

## **Changes In Political, Social And Economic Policies In Africa After Independence**

### **Changes in Political, Ideological and Administrative Systems**

**In 1960's many African states started to achieve their political independence. Following this many of the African countries changed their political, social and economic ideology for the sake of attaining developments in their nations after colonialism.**

#### **The Factors/ Conditions which led to changes in Political, Ideological and Administrative Systems after Independence**

*Explain the factors/ conditions which led to changes in political, ideological and administrative systems after independence*

Ideology refers to the body of beliefs or principles belonging to an individual or group which guides political and economic system in a given nation for example socialist and capitalist ideology.

During the struggle for independence many African states had developed multiparty political system under capitalist ideology as a system to prepare them for independence. For example in Tanganyika there were T.A.A and T.A.N.U while in Uganda there were U.P.C. and K.Y.

Soon after independence many African states as from 1960-1970's most of them started change the political ideology from multiparty under capitalist ideology to single dominant party under socialist ideology.

### **Factors for the change of political and economic ideology after independence**

These factors can be divided into two means internal and external factors

#### **Internal factors**

Promotion of unity and solidarity among the Africans, the changes of political party from multiparty to single party system aimed at promoting unity and solidarity among the Africans since they were dominated by single ideology for example in K.A.N.U in Kenya, C.C.M. in Tanzania and U.P.C. in Uganda.

Avoidance of political opposition from other parties, soon after independence most African states expected to have peace and political stability for the national development so they decided to adopt one party system in order to avoid political opposition of other parties as they thought that having multiparty system the national development could be threatened.

Avoidance of civil wars among the Africans, since in multiparty system every party struggle to dominate political power, something that cause political instabilities for it was viewed as a tool to divide masses basing on their ethnic origin that may result into civil conflicts. For example in Rwanda and Burundi the Tutsi fought the Hutu in for the domination of political powers.

To avoid the imperialist influence on local politics, since the multiparty system emerged from imperialist nations thus most of African states after independence decided to reject it turning to single party system as they thought that having multiparty system could enable foreign influence into the local politics through passing in other political opposition parties as some former colonial power wanted to control their former colonies through opposition parties.

Promotion of good governance, they aimed at promoting good governance with political stability through checking out corruption and misallocation of public funds for example in Tanzania and Malawi.

Generally in the system of administration they aimed at eradicating the racial discrimination by upholding African dignity in the system of administration. As after independence African states changed their political ideology so as to set up a new system of administration under their own direction and control whereby every African would be treated equally with dignity under the single party system

## **External factors**

The role of USSR, the socialist bloc played a big role to the changes of political ideology and administrative system in most of the African states. Since many African countries adopted Marxist ideology that based on socialist ideology resulted to the formation of single party system. For example the leader of socialist bloc encouraged the formation of workers party.

Support from socialist states, many African states that adopted socialism after independence received moral and material support from socialist states like China and Russia.

Bad perception towards capitalist ideology, many of the independent African states viewed capitalism as mode of production that is based on exploitation of the resources and masses thus they decided to adopt socialism as it was discouraging exploitation

## **The Changes which Took Place after Independence**

*Analyse critically the changes which took place after independence*

## **Political and administrative system took place in Africa after independence**

Most African independent states undergo changes in the political and administrative system through adoption of the following government system

One party system, the post independence Africans allowed one political party and avoided competing politics. The party in power dominated the government and controlled the state apparatus and other spheres of human activities outside politics. But in 1990's one party system began to collapse especially after the fall of USSR.

Multiparty system, after the collapse of one party system African independent states adopted multiparty system especially during 1990's

Military rule, independent Africans after few years adopted military rule and they came under the control of military rule for example in Egypt, Sudan and Uganda.

Parliamentary system

Presidential system

Federal system of government

## **Political ideological adopted after independence**

African countries adopted different political ideologies after independence. Some countries adopted varieties of political ideologies including;

Liberal democracy, implying that they adopted capitalism example of such countries included Kenya, Nigeria and Ivory Coast.

Socialism, the countries that adopted socialism included Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia.

Afro-Marxism, the countries adopted this ideology included Somalia, Ethiopia under Mengistu, Mozambique and Angola among other countries.

### **The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of Political, Ideological and Administrative Changes in the Newly Independent African States**

*Assess critically the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of political, ideological and administrative changes in the newly independent African states*

## **Political strengths**

Development of African independent political system different from those of colonialists inherited at independence. The political system developed was characterized by democracy for example in Tanzania the socialist system of government enabled her to involve more citizens in government, unlike during the colonial era for African leaders now determined the fate of their own people's political features.

Opportunities to cooperate and undertake various measures to advance the interests of the continent this was due to the fact that African leaders were able to negotiate with western nations more aggressively than during the colonial times when they were treated as subjects. For example under the regional

organizations in the OAU introduced several measures to uplift the welfare of their citizens.

Africans were able to collaborate with other less developed countries especially in the Non Aligned Movements

## **Administrative system**

Eradication of racial discrimination and uphold African dignity in the system of administration through running their own government.

## **Ideology**

Liberal democracy through open competition for power between different political parties , separation of power between the three pillars of government namely the executive, the legislature and the judiciary

Pressure groups and associations like trade unions are allowed to operate without political harassment from the government.

Minimization of the gap between the poor and the rich

Less exploitation of workers by foreigners and the African merchants as the government controlled provision of most basic services

Promotion of national unity by minimizing conflicts based on ethnic, regional or religious consideration as all people work hard.

## **Weaknesses of political, ideological and administrative changes in the newly independent African states**

Civil wars most African countries have experienced civil wars since

independence for example Ugandan civil war lasted from the late 1970's to 1986 when president Yoweri Kaguta Museveni took control of the country. Also in Rwanda in 1994 during the genocide which killed over 800,000 people. However currently several civil wars are still being experienced in the DRC and Somalia.

