighborliness
3. Peaceful settlement of disputes
4. Good governance, acceptance of principles of democracy, rule of law and respect for social justice
5. Co- operation for equal mutual benefit among the member states.

The goals/objective of the new EAC

The objective refers to the desire ends which will be achieved by the members. The objectives includes

- i. Establishment of a monetary union
- ii. Establishment of a common market in which there services and information technology
- iii. Formation of the East African Federation
- iv. To promote peace, Security and stability within the region and good neighborliness
- v. To develop policies and programmes aimed at wide ring co-operation in politics, economic social defense and judicial matter for the benefit of the postures state

- vi. To promote sustainable and balanced growth and development among the members
- vii. To promote the role of women in socio-economic development
- viii. Achieve equitable economic development and higher standard of living for the people of Africa.

Areas of cooperation. Among the EAC members

The member states intends to co-operate in the following area to reach their goals

a) Trade liberalization and development

They introduced custom union by signing a protocol in 2004. They also intend to establish common market to provide free movement of labour, good, services and capital.

b) Infrastructure and services

The members are working together to undertake collective policies on road, railway, maritime and inland, air and telecommunication

c) Monetary and fineneias cooperation

(d) Investment and industrial development

e) Development of human resources, science and technology. Member states will conduct measures to advance cooperation in education and training in the development of social science and technology including promotion of research

(f) Agriculture and food security.

Thus cooperate in quality seed development livestock breeding, disease control, irrigation and water catchment management with a view to increase food production and security for the people

(g) Free movement of person, labour, services right of establishment and residence

(h) Health, social and cultural activities

Thus accepted to work as a group in the prevention and control of the disease, they are also committed themselves to promote sport activities, cultural and social welfare programmes

(i) Tourism and wildlife management

(ii) Standardization, quality assurance and testing of goods and services produces in this community

(k) advancement of the role of women in socio-economic development.

(l) Relations with other Regional and international organizations and development partners. They agreed to cooperate with African Union, United Nations and jointly aim at wider African unity and cooperation

(m) Political matters

They agreed to have a common foreign security and defense policies, strengthen democracy and regional peace and security with the view of even formation of a political federation.

(n) Legal and justice affairs

They agreed to harmonize their legal training and certification and encourage standardization of judgment of courts in the community.

Achievements of the EAC East African Community

1. The organization has admitted Rwanda and Burundi and increase the scope of the market.
2. EAC facilitated the improvement of transport and communications among the member states
3. Opening of the way for free movement of people and goods within this region. It facilitates creation of wealth and job opportunities for peoples of the member states
4. Introduction of a common market, goods from any members state can be exported to the region partner states without encountering any tariff barriers

5. The EAC provides an important forum where leaders in this region meet to discuss on this problems and other issues facing the region
6. The civil society, farmers and other groups are able to interact and exchange ideas freely within the entire region
7. Opening up of common ventures among the member states in the areas of education, science and research. For example the inter University council for East Africa (IUCEA)

The challenges of EAC

The challenges refers to all matters which must be worked out in order to achieve its objectives, they include

1. Conflicts among member the states. EAC has to maintain peace among the member states. The aberrancy peace in countries such as northern Uganda will not enable free movement of people in commercial activities. Peace has to prevail for the eventual success
2. There are still some fears among member states that countries with stronger economic such as Kenya are likely to enjoy more benefits from the organization
3. Bilateral issues involving different member states also complicated the work of the organization for instance the contest between Kenya- Uganda since 2007 over the tiny mingingo Island which lies on the boundary between the two countries complicates the affairs of the EAC
4. Cattle rustling involving border communities in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania has also been another challenge confronting the organization
5. Membership of the partner states in other regional organizations also creates problems within the EAC. For example Tanzania is also a member of the SADC while Uganda and Kenya are members of COMESA

THE COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

COMESA is an organization which was created by the treaty that was signed in Kampala, Uganda on 6th November, 1993. It was made to replace the preferential Trade Areas (P.T.A) which had been formed by Eastern and Southern African states by 1982

Objectives of COMESA

COMESA has various objectives such as

- i. To make trade much easier within the region by reducing and eventually eliminating tariff between this members
- ii. Support co- operation in monetary and financial affairs in order to facilitate sub- regional inter-gration
- iii. To promote and facilitate cooperation of the member countries in trade, industry, agriculture, transport and communication
- iv. To create joint industrial and agricultural institutions with aimed to increase production in the sub- region
- v. Harmonizes and coordinates development strategies policies and plans within the region
- vi. To build a strong economic base for members as a step toward economic independence in the region.

The reasons which made Tanzania to withdraw from COMESA

- (i) Financial contributions to various economic organizations became a burden to the government expenditure
- (ii) She was avoiding duplications of regional cooperations
- (iii) Tanzania was discouraged by political conflicts in Zimbabwe and civil war in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia.
- (iv) The country wanted to maximize her effort in some organizations like the East African Community which was formed in early 2000's
- (v) Tanzania wanted to protect its industrial development from other COMESA members such as Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Problems facing COMESA

- i. Civil war has been prevailing in Somalia since 1990's
- ii. Multimember ship. For example Uganda is a member of COMESA, EAC and IGAD
- iii. Heavy dependence on donor countries
- iv. Existence of different currencies also presents the major obstacles to the affairs of COMESA. Each member state of the organisation uses a different currency that making transactions cumbersome.
- v. Poor infrastructure in Sudan, Ethiopia and other states.
- vi. Bad governance in Zimbabwe resulted after dictatorship, inflation and fall of economy in 2008
- vii. COMESA also experienced misunderstand arising from interpretation of its rules of Origin. The airport of Egyptian comment to Kenya was hampered by this misunderstanding in 2003
- viii. Boundary quarrels. This also slowed down the implementation of COMESA programmes for example Ethiopia and Eritrea had fought over border territories since 1990,s

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

ECOWAS is an organization which was formed by English, French and Portuguese speaking countries West Africa under the Treaty of Lome on 28TH May, 1975 to bring unity for economic development in fields such as industries, transport, telecommunication, energy, agriculture monetary and commerce

Its aim

- i. To eliminate barriers to the free movement of people services and capital
- ii. To remove custom duties between the members states to as to make West Africa a free trade area

iii. To coordinate industrial and agricultural development policies

Organs of ECOWAS

i. Authority of the head of states- makes major decisions and policies

ii. The council of Ministers- assist authority in policy recommendations

iii. The community parliament

iv. The economic and social council

v. Community court of justice

vi. Executive secretary and ECOWAS fund.

