



HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

LEARNER'S BOOK SENIOR FOUR

2021



NCDC

NATIONAL CURRICULUM
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

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2021



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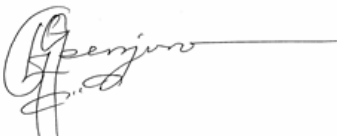
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PREFACE

This Senior 4 Learner's Textbook has been written in line with the revised Lower Secondary History and Political Education Syllabus. The knowledge and skills which have been incorporated aim to produce a learner who has the competencies that are required in the 21st century.

The textbook presents concepts on socialism and capitalism to enable you to understand the benefits of capitalism which bring out the innovations that have resulted in the rise of new states like South Asia and Singapore, that are currently controlling world economies. The textbook further presents the concept of Pan-Africanism to provide an appreciation for unity and state integration on the African continent. It further talks about conflicts and resolutions to equip you with the skills of conflict avoidance in case they rise.

A range of activities to be conducted both within and outside the classroom setting have been provided to ensure achievement of the required competencies. You are expected to work as an individual, in pairs and groups depending on the nature of the activities. This textbook shall be used in addition to other available resources and therefore it should not be the sole reference material for learning History and Political Education at Senior Four.



PROF. GEORGE LADAAH OPENJURU

Chairperson Governing Council
National Curriculum Development Centre

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Finally, NCDC would like to acknowledge all those behind the scenes who formed part of the team that worked hard to finalise the work on this Senior 4 learner's textbook.

NCDC takes responsibility for any shortcomings that might be identified in this publication and welcomes suggestions for effectively addressing the inadequacies. Such comments and suggestions may be communicated to NCDC through P. O. Box 7002 Kampala or email: admin@ncdc.go.ug.



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CHAPTER 1

THEME: INTERACTION WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD

LESSONS FROM THE WORLD ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS



Cars exported from Hyundai Motors' Ulsan Factory, Korea

Key Words	By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Socialism• Capitalism• Military• Innovation• Summit• Cold War	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the background for growth of Capitalism and Socialism.2. Know some of the world states that have used the above ideologies to excel.3. Appreciate the journey of Singapore economic transformation from the 3rd world to 1st world states.4. Understand the history of the economic development of Japan.5. Understand the history of the economic development of South Korea.

INTRODUCTION:

You studied about the causes of independence struggles in East Africa where capitalism and socialism were crucial factors during your senior two history lessons. You now know that the European countries that colonised East Africa are capitalist countries and they acquired colonies mainly to get raw materials for their home industries. It is the main reason why they are among the most developed nations in the world today.

After studying this chapter, you will be able to understand the world economic revolutions of selected countries from the Cold War period to the present. You will know the steps that were taken by Singapore, Japan, and South Korea to develop. You will compare the developments in Uganda and the rest of East African states with those of Eastern Asia.

You will find out the strategies used by these countries to take over the traditional world states that were very strong during the Cold War period. You must have learnt about capitalism and socialism at primary level. The next section presents a background on capitalism and socialism.

The Background for Growth of Capitalism and Socialism



Activity 1.1

A group of farmers in town A are managed in a model that the one who produces and manages to sell more produce will be able to afford himself the services to develop their farm.

A group of farmers in a town B are managed in a model that they collect a part of their produce to the group that will in turn plan services for the farmers.

1. What will the characteristics of farmers in town A be?
2. What will the characteristics of farmers in town B be?
3. What type of community is A and why?

4. What type of community is B and why?
5. With reasons, which word would best describe each of these communities?
Give reasons.
 - a) Socialism
 - b) capitalism

KEY TAKE AWAY

The growth of capitalism began in the medieval times. During that time societies were predominantly agricultural economies where peasants were forced to till the land in exchange for their stay on a small strip of land. The peasants had to surrender part of their produce as rent and would sell what was left of their harvest to buy manufactured goods produced by craftsmen in towns.



Figure1.1: Peasant farmers preparing land for crop cultivation

The industries were owned by craftsmen and their families who maintained monopoly of production and eliminated competition through limiting output beyond a given point and also limited the number of employees to keep demand and prices under control. Production was limited to meet immediate local needs and maintained numerous restrictions to regional markets.

The system was broken down with the emergence of merchants who amassed a lot of wealth in purchasing foreign goods cheaply and selling them at huge profits to the wealthiest class in Europe. The merchants were later involved in the production process of goods that they exported to other countries. They started controlling the means of production and cottage industries to replace the family dominated unions starting from individual homes as mini-factories. The cottage industries spread and produced goods massively using human labour and some machinery.



Figure 1.2: Cottage industry

The industrial revolution of 1775 transformed the merchant cottage factory system with a number of new inventions. It relied heavily on machine power. This increased production of goods to higher levels hence leading to the collapse of the cottage industries because they could not match the competition. The Industrial Revolution made capitalists dominate the economies of many countries leading to rapid growth and profit maximisation of businesses. The growth of companies enabled them to start controlling all aspects of industrial production ranging from raw materials, to production of ready goods for sale which out competed the cottage industries.

As the Industrial Revolution brought many sweeping economic and social changes, there was increasing poverty among the workers as the factory owners became wealthy. Workers laboured for long hours under difficult and sometimes dangerous conditions with less pay. The industrial revolution overlooked the basic needs of the working class or poor, which caused a lot of discontentment. The only way workers could be liberated was the establishment of socialism. Socialism began as a reaction to the challenges that arose as a result of uncontrolled industrial capitalism.



Figure 1.3: Industrial Revolution

It emerged as a response to the expanding capitalist system. It was viewed as an alternative system of improving the conditions of the working class and creating a more equal society. Socialism emphasised public ownership of the means of production as opposed to capitalism which emphasised a free market approach and private ownership.

DEFINING CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM

From the above background, Capitalism is an economic system in which there is private ownership and control of the factors of production (land, capital, labour etc.) rather than the government.

Under capitalism, people invest capital (money or property) in business ventures to produce goods and services that can be sold to the market at a profit. The investors share any profit made on sales after the costs of production and distribution have been met.



Figure 1.4: Showing operations of capitalism

Socialism on the other hand is an economic system in which there is government ownership of goods and services. Figure 1.5 below illustrates how socialism works.

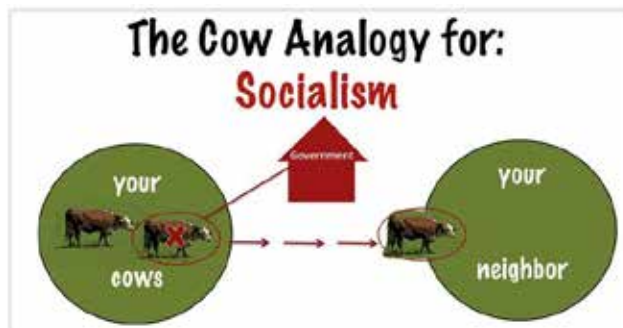


Figure 1.5: Showing the socialist system

1. In your view, what is the message portrayed in the image?
2. What role does the government play in the wellbeing of her citizens?
3. Should the government be involved in the economy? Give reasons for your view.

The production of these goods and services is motivated by the need to share work and wealth equally among the citizens. In socialism, all production and distribution decisions are made by the government and citizens depend on the state for food, employment, healthcare and everything else. Under socialism, everything that citizens produce is considered a social product and every citizen who contributes to the production process is entitled to benefit from its sale or use.

Socialism is about benefiting the society whereas capitalism is about benefiting the individual. A capitalistic economy leads to inequality with unfair distribution of wealth and creates individuals who use their power at the expense of society. Socialism therefore tries to control the economy to avoid the challenges of capitalism. In capitalist economies, the government plays a minimal role in deciding what to produce, how much to produce, and when to produce and it leaves the cost of goods and services to market forces. In socialist economies, the government owns or controls much of the economy's resources and decides the means of production.

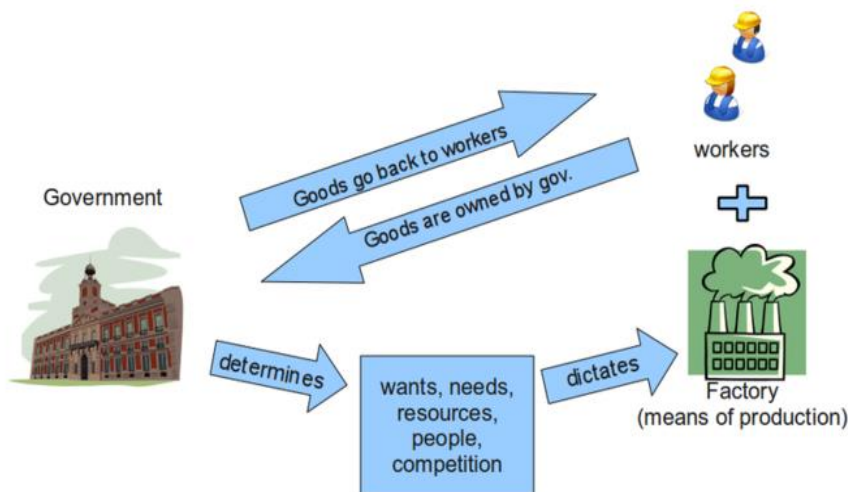


Figure 1.6: Operations of socialism

The examples of states that have used socialism to excel include; The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1922–1991), The People's Republic of China (1949–2019), The Republic of Cuba (1959–2019), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1975–2019), Mongolian People's Republic (1924–1992), The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1943–1992) and The People's Republic of Bulgaria (1946–1990).

Capitalism has been a key to success of many developed states and those who took up capitalism from the start have developed more than those that took up socialism. Some of those that have favoured socialism are also adopting some capitalistic tendencies by allowing the private sector to play a vital role in some sections of the economy while other sections that are vital to people remain under the control of government. Examples of countries that have favoured capitalism are South Korea, USA, Japan, Singapore and Malaysia.

SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM AND THE COLD WAR

Task:

In 1969, during the famous Nakivubo declaration, the then president of Uganda, the late Apollo Milton Obote announced that Uganda was now a socialist state.

In groups brainstorm on what could have motivated Obote to make Uganda join the socialist bloc.

The Cold War was a conflict between socialism/communism on the one hand, capitalism and democracy on the other. It was an ongoing political rivalry between the United States of America and the Soviet Union and their respective allies that developed after World War II. It was a war waged on political, economic, and propaganda fronts with minimal use of weapons. Therefore, the Cold War was a struggle for world dominance between the capitalist United States of America and the communist Soviet Union.

Figure 1.7 shows two fighters pointing guns at each other without firing bullets which was the case of the cold war.



Figure 1.7: Cold war situation

The Cold War became a global conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union lasting from 1947 to 1991 over which the two superpowers held economic and ideological influence over the world. While the United States believed in a capitalist system of free markets and multiple political parties, the Soviet Union sought the political dominance of the Communist party and to spread its ideology of communism worldwide.

The cold war led to acquisition of atomic weapons by America in fear of the Soviets as the Soviet Union took control of Eastern Europe causing suspicions among the United States of America. The United States and the Soviet Union began developing intercontinental ballistic missiles, and in 1962 the Soviets began secretly installing missiles in Cuba that could be used to launch nuclear attacks on U.S. cities.

The cold war was defined by three key features which included; the threat of nuclear war, the competition for the loyalty of newly independent nations, and the military and economic support of each other's enemies around the world. The Cold War rivalry lasted for decades leading to international incidents that led the two superpowers to the brink of nuclear disaster. The cold war ended with the breakup of the Soviet Union into several republics. You should note that in your everyday living you need to work as an individual for the development of yourself and the country as a whole, other than relying on community support.

WORLD ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

The recent centuries have witnessed a shift of economic control from the traditional colonial world states like; Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and U.S.A to new countries like; China, UAE (Dubai), Singapore, South Korea and Japan among others. Our study will focus on Singapore, Japan and South Korea. These countries have exhibited quick economic transformation in the 21st Century and it is important to appreciate the reasons behind their economic development for comparative purposes.

SINGAPORE



Map 1.1: Showing Singapore

HISTORY OF SINGAPORE AS A NATION

In the 1960s, the city-state of Singapore was an undeveloped country depending mainly on subsistence economic activities like small scale industries and agriculture. Today, it is one of the world's fastest-growing economies. For instance, the average income of its citizens has risen to U.S \$60,000 from \$ 320 in 1960, making it one of the strongest economies in the world. For a small country with few natural resources, Singapore's economic growth is remarkable. By embracing the world free-market capitalism, education and flexible policies, the country has been able to overcome its geographic disadvantages and become a leader in global commerce. The two figures below show how Singapore city was in 1960 and how it is by 2021.



Figure 1.8: Singapore of 1960



Figure 1.9: Singapore of 2021

Independence

For several years, Singapore was under the British colonisation but when the British failed to protect the colony from the Japanese during World War II, it sparked a strong anti-colonial and nationalist sentiment that subsequently led to Singapore's independence.

On August 31, 1963, Singapore broke away from the British crown and joined Malaysia to form the Federation of Malaysia until 1965. The two years Singapore spent as part of Malaysia were characterised by social unrest, as the two sides struggled to assimilate each other ethnically. Street riots and violence became very common.

The Chinese in Singapore outnumbered the Malays at a ratio of three-to-one. The Malay politicians in Kuala Lumpur feared that their heritage and political ideologies were being threatened by the growing Chinese population throughout the island and the peninsula.

Therefore, as a way of ensuring a Malay majority within Malaysia, the Malaysian parliament voted to expel Singapore from the Federation. ***Singapore gained formal independence on August 9, 1965, with Yusof bin Ishak as its first president and the highly influential Lee Kuan Yew as the Prime Minister.*** See figures 1.11 below.

Even after independence, Singapore continued to experience problems. Much of the city-state's 3,000,000 people were unemployed. More than two-thirds of its population was living in slums and squatter settlements on the city suburbs. The territory was divided between two large and unfriendly states of Malaysia and Indonesia. Singapore lacked natural resources and proper sanitation.



Figure 1.10: Yusof Bin Ishak 1965
First President of Singapore



Figure 1.11: Lee Kuan Yew 1959
First Prime Minister of Singapore

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF SINGAPORE

In 2021, Singapore celebrates 56 years of independence. For some years it was part of Malaysia until 1965. In terms of geography and history Singapore's economy grew very quickly than expected rate of growth at its post-independence time.

Amidst the odds, it is worthwhile recalling the journey that Singapore has made as a nation since its humble beginnings in 1965. Today, in 2021, GDP per capita is US\$60,000, fifth highest among cities in the world.



Activity 1.2

Capitalism and Socialism

By 1962, Uganda's economic development was better than that of Singapore.

1. Prepare a write up on what Singapore did to attain the economic development it is experiencing and the lessons Uganda can draw from the Singapore story.
2. Share your findings using a PowerPoint presentation to the class.

1965-1984: Export-led industrialisation strategy

In 1965, when Singapore left the Federation of Malaysia, few expected it to survive let alone prosper. Singapore's first Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, doubted the strength of independent Singapore and in 1965 he declared that the idea of an independent Singapore was politically, economically and geographically impossible. He said that;

"Singapore is an island of 580 square kilometre at low tide, Singapore in 1965 had no natural resources, no hinterland, and no industry. It depended on the outside world not just for food and energy, but even water."

Surviving as a nation and creating a better life for the people was thus the main priority. Economic growth was seen as the principal means to help achieve this. Industrial strife was common. Unemployment was close to 9%.

Two strategies of export promotion and the emphasis on foreign investments aided Singapore to grow very quickly. These two decisions proved to be among the most important in their economic history. Promoting exports and foreign direct investments at a time when few other countries were doing the same, gave Singapore a strong advantage.

By 1975, Singapore had established a substantial industrial base, with the GDP share in manufacturing climbing to 22% from 14% in 1965. The figure below shows some of the research and innovations taking place in Singapore.



Figure 1.12: Industrial Research and innovations

By the 1980s, Singapore had an emergence of strong small-scale industries specialising in electronics, petrochemicals, components and precision engineering.

It was at this time that Singapore became the world's leading producer of hard disk drives, an early form of memory storage used in computers at the time.

Rostow's model of development was used. See figure 1.13: below.

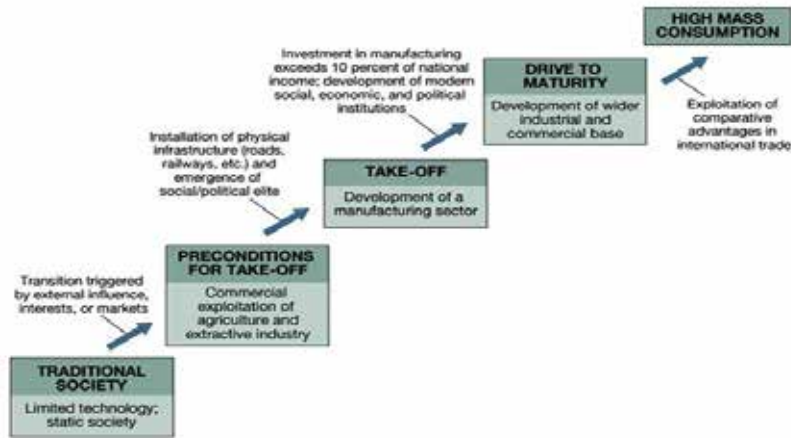


Figure 1.13: Stages of development in Singapore

According to Rostow (1960), a country's economic development starts with the traditional society which is static with limited use of technology. Thereafter it transits into a precondition for take- off stage where commercial farming is embraced. The country moves to take off stage where small industries are established. This helps the country to move towards maturity which involves development of a wider industrial and commercial base. The country transforms into high mass consumption characterised by use of advanced technology, manufacturing of heavy machines and equipment.

Singapore positioned itself as a choice location for quality education for a growing Asian middle class human capital. By 2020, international students studying in Singapore could be awarded joint degrees from 10 of the top 20 universities in the world. Singapore is as well on its way to become the premier educational leader of Asia. Figure 1.14, shows the National university of Singapore.



Figure 1.14: NUS -National University of Singapore



Activity 1.3:

The economic growth of Singapore

In groups use ICT and/or the library research,

1. To compare the stage at which Uganda and Singapore are, in relation to Rostow's stages of production. Prepare a write up for submission to your teacher.
2. To find out how Singapore liberalised its economy and rose its modern services between 1985- 2010.
3. To explain the reasons for population decline and economic restructuring between 2011 and 2021.
4. To discuss the reasons and impact for formation of industrial clusters in Singapore and present your findings to the rest of the class.

STRATEGIES OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SINGAPORE

Financial services: Singapore was already a thriving regional financial centre since the 1970s. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the insurance and securities industries were completely liberalised and progressive steps were taken to open up the domestic banking industry to foreign competition.

Business services: A broad range of business activities - accounting, law, advertising, and consultancy - grew in importance, playing an important role in cementing Singapore's status as a regional hub.

Info-communications services: the government embarked on a plan to computerise the civil service in the early 1980s. This helped to kick-start the info-communication services industry, one of the main sources of economy for Singapore today since 1965.



Figure 1.15: Support telecom systems in Singapore

Entertainment services: In 2005, the government decided to allow two casinos to operate within integrated resorts that also included leisure facilities, business and convention zones, and high-end retail outlets.

This sparked the growth of a thriving entertainment services industry over the next few decades, attracting the Asian middle class. Figure 1.16 shows one of the entertainment centres in Singapore.



Figure 1.16: Entertainment in Singapore

The second phase of Singapore economic development, saw its transition from a Third World to a First World economy. By 2010, Singapore was an affluent society and a global city, at the cross-roads of international flows of trade, investment, finance and talent. Real GDP grew at an average of 6.7% per annum during this period. Singapore formed industrial clusters where people worked in groups to carry out research and produce a given item. Figure 1.17 shows a business meeting in early Singapore.



Figure 1.17: Industrial Clusters in a meeting

The third phase of Singapore's economic history marked the most significant decline in Singapore's economic development, with real GDP growing by 3.6% per annum. However, it also marked the painful but successful economic transition towards productivity-led growth. By 2021, the economy had matured, with productivity growth accounting for massive development at the time.



Activity 1.4:

Strategies for growth

In groups use ICT/library search and;

1. Identify the challenges faced by Singapore in its growth and the development.
2. Give your views on the strategies used by Singapore in its growth and development from 1965 to 2021.
3. Write a comparison between Uganda and Singapore in the areas of development and submit your work to the teacher.