Military coups d'état have been experienced in many African countries including Nigeria, Sudan, Libya, Ghana, Somalia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mauritania and Guinea.

Ethnic affiliation most African citizens in political appointment and voting during general elections try to pick a person from their ethnic groups or religion

as a leader in the hope that such a leader would reciprocate by rewarding or giving

them favors, this led to bitterness between different communities, clans and religion in Africa something that resulting to civil wars

Neo colonialism through partnership with developed countries, for example former colonial masters such as Britain and France continue to interfere in the political affairs of African governments.

Services provision such as education, health services and other services became a great financial burden for governments.

### **Contribution of political, ideological and administrative changes in the newly independent African states**

Nationalism struggle African governments were able to assist fellow African countries to acquire political independence from colonial masters. For example the efforts had done by other African governments in South Africa and Namibia.

Training of African citizens to undertake nation-building activities this changes facilitated mobilization of African states to participate in national building activities. For example the harambee spirit in Kenya was used to mobilize funds to construct schools, health centers and other social facilities in order to uplift the living standards of African citizens.

Opportunities of African countries to participate more in the activities of regional, continental and international bodies like the United Nations Organizations and the Non Alignment Movements.

### **Changes in Economic Development Policies and Strategies**

#### **The Factors which led to Changes in Economic Developmental Policies and Strategies**

*Explain the factors which led to changes in economic developmental policies and strategies*

After independence many African states experienced economic problems which inherited from colonialism as colonialist aimed at maximizing profits and minimizing costs as a result they applied different policies that left African states with economic problem hence the changes in political, social and economic sector was inevitable. Among of the factors that necessitated the changes of economic development policies and strategies after independence involves the problems inherited

### **Economic and social factors**

Economic crises, the colonial government left African states with economic crises due to intensive exploitation of African resources both human resources and material resources. For example the exportation of raw materials like agricultural materials and minerals and importing expensive manufactured goods.

Inadequate infrastructures, most of African independent states experienced inadequate of infrastructures such as schools, hospitals transport networks since the colonialists failed to provide it in every region hence there were regional imbalance development. For example there were no regional roads or railway links between one region from another as most of the transport network developed around the turn of the country to facilitate exportation of raw materials from Africa and importation of manufactured goods from Europe. Not only that but also the few infrastructure built needed repair hence the need for changes of economic and strategies so as to copy with the situation.

Economic stratification in the society, after independence there were two classes that of the peasants who lived in rural areas living in miserable poverty as they depended on agriculture activities which had low prices and the other class of bourgeoisie or working class lived in towns in a good standard of leaving compared to the peasants in the rural areas. For example around 95% of the populations were rural dwellers depended on agriculture for survival and only 5% the working class who lived in towns. Thus the need for economic changes to help the majority who lived in miserable poverty

Dependency economy, after independence most of the African states characterized by dependent economy as they did not produce what they consume and consume what they did not produce. For example they produced raw materials and exported it to the European nations especially to their former colonial masters and consumed finished goods that imported from Europe. Following this situation there was the need for economic changes.

Inadequate industries, African independent states experienced deindustrialization this was due to the fact that the colonialists prepared Africa as potential market for European goods that is why they did not industrialize Africa. Following this after independence African states started to change the economic strategy as a result they could industrialize.

Cultural dependence, the independent Africans wanted to develop their national culture through abandoning the foreign culture that was established by the colonialist before independence.

## **Political factors**

Administration centralization, the colonialist left Africa with highly centralized administration system whereby central leader had got a lot of power in the state as a result such system brought inefficient and incompetence leaders and misdirection in administration. Hence there was a need to change political system.

Existence of relationship between military structures and political administration, the military structures was organized in the way that it was not separated from political administration this resulted to the rise of coup d'etat for example political juntas took over the political arena resulted to political instability and economic sabotage.

Tribalism among the Africans, after the independence most of African states experienced tribalism which influenced by multiparty political system as most of the states were based on the personal ethnic or regional origin of a particular politician, therefore this situation necessitated political changes.

Foreign administration structure, after independence national planning remained in the hand of foreigners not only that but also most of the important sector like financial and military sectors. Whereby foreigners were involved in political issues

### **The Economic Development Policies and Strategies Adopted in Africa after Independence**

*Analyse the economic development policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence*

African countries after independence adopted different economic development and strategies for the aim of accelerating economic development through heavy infusion of capital investment either private, bilateral or both. The following are common economic strategies adopted by African countries after independence.

### **Economic strategies adopted after independence**

Establishment of parastatals African governments established different bodies in order to curtail the control of the African economies by foreigners and the relative weaknesses of domestic capitalism. For example generation and transmission of electricity, telecommunications, railways, postal and banking services

Establishment of schemes such as agricultural schemes aiming at promoting agricultural developments and settlement schemes for the aiming to provide landless citizens with adequate land; for example in Tanzania there was villagization policy was part of this strategy while in Kenya land settlement schemes established in the former white settlers farms.



Authority delegation soon after independence particularly in 1960's and 1970's African countries delegated authorities from higher levels to lower levels of government especially to provinces and districts for example Chilalu Agricultural Development Unity (CADU) in Ethiopia, Lilongwe Land Development Program (LLDP) in Malawi, the Special Rural Development Program (SRDP) in Kenya and Intensive Development Zones (IDZ) in Zambia.

Development planning this involved setting targets to be achieved within a set period usually based on five years plan.

Economic blueprint facilitated donor countries to support development projects and achieving political support from the public.

Establishment of import substitution industries in different African countries in order to promote industrialization, expand employment opportunities and build African economies through exports.