- Lagos is the headquarter of Executive secretary and controller of fund based in Togo

vii. ECOWAS Bank of investment and Development (EBID)

viii. Specialized agencies like WAHO- WEST Africa Health Organization and WAWA – West Africa Women Association

Its members

It has about 16 members such as Burkinafaso, Benin, Gambia, Ivory coast, Ghana, Cape Verde, Nigeria, Guinea cannonry, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Mali, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon

The achievements of ECOWAS

i. It brought unity among West African states by printing conditions in which two different countries could carry out joint projects such as food and transport cooperation between Nigeria and Niger after 1975

ii. ECOWAS formed a military force known as ECOMO the force helped to defeat a military regime which over the forced helped to defeat a military regime which over the force helped to

defeat a military regime which over the

force helped to defeat a military regime which over thrown civilian government in Sierra Leone in 1990's

iii. It set up a fund in 1986 by getting loan from financial institutions in Western Europe and America. The fund improved agriculture, industries, transport and telecommunication in 1929

iv. It made the movement of people between the member states easier *since 1979. The member states agreed to eliminate obstacles which prevented people from moving for various activities in the summit held in dalcarr,*

Senegal

v. *It provided a wider market for the member states commodities*

Challenges encountered by the ECOWAS member state

i. Political instability, countries such as Nigeria has had coup' etat after 1975 civil wars in Sierra Leone in 1990's. This undermined peace and security seen by in the entire region.

ii. Low prices on products exported to world markets caused poor export earnings of foreign currency

iii. Difference in the official languages between the members make it difficult for West African People to communicate easily in economic activities. The community contain Anglo phone and Francophone countries

iv. Poor infrastructure such as roads still exist in many West African States. This situation hinders easy movement of goods, services and labour.

v. Bilateral and triple cooperation which began before the formulation of ECOWAS appear as obstacle to the realization of its objectives. For example Liberia and Sierra leone had mano River project in 1973 to work in joint

economic development, Senegal, Mali and Mauritania started the organization for the Development of the Senegal river to construct dams since 1973

vi. Some of the member states failed to remit contributions to the organization as required, and this make the running of the organization very difficult

vii. Some of the smaller economies among the member states find the immense military and economic power of major economies such as Nigeria overwhelming.

viii. Ideological differences especially between the capitalist countries and socialist countries. For example cote d'ivoire under Felix Houphout –Boigny-capitalist and Burkinafaso under under Thomas Sankara- socialist

ix. Border quarrels for example Nigeria and Cameroon had to go to international court in the Hague for arbitration over the ownership of the Bakazi Region.

x. Foreign interference in the affairs of the member state. For instance the stationing of French troops in coted'ivoire since the 1960's which made the neighboring states including Guinea very uncompromising.

xi. The vast geographic region makes it difficult for affairs of the organization to be coordinated well.

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

The origin of South Africa Development Community could be traced back to 1979 but formally established in April 1980, with headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana

During its early years, the organization was known as the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

Currently SADC has a total of 15 members. The member states include Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mozambique and Tanzania. Other members are Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Mauritius, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Objectives of the SADC

1. To harness resources in the region for the benefit of all member states
2. To promote economic growth and standards of living of the member states
3. To promote environmental protection and utilization of resources
4. To promote peace and security among member states
5. To promote sustainable development through cooperation among the member states
6. To consolidate the age-old social, cultural and historical sites existing among the region
7. To enhance economic development by promoting transport and communications in the region.

Achievements of the SADC

The achievements of the SADC are:-

1. Enhancement of security in the region. For example establishment of Ecomog in the Western part of Africa.
2. Promotion of democracy and rule of law among the member states
3. SADC has facilitated the development of infrastructure among the member states, for example roads, harbour, railways etc
4. Promotion of agriculture among the member states agreed in a treaty signed in 1995
5. Member states were able to consult on matters that affect the region using SADC as the main forum
6. Sharing of water resources in the region. This was agreed in a treaty signed in 1995.

Challenges experienced by SADC member States

1. Production of goods that compete rather than complement each other
2. Political instability some of the member states experienced political instability which has interfered with the organization operations. Eg Democratic Republic Congo
3. Language barrier
4. Differences in political ideology- eg Tanzania and Angola capitalism, others socialism
5. poor coordination and communication between member states

6. Some member states exhibit divided loyalties as some belong to other regional organization such as COMESA
7. South Africa is seen as domineering over other member states due to her strong economy this causes a lot of anxiety to some countries.

AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Most of African states gained political independence in the 1960's long after, most of the global organizations like United Nations had been established, thus never the less played an important role in Global affairs.

Types of international organizations

1. International Governmental Organizations(IGOs)

These are organizations made up of two or more sovereign state. For example the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization

2. International Non- Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

These are organizations made up of individuals or private groups for example organizations like the later nation Red cross, Amnesty International and Transparency international.

Objectives of participating in international affair

The following are some of the objectives of Africa participating in international affairs

- i. To show solidarity with other states of the world especially during emergencies
- ii. To give the continent a forum through which thus could discuss the continental affairs
- iii. Increased participation in the United Nations General Assembly meant that Africans would hence forth receive more international attention than was the case before.
- iv. To demonstrate their sovereignty through participation in global affairs

v. To enhance Africa's development for example the participation in the common wealth of Nations intended to develop Africa through English – speaking states that are more developed.

→Similarly, the French community was meant to coordinate cooperation of the francophone and their former colonial masters

vi. African participation in Non- Aligned Movement was to put the continent in a strategic situation in the struggle for between the Eastern and the Western block during the cold War.

Africa and the UN

The UN is an international organizations comprising of independent states from all over the world. It was formed after the second World War to fulfill the following objectives;

1. To develop friendly relations among states of the world
2. To maintains international peace and security
3. To promote respect for human rights and freedom
4. To promote human welfare by uplifting living standards
5. To promote international understanding among nations.

It's structure/ organs of UN

The UN, whose headquarters is in New York, USA, is made up with

(a) The general assembly. This is the most supreme organ of the UN. It meets once year unless during extra ordinary sessions and comprises of all members states of the UN

Functions of the General Assembly

- (i) Admit new members
- (ii) Consider any matter touching on international peace and security
- (iii) To approve the UN budget
- (iv) To elect no- permanent members of the security council judges of international court of Justice and appoint the Secretary General with approval of the Security council

Each independent country qualifies to be a member of the organization. Most of the African countries joined in the 1960's soon after independence, each member is entitled to only one vote.