Task:

In groups, using the example of the Local Council system in your locality, brainstorm on the qualities of political leadership that have brought development in your area.

LEADERSHIP IN SINGAPORE:

Uganda like Singapore has had many leaders since independence. However, Singapore has two leaders with different political power, namely the Prime Minister and the President.

Task

- (i) From the above statement, explain the structure of leadership in Uganda?
- (ii) Discuss any similarities and differences between the structure of leadership in Uganda and Singapore

Singapore has had a number of presidents and strong Prime Ministers since 1965. The political leadership of Singapore has been in the hands of external powers until 1965. These include 1826-1946 British East India Company (BEICo), 1942-1945 Japanese colonial leaders, 1946-1959 British Governors in Straits Settlements, 1959-1965 Singapore in Malaysia. In 1959 Singapore got a representative in Malaysian Parliament until 1965 when it finally got her independence. His name was Lee Kuan Yew. He was in the position of Prime minister since 1959 representing Singapore in the Parliament of Malaysia (MP).

The prime minister of Singapore is the head of the government of the Republic of Singapore. The president of Singapore appoints a Prime Minister, a Member of Parliament (MP) who, in his or her opinion, is most likely to command the confidence of a majority of MPs. In practice, the Prime Minister is usually the leader of the majority party in the legislature.



Figure 1.18: Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

Under the Constitution of Singapore, executive power is vested in the president. However, the Constitution also vests "general direction and control of the government" in the Cabinet. The president is almost always bound to act on the advice of the Cabinet /Prime Minister. Thus, in practice, most of the actual work of governing is done by the Prime Minister and Cabinet of Singapore.

The office of the prime minister dates back to 1959 when Lee Kuan Yew was appointed as a legislative representative in Malaysian parliament. The current head of state in Singapore is a female called President Halimah Binte Yacob (2017 -2023). The two figures below show the first prime minister of Singapore and the current president of Singapore.



***Figure 1.19: Prime Minister
Lee Kuan Yew (1959-1990)***



***Figure 1.20: President.
Current Head of State***

The Career and the Achievements of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

Lee Kuan Yew was born to Mr. Harry Lee Kuan Yew on 16th September 1923 – and died on 23rd March 2015. He was often referred to by his initials LKY. He was a Singaporean statesman and lawyer by profession. He served as the founding father of Singapore from 1959 to 1990. As one of the founding

members of the People's Action Party, Lee is recognised as the nation's founding father, credited with rapidly transforming the country from the third world country into a developed first world country within a single generation (1959-1990), under his leadership.

He was well educated in and outside Singapore. After attending the London School of Economics, Lee transferred to and graduated from Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, with starred-first-class honours in law. He practised law in various capacities until 1959. Lee co-founded the People's Action Party (PAP) in 1954 and was its first secretary-general until 1992, leading the party to eight consecutive victories in the general elections. Lee stepped down as prime minister in 1990 and was senior minister under his successor Goh Chok Tong until 2004, then minister mentor under Lee Hsien Loong until 2011. Lee held successive ministerial positions for 56 years and represented the Tanjong Pagar seat until his death in 2015.

Lee campaigned for Britain to relinquish its colonial rule, and eventually attained through a national referendum a merger with other former British territories in South East Asia to form Malaysia in 1963. However, racial strife and ideological differences led to Singapore's separation, becoming a sovereign city-state two years later in 1965. With overwhelming parliamentary control at every election, Lee oversaw Singapore's transformation from a crown colony with a natural deep harbour into a developed country with a high-income economy. Figure 1.21 shows the Malaysian parliament in 1965.



Figure 1.21: Malaysian parliament of 1965

In the process, Lee promoted a democratic principle in the state of Singapore; it was highly effective and non-corrupt government and civil service. Lee pursued in favour of long-term social and economic planning.

He championed meritocracy and multiracialism as governing principles, making English the common language to integrate its immigrant society and to facilitate trade with the world, while promoting multilingualism in schools to preserve students' mother tongue and ethnic identity.

Lee's rule was sometimes criticised particularly in the West for curtailing some civil liberties. They include control of state media, formed strict rules against public protests, as well as filing lawsuits against some political opponents who he perceived had defamed him.

As an advocate for Asian values, he argued that such disciplinary measures were necessary for political stability which, together with a strong rule of law, was essential for economic progress.

The country underwent rapid development and experienced high economic growth under his leadership and by the end of his tenure Singapore had become one of the world's most prosperous nations, with a highly developed economy, strong international trading links and a leading financial centre; now elucidated as the Singapore economic model.

His notion of a transparent government has been adhered to by successive administrations, and Singapore continues to be considered as one of the least corrupt countries in the world.

Lee died of pneumonia on 23rd March 2015, aged 91. In a week of national mourning, about 1.7 million Singaporean residents as well as world leaders paid tribute to him while lying-in-state at Singapore's Parliament House and at community tribute sites around the country.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

LOCATION OF SOUTH KOREA

After World War II, Korea was divided into North Korea and South Korea. North Korea became communist, while South Korea was a capitalist country. North Korea invaded the South Korea in 1950, where the US troops supported the South Korean forces and repulsed the North Korean forces that were supported by China and Russia. This worsened the cold war.

In 1953 an agreement between the two countries failed. A ceasefire not a permanent peace treaty was signed to allow negotiations on the exchange of prisoners of war.

However, a border called the military demarcation line was agreed upon and a four-kilometre demilitarised zone which serves as a buffer zone for the two Koreas was created. Till today these two states have not united. This is seen in the maps below.



Map: 1.2: (L-R) North and South Korea boarder line and the Korean Peninsula



Activity 1.5:

Understanding the location of South Korea, Japan and Singapore.

In groups using ICT/ an Atlas,

1. Draw a world map and on it, locate South Korea, Singapore, and Japan.
2. Identify the capital cities of these countries.
3. On the same map, locate the East Sea, the Dokdo island of Korea and the South China Sea.
4. Display your findings on the classroom wall for discussion.

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)



Figure 1.22: Night view of Seoul, Korea. Picture by Korea Tourism Organisation



Figure 1.23: Cheonggyecheon Stream Plaza, Korea. Picture by Korea Tourism Organisation

The above photos illustrate the miracle economic growth of South Korea. South Korea is on the southern half of the Korean peninsula and shares one of the world's most heavily militarised borders with North Korea. At its independence in 1945, Korea was an impoverished, predominantly an agricultural state and most of the processing industries and electrical power plants were in North Korea.

South Korea faced a devastating war from 1950 to 1953 with North Korea and an unpromising slow recovery in the years that followed as seen in the figure below;



Figure 1.24: 1954 Seoul and Modern-day Seoul picture by Korea Tourism Organisation

South Korea overcame the calamities of colonisation and war to enter the ranks of developed countries in a remarkably short period. In fact, Korea is one of the few countries since World War II that has gone from a low-level foreign-aid recipient to a top-level foreign-aid donor within a single generation.

As of 2015, South Korea ranked 11th and 26th in the sectors of Nominal Gross Domestic Product (NGDP) and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2015, South Korea was the fifth largest exporter and ninth largest importer in the world.

The major South Korean export items include electronics and semiconductors, automobiles, petrochemical goods, and shipbuilding. Some of the major large business groups are Samsung, Hyundai, LG, SK, and Lotte.

Then, from 1962 to 1996, South Korea underwent a period of rapid economic development during which it was transformed into a prosperous industrial society, and it became the eleventh largest economy in the world in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016. Between 1963 and 1979, the nation recorded an annual economic growth of more than 8 percent. The figure below shows cars being exported from South Korea which have led to an increase in GDP.



Figure 1.25: Cars exported from Hyundai Motors' Ulsan Factory, Korea

Foreigners who saw the rapid economic development of this previously impoverished nation made the following expression “the Miracle on the Han River,” a term similar to West Germany’s “Miracle on the Rhine River.”

Some of the main factors for the achievement of this extra ordinary growth were as follows: the government's export-first and investment promotion policies, external conditions that were favourable to the nation's growth, and abundant human resources.

The figure below is of Incheon International Airport; the largest airport in South Korea, and the primary airport serving the Seoul Capital Area; and one of the largest and busiest airports in the region.



Figure 1.26: Incheon Airport as a Hub Airport, Korea



Activity 1.6:

Analysis of the strategies used by South Korea to attain economic growth.

In groups, use the Library based research to;

1. explain various ways through which South Korean government has supported its industrial sector.
2. discuss the strategies used by South Korea to achieve economic growth.
3. what lessons Uganda can learn from the above strategies to transform her economy?
4. present your findings to class for discussion.

STAGES OF SOUTH KOREA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

After overcoming the difficult war period, South Korea embarked on the reconstruction of her economy. This was done in stages.

After the Korean War in 1953, the country began restoring the war-torn lands and industrial facilities by relying on foreign assistance from USA and UN. South Korea carried out a policy of import substitution (replacing imports with local production) to reduce the outflow of foreign currency.

The second stage was in 1960s and 1970s during the reign of President Park Chung-hee, when the country became industrialised. This led to the development of the milling, sugar refining and cotton textile industries.

The government began to increase the exports in order to acquire foreign currency as a way of overcoming a crisis from lack of foreign exchange reserves. After domestic industries showed they excelled at exports, the government adopted a strong export-oriented industrialisation strategy aimed at expanding overseas markets and establishing policies to support exports.

Korea participated in multi-lateral free trade by joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1967 and became a member of the World Trade Organisation.

The third stage was divided into two parts; the first phase was in 1980s when the nation promoted economic liberalisation and independence. The Chun Doo-hwan government shifted its economic policy from growth-oriented to a stability centred one.

The government started the restructuring of the heavy chemical industry sector and carried out industrial rationalisation in order to cope with the economic crisis of the 1970s.

In this process, the government promoted the development of small and medium size companies which led to an increase in the manufacturing companies.

The second phase of the third stage came in 1990s and 2000s, when South Korea overcame a series of economic crises and actively pushed for globalisation. Signing free trade agreements with countries like Chile in 2004, followed by Singapore in 2006, India in 2010, Peru in 2011, USA in 2012 and revised in 2018, Turkey in 2013 and Australia in 2014. These have enhanced economic growth.

(See the figure belows, showing the signing of a Free Trade Agreement by South Korea with different countries)



Figure 1.27: The Signing of a revised Trade Agreement between Korea and USA (2018)



Figure 1.28: Signing Ceremony of the EU –South Korea Free Trade Agreement (2010)



Activity 1:7:

Find out the challenges faced by South Korea in attaining economic development.

In groups,

1. Discuss the challenges faced by South Korea in attaining economic growth.
2. Find out how South Korea overcame these challenges
3. Present your findings to class.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

The Republic of Korea has excelled in the area of industrial development and innovation.

After the domestic industries showed that they excelled at exports, the government adopted a powerful export-oriented industrialization strategy from the mid-1960s. The aim of this was to expand foreign markets and establish policies to support exports.

In 1962, Park Chung-hee established a five-year development plan, the government obtained more foreign capital and enforced financial policies by founding a government owned bank. This bank lent money with low interest rates and responded with aggressive investments and expanding their overseas buyers.

Korea encouraged foreign industrial investment. This provided adequate capital for the purchase of machinery, equipping facilities for production of high value-added goods and improving their technology through research and development. As a result, her ship building, automobile, steel, petrochemical, electronic and construction sectors achieved high added value and were established as the nation's representative industries.

The Pohang iron complex, Ulsan petrochemical complex, the Changwon combined machinery complex, the Yecheon combined chemical complex and the Gumi Electronic complex were all developed around this time. These industries contributed to the industrialisation of South Korea. An illustration of industrial complexes in South Korea is shown in Fig. 1.29 and 1.30.



Figure 1.29: Ulsan Petrochemical complex, Korea



Figure 1.30: Pohang Iron Complex, Korea. Picture by POSCO

Accumulation of investments and support from cheap labour force led to rapid growth of industries. The Koreans during this time had a combination of high self-esteem, diligent work ethics and a positive attitude towards transforming their own country.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the South Korea government gave subsidies to privately owned research and development institutes in order to encourage development of key industrial sectors.

From 1980s during the Chun Doo-hwan's reign, the government started the restructuring of the heavy and chemical sectors and carried out industrial rationalisation to cope with the economic crisis of the 1970s.

In this process, of rationalisation of industry, the government promoted the development of small and medium sized enterprises which led to an increase in the number of manufacturing enterprises that produced parts and components and intermediary goods.

Since the 1990s, Korean enterprises were able to expand their own research and development activities and set up private sector research institutions. Both the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Science and Technology supported technological development.

The major investment in corporate research and development was important for South Korea firms to develop core technologies in order to attain self-reliance in areas like telecommunications, semi-conductors in addition to existing industries.

The rise of ICT industry in 1990s was due to development of technology, which became a turning point in the industrial development. A number of developments like the launch of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 1995, her entry to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1996 and the 1997 Asian financial crisis, pushed South Korea towards full opening of its international markets instead of depending on a limited domestic markets.

Globalisation was undertaken by diversifying partnerships, establishing production facilities overseas which led to competitiveness of the Korean industry in different sectors. This brought South Korea to the level of top five ranked countries in the field of automobiles, ship building, electronics and steel.

In 2001, Kim Dae-jung's government promoted the so called five technological industries. These included the following: Information Technology (IT), Biotechnology (BT), Nano Technology (NT), Environmental Technology (ET), and Cultural Technology (CT). Below is an example of industrial building that houses most of these modern technological companies.



Figure 1.31: Samsung Electronics, Korea

In 2003, the Roh Moo-hyun administration announced ten industries that would spearhead growth. These included, Robots, Future Cars, Next Generation Semi-conductors, Digital Television and Broadcasting, New Generation Mobile Communication, Display Intelligence Network, Digital

Content Solutions, New Biomedicine and Organs. The figures illustrating these have been given below:



Figure 1.32: Samsung Electronics World IT Show, Korea



Figure 1.33: Display Panel of LG, Korea

Since South Korea recovered from the Asian financial crisis, she has experienced steady progress in her economic growth rate. She has become one of the most industrialised countries not only in Asia but in the whole world.

AN INDUSTRIAL CASE STUDY IN SOUTH KOREA

THE SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY

One of the chief reasons for South Korea's increasing position in the global economy is the country's crucial role in the international ship building market. Between 1970 and 1980, South Korea rose to be one of the leading makers of ships and other water floating vessels. She has three major ship building companies; namely Hyundai Heavy Industry, Samsung Heavy Industry and Daewoo Ship Building & Marine Engineering Company. These three dominate the global market in terms of production and supply of floating vessels and ships.

Samsung Heavy Industries (SHI) is one of the largest ship building companies in the world. Samsung's main focus is on the engineering, procurement and construction of transportation ships for the commercial industry. It also focuses on; drilling and floating production units for the oil and gas sector, digital instrumentation and control devices in addition to other ship engineering services. Examples of such manufactured ships are shown in Figure 1.34 and 1.35.



Figure 1.34: Container ship, Samsung Heavy Industry, Korea



Figure 1.35: LNG Gas Tank Ship Samsung Heavy Industry, Korea



Activity 1:8:

Factors for growth and development of big companies in South Korea.

Using ICT /Library research,

1. Analyse the factors that have favoured the development of big companies in South Korea.
2. As a historian, what lessons does the Uganda government learn from the industrial development in South Korea? Present your findings in class.
3. Individually write a letter advising the Minister of Trade and Industry in Uganda on how to imitate South Korea for industrial development. Present your findings in class.

PRESTIGE OF SOUTH KOREA IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY

In more recent times, South Korea has emerged as a leader in global electronic Communications. South Korea is one of the most advanced nations in the world in relation to internet access with an infrastructure which is broad and far reaching.

Koreans share their thoughts, experiences, and knowledge with citizens of the world via such communication channels, adding a new layer of richness to the Korean culture that has been passed down through generations.

Throughout History, cultural exchange has always been a key element in international contact. This continues to be true in today's increasingly interconnected world.

South Korean pop music (K- Pop), movies and television dramas (K- Drama) have generated a dedicated international following as Hallyu (the Korean Wave) sweeps the world. In turn South Korea continues to absorb cultural elements from the rest of the globe. See the South Korean artists in Figures 1.36.



Figure 1.36: The Hallyu (Korean Wave) celebrities, BTS



Figure 1.37: Korean martial art taekwondo. Picture by Korea Tourism Organisation



Figure 1.38: Korean Traditional Clothes (Hanbok)



Figure 1.39: Korean Table D'hôte. Picture by Korea Tourism Organisation



Figure 1.40 2018: Winter Olympic Games in Pyeongchang, Korea

ROLE OF LEADERS IN THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A number of South Korean Presidents since it attained independence played an important role towards the economic growth and industrial development of Korea. These presidents include; Rhee Syngman, Yun Bo-seon, Park Chung-hee, Chun Doo-hwan, Kim Dae-jung, Roh Moo-hyun and the current Moon Jae-in. Some of these leaders are shown below:



Figure 1.41: Park Chung-hee
(1963-1979)



Figure 1.42: Kim Dae-Jung
(1998-2003)



Figure 1.43: Moon Jae-in
(2017-2022)



Activity 1:8:

Analysing the role of Korean Presidents in her Economic Growth.

In groups, carryout research and;

1. Write down brief notes on each of the following presidents of South Korea highlighting their contribution towards the economic growth of South Korea.
 - a) Park Chung-hee
 - b) Kim Dae-jung
 - c) Moon Jae-in
2. Present your findings to the class.

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF JAPAN



Map 1.3: Showing location of Japan and its capital city

HISTORY OF JAPAN AS A NATION

Japan in the 19th century was a weak agricultural and backward country with low technology. She was exposed to the influences of the powerful West, and this drove her to industrialise her economy.

From an agricultural economy, Japan experienced a great export boom during World War I. The textile industry in Japan gradually emerged as an internationally competitive industry. She was aggressive; for example, she won a war against China in 1894, and colonised Korea in 1910. Japan also fought a victorious war against Russia (Russo-Japanese war 1904-1905).

The figure 1.44 shows some of the scenes from the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05



Figure 1.44: Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05

During the 1920s, industrialisation continued despite the frequent recessions such as the great Kanto earthquake, and banking crises. Japan largely cooperated with the USA.

In 1930, Japan turned to military aggression; for example, in 1931 she invaded and occupied Manchuria North East China. A full-scale war with China was initiated in 1937, and pacific war in 1941. Japan was defeated in 1945 when the USA bombarded Hiroshima and Nagasaki that led to the surrender of Japan and the country's economic base was destroyed. The picture in Figure 1.45 and 1.46 shows the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



Figure 1.45: Showing Japan

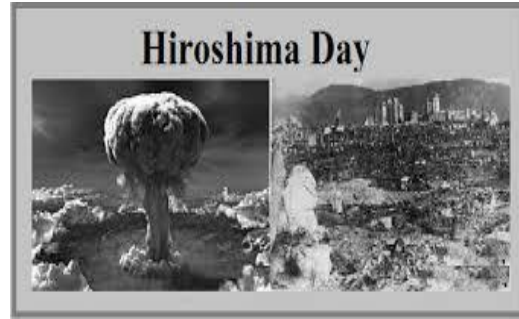


Figure 1.46: Impact of bombing

Under the US occupation a recovery strategy was successfully conducted in 1947, which solved the post war inflation by 1949. From mid 1950s through the early 1970s, Japan enjoyed very rapid growth and industrialisation with an average real growth of approximately 10%. The manufacturing sector expanded strongly and became the second largest economy in the world after USA, by the end of the 1960s.

Japan embarked on rationalisation, under this, the controls and subsidies were abolished and market mechanism was largely restored.

The Ministry of International Trade which was created in 1949 by merging the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Coal and Trade Agency and International Trade Agency, played an important role in Japanese industrialisation.

In 1952, Japan became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. And in 1955, she joined GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) in order to promote international trade, however many countries refused to grant full independence rights to Japan so trade discrimination against her continued.

In 1956, Japan joined the United Nations, and in 1964, she joined the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development). In 1964 Japan hosted the Tokyo Olympics which accelerated growth and national pride.



Figure 1.47: Some of the participants Tokyo Olympics of 1964

However, in 1970s, oil stocks and floating exchange rates reduced Japan's growth by about 4%. There was a reduction in sale of assets and stocks in the late 1980s which affected the economy in the 1990s.