### **The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of the Economic Development Policies and Strategies Adopted in Africa after Independence**

*Assess critically the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of the economic development policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence*

### **The strengths of the economic policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence**

Achieving in measures of economic development especially many socialist countries; for example Tanzania under Julius. K. Nyerere and Ghana under Nkwame Nkrumah advocated self sufficiency in food production.

Improvement of infrastructures soon after independence most African countries was having inadequate and poor infrastructures like roads, railways and ports so they decided to improve them.

Expansion of industries resulted by establishment of import substitution industries as an economic planning with a view of improving and builds African economies through exports.

Mobilization of Africans to participate in development following adoption of socialist policy which required Africans to take charge of their economies for example the Ujamaa village in Tanzania was useful in enhancing mobilization.

Establishment of training institutions with the view of training African public servants in different fields in order to take part in development of their countries.



## **Weaknesses of the economic policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence**

Corruption and inefficiency of public servants or government officials this was due to the fact that the new public officers were not well acquainted with administrative responsibilities. For example in 1990's the government of Kenya lost over 5.8 billion Kenya shillings because of high level of corruption involving senior officials in government offices. Similar incident happened in Tanzania in 2007 where a number of senior officials were forced to resign because of high level of corruption involving generation of electric power in the country

Establishment of settlement schemes in marginal lands and away from infrastructures like roads and urban centers this hindered the implementation of agricultural strategies.

Emergence of a wide gap between the rich and the poor in the country particularly in the countries that adopted capitalist ideology for example in Kenya some parts like urban centers and Nairobi attained more economic development than other parts like the Coast Province, North Eastern and some parts of the Rift valley provinces. Not only that but also foreigners owned a lot of wealth in the country and repatriated a lot of profits back to their own countries as the system allowed for capital accumulation.

## **Contributions of the economic policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence**

Economic growth facilitated by adoption and implementation of various economic policies and strategies in the country. For example agricultural production increased because of the need to produce more cash crops for exports, industrial raw materials and food self sufficiency.

Establishment of new industries for processing raw materials and manufacturing goods

Establishment of dams for supplying hydroelectric power in the country; for example in Tanzania dams like Mtera playing an important role of supplying hydroelectric powers in the country

Employment opportunities this created by foreign investment especially in capitalist economies like Kenya and Ivory Coast.

Infrastructure development most African countries established and improved infrastructures in the countries for example in Tanzania a new railway line was

established that connected the country to Zambia through the assistance of Chinese government.

Africanization of the economy done by both socialist and capitalist countries, helped to bring businesses which were formally controlled by foreigners under the control of the indigenous people.

Value of agricultural activities most of African governments especially in socialist countries like Tanzania made an attempt to recognize agriculture by grouping small household farms in villages and encouraging collective production.

Establishment of new state-owned bodies or enterprises in different countries in the continent through state driven development for example by 1985 there were over 400 state-owned corporations in Tanzania.

### Provision of Education in Africa after Independence

#### The Objectives of Education in Africa after Independence

*Analyse the objectives of education in Africa after independence*

#### **Changes in provision of education in Africa after independence**

After political independence many African states inherited the colonial education system which was contrary to their local education system and their environments. As time went on African independent states adopted the policy of educational expansion and education was considered as a human rights.

Following this the number of education institutions like schools and colleges were increased and the system of curricular were modeled. Not only that but also all the education policies focused on re addressing the weakness and objectives of the nation.

#### **Objectives of education in Africa after independence**

Provision of relevant education to the Africans, independent African states recognized the weakness of the colonial education as it was irrelevant and inadequate in terms of meeting the needs and requirement of the newly created states. Hence they ensured the education provided was relevant to the demands of African countries.

To eradicate education dependence, the African independent states aimed at eradicating the dependence on the European powers so they decided to review the education policy so as to make it suit the African context.

To eradicate tribalism and racism in Africa, this was due to the fact that the colonialists had already planted the seeds of racism in education system as there

were classes in education following this the changes in education system after independence was necessary so as to eradicate the racism and tribalism in Africa.

To promote African cultural values, this was more important since the African cultural values were neglected by the colonialists through glorifying and practicing the white's culture which they viewed as superior than that of the Africans, therefore this situation necessitated the changes in order to promote the African cultural values.

Generally the education brought by the Africans aimed at unifying people national wide, promoting economic development, self reliance, social justice, equity and scientific literacy.

### The Features of Education in Africa after Independence

*Appraise the features of education in Africa after independence*

Expansion of secondary and higher education, e.g. by 1966 enrollment in higher education in East Africa had increased almost three times.

Training of local staffs, the African independent focused on training the local staffs to replace the European expatriates as they were supposed to leave the African continent free governing themselves.

Provision of academic education, since during the colonialism Africans were usually provided with vocational training due to existence of racial discrimination following this African independent state made great efforts to acquire academic education

Expansion of primary education, independent African countries expanded primary education under Universal Primary Education (UPE) program, whereby the government adopted this and soon shifted emphasis from provision of high level skills to basic education. For example in Tanzania the government took various measures to expand primary schools especially from 1973 to 1977.

Provision of free education, many independent African nations provided free education to all school age children who are supposed to be enrolled in primary education. Thus the education was made free of charges as there was no payment of school fees and it was compulsory to all school aged children. This was practiced for the aim of enabling access to education for all Africans.

Revision of curriculum, after independence the curriculum was revised so as to ensure its relevance to the learners. For example in Tanzania there was emphasis on the history of Tanzania, elimination of selection process. Not only that but also teachers training and establishment of new classrooms.

Introduction of education for self reliance, after independence schools were advised to put emphasis on useful values such as equality, honest responsibility, cooperation and community involvement rather than focusing on academics only. A good example for this is Tanzania under socialist ideology.

Curriculum integration, the African schools were asked to integrate work into the curriculum as results students/children could appreciate the value of the manual work.