Out of 51 founders of the United Nations, only three were African states. These were Liberia, Egypt and Ethiopia. South Africa also participated but under white rule

Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda joined the UN as soon as the respective countries required political independence in 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively. By 1980, 50 states in the continent had become states of the UN. The continent had become member states of the UN, it constituted one third of the UN membership

Due to the increase in membership of African countries enabled Africa to push through African agenda in the General Assembly. Such issues include:-

- (a) The evils of European colonialism in Africa and the need for decolonization.
- (b) The evils of the apartheid regime in South Africa
- (c) The unfair interference of apartheid South Africa in Namibia
- (d) Marginalization of the continent in global economy
- (e) The danger of the cold War and the great power's military intervention in the continent.

b. The Security council

This comprises of 15 members, five of them permanent they include China, Russia, France, United Kingdom and the U.S.A. The ten Non – permanent members are appointed for a two-year term by the General Assembly. The five permanent members have veto powers. This means if any one of them votes against a proposal, resolution can not be made

Functions of the security council

1. To enforce international peace and security. If any state defied the UN, the Security Council can order for sanction against it. For example Libya, apartheid south Africa and Iraq are good example
2. Investigates situations that pose a threat to international peace
3. Urges states to conform to peaceful settlements of disputes
4. To expel countries that violate UN regulations
5. To recommend procedures to be followed in dispute settlements for countries experiencing squabbles

The international Court of Justice

It based in the Hague, Netherlands and is the highest judicial organ in the UN. It consists of 15 Judges, who serves a term of 9 years with a possibility for re- election.

→it handles issues involving diplomatic staff, fishing rights, nuclear tests and international borders and territorial water issues. For example in 2004, the court arbitrated the boundary dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon over Bakazi peninsula, awarding the region to Cameroon.

The secretariat

The secretariat is located in New York, USA and consists of international civil servants, led by the Secretary General. It is the body concerned with the day to-day work of the UN.

Duties/functions of the UN Secretary General

- (i) To administer peace keeping operations
- (ii) Researches on trends of human rights
- (iii) Points out any situation that poses a threat to global peace to the UN general assembly
- (iv) Monitors how UN recommendations are executed

(v) Translates documents

(vi) Registers treaties

The Economic and social council (ECOSOC)

This is made up of 54 UN members states elected by the General Assembly to serve for a term of three years. It serves as the main UN forum for coordination of economic and social issues. This work is supervised by commissions, which include;-

(i) The statistical commission

(ii) The population commission

(iii) The commission for social development

(iv) The commission on the status of women

(v) The commission on narcotic drugs

→its work is done through different agencies which include WHO, FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF

Africa and The United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF deals with the welfare activities with respect to children all over the world. Ways in which African states worked closely with UNICEF to promote the welfare of children

(i) Assists refugees world wide for example in 1959 UNICEF helped refugees in Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria with blankets and tents

(ii) Collaborates with African states in promoting sanitation in rural areas

(iii) Donating essential drugs to protect the lives of young children and mothers

(iv) To conduct research in collaboration with African countries in the field of agriculture to fight malnutrition and hunger

(v) Promote girl- child education programmes with a view to uplift the quality of life of African children

(vi) Promotion of material health in Africa and in other parts of the world

(vii) UNICEF sponsors programmes in the continent to promote the welfare of infants through breastfeeding campaigns and other forms of nutrition including multivitamins.

(viii) Work together with African countries to develop new vaccines and biotic. UNICEF promote vaccination campaigns against some of the pandemic in the continent such as tuberculosis. Polio, measles, yaws, syphilis

Africa and United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural Organization(unesco)

UNESCO has provided technical assistance to African countries since independence, when regional office was opened in 1962 in Ghana. It promotes educational, cultural and scientific development globally.

Activities promoted by UNESCO include:-

1. Assistance towards free and compulsory education
2. Easing, racial, social and international tension
3. Appreciation of cultural values of different people
4. Promotion of scientific research with a view of raising people standard of living

Africa and the Red Cross

The international committee of the Red cross, is one of the International Non – Governmental Organizations that have played a big role in providing assistance to part of the world experiencing distress in different forms. Therefore it works closely with UN and its specialized bodies to assist in humanitarian works

→ Assistance provided by Red Cross includes;

- (i) Provision of shelter in the form of tents for victims of disasters, for example Tanzanians who experienced floods in 2006
- (ii) It provides assistance in form of medical supplies, doctors, nurses in war zones in Africa and world at large
- (iii) It mobilizes volunteers who are trained to handle different kinds of emergencies
- (iv) It organizes campaigns for blood donation aimed at assisting the people who require blood transfusion especially during emergencies such as wars, natural disasters
- (v) It provides assistance to refugees and other victims in terms of food and water. For example in Liberia and Sierra Leone in 1990's as well as Somalia and Sudan.

Africa and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

Most of the refugees in the world live in the African continent. The Organization of African Unity cooperated with the UNHCR since its formation. By 1979, there were 3.5 million refugees in the continent, 5 million by the 1990's. Among the support provided by the UNHCR to the continent includes:-

- (i) To conduct research on the needs of refugees in the continent
- (ii) To assist African refugees with food and clothing
- (iii) To assist African refugees with medical aid
- (iv) To assist African refugees with education
- (v) Mobilize for funds among different states for refugees
- (vi) Assisting African refugees with protection and places for settlement by negotiating with governments

1. The Trusteeship council

This organ took over the work of the mandates Commission that was created by the league of Nations to supervise the affairs of territories under colonial rule all over the world. It consists of five permanent members, and six additional members appointed by the general assembly.

Its work includes, the promotion of economic social, and political development of territories under its mastership. Some of the countries that acquire political independence under the trusteeship include, Libya 1949, Somalia – 1960, Cameroon 1960, Ghana-1957, Tanganyika 1961 Rwanda and Burundi-1962 and Western Samoa in the Atlantic Ocean- 1962.

Achievement resulting from Africa's Participation in the UN

(i) Disarmament. Over the years it has spearheaded the crusades towards reducing dangerous arms in the world especially nuclear weapons. Several treaties have been signed with the aim of cutting down number of such

weapons, for example the strategic Arms limitation talks(salt)

(ii) The UN plays a leading role in the peaceful resolution conflicts. All this is possible through the use of peace keepers, sending observer missions, special envoys and mediators to intervene in volatile areas. For example in

Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra leone, Liberia and Somalia.

(iii) Promotion of the protection of human rights. This was done through the General Assembly adopting the universal declaration of human rights in 1948 which identifies the universal rights and freedoms of a person in spite of

age, gender or race.

(iv) The UN also fought for promotion of democracy and good governance. It was in this spirit that the trusteeship council fought for the political independence of colonial territories.

(v) The UN campaigns for the promotion of education and cultural interaction among the people of the world regardless of race, language or geographical area

(vi) The organization has also coordinated efforts among world nations to fight under development this is done through several bodies such as IMF, World Bank, United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)

(vii) The international Court of Justice has indicated several African leaders for crimes against humanity and this has been crucial in discouraging genocide in Africa. The Arusha tribunal has been particularly useful in investigating the genocide in Rwanda.