Activity 1.10:

Analysing factors for the economic growth of Japan.

1. Identify the factors that enabled the economic growth and expansion of Japan.
2. In table form, compare the strategies used by Japan's economic growth and expansion, with those of South Korea.
3. In groups, discuss the lessons you learnt from Japan's economic history and present your findings to the class.

The next section presents the history for economic growth of Japan. However, you need to appreciate the conditions that facilitate economic growth in your community and Uganda as a whole, before understanding the economic growth of Japan. In groups, brainstorm on;

- (i) Conditions that foster economic growth of a community. Relate these to the conditions that boost economic growth in Uganda.
- (ii) In your view has Uganda government achieved its dream of industrialisation? Give your responses by show of hands.

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF JAPAN

Japan's economy is highly developed and market-oriented. It is the third-largest in the world by nominal GDP and the fourth-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP) and is the world's second largest developed economy. Japan is a member of the G7. According to the International Monetary Fund, the country's per capita GDP (PPP) was at \$38,937 in 2016. Due to a volatile currency exchange rate, Japan's GDP measured in dollars, fluctuates sharply.

Accounting to these fluctuations through use of the Atlas method, Japan is estimated to have a GDP per capita of around \$38,490 as of 2019.

Japan is the world's third largest automobile manufacturing country. Japan has the largest electronics goods industry, and is often ranked among the world's most innovative countries leading several measures of global patent filings. Currently it is facing increasing competition from China and South Korea.

Japan's manufacturing sector today focuses primarily on high-tech and precision goods, such as optical instruments, hybrid vehicles and robotics. The figures below represent some of the hybrid cars from Japan.



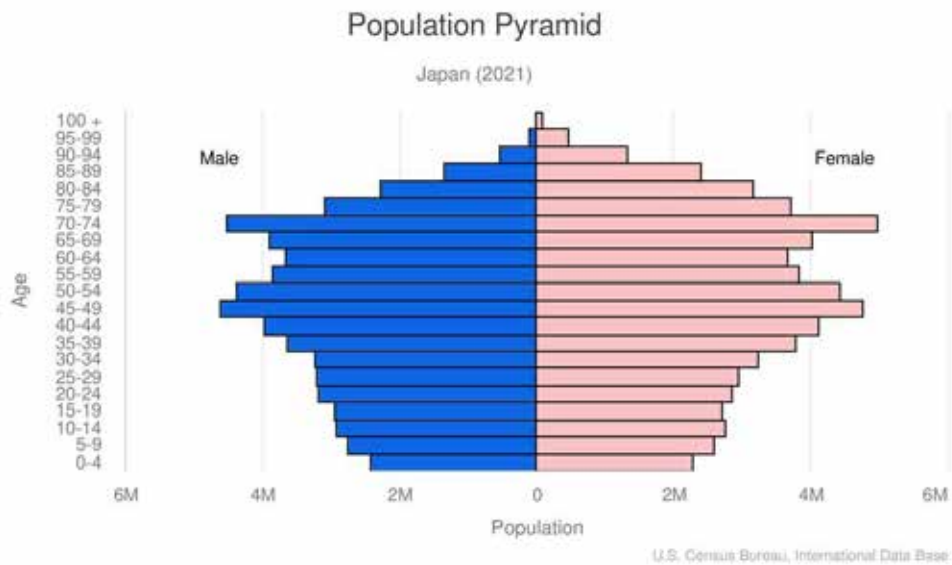
**Figure 1.48: Logo for
Toyota Cars**



**Figure 1.49: Sample of 2019
car models**

Besides the Kantō region, the Kansai region is one of the leading industrial clusters and manufacturing centres for the Japanese economy. The size and industrial structure of cities in Japan have maintained tight cleanliness despite substantial numbers of population and industries across cities overtime. Japan is the world's largest creditor nation. Japan generally runs an annual trade surplus and has a considerable net international investment surplus. As of 2010, Japan possesses 13.7% of the world's private financial assets (the third largest in the world) at an estimated \$13.5 trillion. As of 2017, 51 of the Fortune Global 500 companies are based in Japan, down from 62 in 2013.

The Japanese economy faces considerable challenges posed by a declining population, which peaked at 128 million in 2010 and has fallen to 126.5 million as of 2019. Projections suggest the population will continue to fall to potentially lower than 100 million by the middle of the 21st century. This is dangerous as population decrease will affect its source of labour demand and innovations. The total population as of Japan of 2021 stands at 126,194,675.



Graph 01: Current Japanese population structure

Among the many industries that Japan depends on, is Toyota that manufactures many items ranging from cars, lorries, ship engines, water pump etc (see the diagrams below). It generates the largest portion of Japanese GDP. Japan Toyota items are exported all over the world.



Figure 1.50: Logos of Japanese cars



Figure 1.51: Boat engine

They manufacture a number of car types (see the logos in figure 1.50) plus other machines ranging from home washing machines to heavy generators. This has made Japan to become recognised internationally.



Activity 1.11:

Finding out factors that have favoured the growth of Japan.

Using ICT and/or Library research

1. What are the factors that have favoured the growth and expansion of Japan's economy?
2. Explain the historical relationship between Japan and South Korea and present your findings in class
3. Compare the economy of Singapore with that of Japan in 2020 and present to the class.
4. What lessons can Ugandans learn from the above two countries?

Project:

In your groups, find out the most industrious leader in Japan between 1945 to the present. Write an essay about his career and achievements. Present your findings to class.

Sample activity of integration

Uganda is among the world's poorest nations yet it is among the highest receivers of foreign donations. By 2021, Uganda had received foreign donations to a tune of 22.13 billion US dollars. Uganda is among the world's richest in terms of natural resources, however, despite having meagre natural resources and less foreign funding, the Asian tigers have emerged as one of the world's most developed nations.

Support Materials



Figure 1.52: Middle class Ugandan community



Figure 1.53: Low-income community in Japan

Tasks:

1. Identify the challenges that have affected Uganda's ability to achieve economic development to the level of South Korea despite getting financial aid
2. Explain how Uganda can use the example of Asian countries to develop its economy to world class.

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you have learnt about the background of capitalism and socialism as models of economic transformation. The economic history of 3 Asian states of Singapore, South Korea and Japan have been analysed and compared with the developments in Uganda and East Africa at Large.

You have also learnt about known countries where capitalism and socialism have been applied and succeeded. You have further appreciated Singapore's journey of economic transformation from third world to first world class and the history of economic development of South Korea and Japan. Some of the lessons Uganda can learn from the economic struggles of South Korea and Japan have been presented for you to appreciate and apply where possible.

CHAPTER 2

THE EVOLUTION OF PAN-AFRICANISM



Key Words

- Pan Africanism
- Economic bloc
- Integration

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

1. Know the meaning and the objectives of the term Pan-Africanism.
2. Know the composition of Pan African states.
3. Understand the background and structure of EAC.
4. Appreciate the achievements of EAC in Eastern African states.
5. Understand the impact and the influence of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) in Eastern African states.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is about the composition, structure, achievements and impact of Pan Africanism in Africa. After studying this chapter, you will understand the composition and the influence of Pan Africanism in African politics. You will also learn about Pan Africanism and its contribution to the growth and development to Africa.

THE ORIGIN OF PAN AFRICANISM

Pan-Africanism is a worldwide movement that aims to encourage and strengthen bonds of solidarity between indigenous and diaspora ethnic groups of African origin. It also aims at liberating African people from foreign control. Pan-Africanism emerged from the struggles of the African peoples against enslavement and colonisation. It was based on the belief that unity was vital to economic, social, and political progress.

Pan-Africanism became a reaction to the fever of racism and intolerance against the Blacks that had gripped most of Europe and the West in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Blacks became a subject of exclusion, discrimination and looked down upon. Therefore, Pan-Africanism developed in countries on the African continent and in the diaspora mainly based in the Americas and Europe to provide alternatives to the Black people. Some of the leaders who advanced Pan-Africanism as a solution for African problems included; Marcus Garvey of Jamaica, William Sylvester of Oakland California, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Pan-Africanism hit the continent of Africa after the World War II when calls for independence by Africans began. Nkrumah became the main advocate of Pan-Africanism in the 1950s and 60s and advocated for the unity of Africa. He believed in unity and cooperation among Africans and built Pan-Africanism in Africa. His focus was to assist all African states to become independent and gave in his efforts until every African nation was liberated.

With Nkrumah, Pan-Africanism evolved beyond the movement against racism associated with Black Africa and championed the creation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). With OAU, Pan-Africanism created a sense of brotherhood and collaboration among all people of African descent whether they lived inside or outside of Africa. The ideology of Pan Africanism developed into the Pan African movement; The Pan-African Movement therefore became a platform for uniting and mobilising the people of Africa with a common culture and history and working towards ending colonisation and having all African nations getting political freedom.

The activities of Pan-Africanism have been advanced through formation of regional blocs like the East African Community (EAC), Economic Organisation of West African States (ECOWAS), African Union (AU), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Common Market for East and Central Africa (COMESA) among others. Unity is believed to be vital for economic, social and political progress. It was therefore important for Africans to come together in form of regional integration in order to achieve economic development.



Figure 2.1.1: Dr. Nkwame Nkrumah



Figure 2.1.2: William Sylvester

OBJECTIVES OF PAN AFRICANISM

1. To fight European racism and counter the myth of European superiority.
2. To fight Neo-colonialism in Africa.
3. To strive towards the improvement of the living conditions of Black people all over the world.
4. To fight political, economic and socio-cultural discrimination facing Black Africans in the diaspora.
5. To restore dignity and liberate the Black people from bondage of slavery.
6. To unite all the Black people of African origin in their bid to fight social discrimination.



Activity 2.1.1:

Describe the roles of Pan-Africanism

- a) Explain the contribution of Pan-African Movement (PAM) on Africa.
- b) In groups, use ICT and/or Library search to discuss how the regional blocs like East African Community (EAC), Economic Organisation of West African States (ECOWAS), Inter Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) have contributed to the goals of Pan-Africanism.
- c) Using ICT or library research, identify the challenges faced by PAM.

SUB-CHAPTER 2.1

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)



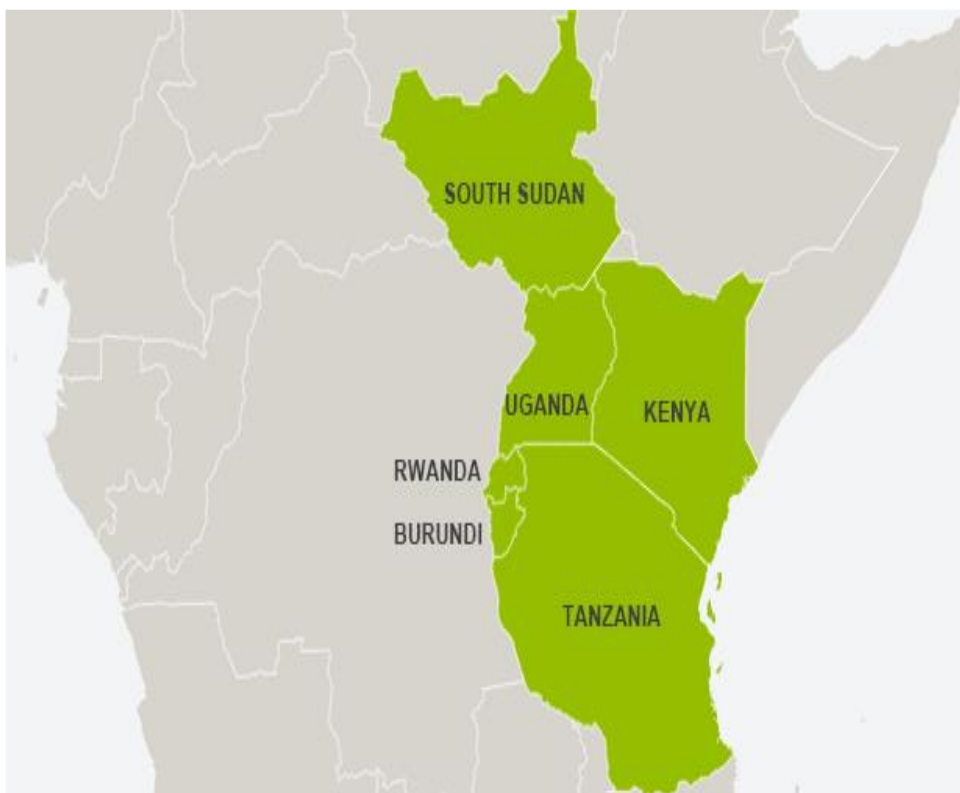
Figure 2.1.3: EAC headquarters in Arusha.

Task: Basing on your previous knowledge of history, what do you understand by Eastern African states? In pairs, list the countries found in Eastern Africa and share with your classmates. In pairs discuss what you know about the East African integration. Present your work to the teacher.

The East African Community was originally founded in 1967 by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and later dissolved in 1977 due to a number of weaknesses.

It was later revived in 1999 with the new treaty for the establishment of the East African Community signed by Kenya Uganda and Tanzania. It came into force on 7th July 2000, twenty-three years after the collapse of the previous organisation and its organs.

A customs Union was signed in March 2004, which commenced on 1st January 2005. The East African Community didn't have any new members from that time until 2009 when Burundi and Rwanda joined and then finally South Sudan in 2016.



Map 2.1.1. Showing the EAC member states

The East African Community comprises the current intergovernmental states composed of six countries in the Great Lakes region. These include: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. It was first formed by East Africa traditional states comprising Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. They have developed strategic aims and objectives that bound them together especially in trade and security as provided for in the 2009 East African treaty.



Activity 2.1.2:

Finding out facts about the formation of EAC

- a) Using ICT and the library research, find out the reasons for the formation of the EAC and present to class.
- b) In groups discuss the aims and objectives of the East African community and present to class.
- c) Using ICT and/or Library research, find out which objectives of the East African Community were achieved and those that were not.
- d) Explain the structure of the East African community (EAC)
- e) In groups, discuss the challenges the EAC has had in achieving its goals. Present your findings to class.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Political Stability: EAC member states have created good neighbourliness that has led to a stable and politically united East Africa. As much as possible these states have not been in war against one another.

They have not offered asylum to all rebel groups intending to fight fellow EAC member states. See figure 2.1.4 below.

The leaders constantly meet to ensure peaceful co-existence among the states of East Africa.



Figure 2.1.4: East African heads of states (2019, Arusha-Tanzania)

Speed of growth: East African Community is one of the fastest growing regional groups in Africa and the world. In a short time of its re-existence since 1993, it has achieved many benefits of integration than COMESA and SADC in the same region of operation for example improved trade and security, harmonisation of standards, and free movement of persons and labour.

Transport and Communications: - The main objectives of the agreement are to facilitate interstate road transport through reduced documentation for crews and vehicles at border crossings including harmonised requirements for operation licensing and customs and immigration regulations. This has made it easier and quicker for traders from one member country to trade with other member countries. The Kenya - Chinese-built railway is supposed to extend to Uganda and other parts of Eastern Africa. See the Figure 2.1.5 below:



Figure 2.1.5: Kenya's new train for transport.

Education and skilled Labour: - The East Africa Community aims at creating centres of excellence in the community to provide top quality training and education aimed at meeting current and future skill needs and the technical innovation in the regional bloc. Free visas are provided for students from member states to study at any university within the Community. Makerere University was the first one to be built in 1922, (See figure 2.1.6). Many East Africans have attended Makerere University, more than any other university in the region.



Figure 2.1.6: Makerere University main hall.

Joint Tourism Promotion Initiatives: The East African Community partner states signed important protocols that will help in promoting East Africa as a single tourist destination. It is hoped that this will result in attracting more tourists and increasing the contribution of the tourism industry to the East African economy. A single East African Tourist Visa for the EAC countries of Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda has been available since 2014.

Harmonisation of Monetary and Fiscal Policies: This has included convertibility of the partner states' currencies, harmonisation of banking rules and regulations, harmonisation of finance ministries' pre- and post-budget consultations, regular sharing of information on budgets, and reading of budget statements on the same day.

FAILURES OF EAC

Industrialisation: -There is a lack of substantial evidence with regard to industrialisation in the East African Community regional bloc. It can logically be concluded that this is due to the size of the economies of these countries, which are too small to attract commercially viable inward investment due to; for example, poor infrastructural development.



Figure 2.1.7: A bad road

Imbalanced Benefits; -

There are different priorities within the East African Community. This has led to the failure to ensure that all countries benefit equally from the regional integration, for example, as Kenya's currency appreciated, the currencies of other countries depreciated. The countries in this economic bloc have different growth rates.

Custom Union:

The East African Community failed to advance the customs union. EAC protocol required that Kenya eliminates its tariffs on imports originating in Tanzania and Uganda respectively with immediate effect on the first day of the protocol implementation. However, charges of gradually declining taxes remain for 859 products originating from Kenya that are exported to Tanzania and 426 products originating from Kenya that are exported to Uganda.

Monetary Union:

The East African community (EAC) has not met its 2012 target of agreeing on the formation of a monetary union. Following two years of negotiations, it was expected that a protocol would be approved at EAC heads of state summit at the end of November, which would have started the process of monetary integration. However, the East Africa community was unable to come to an agreement and the monetary union was removed from the summit agenda.

Dependence syndrome:

Lack of financial aid and limited physical infrastructure and human capital. These are challenges to almost all the member states. They depend on financial and technical help from foreign states. This has strengthened neo-colonial tendencies in East Africa. All the time East African states are negotiating for loans and grants from abroad.



Figure 2.1.8: Dependency syndrome



Activity 2.1.3:

Analysing the factors that led to the collapse of EAC in 1977

1. Using ICT and library research, identify the reasons for the collapse of EAC in 1977 and present your findings to class.
2. Explain the challenges met by EAC between 1999 to 2021
3. In groups, discuss how EAC has contributed to the goals of Pan Africanism.

EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



Figure 2.1.9: EALA members of 2017 assembly

The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) is a sub-organ of the larger East African Community, being the legislative arm of the Community. EALA had its first sitting in Arusha, Tanzania on 29 November 2001. The first Speaker of the Assembly was Abdulrahman Kinana of Tanzania. The first Assembly, comprising members from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, was dissolved in 2006. The second Assembly expanded as Rwanda and Burundi joined the EAC in 2009. AbdirahimAbdi of Kenya was the Speaker of EALA.



Figure 2.1.10 Abdulrahman Kinana



Figure 2.1.11 EALA in session

Reasons for the formation of EALA

1. EALA was formed to strengthen and consolidate the cooperation of the East African member states. It would lead to economic development and better standards of living.
2. It was also formed to protect the natural environment by sustainable utilisation of resources e.g. Lake Victoria, and key forests among others.
3. There was a desire to strengthen social, cultural and political ties among the member states
4. Member states had a need to promote gender and the role of women in cultural, social, political and the technological advancement.
5. They also wanted to promote peace, security, and stability in East Africa.
6. Member states wanted to suggest and formulate rules and regulations governing East African Community.
7. There was need to strengthen laws and protocols regarding the regional cooperation with the nearby economic blocs.
8. They wanted to create employment and job opportunities to East African member states.
9. They also wanted to form legal laws on issues of rebels and insecurity being waged from neighbouring countries to East African Community states.
10. There was need to strengthen the laws and ties regarding the infrastructure development. Eastern Africa states are joined by network of roads and railways. These help in trade network among the East African states.



Activity 2.1.4:

EALA strategies.

1. Using ICT and library research, identify the challenges of EALA and present them to class.
2. Explain how the above challenges can be addressed
3. In groups, discuss how the community can benefit from this cooperation.
4. Study the puzzle below and answer the questions that follow.
5. Outline the meaningful words related to Pan Africanism
6. Underline and use the words you have outlined to make constructive sentences.

P	A	N	A	F	R	I	C	A	S	H	C
A	G	E	J	O	M	O	G	A	T	E	O
R	R	O	A	R	A	P	M	O	I	M	N
L	I	C	K	E	N	Y	A	T	A	U	S
I	C	O	L	I	N	T	E	R	E	S	T
A	U	L	E	G	I	S	L	A	T	E	R
M	L	O	A	N	L	T	A	D	A	V	U
E	T	N	D	M	N	A	G	E	X	E	C
N	U	I	E	A	S	T	A	G	E	N	T
T	R	A	R	S	J	E	T	S	S	I	N
A	E	L	S	K	M	S	C	H	O	O	L
G	H	A	N	A	R	U	S	H	A	T	O

Sample activity of integration

Rwanda closed its border with Uganda following accusations that both sides were seeking to destabilise each other. The immediate victims of the above action are small-scale traders, who earn a living out of a simple income through cross border trade between Rwanda and Uganda.