Emphasis on adult education, since after independence there were a large number of illiterate adults so the education institutions with the support of government emphasized on adult education

### **The Strengths and Weaknesses of Education in Africa after Independence**

*Assess the strengths and weaknesses of education in Africa after independence*

#### **Strengths of education in Africa after independence**

Expansion of enrollments in both primary and secondary schools.

Freedom of teaching African cultural values and history to the students.

Development of universities in Africa. E.g. in east Africa there was Makerere University, Nairobi University and the University of Dar es salaam.

Reduction of dependence education on outside expatriates.

Improvements of University education in Africa through collaboration between African universities and metro pole universities following the quality of education are being harmonized.

The increase of literacy rate in African countries following the compulsory and free education program. E.g. in Nigeria the rate of illiteracy rise.

Expansion of education facilities due to citizen support. E.g. the Harambee or self-help effort in Kenya.

#### **Weaknesses in the expansion of education in Africa after independence**

Inadequate resources to meet the growing demand resulted by large enrolment in primary schools under universal primary education (UPE). Such resources are classes, desks, laboratories, libraries, books and teachers.

Lacks of experience on vocational courses, the academic teachers was having no experiences in teaching practical courses like agricultural courses.

Problems in using English language in secondary and higher education as medium of instruction this is due to the use of Swahili language as a medium of communication in primary schools as a result student failed to communicate in English when they are in higher education.

Gender gap, most of African literacy were men this inherited from colonialism where girls were left aside without enrolled in school as a result even after independence there were higher rate of illiteracy among women than men especially in the higher levels of education.

Under development in higher educational institutions especially from 1980's due to provision of inadequate resources to support higher education for example lack of enough library materials and laboratory equipment since independence.

Unemployment, most of the university graduates was facing the problem of being unemployed due to few employment opportunities.

Shortage of teachers, especially after independence this was due to higher enrolment of pupils in primary schools and few teachers training colleges existed.

### Changes in the Provision of Health Services after Independence in Africa

The health care facilities of most African countries were inherited from colonialism that were used to care the Europeans and civil servants and few and poor medical facilities caring the ordinary citizens. Most of them were allocated in urban areas unlike in villages especially in capital cities.

In fact most of Africans preferred traditional medicines offered by the traditional doctors in their communities. This was due to the fact that imported medicines from overseas provided in a modern hospital were very expensive to the extent that most Africans could not afford them.

After independence the dominant diseases that affected people to the large extent were bilharzias, malaria, typhoid, polio, measles, cholera, tuberculosis.

In Tanzania health services have been provided by the government, national parastatal agencies, and churches, local and international voluntary agencies. Government put more emphasis was to rural areas through funds allocation as health centers and dispensaries were established.

### The Objectives of Health Services after Independence in Africa

*Analyse the objectives of health services after independence in Africa*

#### **Objectives of provision of health services after independence**

- To uplift the standard of living of the people
- To promote the health of the people
- Expanding health facilities for the citizens
- Reduction of imbalance in the provision of health facilities between urban and rural areas
- To stop the high infant mortality rate and high maternal death rate during child birth

### The Features of Health Services after Independence in Africa

*Appraise the features of health services after independence in Africa*

## **Features of health services in Tanzania after independence**

- It is provided by the government, churches, local and international voluntary agencies.
- It is based on benefiting rural areas and support for preventive rather than curative aspects of health services
- It emphasizes on the need to provide basic needs including housing, water supply and healthcare
- Allocation of more fund in the provision of health services by the government
- Provision of health services free of charge until the 1980's
- Introduction of user charges in the government hospitals after 1980's

## **The Strengths and Weaknesses of the Provision of Health Services after Independence**

*Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the provision of health services after independence*

## **Weaknesses in the provision of health services in Africa after independence**

- Lack of human resources, especially well trained health personnel this is due to the fact that during colonial rule many Africans were not trained by the colonialists.
- Corruption, most of the civil servants in health sector are not faithful as they had been practicing corruption through selling of government funded medicines at a throwaway price to unscrupulous business people something that result to suffering among the populations.
- Inadequate financial resources, most of African countries experience lack of enough funds to provide quality health services to whole country free or at low cost following this access to personnel health care has therefore remained the privilege of a few people in society. For example rural areas are neglected as good services are mainly available in the urban centers.
- Poor planning and lack of resources to support the provision of health services, for example poor provision of infrastructure, clean water and transport has affected the delivery of health services.
- Dependency on donor funding who provide conditions to the African countries under Structural Adjustment Programs. For example the introduction of cost sharing policy discouraged many poor people from seeking good medical attention.
- Failure to research on local traditional medicines has led African

governments to spend a lot of resources in buying medicines from other parts of the world.

- Existence of incurable diseases like HIV/AIDS, cancer and diabetes has created heavy burden to most African countries since they require a lot of financial resources and time in caring. For example by the end of 1980's over six million people had been infected in the continent

## **Strengths of provision of health services in Africa after independence**

- Expansion of health facilities like hospitals, dispensaries and health equipments has been expanded through constructional activities and provision of health equipments.
- Provision of health services in both urban and rural areas for example most hospitals were allocated in urban centers while most of dispensaries were allocated in rural areas so as to delivery health services to the people of urban and rural areas.
- Training of African health personnel who take charge of the health sectors in the countries. For example medical doctors, nurses and other caregivers.
- Eradication of epidemic diseases that existed in Africa for a long time this was done through the provision of vaccines for diseases like polio and measles.
- Establishment of many medical training institutions for example medical training centers and universities for training health practitioners.
- Establishment of research centers I most African countries with a view to investigate causes of certain ailments and seeking for the cure.
- Adoption of alternative medicines to tackle health problems.
- Reduction of infant mortality rate.