Challenges encountered by African countries participation in the UN

(i) The UN has been accused of failing to intervene quickly in Africa to avoid catastrophes. For example it has been accused in decisiveness during the Rwanda genocide

(ii) The UN depends on contributions from member states. Unfortunately majority of its members in Africa are poor countries who from time to time are unable to remit their contributions.

(iii) Ideological differences between different Nations globally, particularly the major for example during the cold war (1940's and 1990) between the Eastern and Western blocs, African countries fall victim depending on which side they support.

(iv) The UN also faces the challenges of divided loyalty among world nations for example the African union, the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty organization whose members are also UN members.

(v) Africans have also complained of not being treated equally like other continents in the UN. for instance the international Court of Justice has been accused of being too quick to single out African ;leader for crimes against humanity and ignoring crimes committed by power for countries like USA and Britain.

(vi) The denial of a second term of appointment to the former UN secretary General, Boutros Boutros Ghali from Egypt, has also been interpreted as an illustration of the disregard for the African views in the UN membership.

(vii) The use of Veto powers by the permanent member of the Security council. African Countries here added their voice to demand that some African states also acquire this veto power in order to level the status of international relation.

African and the Non- Aligned Movement (NAM)

The NAM is an organization comprising of less developed countries in the world. Its emergence could be traced back to the 1950's after a number Asian countries attained political independence.

The Bandung Conference that was held in Indonesia in 1955 marked the birth of the NAM. Some of the participants in this conference were Jawarlal Nehru, the Indian Premier, Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt, president Sukarno, Indonesia and Chov En lai, the Chinese Premier: The NAM was established as an alternative to membership of either the Eastern bloc or the Western bloc

Objectives of the NAM

- (i) To eradicate racism in the world
- (ii) To fight for disarmament in the world in the world
- (iii) To enhance the participation of less- developed countries in the united National
- (iv) To safeguard the independence and sovereignty of member states
- (v) To fight against the establishment of military alliances that endangered global peace
- (vi) To promote neutrality in the affairs of the major powers of the world among member states.
- (vii) To fight for the establishment of a new economic world order that will be free from examination
- (viii) To fight neo-colonialism through the promotion of economic independence among the poor countries of the world.

(ix) To fight for the decolonization of countries still suffering from colonial oppression and exploitation.

Achievements of African states in the NAM

The following are some of the achievements of African states

- (i) The organization contributed to the maintenance of global peace, through avoiding being drawn into the antagonism between the two super power during the cold war.
- (ii) NAM enabled member states to enhance their diplomatic power in global affairs by speaking in one voice.
- (iii) It played a crucial role in convincing the rest of the world on the need for a new economic order
- (iv) NAM played a crucial role on global marmement it has been crucial in preserving humanity
- (v) It provided an important forum where the Afro- Asian block could discuss important matters that affected their members
- (vi) NAM fought for decolonization of areas under colonialism in Africa using their voice in international forum especially at the UN
- (vii) NAM fought against the destruction of environment as a way of protecting the ozone layer and guarding against global warming in the world.

Problems experienced by Africa in the Non- Aligned movement

The problem encountered include

- (i) Personality differences among African Member states. Some leaders can not seat at the same table with leader of fellow member states, thus complicating the work of the organization
- (ii) The break- up of the former soviet Union made some of African member states to assume that the role of the organization has come to an end.

(iii) Absence of enforcement machinery such as military or peacekeeping mechanism within the movement effect its efficacy in terms of enforcing its policies

(iv) Many African member states in NAM are still economically weak, thus still suffer from political instability, which in turn under mines their involvement in global affairs

(v) The dependency of many African countries on their former coloural masters has further undermined the power of the Non- Aligned movement, for example the Cote d'ivoire opposition appealed to France for assistance to

dislodge the former president Laurent Ghaghbo during the 2010- 11 past election crisis.

(vi) African member states of the NAM experienced ideological differences among themselves although this pledged neutrality in affairs affecting major powers of the world. This slows down the efficiency of its movement.



QUALITY EDUCATION
FOR
FUTURE GENERATION

CHANGES IN POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Reasons for introduction of ideological, political and administrative changes

1. To look for unity among the Africans in order to bring unity. Many African states introduced mono-party system.
2. To eliminate social problems especially poverty which was inherited after independence; when Africans lived in poverty without education, health services, water and electricity. This needed ideological changes which require government to take responsibility of giving service to its people and reduce poverty.
3. To destroy capitalism. Ideological change insisted the need for people to work together and share the product of their work equally.
4. Administrative changes were effected in order to organize the government posts and civil service so as to provide employment to Africans hence to get money to afford basic needs.
5. Administrative changes brought true independence because it eliminated the white workers who were the product of colonial rule.
6. To address issues such as land alienation, labor, laws, taxation etc.

Political changes.

This was introduction of new political systems that could govern the newly independent countries.

There were so many political changes but the following were the main ones. These were;

1. Introduction of single party system

2. Military rule/government

1. Single party system.

This was introduction of one party system to replace the multiparty system inherited Independence.

In Tanganyika the decision to create single party system reached in TANU NEC of 1963 and 1965 the constitution was amended and Tanzania became officially single party countries.

Reasons for the Introduction of single party system.

1. Unity; single party system promotes unity among the people. Many parties disunited people and even brought conflicts among the people based on religion, region or ethnic considerations.
2. The rise of new ideologies; many African countries adapted socialism after independence. Socialistic ideology favored centralization of administrative power in the hands of single party.
3. It was introduced to eliminate political parties that showed interest to protect colonialism during the struggles for independence e.g. U.T.P in Tanganyika allied with British leaders feared that such parties would overthrow the government of newly independent nation.
4. Traditions were similar to African traditional culture where Africans were ruled by one king/chief.
5. Greedy for power among few African leader who wanted to rule for many years without being taken out of the post by political party.
6. Promote development of all people; people's effort be concentrated in development rather than in politics.
7. Promote equitable development in the country as all people all over the country belong to the same party.

WEAKNESS OF THE SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM.

1. Encouraged authoritarianism due to lack of competition in politics i.e. only few people in the country dominate decision making without allowing any critics.

2. Lack of enough checks and balance on government and so encouraging management and corruption.

3 Led to abuse of power.

4. Suppress diversity of opinion which endangers development.

DECLINE OF SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM IN AFRICA

QUESTION: By the early 1990's single party system in Africa was replaced by multiparty system, why?

REASONS FOR THE FALL OF MONO-PARTY SYSTEM.