They can no longer find market for their goods which has reduced their income. Attempts by the East African Community to call for peace talks between the countries involved proved futile.

The problem which could have been easily resolved by the East African Community was being mediated in Luanda, Angola to end the standoff and mend relations between the two countries.

SUPPORT MATERIAL



Figure 2.1.12: Rwanda –Uganda border

Tasks

1. Assuming you were part of the East African Community delegates, write a report about the challenges experienced in trying to resolve cross border disputes.
2. In what ways do you think East African people were affected due to the closure of borders?
3. Assuming you were a political head, how would you resolve the dispute?

Chapter Summary

In this sub-chapter, you were able to:

- Explain the meaning of Pan-Africanism.
- outline the aims of Pan-Africanism.
- explain the achievements and the challenges of the East African states.
- suggest some solutions affecting the progress of the East African community.

SUB-CHAPTER 2.2

THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF WEST AFRICAN STATE (ECOWAS)



Key Words

- Pan Africanism
- Economic bloc
- Cooperation

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

1. Know the origin and the membership of ECOWAS
2. Understand the aims and the objectives of ECOWAS
3. Understand the successes of ECOWAS since 1993
4. Know the failures of ECOWAS in West Africa
5. Understand the factors that led to the establishment of ECOWAS
6. Appreciate the future trends of ECOWAS.

INTRODUCTION:

The previous subchapter presents the Integration of East African countries. This subchapter is about the integration of West African Countries (ECOWAS), its aims and objectives, successes, failures, and future trends. After studying this sub-chapter, you will be able to explain the role of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and propose ways of making it more effective.

ECOWAS has a collection of 16 member countries occupying almost 5,111,416 sq. km of land with around 349 million people by 2015. Integration of states in West Africa has taken a number of steps, such as customs union, common market, monetary union and political integration, which have created close economic and social development among member states e.g., education.



Activity

- You are provided with a map of Africa. List the countries in west Africa.
- Using the flags of West African countries. Match the flags to the respective country

The map below shows the world trade blocs:



Map. 2.2.1: Showing global trade blocs.

Task

Form pairs and brainstorm about the reasons for the formation of trade blocs.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ECOWAS

ECOWAS was established in 1975, after the signing of the treaty of Lagos, to promote economic integration across the West African region. ECOWAS is a regional political and economic union composed of fifteen West African countries.

It was founded with an aim of achieving collective self-sufficiency through economic and monetary union trading blocs.

The first effort towards integration was in 1945 when the creation of CFA franc (Coopération financière en Afrique centrale or Financial Cooperation in Central Africa) brought Francophone countries in the region into a single currency union.

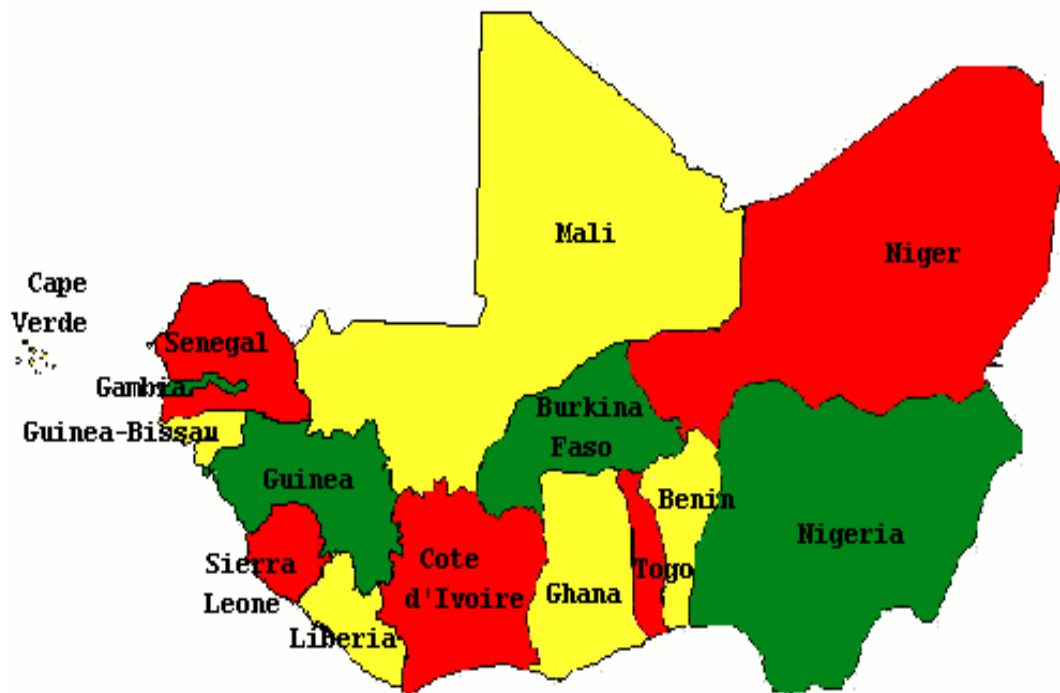
However, in 1964 the Liberian president William Tubman made the first attempt when he brought four states of Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone together to form an economic union in an agreement that was signed in 1965.

However, the proposal for a union of West African States emerged after 1972 when Gen Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria and Gnassingbé Eyadéma of Togo came up with a draft proposal of the integration in 1973 that was regionally supported. It was this proposal that resulted in the treaty of Lagos in 1975 which established ECOWAS.

In 1981, a Protocol on Mutual Defence Assistance was signed in Freetown, Sierra Leone by ECOWAS nations. The protocol led to the establishment of an Allied Armed Force of the Community.

This was followed by a protocol on establishment of Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, Peace and Security in 1999 and the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) that was signed in 2000.

There are currently 16 member countries in ECOWAS. The founding members were Benin, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Burkina Faso. However, in 2002, Mauritania left the community due to political reasons. Today the confirmed members are 15 states in operation as shown in the map below:



Map 2.2.2: Map showing the ECOWAS member states

The idea to form ECOWAS came a decade later after the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in its 7th Session held in Nairobi in 1965 recommended that member states should form sub-regional economic integrations across Africa. The treaty to form operations of ECOWAS was signed in 1976 at Lomé capital city of Togo by 16 heads of states and agreed that its headquarters would be in Lagos Nigeria.



Figure 2.2.1: Showing ECOWAS headquarters in LAGOS



Activity 2.2.1:

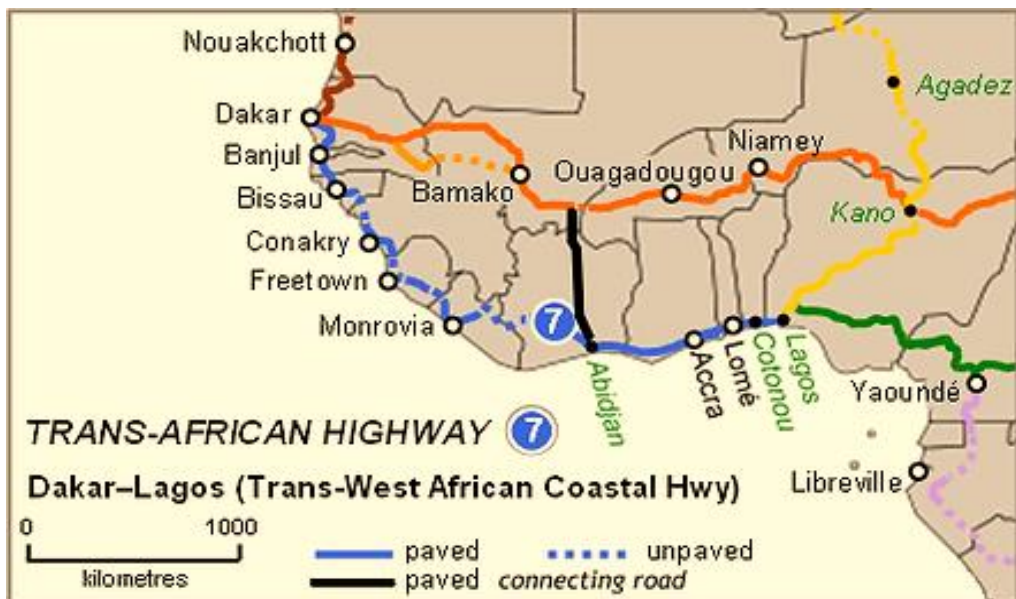
The establishment of ECOWAS

1. Using ICT and Library research, identify the objectives and the reasons for formation of ECOWAS.
2. Identify the objectives that were met by ECOWAS and those that were not met.
3. Discuss some of the challenges ECOWAS met in the process of achieving its objectives.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ECOWAS

ECOWAS has attained a number of achievements which include;

1. Construction of highways linking major cities across the region e.g., the Lagos-Abidjan highway that starts from Ivory Coast and passes through Alfaro and breaks in Lagos. Below is a map of trans-west African Highways;



Map 2.2.3: Trans-West African highway.

2. ECOWAS bridged the gap between the Francophone and Anglophone countries e.g., by launching the ECOWAS passport which facilitates regional movement between the West African countries.

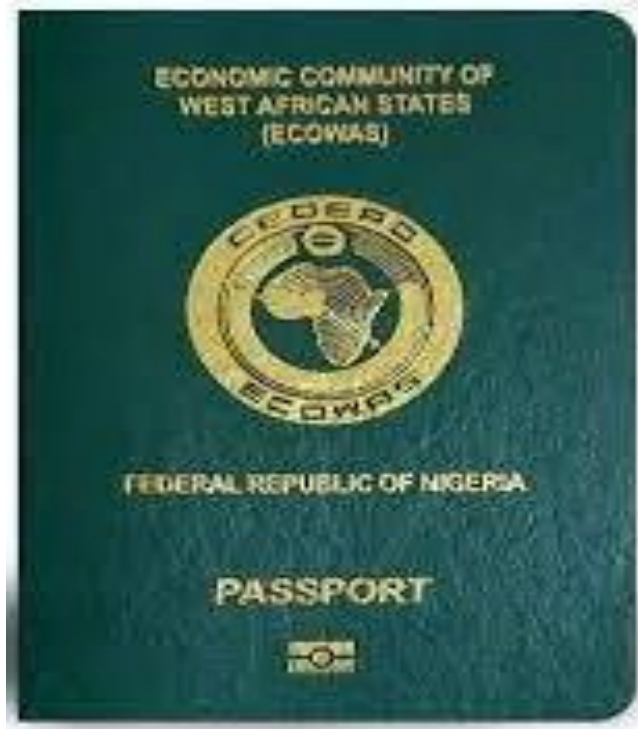


Figure 2.2.2: Showing ECOWAS passport.

3. ECOWAS has brought direct inter-communication network e.g., the regional bloc has done much in building a strong telephone network for the member states.
4. There has been free movement of people and goods i.e., the regional bloc has succeeded in removing barriers impeding the free movement of people, services and goods and to a large extent facilitated regional trade among the West African countries.
5. It has led to security integration and peace e.g., on several occasions ECOWAS has brokered peace within conflict zones in a region.



Figure 2.2.3: Showing ECOWAS army

The annual summit of the Economic Community of West African states avails the Head of State within the sub-region to offer solutions towards problems confronting member states and the entire region.



Figure 2.2.4: Showing ECOWAS summit (2016).

Agriculture and agro-based industries have been developed. ECOWAS supported agricultural research units that have come up with better seeds for farming. Soils were researched on and fitting agricultural farms are being carried out in the whole of West Africa.



Figure 2.2.5: Showing ECOWAS supported farms



Figure 2.2.6: Showing Irrigation work

Using the influence of ECOWAS, all the member states have become democratic: They respect term limits, and most of them carry out the peaceful transition of power. They have formed strict laws against the military coup d'états. Respect for national constitutions that have related clauses has been mandatory.

Education sector has been promoted in West African member states: Schools use related curriculum that make them sit the same examinations set by the West Africa Examinations Council (WAEC). This further gives them opportunity for employment and job applications across the ECOWAS member states.

The integration has introduced a common currency: Eco is the proposed name for the common currency that the West African Monetary Zone plans to introduce in the framework of the Economic Community of West African member states. The objective is to create a common currency for all West Africa member states.

However, the French speaking members of ECOWAS, with the supervision of President Emmanuel Macron of France, in December 2019 launched the regional single currency. This has affected the unity of 15 ECOWAS member states.



Activity 2.2.2:

Identifying the failures of ECOWAS

- Using ICT or library research, identify the failures of ECOWAS.
- Explain how ECOWAS has contributed to the development of its members.
- In groups, discuss ways through which ECOWAS organisation can be strengthened.

Sample activity of integration

Nigeria is one of the petroleum producing ECOWAS member states and contributes the biggest share to ECOWAS budget. It is expected that member states would be buying petroleum from Nigeria to support it as a member state and also to support its role in the bloc. However, member states are not supporting Nigerian petroleum industry, but procure their petroleum needs from outside the bloc. This is against the terms and protocols of ECOWAS which promote member state support for one another. This may negatively impact on the aims of integration

Support Materials



Figure 2.2.7: Showing oil pipeline in Nigeria

Task

Assuming you are one of the ECOWAS delegates and you have been asked to address heads of state about challenges associated with failure to respect the protocols that bind member states what problems would you highlight in your address?

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you studied:

1. The origin and membership of ECOWAS.
2. The successes and the failures of ECOWAS among others.
3. You should benchmark on the integration and organisation of the ECOWAS to borrow best practices. that development so far has created hope for a brighter future for the member states in West Africa.

SUB-CHAPTER 2.3

THE ROLE OF AFRICAN UNION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



Key Words

- Blocs
- Integrations
- Pan Africanism
- Addis Ababa
- Organs
- Summit

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

1. Understand how African Union is fulfilling the aims of Pan Africanism.
2. Know the origins, composition and the aims of Organisation of African Unity (OAU/AU)
3. Suggest solutions to the challenges facing the AU
4. Evaluate the impact of AU in post-independence Africa.

INTRODUCTION:

This subchapter is about African Union (AU). You will learn about the origin, composition and impact of African Union in post-independence Africa. You will also learn the different ways through which African Union fulfills the aim of pan Africanism. This chapter aims at helping you to appreciate the benefits of coming together as individuals and as states. After studying this sub chapter, you will be able to explain the role played by AU in promoting peace and development among the member states.

The Organisation of African Unity was started by members of the Pan African movement. AU is one of the leading blocs in executing the continental demands especially in the areas of peace and security as a sign of Pan Africanism.



Activity:

- (i) Brainstorm amongst yourselves about the number of clubs in your school, how and why they are formed.
- (ii) Discuss the roles of the different school governing bodies like the Board of Governors and Parents Teachers' Association (PTA), examining ways in which their roles are similar to those of the OAU.
- (iii) In relation to clubs formation at school, why do you think the Organisation of African Unity was started in 1963?

THE GENESIS OF ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND THE AFRICAN UNION

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was started by members of the Pan African movement. It was a postcolonial continental association of Africa's independent states founded on May 25, 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia by thirty-two countries. The OAU, however, became operational after the Charter or its basic constitutional document came into force in September 1963. A part from Morocco, all other 53 states became members.

As African countries pushed for independence in the 1950, others managed to become independent, having been inspired by the spirit of Pan-Africanism. The spirit of Pan Africanism provided collective ways and means of pursuing the ideals of African unity under the platform provided by the Organisation of African Unity. OAU became a vehicle through which unity and solidarity of African countries, and the defence of African sovereignty was promoted.



Figure 2.3.1: Showing founders of Pan Africanism

The main objective of OAU was to eradicate all forms of colonialism on the continent and promote international cooperation based on the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. OAU's main mission was to coordinate and harmonise the economic, diplomatic and defence policies of member states. By 1999, all African states had achieved independence, so there was need to refocus the organisational goals to reflect new challenges on the continent and the changing world.

The African Union (AU) was born out of this need to build on the OAU's work and accelerate the process of Africa integration and to support African states in the global economy as well as addressing the social, economic and political problems facing the continent. The Lome Summit (2000), the Lusaka Summit (2001) and the Durban Summit (2002) facilitated the launch and implementation of the African Union (AU) as the successor organisation to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the African Economic Community (AEC).

The general aim of Pan Africanism was to achieve political unity in Africa. This later transformed into the Pan African Movement through which people mobilised Africans against racism and neo-colonialism as well as ensuring that Africans are economically, politically and socially liberated. The Organisation of African Union (OAU) was later formed to bring together all African independent states. The continued need to accelerate integration of Africa led to the formation of the African Union (AU). The African Union has its seat in Addis Ababa and the Pan-African Parliament has its seats in Johannesburg and Midland.

The AU Pan-Africanism has had an emotional appeal that contributed to the commitment of member states to the liberation of the continent. As a bloc, the African Union has provided the continent with ground to bargain for consideration in inter-continental debates on political, economic and social issues.

AFRICAN UNION (AU/ OAU)

The African Union (AU) is a continental union of African states made up of 55 member countries. The African Union has a population of over 1 billion people and is situated on a stretch of 29 million km² (11 million sq. miles).

The AU was first announced in Sirte Declaration in Sirte Libya on 9th September 1999 when the decision was taken to form AU. This bloc was then founded on 26th May 2001 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia and it was launched on 9th July 2002 in Durban South Africa.

African Union (AU) replaced the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) formed in 1963 in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The first group of member states was 33, who had got their independence by 1963. Togoland and Morocco are the only remaining non-members due to their political reasons.



Figure 2.3.2: AU Headquarters at Addis Ababa

After 2001, African Union began to provide a range of more services to the African people including: Trade and Industrial Development, Conflict Resolution, Health and Nutrition, Peace & Security, Infrastructure & Energy Development, Science and Technology, Agricultural Development, Law and Human Rights, Migration, Labour and Employment, Sports and Culture, Education, Youth Development, Economic Integration and Private Sector Development, Diaspora and Civil Society Engagement, Gender Equality and Development.

Aims and Objectives of AU (OAU)

1. To achieve greater unity and solidarity between African countries and their people.
2. To defend sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its member states.
3. To accelerate the political and the socio- economic integration of the continent by emphasising trade cooperation among the member states.
4. To promote peace, security and stability on the continent.
5. To promote democratic principles, institutions, popular participation and good governance among the member states.
6. To promote and protect the human rights among the member states.
7. To protect and provide necessary conditions to enable good global economy and international negotiations.
8. To provide cooperation among the member states so that the living standards among the African peoples are increased.

Challenges Affecting AU

Foreign influence: Neo-colonialism has remained in African states and therefore deciding on their own becomes very hard. This has affected the operations of AU.

Poverty and lack of sufficient funds: The operations of AU require the constant member subscription fees and stated contributions. This factor greatly affected the services of OAU and it may affect the AU as well.

Lack of committed members: Some member states lacked the required commitment. In 1963, Morocco could not sign the treaty for OAU because her enemy state Mauritania was a member of OAU.

State conflicts within and among the member states: Such as in 2019 conflicts between Uganda and Rwanda that resulted in the closure of Katuna boarder. This conflicts with the aims and the objectives of AU. A case in point is of the endless wars in Somalia, Central African Republic, Congo among others.

Unemployment in African states: This has affected almost the whole continent as they produce graduate students annually that they have not planned for. Many of the graduates run to outside continents in Europe and Asia for minor jobs.

The health hazards: Malaria has remained a main killer disease followed by cancer and the recent scourge of COVID 19. For example, in an attempt to observe SOPs, Africa was greatly affected in all ways e.g., many people lost their jobs.

Lack of a standby army to preserve peace and security: The Union does not have its own army and in case of emerging insecurity it has to raise the forces from the member states which is hard and costly. e.g., AMISOM forces in Somalia is a contribution of Uganda, Burundi and Kenya.

The influence of cold war politics:

The Cold War politics ended in 1989 but before that, it was difficult for capitalist states to trade with the Socialist states. For example, the first EAC capitalist member states were Uganda and Kenya because Tanzania was a socialist state.