## **Changes in the Provision of Water Services in Africa after Independence**

In African countries provision of clean and safe piped water during colonialism was mainly available in urban centers particularly in the European neighborhoods, African residential areas lacked clean water supply especially in rural areas where people continued to trot for many kilometers in search of water for human activities and for their livestock.

Soon after independence most African countries inherited colonial system of water provision that was very inadequate, disorganized and imbalanced in nature this was due to absence of government policies focusing on national water provision.

As time went on most African countries recognized the importance of having clean, safe and reliable water supply because provision of water is the only way of sustaining a healthy population. Following this they started to put emphasis on water provision through establishment of different strategies, projects and programs that ensures the provision of water supply in the country.



## The Objectives of the Provision of Water Services in Africa after Independence

*Analyse the objectives of the provision of water services in Africa after independence*

### Objectives of provision of water services in Africa after independence

- Improvement of the provision of clean and reliable water supply to the citizens
- Provision of equitable distribution of infrastructures in the country
- Improvement of levels of sanitation in the country
- Expansion of more land for irrigation in order to be self sufficient in food production
- Uplifting standard of living of the people by providing more reliable water supply

## Success and Failures in the Provision of Water Services after Independence

*Evaluate success and failures in the provision of water services after independence*

### Achievements in the provision of water services in Africa after independence

- Establishment of water infrastructures for example water pipes
- Establishment of water treatment plants to treat clean water and supply it to the areas with noclean and safe water
- Building of dams for water preservation in rural areas for human being and their animals
- Protection of water resources through reforestation to preserve water resources.
- Provision of education to the mass advising them to boil drinking water in order to avoid watertransmitted diseases like typhoid.
- Licensing companies to provide clean bottled water to citizens in order to reduce drinkingunsafe water

### Weak in provision of water services in Africa after independence

- Limited access of water supply, only few people accessed clean water and good sanitation in the whole country. For example in Ghana only 32% of the population had access to clean water and good sanitation by 2005.
- Unequal distribution of clean water between urban and rural areas
- Existence of natural hazards, like droughts even when there is plenty of water that could be tapped for irrigation many farmers suffered from

drought. Drought has led to the shrinking of water resources like dams and rivers.

- Lack of skilled personnel who could repair and install facilities to supply water to residents.
- Lack of financial resources as a result most government do not prioritize provision of good sanitation following this many people loose lives due to water transmitted epidemics including cholera typhoid and dysentery.
- High water charges, water firms charge high tariffs for provision of water as a result poor faced limitations from accessing clean and safe water.
- Corruption and embezzlement of some water companies workers whereby they engaging in corruption and embezzling funds meant for water provision. For example this has been a big challenge for the city council of Nairobi since independence.

### Changes in the Provision of Housing Services after Independence

Since 1960's most African countries were experiencing population increase especially in urban areas, as a result most countries found it very hard to cope with the demands created by the new development. For example it became difficult to meet the basic services like provision of water, housing and health services.

#### The Objectives of the Provision of Housing Services after Independence

*Analyse the objectives of the provision of housing services after independence*

### Objectives of provision of housing services in Africa after independence

- Promotion of sanitation so as to avoid unnecessary suffering and to increase their life expectancy.
- Promotion of standards of living through establishment of modern housing for Africans.
- To enhance development in the country through promotion of better planning in urban centers.
- Eradication of racial discrimination in residential neighborhoods.
- Provision of enough accommodation spaces for the citizens and do away with slums especially in urban centers.

#### The Pattern of Housing Distribution after Independence

*Appraise the pattern of housing distribution after independence*

### The patterns of housing distributions after independence

- The best and quality houses in the continent have been in the main urban centers such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Harare and Dar es Salaam.
- Soon after independence the best houses in urban centers was owned by or inhabited by the European and Asian communities, while most African communities occupy the poorly constructed houses.

- Expansion of slum areas in African countries, for example Kibera in Nairobi and Soweto in South Africa slum areas has been common.
- Mark of the main urban centers in the cities was skyscrapers and tall building.
- Rapid growth of African population in main urban centers and in smaller towns especially among the low income groups all over the continent soon after independence. For example in Dar es salaam population growth rate rose by 14% between 1957 and 1967.
- Urban areas was characterizing by haphazard planning while in rural areas characterized by houses constructed using local materials.

### The Steps taken to Change the Colonial Pattern of Distribution of Housing after Independence

*Assess the steps taken to change the colonial pattern of distribution of housing after independence*

#### **Steps taken to change the colonial patterns of housing distribution in Tanzania after independence**

- After independence the government of Tanzania did not have a systematic policy on how to deal with the challenges of urban growth however the following measures were taken to improve housing distribution in Tanzania after independence.
- Control of building and land strategy so as to alleviate pressure on urban housing and community services, through creation of new residential areas and prohibiting residential in some areas which are densely populated.
- Establishment of National Housing Corporation (NHC) for the aim of providing housing needs through financing. Furthermore NHC took over the management of the low cost houses which had been put up by the local government in Dar es Salaam and put up new houses after clearing part of the squatter settlement in the capital city.
- Control of land allocation in the country by the government, especially those freehold lands reverted to government ownership and previous owner were expected to pay rent to the government. Conditions on development of land in urban areas were laid down to all. However priority on plot allocation, site and services schemes was given to low income areas in the urban centers.
- Decentralization of the number of functions with the aim of locating new industries away from capital cities like Dar es Salaam. Also minimization of resource allocation to urban development for the sake of spreading benefits to all classes.
- To stimulate development by relocating the capital city from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma 300 miles (480 km) west. This was a plan announced by the government in 1973.

- To emphasize on the need of making use of low cost materials for construction purposes to provide housing for more people rather than following international standards blindly.