I. People opposed the system of mono-party which worked against democracy and human rights e.g. Right to vote, right of expression and association.

2. The collapse of U.S.S.R (United Soviet Socialist Republic) in 1980's. The system couldn't get support from this super power any longer.

3. Donor countries such as USA, British, and Germany didn't support the system.

4. Economic decline in most countries with single party system in 1970s and 1980s.

5. The rise of USA as a sole super power.

2. Military rule/governments

Military government is a form of government where soldiers/ military took over control of the government instead of elected civilians.

The process where by a group of Military/soldiers took over the control of the government is called "coup d'état". Coup d'état is a French term which means "overthrow of the state". A number of African countries came under Military rule within a few years after independence e.g. Egypt in 1952, Sudan in 1956, Nigeria 1966 and Uganda 1971.

Reasons for Military rule / coup d'état / political instability just few years

1. Weak political parties which failed to defy the ruling government learning the Military as the only organ that can defy the government.
2. Colonial legacy. Most colonial government did not leave behind African political system capable of running stable government.
3. Corruption and embezzlement of public funds by the African presidents who took over after independence. This made the army to take over.
4. Lack of National unity; colonialists put together different tribes to create modern Africa. This made it difficult to form unity with such diverse tribes. This created conflict hence army to take over e.g. Hutu and Tutsi of Rwanda.
5. The policy of Divide and rule imposed by colonialist created divided society.

WHAT WERE THE REASONS/FACTORS WHICH LED AFRICANS TO CHANGE THEIR SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES (PROBLEMS).

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

1. **TRIBALISM**, After independence Africa had problems of tribalism that is many Africans were disunited and separated basing on tribal differences.
2. **DISEASE**, Africa countries also were faced with diseases such as communicable diseases, infection diseases like TB, cholera, Malaria etc.
3. **POVERTY**, After independence and current, many African countries and its people were poor despite of plenty/richness of natural resources.
4. **POOR PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICE**, After independence African countries had no good access of social service such as health centers, education, water, housing etc. as a result of poor provision of social services by colonial government.

5. IGNORANCE/POOR EDUCATION, After independence Africans were ignorant/illiterate due to poor education provided by colonialist hence African countries had to change their social policies to solve that problem.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS (CHALLENGES)

CIVIL WARS

Many African countries had civil wars among themselves which created fighting and social unrest e.g.; Congo, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Many African countries were not stable due to civil wars, tribalism, poor leadership and political parties' pressure e.g. Egypt, Libya, Sudan and DRC Congo.

BORDERS CONFLICT

Many African countries after independence were facing borders disputes which led to misunderstanding among member states e.g. Tanzania Vs Malawi, Sudan Vs Southern Sudan.

COUP D' ETAT (Overthrown over government)

African countries after independence and currently experienced many military governments came into power after overthrown the ruling government e.g. Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Liberia, Ivory Coast etc.

POOR GOVERNMENTS.

After independence Africa experienced a type of government which was characterized by poor governance, corruption, dictatorship, absence of rule of law example DRC Congo, Libya, Egypt, Somalia and Sudan.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

1. Poverty

Many African countries' economies are poor and dependent.

2. Poor industrial base

Technologically Africans have no strong industrial base still depend from manufactured goods from developed countries hence create poor economy of the countries.

3. Poor agricultural development

Agricultural sector in Africa was still poor depended from low technology and nature which fail to sustain people's life.

4. Food storage

5. Low value of currencies

Many African countries' currencies e.g. shilling etc their values were low compared to dollars or pounds.

6. Poor infrastructures

Infrastructures in Africa such as Road, Railway, and Airport etc. which are remains of transport are not well linked or accessed.

FACTORS (REASONS) THAT HINDERED POLITICAL UNITY IN AFRICA

Since independence nationalistic leaders (heads of states) of post independent African countries such as late JK. Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah, Nandi Azikiwe, Jomo Kenyatta etc tried their best to bring political unity but there were factors which hindered political unity in Africa to date as follows.

1. The effects of colonial legacy and influence of capitalist. Africa countries failed to build political unity because since before and after independence capitalist countries disunited and divided Africans so as to rule them easily; or capitalist countries divided African countries so as to rule them easily during colonial period and after independence.

2. Different political ideologies. Ideologies of African countries are not the same due to the effect of colonial rule for example some countries in Africa apply capitalist ideology including Kenya while others socialist ideology hence hinder political unity.

3. Different political priorities; African countries after independence to date do not have the same social, political or economic priorities because each country faced different challenges, for example Tanganyika priority were fighting against poverty, ignorance , disease, bring development etc.

4. Timing of attainment of independence. African countries attained their independence differently. Most government achieved their independence in 1960's, 1980's, as result fail to share one agenda of building political unity.

Poverty; Many African countries still experienced poor economy depended from external donors as result fail to unite.

6. Political instability; politically many Africans countries are not stable due to poor political systems, leaderships etc hence hinder after political unity.

Civil wars. There were no peace and harmony to many African countries since government and civilians act one another hence failure of political unity.

8. Tribalism; tribalism in most of Africans countries was still a problem because Africans separated themselves basing on tribal differences.

9. Religious conflict. In some of African countries there were religious conflicts between Muslims against Christians hence hindered political unity example Nigeria Boko haram, in Somalia sasa weed, Somalia.

10.Dictatorship of leaders in government. Since African leaders and government do not exercise democracy, do corrupt, and do not observe rule of law and good governance hence hinder political unity for e.g. Liberia, Zimbabwe, Sudan, and Somalia etc.

11. Poor communication and infrastructure. Many Africans countries had no good link and interaction of communication due to poor infrastructures such food road, railways, ports harbors etc. hence hinder political unity.

**MEASURES/ CHANGES AND PRIORITY OF POST (NEO) INDEPENDENCE
AFRICAN STATES.**

Post independent African states (countries) inherited (forced) different social, political and economic problems/ challenges from colonial government.

Therefore after independence African countries focused on solving social problems which African had, due to colonial legacy by setup new priorities and changes in their social, political and economic systems which suit Africans. There were the changes;

1. **Changes of political legacy of colonial rule.** After independence post independent African states changed brutal military political systems which adopted by colonialist by emphasized (advocated) on Portia monetary democracy.
2. **Maintaining Sovereignty and security;** post independent African states after independence they created a new system of sovereignty to avoid disintegration of people and maintain peace and security of the state.
3. **Building national unity;** post independence African countries priorities was to build national unity among its people who were divided by colonialists based on ethnicity (tribes) language and religion difference
4. **Fight against Tribalism;** post independence African countries put also a pressure of eradicating any forms of tribalism which was created by colonialist who favored one tribe and made it superior than the other.
5. **Fight against regionalization;** Post independent African countries also focused on removing uneven development in the same region in the countries because colonialist left some part of the country more developed and having good social service and infrastructure than the other e.g. in northern was much developed than southern.