Corruption among the African states: This has resulted in conflicts, poverty, forced migrations and disease increase among the member states. Trusted people with the government funds often divert the money and this has affected countries and AU.

Impact of climate change: This has affected the African continent resulting in the destruction of the environment.

Desertification is widening due to excessive cutting of trees, and flooding of the water bodies due to encroachment on rivers and lakes by land developers. All these and many others have affected the operations of AU.



Activity 2.3.1:

Finding out the roles of OAU and AU

- a) Using ICT or library research, identify ways through which OAU/AU can fulfill the mandate of Pan Africanism.
- b) Explain the ways through which the AU has aided in the settlement of disputes across Africa and present to class.
- c) In groups, discuss ways through which the AU can be strengthened to handle the issues of Pan-Africanism across the continent.

THE POST-INDEPENDENCE IMPACT OF OAU /AU

To ensure permanent peace and security across the continent, AU has formed a strategic plan of 2063. This is a strategic framework for Africa's long-term and integrative transformation.

One of its peaceful agenda of silencing guns across the continent by 2020 has been fairly achieved. Other than Somalia and Central African Republic, there are no serious wars across the continent.

The peace security council has created an African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) on 19th January 2007. This was approved by the United Nations Security Council on 21st February 2007. The African Union mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is an active, regional peace keeping mission operated by the African Union with the approval of the United Nations Security Council. It's mandated to support transitional government structures, implement the national security plan, and train Somali Security forces among others.

AU forces have tried to fight Al-Shabaab militants within and outside Somalia. Since its deployment in March 2007, AMISOM has fought off the Al Shabab terrorism within East African states.

AU union has promoted democracy within African states. They participated in peace building process in South Sudan between Salva Kir and his Deputy President Marchar. The Organisation of African Union which later transformed into AU helped South Africa to regain her independence from the White rule. They carried out peaceful discussions that resulted in election of 1994 that brought Nelson Mandela into power.



Figure 2.3.3: Showing signing of a Peace deal in South Sudan (2018)

The AU carries out mission observer roles in election processes of African states by sending representatives to African states to witness the free and fair elections and make reports; for example, in 2016 elections in Uganda.

The AU has led to the end of military coups d'états and governments across Africa. AU has refused to legitimise the undemocratic governments in Africa. For example, in Mali on 18th August 2020 AU joined with ECOWAS failed a military coup d'état of Ibrahim Boubacar Keita and installed an 18month transitional government.



Figure 2.3.4: Showing Ibrahim Boubacar Keita

AU has ratified all-important peace-making charters across the African continent. For example, in 2000, AU was a signatory to the Lomé declaration and African charter of democracy against the unelected governments.

It created peace in the post-independence troubled, unstable governments in Burundi, Darfur and soon Somalia will be achieved.

The membership of the AU has been increased. For example, in 2011 South Sudan was admitted and Morocco was added in 2017.

Sample activity of integration

The Libyan Civil War began on 15 February 2011 as a chain of civil protests and later evolved into a widespread uprising against the regime of Muammar Gaddafi. Many Libyans were inspired by the uprisings in neighbouring countries, such as in Tunisia and Egypt. Whereas the AU had the right to intervene and restore peace and security under its mandate, NATO intervened on the pretext of protecting human rights. This resulted in the overthrow of the regime of AU founding member, Col. Muammar Gaddafi. The African Union and United Nations have tried to initiate peace talks between the rivals and to intervene in the crisis but Libya remains a dangerous place to live with violent activity of the extremists, civil unrest, terrorism and armed conflict.

Support material



Figure 2.3.5: Showing strikes in Libya

Task

If you were amidst such a situation like that of Libya, what alternative approach would you use to end political unrest?

Chapter summary

In this subchapter you have looked at;

- Ways in which African Union is fulfilling the aims of Pan Africanism
- The origins and composition of the African Union (OAU)/AU
- Solutions to the challenges facing AU
- And Impact of AU in post Independent Africa

SUB-CHAPTER 2.4

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)



Key Words

- Development
- Intergovernmental
- Negotiation
- Trade bloc

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

1. Know the origin and state membership of IGAD.
2. Understand IGAD's institutional development.
3. Analyse the key achievements of IGAD since its inception.
4. Appreciate the contributions made by IGAD in Sub-Saharan Africa.

INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is about the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). You will look at the origin and state membership of IGAD, its institutional development, achievements and contributions made in Sub-Saharan Africa.

After studying this sub-chapter, you will be able to understand the background, organisation and the roles performed by Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Sub-Saharan African states. IGAD is an eight-country trade bloc in Africa. It includes governments from the Horn of Africa, the Nile Valley and the African Great Lakes. Its headquarters are in Djibouti City. The IGAD region stretches over an area of 5.2 million km² that comprises the countries of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The region has about 6960 Km of coastline with the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Toudjoura and the Red Sea.



Map 2.4.1: Showing IGAD Member States

ORIGIN OF IGAD

Having looked at the previous trade blocs, what do you think IGAD is about?

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa was created in 1996 to replace the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) which was founded in January 1986 in *Djibouti*. The current leadership of IGAD is in the hands of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan and Chairperson of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government, H.E. AbdallaHamdok; the President of the Republic of Djibouti, H.E. Ismail Omar Guelleh; Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF IGAD

In November 1996 at Nairobi Heads of State Summit, the Heads of Member States signed the “Letter of Instrument to amend the IGADD Charter” by which they changed the name from IGADD created in 1986 to IGAD. The new name came with new interests, and structures were introduced to enable the organisation meet the new objectives. The Heads of member states found it necessary to establish structures to work towards achievement of the new objectives and have continued to expand the scope of development programmes for the region.

IGAD has over the years evolved into a fully-fledged institution with secretariat and technical personnel in Agriculture and Environment; Economic Cooperation and Social Development; Peace and Security; Administration and Finance.

IGAD is sustained by financial contributions from the member states, therefore, the funding for implementation of the IGAD activities increases with improved economic performance and number of member states.



Figure 2.4.1: Showing Heads of state representing IGAD, (2019)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF IGAD

The member states have been able to reconcile the South Sudan case. IGAD did this through mediating peace negotiations to end the South Sudan Civil war. These talks offered the best chance to the end of the civil war.

See the figures below. This has encouraged cooperation strategies among the conflicting member states.



Figure 2.4.2: Showing a sign of reconciliation strategies (2018)

The main achievement for IGAD is restoration of food security for the population in all member countries including those that are prone to drought like Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia. This was done through establishment of drought resilience initiatives.

IGAD established interstate trade, ensuring that countries open their markets to neighbours' products, especially where comparative advantage is recognised. Comparative advantage is a status in which a country has higher capacity to produce a service or is more endowed with natural resources than other countries. For example, Uganda exports lots of food items to South Sudan.



Figure 2.4.3: Showing trucks carrying items of trade in IGAD states

IGAD has been able to create platforms for technical experts from the member states to debate issues concerning environment, transport, gender affairs, health (HIV/AIDS), and has established drought resilience initiatives (IDDRSI) and formed many Regional technical committees with deadlines for initiating development projects of high quality.



Figure. 2.4.4: IDDRSI (IGAD drought resilience initiative)

IGAD has enabled member states to agree on priority interventions and how to incorporate development partners' programmes and projects into the regional development agenda.

The IDDRSI intervention was to enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services.

It has also mobilised international partners to support programmes for training of staff such as the Institutional Strengthening Action Programme (ISAP). The overall objective of the strategic partnership of ISAP is to strengthen IGAD capacity to deliver on its mandate of peace, prosperity and regional integration.



Figure 2.4.5: Showing training of Kenyans by IGAD team.

It has identified training needs and convinced development partners like USAID to train experts in the region.

It has intervened in some conflicts and settled them. For example, between South and North Sudan.

It has provided employment opportunities to member states and this has improved the standards of living to the people.



Figure 2.4.6: IGAD staff at a conference in Nairobi Kenya.

It has attended to emergencies like drought in South Sudan and Northern Kenya, floods in Central Kenya, desertification in Khartoum, food insecurity in Darfur in the region.

The locust invasion left the area with food insecurity but IGAD intervened with the Emergence Locusts' Response Program which put an end to effects of the invasion.

IGAD also boosted agricultural production and sustained management of natural resources.

Generally good work has been done by IGAD despite some shortcomings.



Activity 2.4.2:

Analysing the challenges of IGAD

1. Using ICT or the library research, write down the challenges affecting IGAD.
2. Propose how the challenges above can be solved.

Sample activity of integration

Regional integration seems to be slow in Africa and where an attempt has been made there still exists some challenges among member states to fulfil their obligations. IGAD, which is supposed to promote economic cooperation and regional integration, has continued to operate in the region plagued with insecurity. Despite its wide mandate, IGAD spends most of its resources on addressing peace and security specifically in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, paying less attention to other functions, which has compromised growth and prosperity of IGAD member states.

Support Materials



Figure 2.4.7: Peace deal in South Sudan (2018)

Tasks

1. Assuming you have been given a chance to meet the community leaders, how would you advise them to solve the problems amongst their members?
2. Discuss the lessons IGAD can learn from other regional blocs like EAC

Sub-Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you have looked at

- The origin and state membership of IGAD,
- IGADs institutional development
- Key achievements of IGAD since its inception
- Contributions made by IGAD in the Sub-Saharan Africa

CHAPTER 3

NEO-COLONIALISM IN EAST AFRICA



Key Words

- Neo-colonialism
- Independence
- Colonisation
- Imperialism
- Post-independence
- Foreign debt.

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

1. Understand the concept of Neo-colonialism
2. Understand the various manifestations of Neo-colonialism in East Africa
3. Appreciate the impact of neo-colonialism to post independent states.

INTRODUCTION:

After studying this chapter, you will understand the influence of neo-colonialism in East Africa. You will also understand its features and how it indirectly manifests itself in the East African states.

Task

'The education system in East Africa is seen as one of the ways in which colonialists are imposing their values and beliefs onto the people of East Africa because it is considered a major determinant of the way people think and progress to the next level'. Give your views on the above statement through brain storming.

Africa was colonised by Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, German, Spain and Portugal. During their stay in Africa, they exploited African resources and put-up infrastructure that would enable them to continue exploiting African resources even when they had left. The economic system they set up was meant to keep Africa poor by remaining a producer of raw materials and a consumer of the finished industrial products from her former colonial masters.

After World War II, African states started demanding for their independence. The colonialists granted political independence to their colonies in Africa but created a link through which they continued to have influence over them. The colonialists still found a way to retain their economic influence and power over the former colonies. The economic and political atmosphere remained under some form of control by the former colonial masters under the new term and relationship known as neo-colonialism. Neo-colonialism was therefore nurtured before granting political independence but implemented after to deny African states economic independence.

WHAT IS NEO-COLONIALISM?

Neo-colonialism is the indirect control of the economic, political and socio-cultural life of less-developed countries by more developed countries. It is a mechanism through which the colonial masters continue to dominate and exploit their former colonies.

Neo colonialism operates indirectly and secretly using globalisation, economic and cultural imperialism and conditional aid to exert influence on a country. It is also a continued dependence of former colonies on foreign countries for economic aid and assistance. The Anglophone African countries such as Ghana, Nigeria and the Gambia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania have continued to have bilateral relationship with Britain and so are the Francophone African countries have with France.

Neocolonialism is also a form of control where the transnational corporations and global multilateral institutions have been used to perpetuate colonial forms of exploitation of developing countries. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have been used by international capitalists to give economic aid and conditional grants that are detrimental to their own economies.

Neocolonialism also operates through investments by multinational corporations in developing countries to keep them dependent on them. The investments use reservoirs of cheap labour and raw materials in developing countries.

They provide financial aid whose payment is normally difficult because of the conditions attached to it.

In an effort to repay the grants, African countries end up losing their share of land and resources to the multinational corporations. China and its companies have huge investments in Africa and is providing unconditional loans in which some countries have been enslaved by China.

Neo-colonialism, therefore, is imperialism in its final and most dangerous stage where developed nations can no longer directly colonise countries as was the case in the past. The developing states are trapped in their sovereignty but have no powers to direct their economic system and political policy.



Activity 3.1:

Continued dependence on Europeans

1. Based on the information presented above, what are the indicators of neo-colonialism in your country?
2. Using ICT or Library research, identify and list the areas in which Uganda greatly depends on foreign aid and loans.
3. Discuss why the East African states have continued to depend on their former colonial masters even after the independence.
4. Share your responses to the rest of the class and make notes based on the class discussion.

MANIFESTATION OF NEO-COLONIALISM IN EAST AFRICA

Neo-colonialism has manifested itself in Africa in several different forms. These include; Military takeovers: most African states witnessed coups after independence which ousted several African leaders. The coups were a result of most leaders carrying out policies that were not in favour of their former colonial masters. Between 1956 and 2001 there were 188 coups carried out in Africa.

In 1960, the Congo crises ended with the killing of Patrice Lumumba.

Dependency on foreign Aid: African states have continued to access financial assistance from IMF and World Bank creating a dependency syndrome.

These financial institutions have forced African states to carry out structural adjustments that have enslaved them to aid from western countries and indirectly maintaining control over them.

Multinational companies like Coca Cola, Shell, MTN, Bata, Tuskys, Uchumi among others repatriate profits from East Africa. Such profits are taken to the mother countries for these companies. Other international institutions labelled non-Governmental organisations like USAID, DANIDA, FINCA, Action Aid and World Vision are all here to fulfill the desires of their mother countries.

Foreign Technology: African countries have continued to rely on foreign technology in from of machinery and other industrial consumables. They continue to import spare parts and inputs from the developers of that technology, keeping them dependent on western countries. The importation of technology includes cars, television sets, laboratory equipment, chemicals and medicine.

Un- even Balance of Trade: African countries continue to produce raw materials and sell them to European countries, while importing finished products into Africa at prices determined by the Europeans. African economies have remained producers of what they do not consume and consumers of what they do not produce like cash crops that are grown in East Africa like coffee and cotton for the European market. This has partly contributed to famine and hunger in East Africa as natives put more time into cultivating cash crops than food crops.

Western Education: The presence of Western education in modern Africa manifests neo colonialism in Africa. The education system in Africa has not changed much from what the colonialists left behind. The design of the curriculum in most African countries was based on the colonial masters' curriculum. The colonised people have a belief that one can get better education only from developed countries. This makes the African education system inferior to western education.

Technical education which is the cornerstone of development in western countries has been neglected and treated as inferior and for education failures. Africans still go abroad to get the same technical education as that offered in African countries and end up being indoctrinated.

Brain wash: Many Africans still consider their race inferior to the white race. Africans believe that their culture, ideas and way of life are still inferior to that of the Europeans. Anything that comes from the West is considered better than the ones made in Africa. This has made Africans continue consuming products from developed nations, such as western music, language, films, literature, games and religions. All these western influences have been adopted as new civilisation among the young generation, hence despising the African tradition, language and communication. Most Sub-Saharan Africa nations have continued to speak languages of their colonial masters as their official language in schools and parliament. Africans are still engrossed in foreign political ideologies and practices where African countries have adopted western models of democracy and institutions such as political parties and electoral democracy. This has not only failed in Africa, but has often contributed to political instability and crisis leading to internal conflicts.



Activity 3.2:

Facing the challenges of neo-colonialism

1. In pairs, identify and discuss the activities and habits within your community that are done with a European influence.
2. Suggest ways through which neo-colonialism can be eliminated
3. In a debate session discuss “Neo colonialism has had a negative than positive impact on Ugandans”.
4. Summarise your notes and share with the rest of the classmates.

ADVANTAGES OF NEO-COLONIALISM

Reflect on the factors presented below;

- Multi-national companies present better standards of products than the local companies. This is due to the high level of capital investment used to purchase high quality raw materials that enable the multinational companies to out compete the local companies in the market there by having a larger market share than their counterparts. A case in point is the CocaCola soda and Riham soda where CocaCola has a higher market share. Figure 3.1 below represents a logo for CocaCola soda and figure 3.2 for Riham soda.



Figure 3.1: Showing the logo for Coca-Cola



Figure 3.2: Showing the logo for Riham

- Neo colonialists through their agencies such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) have extended loans and donations to the East African countries which they have used to set up socio-economic infrastructure that have led to development. For example, various schools and hospitals such as the National gynaecology referral hospital at Kawempe, have been constructed by the government of Uganda using foreign aid. Government has also tarmacked roads using foreign aid. Figure 3.3 shows an example of a road constructed using foreign aid.



Figure 3.3: A section of Kampala- Entebbe express highway

- Neo colonialism has led to improved systems of governance among the East African countries. All the East African countries have embraced democracy, have constitutions and allow everybody to participate in the election of their leaders and in decision making. A good example is that of Kenya, where presidential elections are held after every five years and in Uganda, parliamentary elections are held after every five years. Foreign countries participate in the elections.
- It has helped in the forging of unity among the many ethnic groups of people in East Africa by use of a common foreign language like English. The foreign language is used as a medium of instruction and communication in schools, the parliament and on all official government functions. A good example is Uganda with over sixty-six local languages, but the use of English as an official language promotes unity among the population.
- Neo colonialism has led to cultural integration leading to intermarriages. This has led to the birth of a new cohort of people who cherish modernity.

This has helped to do away with barbaric and inhuman practices such as female genital mutilation among the Sebei of Eastern Uganda and human sacrifices to appease the gods among the very many tribes of East Africa.

- Neo colonialism has led to setting up of very many international companies such as Shell, Total, Pepsi Cola, Unilever among others. These companies have offered employment opportunities to the local people of East Africa which has improved on the standards of living of the people. They also pay a lot of taxes to the East African governments which they use to provide the necessary social services to the people. The two figures 3.4 and 3.5 show some of the trademarks of selected multinational companies in Uganda.



Figure 3.4: Unilever Logo



Figure 3.5: Shell logo

- East African governments have been advised to ratify various international agreements which have improved on the wellbeing of the East African citizens in various spheres of life. A good example is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which compels member states to treat their citizens as humans. This has reduced on the misery and sufferings of the people in East Africa.

Many opportunities have occurred in vertical progression between the former colonies and colonial masters for example, France and West African states. They support African states to get loans, from IMF, World Bank, ADB, among others.

DISADVANTAGES OF NEO-COLONIALISM

Reflect on the disadvantages below and relate to the existing situation in your community.

Neo-colonialism has carried forward the features of colonialism into East Africa. It is a continued survival of the colonial systems in independent East African states by turning these African states into victims of political, economic, social, military and technical support in form of domination.

The figure below illustrates how East Africa states have embraced Neo colonialism.



Figure 3.6: Chinese envoy meeting with East African state representatives

In the aspects of religion, East Africans have been made to think that their traditional religions are satanic and whoever is seen practicing it is labelled to be satanic. This has caused disunity among those following foreign religions and traditional religions. It has also made the people to label their cultural practices as barbaric and satanic since they are not sanctioned by the foreign regions.

In the field of education, most of these East African countries are following a western style of curriculum. This curriculum is meant to produce a work force Which can not be consumed in East Africa but rather, among the developed nations. Therefore, there is continued brain drain due to low employment opportunities in East Africa yet the number of graduates is increasing day by day. Neo colonialism has led to erosion of our culture in East Africa. The

dissemination of western culture in form of movies, songs, dressing styles among others has made people here in East Africa to think that what they are doing is not up to standard and what is on standard is the western style. So, some people have abandoned their cultures in favour of western culture.

Neo colonialism has made East African countries to keep on producing raw materials and where possible, provide processed raw materials to the developed nations. This is because, they finance projects that aim at improving on the growing of quality raw materials such as the National Agriculture Research Institute at Kawanda and they have forced East African countries to ratify various international agreements that allow them to sell their raw materials on the international market rather than helping them set up manufacturing industries and they aim at exporting finished goods. This system has made them to fetch low incomes from the world market thereby keeping them poor. Through neo colonialism, African countries have kept on receiving foreign aid in form of finance, human and capital goods. This financial aid received always comes with strings attached such as being directed towards improving the livelihood of the youth among others. Some of these projects can not bring about immediate development causing East Africans develop a beggar syndrome and it is this reason why they are still poor. For example, how do you interpret the illustration in Figure 3.7?



Figure 3.7: Concept of Superior States

Neo colonialism has created a lot of sufferings to the people of East Africa. This has been through making East Africa a testing ground for most of the military weapons developed by the developed nations. Some of the rebel activities in Uganda especially the defunct Lord's Resistance Army and the Allied Democratic Forces were being sponsored by developed nations basically to test their new military machines while causing a lot of death among the people.