## **Challenges facing the provision of housing services after independence**

- Inadequate of qualified human resources, for example lack of skilled personnel like town planners to help in planning and implementing the desired programs in most African countries. Following this there were slow pace in the implementation of housing projects as a result 70% of low income housing in Dar es Salaam was part of the slum clearing projects.
- Ignoring the low income earners by giving the priority to the middle income earners while low income earners getting disadvantaged at the project implementation stage.
- Inadequate financial resources, the government expected and depended much overseas funding for the project of the housing programs. Following this most of the medium sized construction firms died as they depended on investments in higher income residential properties.
- Bias in fund allocation, more taxpayers' 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.
- Lack of commitment among the government officers especially in the middle income cadres who did not embrace some of the new policies this was due to insufficient training among the political leaders and the government officials responsible for the implementation of the projects in the most countries.
- Financial irregularities in the National Housing Corporation due to the fact that most beneficiaries of the new housing schemes were unable to pay their rents to the NHC there by undermining its efficiency. For example in 1976 a number of NHC employees including the general manager were terminated due to financial irregularities.
- Unnecessary bureaucratic procedures for one to get funds for house construction as the procedures could take several years for one to be funded this undermined the projects development.
- The use of expensive and unsustainable house design and materials as a result most countries failed to be innovative in designing house for the low income earners in the continent.

## **Achievements of housing distribution after independence**

- After independence the government succeeded on the following;
- Reduction of inequalities in the income between the highest and the lowest income earners through provision of reasonable houses by local authorities in different countries.

- Decentralization of development for the promotion of development in other parts of the country. For example in Tanzania decentralization was made when Dodoma became the new capital city of Tanzania.
- Owning of homes in urban centers by the majority through sites and service schemes in Kenya and Tanzania.
- Provision of employment opportunities for Africans through establishment of new housing schemes. For example they provided plumbing, carpentry, electrical installation and other important services to the residents.
- Provision of new investment opportunities to many people due to expansion of the housing markets. For example the investment was made through establishment of high class hotels, tourism centers, commodities modernization, airports and importation of luxury commodities for the benefits of tourists from western countries.

### Establishment of National Military and National Legal Institutions

After independence, African governments established their own armed forces and police for the purpose of ensuring security. Tanzania established her own military force called Tanzania People's Defense Forces on 1st September 1964. It comprised of four branches namely

1. Land Forces Command
2. Naval Command
3. Air Force Command
4. Military Intelligence

### The Objectives of Establishing National Military and National Legal Institutions

*Analyse the objectives of establishing national military and national legal institutions*

#### Objectives of establishing national armed forces

- To provide assistance during national emergencies
- To participate in nation building activities
- Promotion of internal security and integrity
- To protect the country from external aggression
- To detect and fighting off criminals
- To ensure peace in the country

### The Functions, Strengths and Weaknesses of National Military Forces and National Legal Institutions

*Assess the functions, strengths and weaknesses of national military forces and national legal institutions*

#### Functions of the national armed forces

- To safeguard the national security of the country from external aggression. For example Tanzania military force took part in the military campaign against the forces of Idd Amin of Uganda in 1978. Similarly to Kenyan military force took part in campaigns against the Shifta bandits from Somalia in the 1970's.
- To preserve internal security. For example Kenya in 1978 during the attempt coup d'etat when Kenya Army fought off some elements of the rebel Kenya Air Force who wanted to take over the government using unlawful means.
- To participate in nation-building activities for example road and bridge construction.
- To provide assistance to the public during national emergencies. For example during floods, famine, fire outbreaks and other national disasters.
- To detect and fight off criminals who use water masses like the Atlantic and Indian Ocean to commit crimes. For example the Somali pirates, narcotic runners and gunrunners as well as illegal trawlers who steal fish and other marine resources from African states.
- To participate in peace keeping missions in different parts of the world by participating in United National, African Union and Commonwealth peacekeeping duties.

## **Weaknesses of national military forces in Africa after independence**

- To abort coup attempts and overthrowing their governments
- Corruption in the running of operations for example military officers from Zimbabwe was accused for having smuggled gold and other mineral resources during peacekeeping operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Tribalism and sectionalism
- Inadequate funds for soldiers payments
- Indiscipline for example some soldiers have been accused of looting and raping civilians.
- Lack of financial resources and modern military equipments
- Dependence from developed countries for example some African countries depend on European and USA countries in training and equipping their armies.
- Low level of education the majority of the military personnel were not well educated in Africa for a long time due to the fact that military career was not taken as a prestigious occupation.

## **Strengths of national military forces in Africa after independence**

- A lot of military personnel in recent years have been enrolled in institutions for higher education and have improved their image while relating with members of the public.
- Safeguarding the national security of the country from external aggression.
- Preserving internal security.
- Participating in peace keeping missions within and outside the country.
- Participating in nation-building activities
- Assisting the public during national emergencies.
- Detecting and fighting off criminals

## **National legal institutions**

- The national legal institutions include judiciary however; there is close coordination of different departments in the government in making sure that the law and order are preserved without denying anyone his or her rights in society. This can be witnessed through their different functions in the country. For example when the police force and the armed forces ensure preservation of national security and integrity the judiciary ensures the administration of justice through the court of law.

## **Objectives of the national legal institutions**

- To settle disputes among different parties
- To guarantee rule of law for all citizens
- Assisting in the law development
- Constitution protection
- Administering justice in the country
- To swear in senior members of government like the prime ministers and presidents

## **Functions of the national legal institutions**

- They settle disputes among individuals and between the individuals and the state.
- They administer justice through law interpretation
- They spell out the penalties to be meted out to offenders and the amount to be compensated to the offended part.
- They ensure citizen's protection under the law and to sentence accordingly those who violate the rights and freedoms of others.
- They protect the national constitution by ensuring that everything in the country is done within the constitutional provisions in each country
- They safeguard national sovereignty through swearing in of senior members of government.