6. Eradication (removal) of poverty; these was most priority of most independent African countries because after independence many African countries were poor as a result all were focused on improving their economies e.g. improving Agriculture, industries etc.

7. To improve peoples' and national economy; post independent African countries encouraged their people to involve and improve agriculture production so as to improve their economies and national economies, for e.g. in Tanzania agriculture become a backbone of national economy.

Changes in Economic Development policies and strategies

The economic development policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence.

After independence many African countries were already tired of colonialism because of injustices experienced by Africans under colonial rule especially in the economic sector.

Factor that led to changes in economic development policies and strategies

PROBLEMS HINDERING DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE.
THE AFRICAN CONTINENT HAS FACED A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

The following were the factors that led to changes in economic development policies and strategies

- i. Economically, Africans were exploited during colonialism and the independent governments wanted to address this situation by giving equal job opportunities to their people.
- ii. Some cash crops were prohibited to grow by the Europeans. For example cash crops like coffee and tobacco. Africans were not allowed to grow some cash crops which were reserved for Europeans only.
- iii. African countries mainly depended on the export of mineral resources and cash crops for their foreign exchange
- iv. Most of African countries were economically dependent on the former colonial masters especially in the area of trade with few exceptions such as Republic of Guinea

v. Colonialism contributed to massive regional disparities, with European areas enjoying the best developments which the African governments also wanted to reduce. Infrastructure was well developed in European areas but not in African regions.

Strengths of the economic policies and strategies adopted since independence

The following are some of the strengths of the economic policies and strategies adopted since independence

- i. The African public were trained so that they could take part in development. Some Africans public servants in various fields.
- ii. The economic strategies and policies led to the expansion of industrialization in the continent, as careful economic planning was done with a view to improving the economies
- iii. There were improved infrastructures such as roads, railways and ports which were established in many African countries
- iv. Many socialist countries achieved some measures of economic independence in particular Tanzania under Julius K. Nyerere and Ghana under Nkrumah advocates self sufficiency in food production
- v. Many African people were mobilized to participate in development for example The Ujamaavillages policies were useful in enhancing mobilization.

Weaknesses of economic strategies adopted in Africa since independence

- i. Africanization of Public positions was accompanied by corruption. This led to in efficiency as the new public officers were not well acquainted with administrative responsibilities.

ii. The civil servants fought against the interference with their work by politicians. For example there were many instances where unauthorized use of fund was done for purposes of building political constituencies

iii. The implementation of agricultural strategies was hampered by the fact that some of the settlement schemes were established in marginal land while other were created away from infrastructure such as roads, railways

iv. The bureaucratic administrative machinery was mainly modeled on the institutions of the metropolis tan countries, and it was expensive to run and difficult to staff without the assistance of expatriate staff.

Contributions of the economic strategies and policies adopted since independence

The following are some of the contributions of the economic strategies and policies adopted since independence

i. Development in infrastructure was experienced, for example in Tanzania, a new railway line was established that connected the country to Zambia.

ii. Fast economic growth was realized in some countries. Agricultural production increased due to the need to produce more cash crops for export, industrial raw materials and food self-sufficiency

iii. New industries were established, the new industries were established and also dams were opened for supplying hydro electric power.

iv. Employment opportunities the foreign investment created more employment opportunities for the people. Especially in capitalist economies such as Kenya and Ivory coast

v. It was easy for individuals to work hard and accumulate wealth in African countries.

SOCIAL CHANGES

Education after independence

Objectives of Education in Africa after Independence

i. To promote self-reliance, social justice, national unity, economic development, equity and scientific literacy

ii. To promote African cultural values that the colonial education had neglected

iii. African countries wanted to eradicate racialism in the education sector

iv. Colonial education was tailored to create a structure that would perpetuate African dependency upon well- trained non- Africans thus the objectives were to eradicate dependency on the colonial masters on the all spheres of life.

Features of Education in Africa after independence

- i. Religious organizations and communities continued to sponsor and run the schools even after independence.
- ii. Local staff as most and post- secondary teaching staff were trained. Therefore much effort was made to infuse the African values and local patterns of life to the education system.
- iii. Many Africans emphasize great effort to acquire academic education as during colonialism, Africans were usually provided with vocal training due to the prevailing racial discrimination.
- iv. University education was emphasized, given that there were fewer than one hundred Tanzanians with University degrees by 1960. After independence in 1961 University of Dar es salaam was started with a view to achieving self- sufficiency in line with the policy of socialism. In 1963, the University of Dar essalaam, Makerere University College of Nairobi were merged to form university of East Africa.
- v. After independence, African countries had to continue using colonial structure of education since they had to study how to structure their education system due to the shortage of local skilled personnel, Africans government concentrated resources on the expansion of Secondary and higher education. Enrolment in higher education in East Africa increased

Objective of Health services after Independence in Africa

- i. To expand modern health facilities for Africans citizens
- ii. To increase living standard of people
- iii. To reduce and remove the high infant morality rate and high material death rate during child labour
- iv. To remove racial discrimination in the provision of health services through promoting health to citizens.

Features of Health Services After independence

- i. Through Ujamaa villages, health services were improved a large group of people were able to receive services from one centre.
- ii. The 5- years development plan, (1964- 1969) Tanzania's ambitions to improve health services in rural areas which benefited many people and support for preventive rather than curative aspects of health services
- iii. The government recognized the values of medical auxiliaries after Arusha Declaration. Health services were provided free of charge due to the introduction of socialism until 1980's other agencies charged a small amount for health services.
- iv. During 1970's and the 1980's Tanzania received a lot of aid towards promotion of health services. After economic crisis, progress in health care was undermined by lack of enough financial allocation. As the result, user charges were introduced in government hospitals.

Strenghts of provision of health services in Africa after independence

- i. Provision of free health services, enable many Africans to get health services they really needed
- ii. None Africans have now been trained to take charge of health sector in their particular countries medical doctors, nurses and other care givers were trained. This enable individual countries to have their own expert therefore reduced dependency on expatriate personnel
- iii. Provision of vaccines has enabled countries to eradicate many epidemic diseases existed in Africa for a long time such as polio and measles
- iv. Establishment of health practitioners training institutions including medical training centres and universities.