Activity 3.3:

Benefits of Neo-colonialism

In small groups, do the following:

1. Discuss the benefits of neo-colonialism to Uganda.
2. Research and identify ways through which multi-national corporations can best co-exist with the East African owned businesses.
3. Present to the rest of the class and discuss your findings and prepare your notes.

Sample activity of integration:

The way in which Uganda and Britain interacted before independence has a significant impact on the presence of neo colonialism in Uganda. Uganda was prepared to become the supplier of raw materials and human labour to the British industries. At the same time, Uganda gained the status of being a dumping ground for British used industrial goods.

Support material:

Figure 3.8: the promises being made by neo colonialists

Tasks:

1. In an essay, discuss the reasons why Uganda has continued to supply raw materials and labour to the European countries.
2. In an essay, explain the effects of being a dumping ground for used products from developed nations.

Chapter Summary:

In this chapter, you have learnt about the concept of neo colonialism, challenges of neo colonialism and effects of neo colonialism. You have discovered the manifestations of neo colonialism in East Africa and the challenges being faced by the local people because of neo colonialism. You have lastly devised the solutions to some of the challenges brought about by neo colonialism.

CHAPTER 4

GLOBALISATION



Key Words

- Globalisation
- Exports
- Imports
- Diplomacy
- International
- Population

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

1. Understand the key terms used in globalisation.
2. Understand the concept of foreign aid.
3. Analyse Uganda's imports and exports.
4. Know the advantages and the disadvantages of globalisation in Uganda.
5. Appreciate the impact of globalisation on Uganda.

INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is about globalisation. You will learn about foreign aid, Uganda's Imports and exports, advantages and disadvantages of globalisation and its impact on Uganda. After studying this chapter, you will be able to understand the role of globalisation in the development of East Africa. Probably, you are aware that some businesses or organisations develop on an international scale.

You may also be aware that nowadays, there exists exchange of ideas, goods and services throughout the world. When all countries share these specialties through imports and exports it's called globalisation.

UNDERSTANDING GLOBALISATION

Globalisation is a historical process that began with migrants, merchants and others travelling short and long distances in search or delivery of ideas, customs and products to new areas.

As they moved, they interacted, mixed and adapted to outside influences, which became part of life in many parts of the world. Globalisation has not changed today, but what has changed is the process by which things are done in terms of time and space.

Globalisation is the interconnectedness of people and businesses across the world that have led to integration of cultural, political and economic activities. Globalisation today has enabled the people to easily move, communicate and conduct business internationally with others around the world.

Whereas Globalisation means the interconnectedness of people and businesses across the world, today it means the speed with which movement and exchange of goods, and services, capital, technologies and cultural practices all over the world are carried out.

Several factors have contributed to this including improvements in transportation of goods and services, improvements in communications, formation of trading blocs that have promoted free trade between countries and availability of skilled labour. This has led to more different regions of the world to become connected politically, culturally and economically. The advancement in technology in areas of transportation and telecommunications has made international interactions possible and easier and breaking the boundaries where money, technology, materials and people move swiftly across national boundaries today than never before.

The Internet communication has enabled the swift flow of knowledge, ideas and cultures.

TYPES OF GLOBALISATION

There are three types of globalisation and these are economic, political and cultural globalisation. Political globalisation deals with policies that facilitate international trade and commerce, including the institutions that implement these policies. These include international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organisation. Economic globalisation deals with unification and integration of international financial markets and multinational corporations that influence the international markets. While cultural globalisation focuses on the social factors that link cultures together specifically, the use of technology to ease communication and transport.

Whether economic, political and cultural globalisation, they have all been influenced by advancement of technology and they influence each other as well. Competition is another feature that has influenced globalisation where companies and people now compete globally.

This has enabled investment, production, and innovation across borders. It has allowed relationships among family and friends to become organised around a much more compressed view of space and time using the Internet and social media.

When people in the world get inter-connected through different areas, the world becomes a smaller place; it is said to be a “**Global Village**”. (Look at the illustration in Figure 4.1). In a global village, the barriers of national and international boundaries are reduced.



Figure 4.1: Illustration of a Global village



Activity 4.1:

The concept of globalisation

1. List the items within class and the school that were brought from outside East Africa and identify where they were brought from.
2. In your groups use ICT /library research and differentiate the terms globalisation, dependency and interdependency. Discuss in your groups and make a presentation to the rest of the class.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF CBOS AND NGOS IN THE PROMOTION OF GLOBALISATION

Non Government organisation (NGOs) are non-Profit organisations that operate independent of any government with the major purpose of addressing social or political issues. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) on the other hand are non-profit groups that work at a local level to improve the life of residents.

Both NGOs and CBOs have played a big role in promoting globalisation. Since the 1980s, NGOs have emerged as an important force on the world stage working to democratise decision-making processes, protect human rights and provide essential services to the needy people. They are universal and everywhere.

For example, Figure 4.2 demonstrates how an organisation encourages people to work together in a civil society.

This expanded role in global governance has met challenges due to decentralised structures that have unskilled people to undertake this role.



Figure 4.2: A Global Civil society



Activity 4.2:

Operation of CBOs and NGOs

1. Using ICT and the library research, identify the role played by CBOs and NGOs in the growth and the development of globalisation in East Africa.
2. Explain how Uganda has benefited from CBOs and NGOs as a result of globalisation.
3. Summarise your answers in a note book and discuss them with the rest of the class.

ADVANTAGES OF GLOBALISATION

Globalisation enables transfer of technology. Transfer of technology throughout the globe is good because any country can borrow the technology through the agreement and can implement it in their country for their overall development. We can communicate with each other easily from any part of the globe by using advanced technology at a minimal cost, time and efforts.

Globalisation always provides us better services. Through the technological advancement, our services like water supply, mobile networking, internet, electricity supply and any other services have been easier and better than before. Easy access to the internet throughout the globe is also the result of the globalisation.

Globalisation has led to standardisation of living. The integration of economies as the key process of globalisation enables countries to fight against poverty and improve the standard of living of the people.

Globalisation has led to development of Infrastructure.

Technological advancement and its transfer throughout the globe helps to improve a country's infrastructure. Countries are more enabled to deliver their services to the people. Development of infrastructure means overall development of respective countries.

Due to globalisation, many products can be affordable. With the access to the latest technology, the countries can provide products to its countrymen at affordable prices. Globalisation promotes competition in domestic economies and in their endeavour to fight against competition, companies reduce product price or follow penetration pricing strategy.

It creates more employment opportunities across states due to uniform education systems in areas of regional integrations. This has been achieved by ECOWAS bloc of countries in West Africa who sit same exams of West African Examinations Council (WAEC).

Above all, Globalisation promotes extension of markets. It provides an opportunity to the domestic companies in going global. For instance, domestically, companies can witness saturation in the demand for their products or services but through globalisation the domestic companies can sustain and satisfy the growing demands of foreign customers.



Map 4.1: Showing the East African states



Figure 4.3: Showing WAEC Headquarters

DISADVANTAGES OF GLOBALISATION

Having read about the advantages of globalisation, consider the following disadvantages as well.

It benefits the wealthy more than the poor; this is because the rich can easily determine the prices of exports and imports.

Globalisation leads to easy spread of diseases through movement of goods and people. For example, the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) was propelled by the movement of goods and people across the globe.

Globalisation can ruin the environment; for example, pollution along the international highways and industrial areas as a result of Foreign Direct Investment, as shown in Figure 4.4.



Figure 4.4: Showing pollution by production industries in East Africa

Globalisation can ruin local economies. With access of high-quality brands from external suppliers, the local products are likely to face stiff competition.

Globalisation can be driven by states of high technology and “know how” to transfer the technology to East Africa yet it is controlled by them. This has led to increased cyber insecurity in East Africa such as hacking into financial institutions’ data leading to a disruption in their operations.

It creates job insecurity for the local persons. This is because globalisation leads to open job opportunities and labour inflow, leading to increased competition from international candidates



Figure 4.5: Showing an Asian selling local shoes in Uganda

Price instability is another factor. Raw materials do from East Africa not come from the same source but the world market price is always the same. This has destabilised the market prices worldwide.

Abandonment of culture due to globalisation, since some new and non-traditional behaviours and cultures are introduced in fresh areas.

Currency fluctuations at international level have also affected the global world. The African currencies are rated low against the dollar and the Euro, making goods and services from Africa cheap while the imports are expensive, resulting in a balance of payments deficit.

Unemployment has occurred as some countries have become mechanised while others still rely on human labour. The introduction of the use of machines has affected the job market worldwide.



Activity 4.3:

Importance of Globalisation

In groups, do the following.

1. Site examples from your community where the advantages and disadvantages discussed above do apply.
2. Using ICT or library research, identify how globalisation is important to Uganda.
3. Explain the various ways through which globalisation can be promoted among the East African states.

Summarise your points in a note book and discuss them with the rest of the class.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN UGANDA

Globalisation has had an impact on Uganda's economic growth. Now compare the factors below with your discussion in the previous activity.

In rural and urban areas of Uganda, people have access to the Internet, technology and telephones.

Access to such global tools has opened opportunities for people to have access to information on markets, health services, education and exposure to new cultures and traditions.

The technological improvement in communication has made it possible for people to have cell phones. Uganda has attracted international and regional companies such as MTN, Airtel- and others to invest in Uganda's telecommunications industry. Ugandans have benefitted from the mobile telephone communication to obtain first-hand information.

Ugandans use such tools as the Internet, telephone, transport to find markets for their products. Ugandans are able to conduct cross border trading with neighbouring countries with ease.

The Internet has connected Ugandans to the world making them much better in agriculture and business because of access to relevant information.

There has been increase in mobile telecommunications infrastructure across the country. This has provided employment to many people among the urban and rural communities. Ugandans work as agents or vendors for telecommunications companies by owning businesses in mobile money transactions and selling air time. Technology has made it easier to transfer funds from one place to another and from rural areas to urban areas with ease and in real time. This has stimulated growth of businesses in the rural and urban areas.

There are several radio and television stations in Uganda. This has empowered people with first-hand information on different aspects of life. It has enabled those in business of electronics to earn income because of the existing demand for these products.

The television and other media have influenced Ugandans to live a better life as they are exposed to the world outside them. For example, subsistence farmers and pastoralists are changing their methods of farming to better and modern farming due to exposure in modern techniques.

Technology has enabled people in Uganda to stay connected as they work and conduct their businesses. Whereas in the past people used to rely on expensive international phone calls, faxes, letters and traveling long journeys for face-to-face meetings, it is easier today to conduct virtual meetings or group or family chats and meetings using social media tools like Facebook, WhatsApp or zoom.

Videoconferencing, instant messenger and platforms like zoom have made it much easier for people to work together wherever they are located on opposite ends of the globe.

Global organisations like World Bank and World Health Organisation have funded various projects in Uganda to improve on the livelihoods of Ugandans in areas of education and health services and specifically in the rural and disadvantaged areas. The Government of Uganda has been able to build health centres and schools in every sub county through partnerships and collaborations with international organisations.



Activity 4.4:

Globalisation strategies.

In groups, make notes as you seek solutions to the following:

1. Using ICT and library research, identify factors that can promote globalisation in East Africa.
2. Explain the benefits of globalisation to the future generation of Uganda.
3. Discuss solutions to the challenges of globalisation in East Africa.

FOREIGN AID

Voluntary transfers of any type of assistance from one country to another is what is referred to as foreign aid. This can be in form of capital, technology, money, human resource, loans or grants, equipment, goods and services. This can also be in form of physical donations of food, supplies, and services like humanitarian and military aid. Aid can also come from religious organisations, NGOs and foundations. Aid is often given out to address instances of a natural disaster, times of conflict, or when there is an economic crisis.

Aid is provided in form of bilateral grants where one country gives aid to another or multilateral aid provided through international organisations like World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) or channeled through non-governmental organisations.

There are a number of reasons why countries offer Aid. Countries offer foreign Aid to improve their own security by discouraging friendly countries from coming under the control of hostile governments or allowing hostile countries to set bases in a friendly country.

Some countries offer Aid for political reasons such as obtaining diplomatic recognition and to gain respect at international forum, or improving the accessibility of a country's diplomats to foreign countries.

It is also one-way in which countries promote the exports and spread of their literature, culture, or religion. In this case aid is normally provided to relieve the distressed country from man-made or natural disasters like drought, illness and conflict to create influence over the recipient of Aid.

ADVANTAGES AND THE DISADVANTAGES OF IMPORTS INTO THE COUNTRY

ADVANTAGES:

Imports help in reducing dependency on the existing markets which comes with the benefits of high-quality products, like those in Figure 4.6. Which other imported items do you know? **Do you know that quite often, imported commodities have better quality than those produced in Uganda?**



Figure 4.6: Showing some of the imported commodities in the country

Importation leads to use of modern technology. It's the best way to access the latest unique technology. Better and latest technology can be enjoyed by importing new brands of commodities.

It helps in promoting market of the existing products. The excess product can easily get market outside the country of production.

It makes goods available for purchase. In some countries certain items are completely lacking, but through imports they become available.

By policy of many countries, imported goods normally cost less than the locally produced goods.

Imported goods quite often provide satisfaction to the user. They normally come with all expected good qualities. Some products naturally cannot be produced in East Africa. For example, consider the production of the car in Figure 4.7, how much technology and other facilities does it require?



Figure 4.7: Showing Lexus car model 2020

It carries less risk. Imported goods are usually made with checks of international standards. All features of good quality items normally exist with imported goods than locally made items.

Less investment is usually made for the imported goods. The cost of building an industry /factory is saved by importing wanted goods.

It's the best way of controlling hazardous items like; alcohol, military items from being excessively owned in the country.

DISADVANTAGES

It leads to excessive competition for markets in the importing countries. This is both at local and international level.

There is a high risk of importing diseases both by traders and the affected goods. Take for example China in 2020 was considered a source of COVID-19 pandemic.



Figure 4.8: One of diseases from Europe and Asia

Our local markets are affected due to imported goods. Most people tend to buy the imported goods than the local ones, leading to balance of payments deficit.

In situations where the goods consumed cannot be produced in East Africa, there are chances of scarcity of such goods thereby denying the consumer access to essential commodities. For example, specialised medicines; there are special brands of medicine which must be imported since they are not manufactured in East Africa. The imported goods compete unfavourably with the local goods. The local goods have low prices because they are considered inferior, which affects the profits made on such goods.

It's one of the causes of unemployment in the importing countries. Reliance on imports halts the construction of new industries that would provide jobs in the importing countries. License and documentation of the imports into the country is sometimes quite hard.

Processing the required papers is quite hard in some countries. Custom desks both at import and export points require a lot of documents that hinder the progress of businesses.



Figure 4.9: Showing Import/Export documents

Some countries decide to consume low quality goods produced by local industries in a bid to protect the growing industries in the country. Stringent rules are put on imported goods to allow local industries and factories to thrive. The figure below shows one of Uganda's thriving sugar factory;



Figure 4.10: Showing Atiak sugar factory in Uganda



Activity 4.5:

Imports and exports

Using library research or ICT:

1. Summarise Uganda's major imports and exports in a period of 2014–2021.
2. Find out the advantages and disadvantages of export trade and present to the class.

TASK

Individually write an essay of a maximum of 100 words and explain how globalisation can be achieved outside the areas of trade and politics. Hand in to the teacher for marking.

Study the *Puzzle quiz* below. Answer the questions that follow.

D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	C	Y	T	Z
R	K	E	N	Y	A	E	U	R	O	P	E
Y	E	X	P	R	E	S	S	O	U	T	H
I	M	P	O	R	T	S	U	D	A	N	E
G	L	O	B	A	L	S	T	A	T	E	A
N	I	R	L	T	B	E	O	G	A	A	L
O	N	T	I	E	S	R	W	E	X	I	H
R	K	R	G	S	E	V	N	N	E	D	T
A	A	A	E	A	L	I	S	T	S	E	A
N	G	D	D	G	L	C	G	O	O	D	R
C	E	E	X	E	B	E	N	E	F	I	T
E	F	O	R	I	E	G	N	A	S	I	A

- Identify all the words related to globalisation and list them down.
- Write meaningful sentences depicting the results of globalisation in East Africa using the outlined words.
- Underline the words used.

Sample activity of integration

The biggest achievement of globalisation is technological advancement which has turned the world into a small village. Key of the global items are internet, telephone gadgets televisions and radios which are operational in East Africa. However, they have come with disadvantages of moral decay among the youths in East Africa due to exposure to Western culture which includes; pornography, dressing styles and other forms of entertainment.



Figure 4.11: Impact of Globalisation on youth

Task

Think through the life of the young generation currently. Identify the different challenges they experience as a result of globalisation. Give your views on how the challenges can be overcome.

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you have studied about globalisation. Specifically, you have:

- explored the key terms used in globalisation
- studied the concept of foreign aid.
- advantages and disadvantages of imports.
- studied the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation in Uganda.
- assessed the impact of globalisation on Uganda.

CHAPTER 5

THE STRUGGLE AND THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SUB-CHAPTER 5.1: THE APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA



Key Words

- Apartheid
- Frontline states
- Bantustan

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

1. Know the life of people in South Africa before the minerals were discovered
2. Understand the concept of mineral revolution in South Africa.
3. Know how the apartheid policy was exercised in different sectors.
4. Understand the strategies used by Africans to fight against apartheid rule.
5. Understand the internal and the external factors that lead to the liberation of South Africa from the apartheid rule.
6. Know areas in South Africa where Bantustan camps were located.
7. Appreciate the impact for the liberation of South Africa from the Apartheid rule.

INTRODUCTION:

After studying this chapter, you will be able to understand the colonial history of South Africa and the steps that were taken towards the attainment of South African independence. You will learn about the life of the people in South Africa before the mineral revolution and what took place during the discovery of minerals. You will also learn about the apartheid policy, how it was used by the Whites and the way Black Africans reacted to the implementation of the policy.

Lastly, you will know the factors that favoured the Africans in South Africa to fight the apartheid rule, the location of the reserves and appreciate the impact of the end of apartheid in South Africa.

The apartheid policy was a system of racial segregation which was maintained in South Africa between 1948 and 1994 by the Whites. It aimed at regulating relationships between Whites, Blacks and Asians in South Africa. It witnessed the domination of South Africa by the White minority. There was extreme cruelty that Black South Africans were made to suffer, in the famous apartheid regime. It was probably one of the most significant events of the 20th century which paved the way for Nelson Mandela presidency by the 10th May 1994 elections.

THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS OF SOUTH AFRICA

The San or Bushmen were the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa and were descendants of Stone Age peoples. Over the years, the San pursued their nomadic lifestyle across the region, from the south-west to the north-east. They were highly mobile and could adapt to the changing environments. These were followed by the Khoekhoe who were not only hunters and gatherers, but also practiced pastoralism. The Khoekhoe lived in permanent settlements than their San kinsmen.

The Bantu-speakers later moved in from central Africa's Great Lakes region in a series of migrations to South Africa. The Bantu practiced mixed-subsistence farming, pastoralism, hunting and trade. These included the Ngoni who

settled along the eastern coastal belt and the Sotho-Tswana who settled across the eastern highland.

THE ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS

The Portuguese were the first to set foot on the Cape of Good Hope. Because of its strategic position on the trade route to Asia, Europeans began to flock the region. The Dutch East India Company settled and built a fort and a small trading port in 1652 to supply passing ships with fresh produce and meat. This opened the way for other Dutch migrants who came and started farming on the outskirts of the port settlement while supplying the Dutch company with agricultural products for sale to sailors.

The trading port grew and trade in slaves started to meet the demand for labour attracting slave traders from the Indian Ocean, Madagascar and the East African coast. As European migrant stock farmers increased, they moved to the interior where land conflicts with the Khoekhoe and San (Khoesan) began. The Khoesan resisted the European occupation as they lost land and livestock to the invaders and diseases. The conflict resulted in a genocide campaign to exterminate the San during the 1770s and 1780s and wars fought between the Xhosa and the Cape Colony.