## **Strengths of the national legal institutions**

- They are based on equality and fairness of all the parties
- Training of legal officers in different countries
- They guarantee the justice for all the parties
- The legal system is flexible and embraces some of the traditional methods of conflict resolution. For example Islamic courts are given rooms to handle cultural and religious matters in African legal systems with a large population of Muslims.

## **Weaknesses of the national legal institutions**

- Some of them are corrupt for example in Kenya many magistrates and judges lost their jobs in 2003 following allegations of corruption.
- Incompetence of some judiciary officers who fail to prioritize important issues in the legal system and underfunding of the institutions
- Interference of some senior members of the executive in the work of legal institution thereby undermining administration of justice in the state.
- Illiteracy and ignorance of the citizens hampered the efficiency in the administration justice by legal institutions.
- Dependence on other government departments like armed force and police force as they cannot operate efficiently in the absence of support from these departments.
- Lack of financial resources to hire enough officers to assist in the administration of judiciary.
- Interference of cultural traditions in the operations of the legal institutions as some community applies cultural methods of administration of justice, some of which contradict the official legal institutions for example traditional forms of compensation or avenging crime among clans.

## **The police force**

- In Tanzania the national police force comprises the following departments or sections
- The Regular
- Firefighting Unit
- Anti-Stock Theft Police
- Traffic Police
- Native Intelligence Services

Other sections include Criminal Investigation Unit, Game Reserve Unit, Field Force Unit, Anti-Narcotics Police, Police Air Wing, Flying Squad and the General Service Unit. In Kenya there are some similar departments like those found in Tanzania however their police comprise a unit known as the

administration police, whose work is to assist officers in the provincial administration.

## **Objectives of establishing a national police force in African countries after independence**

- To ensure maintenance of law and order
- To protect the law and preserve both life and property
- To investigate crime and prosecute offenders
- To arrest and detain suspected offenders
- To assist the public especially during emergencies
- To regulate traffic and punish offenders

## **Functions/responsibilities of the police force**

- Maintaining law and order by arresting and punishing the law breakers.
- Safeguarding people's life and properties
- Detecting those about to commit the crime
- Investigating the crime and prosecute the offenders
- To confine suspected criminals in remand
- Regulating tariffs and arrests the offenders by checking for defective vehicles on the roads in order to safeguard life.
- Provision of assistance during national emergencies
- They take part in national projects like constructional activities of national infrastructures and facilities.
- Provision of entertainment in marking national days like Independence Day, Union Day in Tanzania while in Kenya Jamuhuri Day and other national holidays.
- They investigate and arrest international criminals such as terrorists, drug traffickers and the notorious Somali pirates who harass water vessels playing the Indian Ocean.

## **Challenges/weaknesses facing the national police forces in Africa**

- Lack of efficient transport and communication equipment for discharging their duties efficiently.
- They have been accused of being involved in corrupt practices for example demanding from the public and failing to do their duties according to the law.
- Recruitment of people with law academic qualifications in the force
- Interference with police work by politicians and senior servants
- The influx of small armies in the continent as a result some of the criminals posses more sophisticated weapons than the national police.

- Poor relationship between the police officers and the citizens due to the use of harsh methods by the police officers in their work to the citizens/public as a result public fear to pass useful information to the police.
- Terrorist disturbances to the police force for example in 1998 both the American Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya was bombed by terrorists. Moreover, Uganda suffered a terrorists bombing attack in July 2010.

Cyber crimes resulted from modernization of information technology whereby some criminals use the internet to steal from banks and from innocent people not only that but also the use of cellphones to defraud innocent members of the public.

### Problems Hindering Development in Africa after Independence

**African continent has faced a number problem since independence that hindered development over the years. These are social, political and economic problems.**

#### The Social, Political and Economic Problems Hindering Development in Africa after Independence

*Analyse the social, political and economic problems hindering development in Africa after independence*

### Social problems

Illiteracy, Africans experiencing illiteracy since some people are unable to read or write, this is attributed by some of the cultural traditions of the people and sometimes failure of government to provide conducive environment for schooling. For example failure to provide enough educational facilities like school infrastructures for the communities has made it difficult for some children to access schooling.

Poor living conditions, most of the Africans are poor following this the parents are unable to provide uniforms and other school materials to facilitate the education of their children. Poverty also led some student to drop out from school in order to work and provide to their siblings and parents.

Diseases, African countries since independence have been experiencing diseases both cured and uncured resulted by environmental pollution, poor sanitation and poor hygiene, careless in eating habits, poverty and ignorance. Examples of the serious disease that affect African people include malaria, dysentery, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Following this most people loose lives unnecessarily especially in the rural areas where health centers are few.

Religious differences some African country experienced serious religious differences that led to religious wars and country division. For example in Nigeria and Sudan some of the Islamic groups have advocated for the

introduction of sharia or Islamic law in some parts of the country while Christian and African traditional religions therefore this intensified conflict in such countries.

Fear and insecurity, some African people are forced to flee from their homes and rendered refugees due to several factors including electoral disputes, land and water resources conflicts. Since these people flee from one African country to another within the continent this led to highest number of refugees in African continent than other continent, For example in eastern Africa there are millions of refugees from Burundi, DRC Congo, Sudan and Somalia, living in refugees camps in neighboring countries.

## **Political problems**

Tribalism in Africa attributed by different factors some of them include language differences and colonial policy of divide and rule this contributed to political animosity and civil wars. For example in Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Ivory Coast and Uganda there are serious political divisions, civil wars, displacement of people and death due to tribalism.

Regionalism in some African countries some parts of the regions have experienced faster development than other areas hence disunity. For example in Sudan some parts of southern experiences great poverty while northern parts is more developed, following this there has been a very serious civil war that was that was fought from the 1980's to 2011.