- v. Infant mortality has reduced dramatically in most African countries
- vi. Alternative medicine has now been adopted in a number of African countries to tackle health

Objectives of provision of water services after independence

- i. To improve provision of clean water and reliable to all citizens
- ii. To provide clean and reliable water supplies to the citizens so as to improve the standard of living
- iii. To improve sanitation level in the countries
- iv. To provide more equitable distribution of infrastructures in the countries
- v. To ensure good health of citizens due to the availability of clean water

Success of provision of water services after independence

Some of the achievements in the provision of water services in Africa after independence are

- i. Establishment of boreholes and dams so as to preserve water
- ii. Private companies have been given licenses to provide clean bottled water so as to avoid it's citizens to drink unsafe water.
- iii. Water treatments plants have been established.
- iv. Infrastructures have been established in many countries so as to ensure supply of water to citizens this includes provision of piped water

Weakness in the provision of health services in after independence

- i. Enough financial resources to provide health services was a problem to most countries
- ii. Poor planning and lack of resources has affected provision of infrastructure including clean water and transport
- iii. Due to failure to research on local traditional medicines has led African governments to spend a lot of resources in buying medicines from other part of the world.
- iv. Medical services are also undermined by number of incurable diseases such as HIV and AID, Diabetes and Cancer. Heart ailment have increased in Africa and have also contributed to the rising costs of providing health and medical services in the continent.
- v. Lack of enough well- trained personel as many Africans as man Africans were neglected to be trained during the colonial period. In some African countries a high level of corruption has led to the sale of government funded medicines at a throw away to unscrupulosis business people. This caused great suffering among the population.
- vi. International drug manufacturers promoted the Western Approach to medicines due to their self- interests. Africans were encouraged to use powdered milk for infants, although they can not guaranteed access to safe water.

Changes in provision of water services in Africa after independence

Availability of clean water in Africa can not ignored due to it's importance. In order to improve health care in the world clean water is very important. Good sanitation cannot be available in the absence of clean and reliable water supply

The objectives of the provision of housing services after independence

The following are some of the objectives of provision of housing services in Africa after independence.

- i. To establish modern housing for Africans. The establishment of modern housing was due to the promises made by politicians during the struggle for independence thus helped to promote standards of living.
- ii. To promote sanitation for the benefit of the citizens. Majority of African citizen were ensured sanitation
- iii. To eradicate racial discrimination, after independence the people of African were supposed to eradicate racial discrimination
- iv. To promote better planning in urban centres in order to enhance development
- v. To provide enough accommodation spaces for the and do away with slums especially in urban centres.

The pattern of housing distribution after independence

The most of the patterns of housing distribution after independence were;

- i. The best houses have been located in urban centres, urban centres such as Dar essalaam, Harare, Mombasa as well as Nairobi
- ii. The best houses are owned by European and Asian communities. Although we got the political independence in the 1960's but most of the African communities occupy the poorly constructed houses,
- iii. There were increased of population in the urban centres, after independence the population were increased in the cities such as Dar essalaam, Nairobi
- iv. They used local materials to construct houses in the village (rural areas)
- v. The tall buildings mark the main urban centres such as the cities of skys carpers

The steps taken to change the colonial pattern of distribution of housing after independence in Tanzania.

The following are some of the steps taken to change the colonial pattern of distribution of housing after independence

- i. The government controlled land allocation in the country. All free hold land reverted to government ownership and previous owner were expected to pay rent to the government
- ii. The government used the control of building and land strategy so as to alleviate pressure on urban housing and community services. The government established the National Housing corporation (NHC) whose mission was to provide housing needs through financing as well as other associated services in the country.
- iii. The government of Tanzania did not have a systematic policy on how to deal with the challenges of urban growth. The African population in the urban centres growing rapidly rather than at the villages.
- iv. The government of Tanzania emphasized on the need to make use of low –cost materials for construction purposes so as to provide housing for more people, rather than following international standards blindly

Challenges facing the provision of housing services after independence

There are some challenges facing the provision of housing services after independence such as;

- i. Lack of adequate human resources for instances there were few number of qualified town planners in the country who could help to plan and implement the desired programmes in most countries
- ii. The increase in squatter settlements in most countries like Kenya and Tanzania after independence. This was mainly due to the fast rise in population expansion especially among the youth.

iii. There was corruption and bias in funds allocation consequently, more tax payer's money was used to fund establishment of better housing for the middle class in society and less funds were allocated for the housing of the poor

iv. Most beneficiaries of the new housing schemes were unable to pay their rents to the NHC there by under mining its efficiency in both Tanzania and Kenya

v. The bias in the implementation of the projects. This leading to the low income earners getting disadvantages at the project implementation stage by giving priority to the middle income earners.

Establishment of national military and legal institutions

Governments have a responsibility to safeguard the national security of their people. During the past this task was done by the colonial powers, through the use of their local forces, where there was need to maintain either internal security or to safeguard their possessions from external security threats. After independence, African governments established their own armed forces and police for the purposes of ensuring security.

The objectives of establishing national armed forces

The following are some of the objectives of establishing national armed forces

- i. To promote internal security as well as integrity
- ii. To protect the country from external aggression
- iii. To participate in nation- building activities
- iv. To provide assistance during national emergencies

Functions of the national armed forces

The following are some of the function of the national armed forces in African independence.
Such as

- i. To safeguard the national security of the country from external aggression
- ii. To assist in the preservation of internal security
- iii. To assist the public during national emergencies such as floods, famine, fire outbreaks and other national disasters
- iv. To participate in nation- building activities such as roads and bridge construction.
- v. The national armed forces also take part in peace keeping missions such as the united Nations peace keeping operations in different parts of the world i.e Congo.

Strengths of military forces after independence

Some of the strengths of national military forces in Africa after independence are

- i. The military forces have assisted in the preservation of internal security for example this was witnessed during the attempted coup d'état in Kenya in 1982.
- ii. Military forces have taken part in peace keeping missions such as the United Nations peace keeping operations in different parts of the world. Such as Rwanda, Sierra leone, Lebanon.
- iii. Military forces have safeguarded the national security of African countries from external aggression for example the Tanzania military force took part in the military campaign against the forces of Idd Amin of Uganda in 1978
- iv. The naval forces played a role in detecting and fighting off criminals who use water masses to commit crimes. For example these includes the Somalia pirates done along the India oceans.

v. Military personnel have been enrolled in higher education institutions and have improved their image while relating with members of the public

National legal institutions

These are institutions that ensure the administration of justice through the courts of law. These institutions ensure that law and order is preserved without denying anyone his or her rights in the society.