The British later followed and captured the territory from the Dutch company and imposed its administration on the Cape. The settler immigrants from Britain increased after 1820 as the British abolished slave trade as their occupation of the Cape Colony came along with the missionaries to the region. The missionaries established mission stations in the Cape Colony and beyond. They became campaigners for indigenous rights of the Khoesan and Xhosa through their evangelical-humanitarian networks. As they preached religion, they introduced them to European manufactured goods and education and contributed to the destruction of traditional African communities throughout South Africa.

The presence of the British and their policies on slave trade pushed the Boers from the Cape Colony further northwards into the interior where they

established their own states and to escape the British interference in the famous Great Trek by the Boers. The Boers settled in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal where they were later reorganised by the British in early 1850s.

The British overhauled their labour policy in 1828 to align the region with the growing imperial antislavery ethos and allowed Black labourers to work in the colony with proper contracts and passes issued by soldiers and missionaries. This was due to difficulties faced by the British to procure enough labour to build towns and develop new farms. This marked the beginning of the pass laws that later become infamous in the 20th century.

The Boers who moved north into the interior clashed with the Ndebele, took their land and many cattle, women, and children. They were subjected to a hut tax intended to raise revenue and drive them into labour. Forced labour was introduced to build roads as Africans were obliged to pay rent on state land and European farms. The colonial aggression of 1811 and 1858 deprived Africans of their land ushering Africans into poverty and despair. In the mid-1850s, the British destroyed the power of the Xhosa chiefs and many thousands of Xhosa were starved to death and the survivors were driven into the Cape Colony to work. Many important African traditional leaders died during this period as the Europeans exploited Africans and acquired the fertile lands.



Activity 5.1.1:

The Arrival of Europeans in South Africa

In groups,

1. Research the reasons for the British interest in occupying the Cape Coast.
2. Explain how the life and the economy changed after the British occupation of the coast.
3. Present your findings to class.

THE MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The discovery of diamonds at Kimberly in 1870s transformed the predominantly agricultural societies of European South Africa to become urbanised and industrialised. In 1886, goldfields were also discovered on the Witwatersrand and became the world's largest minefield. South Africa became a major supplier of precious minerals to the world market. With the discovery of minerals, the British colonies, Boer republics, and African kingdoms all came under British control. This resulted in the development of a capitalist mining industry and a sequence of imperialist interventions by Britain. With the discovery of minerals, the British took over control of the British colonies, Boer republics and African kingdoms and began the development of the mining industry and a series of imperialist interventions. The figure below shows a European family before mineral revolution.



Figure 5.1.1: A European family before mineral discovery

The mining industry became a monopoly of De Beers Consolidated Mines controlled by Cecil Rhodes as the sole producer. The main work force in the mines was the Black migrant labourers while the White diggers worked as overseers or skilled labourers. The mineral discoveries led to the formation of Union of South Africa and the reconstruction of state began.

Between 1902 and 1910 efficient administrative structures were put in place creating a relationship between the Afrikaner politicians and the mining capitalists, leading to economic dominance of gold.

The settler minorities began their dominance over the Black majority as the Black societies were policed and taxed more effectively. A new constitution came into force that excluded Blacks from political power and instituted policies that encouraged racial segregation. This resulted in the 1922 Rand Revolt staged by the Afrikaner republican diehards and Black nationalists together with White workers against the employers and the government. This marked the beginning of Black protests against the new order. The protests took the form of passive resistance to armed rural revolt, strikes, and mass mobilisation.

Segregation in South Africa became a distinctive feature of political, social, and economic life as the Blacks became victims of ethnic differences. The Whites passed laws that preserved certain jobs for White workers in mining industry and the railways and laws that prohibited Blacks from the purchase or lease of land. The laws also restricted the terms of tenure to the Blacks living on White-owned farms. In 1923, the Native Act was passed that segregated urban residential space between the Whites and Blacks and created the urban migration controls to limit access to cities by Blacks. The Blacks were required to elect three White representatives to in the House of Assembly.

By 1920s, political organisations and mass movements had started to form and these agitated against this segregation. These were organised by the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) in response to deteriorating conditions. The ICU membership included Black and some coloured members mainly from urban areas. ICU attracted thousands of supporters among Black tenants on White farms and linked many local rural grievances with a call for land and liberation. The Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) composed of

White trade unions also recruited Black members and demanded for Black majority rule and closer cooperation with the ANC.

EFFECTS OF MINERAL DISCOVERY

The discovery of minerals started a new era in the history of South Africa. It brought about unprecedented changes in the social, economic and political set up of South Africa. This is why it is believed that the discovery and exploitation of minerals is called a mineral “Revolution” that started in 1867 with the discovery of diamonds and gold at Kimberly and at Witwatersrand respectively.

Political Effects

Mineral discovery led to serious conflicts between the Boers and the British. As the British became more interested in the interior, the Boers in turn became more nationalistic and assertive of their independence. This resulted in the first and second Anglo-Boer wars.

It led to the Union of South Africa White republics in 1910. In order to defeat the Africans and deny them the mineral wealth, the two White communities decided to unite.

The mineral discovery led to the loss of independence for both the Africans and the Boers. After 1867 incident, the British thought that there were more minerals in the area. Indeed, gold, manganese and uranium were later discovered. The British became more interested in the interior, leading to the colonisation of the Boer republics and African societies such as the Sotho, Zulu and Ndebele.

There was a change in political state of the Whites e.g., the Cape started demanding for political autonomy from the British imperial government. On top of this, the Boers were now able to set up organised administrative systems.

White communities became powerful militarily. Africans could no longer risk fighting the Boers. For example, in 1858 and 1865 the Basuto were able to defeat the Boers. But this history could not repeat itself. Minerals provided finance to the Boers to train their soldiers and equip them with advanced weapons. The figure below shows the strong army of the Boers after the mineral revolution.



Figure 5.1.2: Boer army in 1920

Mineral discovery added fuel to the already burning scramble and partition exercise of Africa. It is alleged that, following the discovery of minerals, many European imperial powers got convinced that the whole of Africa was full of minerals. The British agent Cecil Rhodes (**see the figure 5.1.3**), decided to colonise the stretch between Cape Town and Cairo imagining that the whole of that stretch had many minerals. It increased the speed for the scramble and partition of Africa.



Figure 5.1.3: Cecil Rhodes

As the White interest in the interior increased, the independence of Africa states became a “thorn in the eye” of the Whites. The British tried to weaken the Pedi under the Sekukuni and the Zulu under Cetewayo in order to acquire new lands for the Boers. This was a strategy of reconciliation and possibly the Boers would accept the British idea of federation.

Economic Effects

The discovery of diamond fields marked the beginning of a fundamental change from the weak and uncertain pastoral and agricultural economy into a strong, stable and wealthy industrial state.

The discovery and exploitation of minerals attracted capital on a large scale and this made possible the beginning of railway building and other technical developments.

Kimberly became an important mining and commercial centre with the growth of population. Diamond mining and the growth of population

stimulated the growth of other industries. The figure below shows Kimberly diamond mining area.



Figure 5.1.4: Showing Kimberly mine

The diamond industry stimulated the economy, increased wealth of the country and attracted more capital for investment. It accelerated the pace of modernisation and opened new opportunities for employment. Figure 5.1.5, shows how minerals are processed at a mining centre.



Figure 5.1.5: Mining industry in South Africa

Market for agricultural products increased following the increased population in mining areas. There was development in export trade between the Cape and Natal on one hand and at mining centres on the other.

There was increased trade in firearms which forced people to abandon tea and sugar plantations. This led to importation of Indian labour to work in plantations.

The exploitation of minerals upset the economic balance of power in favour of the Whites. The Africans provided cheap native labour for all manual work. Africans were reduced to servant status. Figure 5.1.6, shows an African worker in a mine.



Figure 5.1.6: Showing Africans working in mines.

The pace of modernisation was increased. Railways and roads plus other economic infrastructures were constructed to connect the mining centre, for example, railway lines were built from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth and from East London to Durban. In 1887 Johannesburg was linked to Delagoa etc. Figure 5.1.7, shows a railway wagon in South Africa.



Figure 5.1.7: Railway line

There was also an influx of Europeans, Americans and Africans to the South Africa's rich mining zones. The Utilanders (White miners) came in large numbers. Among them were financiers, traders, and mineral prospectors attracted more capital for investment in South African economy.

Social Effects:

The discovery of minerals led to social segregation of Africans who were placed at the bottom of South African social, political and economic setting. Africans were treated as purely practical and potential low-grade class but vital for unskilled work. Figure 5.1.8 shows African workers in a mine.



Figure 5.1.8: Showing African miners in South Africa

The Afrikaner social status got revolutionarised in the positive direction. They soon found themselves in a standard of life similar or even superior to that of their cousins in Europe e.g., they built schools for quality education and the problem of manpower was solved. The importation of administrators was stopped. The process of cultural change in Bantu society were greatly accelerated and as men from many tribes met at the mining centre, cultural exchange was widened. This resulted into intermarriages and led to a new group of Africans who became town dwellers and cared less about their culture. The discovery of minerals further increased the social welfare of the Whites. They established beautiful settlements and improved their life through the construction of social services. There was rural urban migration impact which resulted from the discovery of minerals. This increased urban unemployment and led to the development of shanty towns (slums).



Figure 5.1.9: Showing Soweto slum in 1890

People became conscious of their races and it became difficult to create a community of reasonable homogeneity in South Africa. The Whites and Africans were given a deliberate separate development. The inequality placed the different races in their respective social strata such as, the Whites with good social and economic way of life while the Blacks lived a miserable life.

Although the Africans did not benefit as expected, the discovery and the exploitation of minerals improved the standards of living of some Africans as a result of employment in mining areas.

The Africans migrated as target workers and returned home after a certain period with money or European goods.



Figure 5.1.10: Showing a miner's home in 1920

In conclusion the mineral discovery in South Africa began an era of economic prosperity of the Whites, a change in balance of power in favour of Whites and loss of African power and wealth. This White boom only favoured the Cape and then Natal to a limited extent. The Transvaal Boers being further inland did not benefit from diamonds discovery until the discovery of gold in 1886 in the area.



Activity 5.1.2:

Impact of Mineral Revolution

In groups, using ICT or library research, find out;

1. The effects of mineral revolution on Black people in South Africa.
2. The effects of the mineral revolution on the future history of South Africa
3. Draw a sketch map of South Africa and locate the gold and diamond mining areas by 1890.
4. Present your findings to the class

THE APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA



Figure 5.1.11: Showing a protest against the apartheid policy

INTRODUCTION OF APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Apartheid was a political and social system in South Africa that was introduced by the White minority that enforced racial discrimination against non-Whites, mainly focused on skin colour and facial features. Apartheid was characterised by an authoritarian political culture where Black South Africans were dominated politically, socially, and economically by the nation's minority White population. Apartheid inflicted deep wounds in the country and the people and specifically on Africans.

It took South Africans decades of struggle to stop this policy after it has affected every facet of life in the country.

Apartheid became an ideology that was introduced in South Africa in 1948 by the National Party (NP) government. It created a social system which severely disadvantaged the majority of Blacks because they did not have the same skin colour as that of the rulers. The minority White feared domination by Blacks as they were not sure if they would retain their jobs, culture and language. They therefore, pursued separate development based on racial groups in South Africa. They created laws that forced different racial groups to live and develop separately. It discouraged all inter-marriages and social integration between racial groups to the extent that even friendship from a different race created suspicion upon individual or even worse criminal.

Apartheid cruelly and forcibly separated people using the state apparatus against those who went against the policies. It was implemented at a time when other countries were moving away from racist policies and the demand for self-rule was setting in after the Second World War.



Figure 5.1.12: Reserved areas for Whites only.



Activity 5.1.3:

Introduction of Apartheid Policy in South Africa

In groups research and present on the following:

1. Why the Whites introduced apartheid in South Africa
2. The ways in which apartheid affected the lives of non-Whites in South Africa
3. Imagine that you had been one of the White leaders in South Africa at that time, what advice would you have given to avoid having the apartheid rule?

Present your findings to class.

THE APPLICATION OF APARTHEID RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The implementation of apartheid, often called “separate development” since the 1960s, was made possible through the Population Registration Act of 1950, which classified all South Africans as either Bantu (all Black Africans), Coloured (those of mixed race), or White. A fourth category—Asian (Indian and Pakistani)—was later added.

Racial segregation, authorised by law, was widely practised in South Africa before 1948, but the National Party, which gained office that year, extended the policy and gave it the name apartheid.

Furthermore, the ruling party set aside more than 80 percent of South Africa’s land for the White minority. This caused the sufferings to Blacks as they became labourers on their own land at a little pay.



Figure 5.1.13: Showing Africans working on White farms.

To help enforce the segregation of the races and prevent Blacks from encroaching on White areas, the government strengthened the existing “pass” laws, which required non-Whites to carry documents authorising their presence in restricted areas. Below are women demonstrating against the pass laws.

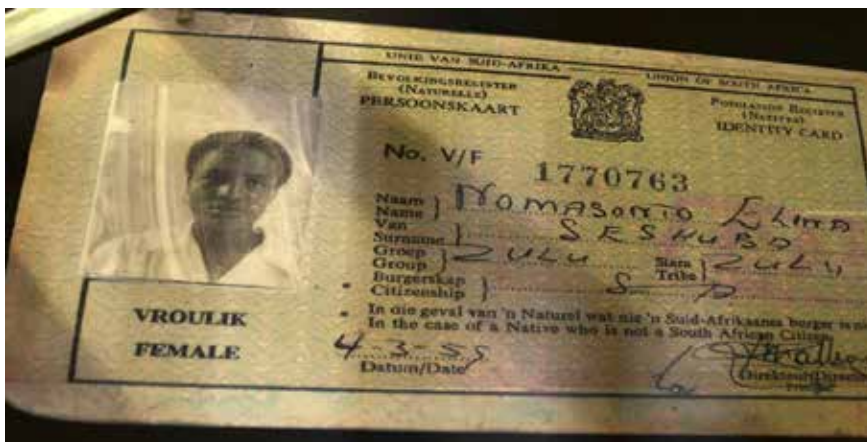


Figure 5.1.14: Showing an Identity Card used in the apartheid regime



Figure 5.1.15: Strikes against the pass cards

Other laws prohibited most social contacts between the races, authorised segregated public facilities, established separate educational standards, restricted each race to certain types of jobs, reduced non-White labour unions, and denied non-White participation in the national government



Activity 5.1.4:

Application of apartheid rule.

In groups, using ICT and library research

1. Write your own notes on the results of the methods used in the application of apartheid rule in South Africa.
2. Draw a sketch map of South Africa on a wider sheet and shade areas that were occupied by Bantustan camps.
3. In groups write a short skit and perform it, depicting a Black South African challenging the government official against the apartheid rule.

Present your findings to the class and pin up your maps on the wall for viewing.

THE ROLE OF OAU IN LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

You learned from the previous section that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was created on May 25th 1963. It was inspired by President NKwame Nkruma. Generally, it was founded with the purpose to speed up the liberation struggle of the African people who were still under foreign rule.

The targeted countries included; Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa (Azania). It performed very well in arranging the peaceful surrender of power to Black people in South Africa.

It formed a panel of judges to give justice to the liberation struggle against racism and colonialism in South Africa;

It provided the South Africa ANC team with a machinery to support liberation movements with material and other assistance needed to wage their armed struggles. But with or without elections, the Blacks were set to fight for their independence. Figure 5.1.16, shows some of the weapons used by Africans in their struggle to end apartheid.



Figure 5.1.16: Showing ANC weapons

It set in motion a unified South African policy against settler regime.

This applied and affected all other African states that were still under colonial rule.

It solicited for the international support for the liberation of South Africa. It approached UN and other organisations for material support in the liberation of South Africa.

OAU formed a liberation committee which ensured mobilisation of resources for the liberation struggle.

Mobilisation of international solidarity for liberation of South Africa were some of the voices that conditioned president W. De-clerk to organise the elections in 1994 that resulted in the election of Nelson Mandela as the first Black president of South Africa.

Figure 5.1.17, shows F.W. De Klerk, the last White South African president.



Figure 5.1.17: F.W. De Klerk

It assisted the liberation movements financially and materially to execute the liberation struggle.

By 1994 a lot had been given to ANC to prepare for the liberation of South Africa including military weapons, training of ANC liberation forces in frontline states as illustrated in figure 5.1.18 below.



Figure 5.1.18: Showing ANC army being trained

OAU assessed the performance of the liberation movements and gave them necessary advice and assistance to liberate South Africa.



Activity 5.1.5:

The role of OAU

1. Which were the organisations that put internal and external pressure to the liberation of South Africa and why did they do so?
2. Explain the challenges met by OAU in the liberation struggle of South Africa.
3. Discuss the results of the liberation struggle of South Africa from the apartheid rule.

Sample activity of integration

The colonisation in Africa was a misery. But for the sake of South Africans, they enjoyed a lot of benefits in line with infrastructural development, education and civilisation generally. However, there was a lot of sufferings in the concept of apartheid policy.

Support material



Figure 5.1.19: An apartheid government soldier holding a black man

Tasks

1. Write an essay about apartheid and give your views on how it should have been avoided.

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you have known the early inhabitants of South Africa, learnt about how South Africans lived before minerals were discovered and how the discovery of the different minerals contributed to the creation of the apartheid policy together with the significance of the mineral revolution and apartheid rule on South Africa. You have also known the reactions of Blacks towards the apartheid rule and how they were able to overcome apartheid and attain a Black majority rule in South Africa by 1994.

SUB-CHAPTER 5.2

KEY PERSONALITIES IN THE STRUGGLE AND THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA



Key Words

- Nationalism
- Personalities
- Liberation
- Frontline states
- Influence
- Independence

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

1. Understand the meaning of words; nationalism, liberation in light of South Africa.
2. Know the key parties and their leaders in the struggle for the independence of South Africa.
3. Appreciate the role played by key personalities in the struggle for the independence of South Africa.
4. Appreciate the contribution of these personalities in the struggle for South African independence

INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter, you will study the nationalist liberation struggles in South Africa. The major political parties and their respective leaders in their struggle for independence will be discussed. You will also learn about the contribution of different personalities in the struggle for independence of South Africa both from the White minority and majority Black communities. After studying this sub-chapter, you will be able to understand key personalities in the liberation struggle of South Africa. You will understand how many strategies were used to liberate South Africa such as peace talks, training of rebel soldiers, soliciting for support from international organisations and above all the contributions of key personalities.

NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Nationalism in South Africa took a different form from other nationalism movements in Africa. Nationalism in South Africa had to deal with a mixed and a racially divided society so as to put an end to discrimination, inequality and barriers to progress based on colour and race. Nationalism in South Africa was an attempt to transform the identity of Africans and sought to improve their status, rights and position in society that was imposed on them by the White minorities through political actions and ideologies.

Nationalists' leaders pursued the policy of uniting all the indigenous groups to fight for freedom against racism and discrimination that had evolved over time into an inclusive South African nation. The push for independence was initially through the formation of the ANC to unite all the indigenous peoples to fight for their freedom. ANC was later joined by other political movements such as the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) to confront the heavy-handedness of the state to the marginalised people in South Africa. As political movements and political parties were outlawed by the government, they went underground and others went into exile but kept the nationalist spirit to the liberation struggle until they achieved freedom in South Africa.

The killing and wounding of Africans only served to increase resistance against the White and more specifically after the Sharpeville massacre and its aftermath where police fired at a crowd of Black people, killing or wounding more than 250 people. South Africans vowed never to give up even when activists were detained and imprisoned. Political movements such as the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) established underground structures to continue the struggle as several members of the ANC and PAC escaped and went into exile and established military training bases and camps to continue the struggle. However much the actions by government crippled ANC and PAC through arrest, detention and imprisonment of their leaders and members, it increased both internal and external pressure against the White regime. The Anti-Apartheid Movement later gained momentum with the springing up of external pressure on the South African government, from Britain, Holland, Sweden and other countries to end apartheid.



Activity 5.2.1.

Role of nationalists in the struggle for independence.

1. Give your understanding of the terms “Nationalism and Liberation” in relation to South Africa’s struggle for independence.
2. Explain the challenges faced by the nationalists in their struggle for the independence of South Africa.