Single party system of ruling, most of African countries until 1990's were characterized with single party rule following this many there was problem of corruption, authoritarian and lack of democracy. However in 1990's many African countries such as Kenya, Zambia and Mali struggled for multiparty government.

Political instabilities caused by disputes over electoral outcomes, land resources and sharing of government positions. This has hampered political unity to many African countries and resulted to lack of economic progress, loss of life and properties and displacement of people.

Abortive coup attempt and overthrow of governments due to several challenges within the country including economy mismanagement, sectionalism, corruption, nepotism, violation of human rights and tribalism for example in Nigeria the coups against the prime minister Abubakar Tawafa Balewa while in Uganda Idd Amin overthrew the government of Milton Obote in 1971.

Neo-colonialism resulted to ideological differences among the political leaders and political disunity which hampered unity between African countries. For

example in Democratic Republic of Congo, several political leaders were unhappy because Patrice Lumumba the prime minister adopted socialism and in Kenya the president Jomo Kenyatta adopted capitalism while his vice president supported socialism.

## **Economic problems**

Poverty is experienced in African countries due to the failure of governments to allocate resources equitably and to provide development infrastructures such as schools, roads, electricity as well as economic exploitation of certain regions of the country.

Mismanagement of public resources for one's benefits or for the benefits of one's friends or associates for personal gain or favors for example land have been grabbed by corrupt government officials and civil servants thus undermining the economy. This problem has been prevalent in Nigeria, Kenya and Burundi where a high level of corruption has been reported for many years.

### **The Steps Taken to Solve Problems Hindering Development in Africa after Independence**

*Examine critically the steps taken to solve problems hindering development in Africa after independence*

Introduction of multiparty, most African countries decided to introduce more than one political party so as to provide an opportunity for citizens to compete in the political arena since this contribute in making the government more accountable as the oppositions operate as a watchdog.

Constitution revision most African countries have been revised their constitution to limit the term of the leaders to a maximum period usually two terms. Also political candidates are now required to show proof of a good educational background in order to eliminate possibility of having inept leaders.

Strengthening of democracy through African Union by allowing interventions in case of evidence of violence and abuse of human rights in member countries, this prevents political instabilities in countries and pre-empts refugee problems in the continents. Affirmative action has been accepted in order to uplift women leadership. For example Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda have made great progress in this sphere.

Establishment of regional organizations contributing to the stability of African states by improving social and economic welfare of the citizens and expanding commerce, transport and communications infrastructures.

Introduction of modern information systems such as internet and cell phones helped in boosting economies of Africa by cutting down on unnecessary labour and by ensuring watertight security of money and goods in both government offices and private companies. Use of cell phones also facilitates quicker and more financial transactions.

Partnership with developed countries through privatization of public corporations for the aim of promoting development especially in productive areas such as minerals and oils prospecting

HIV/AIDS campaigns in order to inform citizens on ways of protecting themselves and on how to assist infected people

Establishment of social security fund aimed at protecting retirees and those retrenched from work due to ill health from experiencing serious financial problems.

Establishment of revenue collecting bodies like Tanzania Revenue Authority, Uganda Revenue Authority and Kenya Revenue Authority in order to strengthen economy and avoiding economic dependency on foreign countries

### Success and Failures of the Steps Taken to Solve Problems Hindering Development in Africa

*Analyse the successes and failures of the steps taken to solve problems hindering development in africa*

### **Failure of the measures taken to resolve African political independence problems**

The influence of external powers in African politics example in 2011 the USA and NATO powers attacked the forces of Muammar Gaddafi in spite of pressure from the African Union to allow more time for dialog among the rebels and government forces.

- Corruption
- Diseases
- Refugees

### **Successes of the measures taken to solve problems hindering development in Africa**

Multi party system has promoted democracy and government accountabilities as well as helped to reduce abuse of powers and corruption among African political leaders within the continent.

Respect and adhering constitutional requirements especially in political issues like elections

Promotion of gender mainstreaming programs in order to allow women and girls to advance politically, economically and socially since now day women are no longer sidelined in political activities in Africa. For example Liberia is led by President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a lady while Tanzania's speaker of the parliament is also a woman honorable Anne Makinda.

Regional economic organizations contributing to political achievements in African countries through ECOWAS, SADC and EAC for example, African Union has played an important role in enhancing political stability by condemning electoral irregularities and condemning military takeovers in the continent as well as has participated in peace keeping operation in Darfur and Somalia since 2009.

Improvement of social arena through saving retirees and those retrenched from work due to ill health from experiencing serious financial problems. For example in Kenya the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) have both played a key role in uplifting the life the poorer members of the society. Similar program have also been instituted in Uganda and Tanzania.

Improvement of education system through adoption of different educational policy like Universal Primary Education (UPE), Education for All (EFA), Primary and Secondary development programs (SEDP & PEDP) all of these aim to fight illiteracy in the society.

Enhancement of economic stability and reducing dependency on foreign donor through establishment of revenue collection bodies; For example Tanzania Revenue Authority, Uganda Revenue Authority and Kenya Revenue Authority.

African states stability through setting up of regional organizations for example Uganda is the most important trading partner of Kenya.

## **Activity to do**

1. Explain five common political features of the post independent African countries.
2. Give five reasons why African countries decided to adopt new economic strategies after independence.
3. State the objectives of education in Africa after independence.
4. What are the measures adopted to improve education sector by independent African countries



5. Mention five challenges experienced by African government
6. Why African government wanted to change the colonial system of education?
7. What are the objectives of health sector in post independent African countries?
8. Give three challenges experienced by the independent African countries in the provision of health services.
9. State three weaknesses and strengths of the health services in Africa after independence
10. Explain five improvements in water provision in Africa since independence
11. What are the measures adopted by African countries to improve the housing situation of their people since independence?
12. State two objectives behind the establishment of the armed forces and police force after independence
13. Give four functions of the military and police force.