Objectives of the national legal institutions

Some of the objectives of the national legal institutions are

- i. To settle disputes among different parties
- ii. To guarantee rule of law for all citizens
- iii. To assist in the development of the laws
- iv. To protect the constitution
- v. To administer justice in the country
- vi. To swear in senior members of government such as the Prime Ministers and Presidents

Functions of the national legal institutions

The following are some of the functions of the national legal institutions

- i. They ensure that all citizens are protected under the law. Those violating the rights and freedoms of others are sentenced accordingly
- ii. They provide for the administration of estates where owners are deceased

iii. The legal institutions help in the administration of justice by interpreting the law. However, they spell out what penalties should be meted out to offenders and amount to be compensated to the offended party.

iv. They protect the national constitutions by ensuring that everything in the country is done within the constitutional provisions in each country.

v. They settle disputes in a state. This is when the conflict arises in the society they settle all disputes by using constitution.

Strengths of national legal institutions

The following are the strengths of national legal institutions

- i. Many professionals have been trained as legal officers in different countries
- ii. They are based on the equality of all the parties and ensure that there is fairness
- iii. The African legal institution system is flexible and embraces some of the traditional methods of conflict resolution
- iv. The national legal system benefits from international practices and tradition
- v. They helped to reduce the backlog of genocide trials in Rwanda, as it uses community courts to try thousands of suspects eg. The Gacaca courts in Rwanda have helped to reduce backlog of genocide trials

Weaknesses of the national legal institutions

The following are some of the weaknesses of the national legal institutions

- i. Some senior members of the executive have interfered with the work of legal institutions, thereby undermining administration of justice in many African states

- ii. Illiteracy and ignorance of the citizens has also hampered the efficiency in the administration of justice in many African state weaknesses of the national legal institutions
- iii. Legal systems in some African countries have been complicated due to insistence by leaders on the need to establish kadhi courts to handle some issues affecting citizens who profess the Islamic faith.
- iv. Some of the cultural traditions have interfered with the operation of the legal institutions some cultural traditions interfere with legal institutions as communities apply cultural methods of administration of justice some of which contradict the official legal institutions, such as traditional forms of compensation avenging crime among clans.

PROBLEMS HINDERING DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE.
THE AFRICAN CONTINENT HAS FACED A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

These can be categorized into social, economic and political problems.

Political problem

The following are some of the political problems hindering the development of Africa after independence

- i. Tribalism, this contributed to the political animosity in a number of countries due to the feeling that some communities have been sidelined by governments in favor of their own tribesmen. Tribalism in Africa can be attributed to a number of factors such as language which have been used as a dividing line between one ethnic community and another
- ii. Political irritability to many African countries attributed with some factors including disputes over electoral outcomes in the country such as Ivory coast where Alassane Ouattara and Gbagbo fought in 2011, disputes over land resources, sharing of government positions.

iii. The colonial borders have contributed the political problems in Africa. This includes the inter-boundary wars. Eg. In the 1970 Ethiopia and Somalia fought over the Ogden region, while Nigeria and Cameroon were involved in a boundary dispute over the Bakazi region.

iv. Tribalism has contributed to civil wars in different countries example serious political divisions in countries such as Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi. Tribalism has led to civil wars displacement of populations from their settlements and even deathis.

v. The problem of regionalism, this has been contributed to political problem in many African countries for example Sudan, some parts of the country have experienced faster development than other areas, thus creating disunity

vi. Most government's in Africa until the 1990 were characterized with single party rule these problems in Africa stemmed from the need of political leaders to avoid political competition, especially during the early years of independence. Many such regimes became corrupt and authoritarian and refused to allow other leaders any offence of participating in governance. This situation gave rise to the struggle for multiparty government in the 1990 in countries such as Zambia, Kenya nad Mali.

Social problem

Some of the social problems hindering development in Africa after independence

i. The problems of illiteracy. It mainly results from lack of equal resources allocation in a country, although some parts of Africa illiteracy could also be attributed to some of the cultural traditions of the people. Failure of the government to build schools and provide other infrastructures such as roads and water resources for some communities has made it difficult for some children to access schooling.

ii. Insecurity, this made difficult for children to go to school. For example in the northern part of Kenya, schools are closed from time to time due to insecurity near the Somali border.

iii. Disease, this have been another challenge in the continent some of the serious diseases that affect African people include Malaria, dysentery, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, among others. However, property and ignorance have also contributed to the spreads of diseases example, women contract HIV/AIDS due to unprotected sex especially among commercial sex workers

iv. Poor sanitation, this have been the cause of diseases such as dysentery such diseases have had a very negative effect on the continent. This includes rendering families destitute upon the death of the breadwinner. Besides, a lot of money is spent by families to treat such ailments.

v. Some countries have experienced serious religious difference. The religious different have divided the country for example, in Nigeria and Sudan this problem has led to war while some of the Islamic Law in some parts of the country others have rejected such calls. This has therefore intensified conflict in such countries.

Economic problem

The following are some of the economic problems hindering the development of Africa independence

i. Corruption, this have been contributed to disunity in the continent corruption is the misuse of public resources for one's benefit or for the benefit of one's friends or associates for personal gain or favours. It therefore entails mismanagement of public resources

ii. Poverty, this have been contributed to less development usually such poverty such poverty is experienced due to the failure of poverty results from the failure of governments to provide development infrastructures such as schools, roads, electricity and the economic exploitation of certain regions of the country. This has been the source of trouble in the Niger Delta in Nigeria since the 1980's where armed military have kidnapped foreigners and demanded ransom

Steps taken to address African problems after independence some steps were taken to address African Problems after independence

i. Most governments have re introduced political pluralism or multipartism, in order to provide an opportunity fir citizens multipartism, in order to provide an opportunity for citizens to compete in the political arena. This also helps in making the governments more accountable as the opposition operates as a watch dog.

ii. The African union has helped in strengthening democracy in the continent as it allows for intervention in case of evidence of violence and abuse of human rights in member countries. This prevents political instability in countries in counties and pre-empts refugee problem in the continent.

iii. The regional organizations has helped to the stability of African states. Various countries are now working hard to expand commerce and improve economic stability. Efforts to expand transport and communications infrastructure have helped to improve the social and economic welfare of the citizens in the continent.

iv. African states have also embarked on the expansion of their electricity grid with a view of promoting industrialization and eliminating poverty. The construction of another dam by Uganda and the establishment of the sondumiriu electric electric project in Kenya are some of the steps taken towards the direction

v. Most countries have welcomed the developed countries in the world to partner with them in order to promote development especially in areas such as mineral prospecting. Uganda, Sudan and Ghana have discovered of through such ventures, while Tanzania discovered substantial quantities of gold. Kenya has also partnered with Chinese investors in road construction

vi. The African government have also stream lined efforts in revenue collection in order to become economically strong and to avoid economic dependency on foreign countries. This has been done through the establishment of revenue- collecting bodies such as the Tanzania Revenue Authority the Uganda Revenue Authority and the Kenya Revenue Authority