THE ROLE OF NELSON MANDELA IN LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

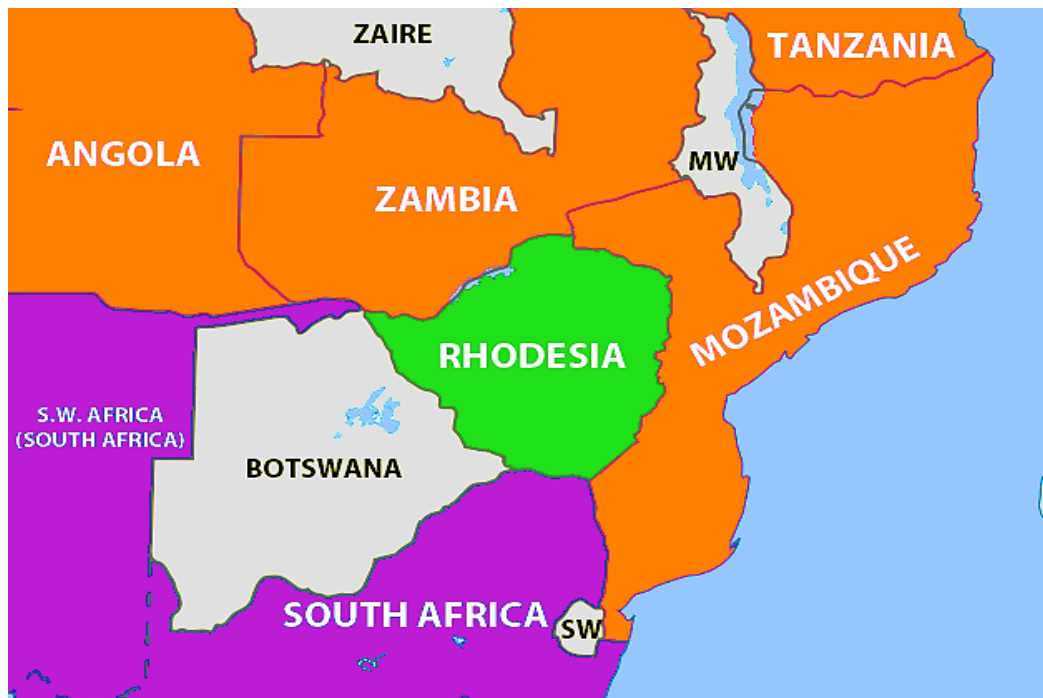


Figure 5.2.1: Showing Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born on 18 July 1918 and died on 5 December 2013. He was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first Black President and the first elected President in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by fighting institutionalised racism and fostering racial reconciliation. Ideologically as an African nationalist and socialist, he served as President of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997. He played a very fundamental role in the liberation of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela endured the arrest and detention in South Africa apartheid government. He was imprisoned for 28 years, but this only helped him to gain much popularity and made him a symbol for the fight against racial segregation. His popularity earned him victory for the ANC under the first democratic elections held in 1994.

He was a tactical politician. At one time he disappeared and went underground from where he appeared to address meetings in various parts of the country. Nelson Mandela collaborated with other African Countries that supported him in the struggle. These were mainly the frontline states, (See the Map 5.2.1 below). Other countries on the continent helped by providing asylum to the exiled struggle heroes. They also helped to train soldiers and provided the inspiration to pursue freedom at all costs.



Map 5.2.1: Showing frontline states

He also sought for intervention from other continents of the world. He visited London where he met the leaders of the Labour and Liberal Party and briefed them about the suffering of the non-Whites at the hands of the apartheid regime. Mandela as a member of the ANC Committee was actively involved in the organisation of protests, demonstrations, strikes and boycotts to force the government to abandon its racial policies.



Figure 5.2.2: Showing demonstrations against apartheid

In 1955, Mandela together with the others drafted the Freedom Charter document which stated that; South Africa was for all who lived in it regardless of their skin colour.

The charter also called for equal rights of all races, equitable sharing of the country's wealth and equal human rights for all. Throughout his imprisonment Mandela led his friends in the struggle for their rights as prisoners and their conditions were gradually improved.

He openly shared with the public the bad conditions he found in prison and government had to come in and improve the conditions of prisons in South Africa.

In 1960 he organised peaceful demonstrations against the pass laws in South Africa. Men and women carried placards, shouting and jumping demanding for freedom.

He received arms and other forms of help from the external countries preparing to fight apartheid. Some countries would just send help even when he had not requested.

Through ANC team songs, slogans and poems were composed against apartheid such as “NkoziSikelelo” which was translated to mean “God bless Africa” This motivated other African states to join hands and fight against apartheid. He offered himself as a Black South African candidate for 1994 general elections which he won massively and became the first Black president of South Africa.

Frederik William de Klerk



Figure: 5.2.3: Showing Frederik William de Klerk

Frederik William de Klerk, was born in March 18, 1936 in Johannesburg, South Africa. He was the President of South Africa (1989–94). He is the President who put an end to the apartheid system of racial segregation and negotiated a transition to majority rule in his country.

In 1972 he was elected to Parliament for the National Party. He won a number of key ministerial portfolios, including Mines and Energy Affairs (1979–82), Internal Affairs (1982–85), and National Education and Planning (1984–89). He also became the leader of the House of Assembly in 1986. All these were based on his legal talents and respect from his peers.

De Klerk became a leader of the National Party and successfully committed himself to speeding up the reform process that was begun by his predecessor. He did this by initiating talks on the new post-apartheid constitution with representatives of racial groups in South Africa (White, Black, Coloured, and Asian [Indian]).

Under his leadership, the governing National Party reached agreement with the ANC in 1993 on a transition to majority rule. He participated in the South Africa's first all-race elections in April 1994 where ANC won the majority seats in the new National Assembly. He joined the government of national unity formed by Mandela, as the second deputy president. He retired from politics in 1997.

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela



Figure 5.2.4: Showing Winnie Madikizela-Mandela

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, was born in September 26, 1936. in Bizana, Pond land district, Transkei now in Eastern Cape, South Africa and died on 2nd April 2018. She was a South African social worker and activist and a wife to Nelson Mandela.

Her activism and struggle for justice came at great personal costs, but her sacrifice made her one of South Africa's most important freedom fighters. She travelled the world, met with international leaders, putting perspective and understanding to the liberation struggles of Southern Africa.

At a young age of nine she tested the abuses, injustices of racism and what apartheid meant in South Africa when she was denied an opportunity to attend the end of Second World War celebrations. The celebrations were for Whites only as the Black children were forced to remain outside with their father while the White population enjoyed the celebrations. This struck her deeply while growing up, aware of the inequality of the world around her.

She was a longtime stalwart of the African National Congress through which she helped to give the struggle justice in South Africa, one of its most recognisable faces and kept the memory of her imprisoned husband Nelson Mandela alive during his years at Robben Island.

Madikizela-Mandela suffered the wrath of the apartheid era when she was banned and restricted to travel, associate and speak. She underwent political harassment by the South African Government and its security forces and spent months in jail and internal exile. It is during this period that she did social and educational work that made her a hero of the anti-apartheid movement.

She was a longtime stalwart of the African National Congress through which she helped to give the struggle for justice in South Africa one of its most recognisable faces and kept the memory of her imprisoned husband Nelson Mandela alive during his years on Robben Island.

She was elected to the presidency of the African National Congress Women's League, and a member of Parliament, a Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science, and Technology in the first South Africa's multiracial government headed by Nelson Mandela.

Desmond Tutu

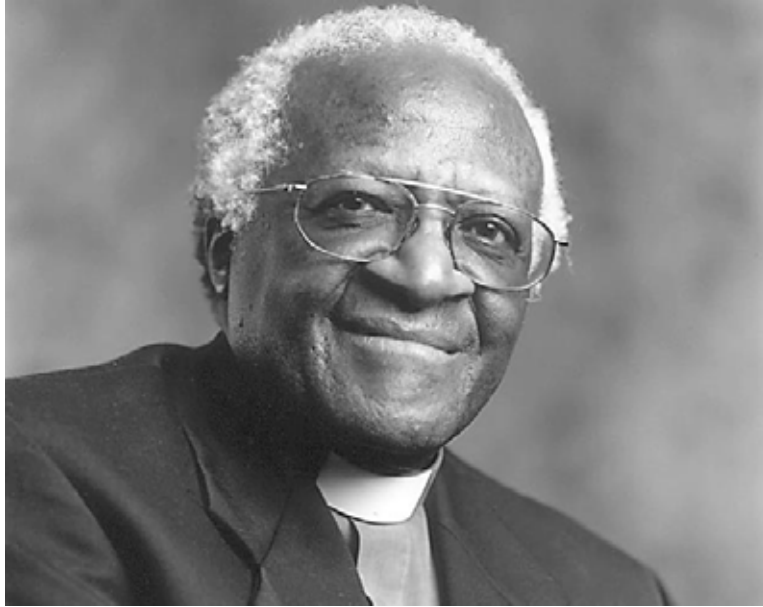


Figure 5.2.5: Showing Desmond Tutu

Desmond MpiloTutu was born October 7, 1931 in Klerksdorp, South Africa. Tutu was born of Xhosa and Tswana parents and was educated in South African mission schools at which his father taught. He trained as a school teacher but later resigned his post and joined St. Peter's Theological College in Johannesburg and was ordained an Anglican priest in 1961. He received the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1984 for his role in the opposition to apartheid in South Africa.

In 1978 Tutu became the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches and became a leading spokesperson for the rights of Black South Africans. He played an unrivalled role during the 1980s when he drew national and international attention to the iniquities of apartheid. He advocated for non-violent means against apartheid and encouraged the use of economic pressure to deal with South Africa minority government.

**Activity 5.2.2:****The struggle for independence in South Africa**

1. Read and make notes about the roles played by Frederik William de Klerk and Nelson Mandela in ending apartheid in south Africa
2. In groups, make research and present to class, the challenges that the two leaders faced in ending apartheid policy in South Africa.
3. What lessons do you learn from the two leaders' struggle to end apartheid in South Africa?

**Activity 5.2.3:****Personalities.**

Find out the role played by the following key personalities in the struggle for the independence of South Africa. These personalities will be presented and discussed in the next lessons.

1. -Steve Biko
2. -Mrs. HellenSuzman
3. -Mrs. AlbertinaSisulu
4. -Albert Luthuli
5. -Oliver Tambo
6. -Robert Sobukwe.

ROLE PLAYED BY POLITICAL PARTIES IN SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

African National Congress (ANC)

ANC was the first African National Political Organisation formed in South Africa. It was formed in 1912 as the South Africa Native Congress (SANC) and in 1935 was renamed African National Congress (ANC).

Objectives:

The main political objectives were to unite all non-Whites (Africans, Indians and Coloureds) to defend their rights and attain freedom. It was initially a non-violent civil right group. The racial composition qualified African National Congress to a mass movement. It was to act as the mouth piece of all those who were segregated. It was formed to defend the liberties and freedom of all those oppressed by apartheid. It aimed at protection of human rights of the people. It wanted to stop Africans from moving with pass cards. Figure 5.2.6 shows students in Soweto demonstrating majorly due to the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

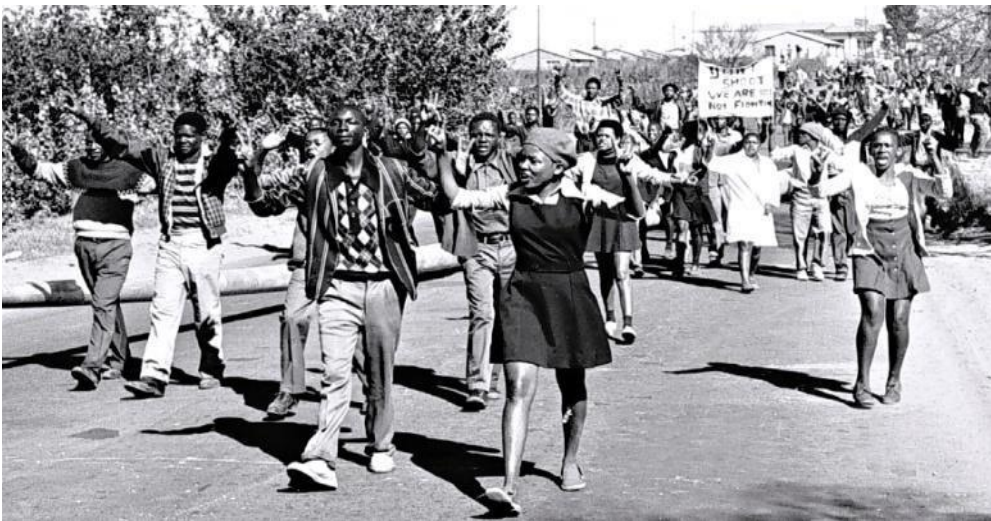


Figure 5.2.6: Showing Soweto uprising in South Africa

It aimed at linking the Blacks in South Africa to the rest of the continent. It was to destroy apartheid that had made Africans second citizens in South Africa. It aimed at destroying the politics of segregation in South Africa. This would be achieved by winning the independence of South African majority rule. It wanted to widen the employment opportunities of the Black South Africans who had been marginalised and exploited as miners and labourers on White farms.

Roles

In 1919, ANC sent a delegation to the peace conference in Versailles and to Pan African congress organised by Dubois in Paris. They reported about the suffering of the Black South Africans to this conference.

After 1940 ANC got funds from donors and it increased her activities against the apartheid rule.

Its good organisation attracted the key personalities at the time into ANC. In 1950, Nelson Mandela, Albert Luthuli and Robert Sobukwe joined ANC leadership making it very strong.

In 1949 it released a Plan of Action using strikes, boycotts and civil disobedience against White minority rule. However, this political progress to self-determination was checked by the Afrikaner National Party.

In 1952, African National Congress launched the defiance campaign of civil disobedience. Viewed as a strong threat, it was banned in 1960, its leaders imprisoned and others fled to Tanzania and Zambia as political exiles.

Never the less, Nelson Mandela and many of his colleagues were sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island in 1963. However, it operated underground with its armed wing of UmkhontoSizwe of "Spear of the Nation". The photo in Figure 5.2.7 shows the Robben island prison where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned.



Figure 5.2.7: Showing the Robben Island prison

It caused the negotiation for 1994 South African elections. ANC in cooperation with the Global events compelled the White South African Government to negotiate with African National Congress.

Consequently, Nelson Mandela was released in 1990. The African National Congress was allowed to register Nelson Mandela as its candidate and it won the first universal democratic elections in South Africa in 1994. Nelson Mandela became the first Black President of the Republic of South Africa.

ANC overcame several difficulties on the road for South Africa's struggle for independence; for example, the White's superior military machinery, high intelligence and winning support from strong foreign powers.

ANC developed diplomatic relations with foreign powers, All the European firms that had invested in South Africa were given assurance and continuity of their businesses when the black government comes into power.

**Activity 5.2.4:****Showing the role of political parties in the end of apartheid**

1. What were the challenges that were met by ANC? Explain the contribution of Pan African Congress (PAC) in the struggle for South Africa's independence. Present your findings in class.
2. In groups use a table to make a comparison between Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko's struggle for the independence of South Africa. After the presentations write your own notes.

BANTUSTAN CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Figure 5.2.8: Showing Bantustan camp

Bantustan territories as seen in the photo above (also known as Black homelands or Black states) were the homelands, reserves or isolated territories of Africans in South Africa. They were formed along the tribal lines under African leadership.

The Bantustans were a major administrative device for the exclusion of Blacks from the South African political system under the policy of apartheid, or racial segregation. Bantustan territories were also known as Black homelands or Black states in South Africa during the apartheid era.

The examples of these camps include; Transkei, Ciskei for Xhosa, Gazankulu for the Tsonga and Shangane, Venda for the Venda, Swazi for Swazi, Ndebele for the Ndebele, KwaZulu Natal for the Zulu and Labowa for the Sotho. Apartheid rule aimed at full segregation in political, social and the economic aspects between the Bantu and Whites' developments in South Africa.

Bantustan camps aimed at exploitation of Africans economically and that is why they were put in restricted camps and their fertile land were taken by the Whites.

To undermine the growth of African nationalism, they were put in isolated camps and watched closely. This delayed the independence of South Africa.

It aimed at killing communication among Africans. Movements within and around South Africa would make the Blacks grow strong, therefore, controlling them in the camp became a solution. This weakened them.

They removed them from fertile and the mineral rich lands, which were permanently owned by White South Africans. This explains the economic differences between the Blacks and the Whites up to now.



Activity 5.2.5:

Bantustans

1. Write notes on the effects of the Bantustan camps on the people of South Africa.
2. In groups, discuss the lessons you learn from the lives of the Bantustans.

Sample activity of integration

Various individuals rose to prominence in South Africa during the apartheid era. This was because of the tremendous effort they invested in ensuring apartheid comes to an end by putting their country's independence above their families. Such individuals were both Blacks and some Whites who wanted to promote the values of humanity. However, the struggle for independence was being betrayed by some Black South Africans themselves at a certain level.

Support material



Figure 5.2.9: Nelson Mandela and Suzman Hellen

Tasks.

1. In an essay, explain why some black South Africans were comfortable with the white man's rule

Sub-chapter Summary

In this sub-chapter, you have:

- defined the terms nationalism and liberation in relation to the Southern Africa struggle for independence.
- examined key personalities who played key roles in the liberation of South Africa.
- known the political parties that helped in the struggle for independence.
- understood the role played by Bantustan camp in the apartheid regime.

CHAPTER 6

PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN EAST AFRICA

SUB-CHAPTER 6.1: CONFLICTS IN EAST AFRICA



Key Words

- Conflict
- Resolution
- Justice
- Peace
- monarchy
- Society

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

1. Understand the recent community conflict in East Africa
2. Know the different forms of conflict in East Africa using the timelines flow chart
3. Understand how conflicts can be caused and resolved in East Africa
4. Appreciate the impact of common conflicts and suggest how they can be avoided in East Africa.

INTRODUCTION:

This sub chapter is about peace and conflict resolution in East Africa. It talks about the different forms of conflict, their causes, solutions, and impact on society. After studying this chapter, you will be able to critically analyse the causes of the conflicts in communities in East Africa and how they were resolved.

A conflict is a clash of interest or a struggle between people or societies. The struggle may be physical or about difference in ideas. The source of conflict may vary but it is always a part of society. Conflict may emerge within a person, between two people, nations, society, political parties, economic, regional and may take even international dimensions.

On the other hand, peace is a universal concept of social friendship and harmony in the absence of hostility and violence. It means lack of conflict and freedom from fear of violence between individuals, groups or nations. From a biblical perspective, the absence of conflict is the beginning of peace.

The Islamic perspective also preaches peace as a universal doctrine. It forms part of the greeting, 'Asalaam aleyikum' meaning ***“Peace be with you”***.

Conflicts have two broad categories: the internal conflicts in which the governmental authorities are opposed by groups within the state and seek to overthrow the authorities with force. It may also be one in which armed violence occurs primarily within the borders of a single state.

International conflict or interstate conflicts on the other hand take place between two or more nations and involve forces of more than one state.

Conflict resolution is a way in which two or more parties find a peaceful solution to a disagreement among them. The disagreement may be as a result of personal, financial, political, or emotional nature.

Food for thought!

- *Have you ever had a disagreement with a friend at school or your sibling at home?*
- *Pair up with any of your classmates and share on the following;*
 - i) What the disagreement was about*
 - ii) How you resolved it*
 - iii) The effect it had on both of you.*
- *You will discover that for all the different kinds of conflict, there is always a remarkable impact.*

FORMS OF CONFLICTS

There are several causes of conflicts in East Africa including political conflicts, civil unrest, resource-based conflicts and terrorism.

Political conflicts are caused by political differences between political actors in a society. They come as a result of competition and struggle for political control of power. In most cases these have often resulted in ethnic differences and abuse of political power and authority. Politicians use state organs to limit opportunities for effective political participation and in extreme cases has resulted in coups d'état.

Identity conflict is where there is segregation of people based on tribe, religion, country and others. This happens when there is competing loyalties among national, ethnic, religious and other lines. In East Africa and Africa in general most countries have suffered from conflict fuelled by identity issues.

Resource-based conflicts - Natural resources have caused or fuelled numerous conflicts, earning them the reputation of being a curse rather than a blessing.

Resource-based conflicts have destabilised countries, weakened or changed regimes, displaced people and had a negative impact on development. Oil, gemstones, land, forestry products and drugs are some of the most prevalent sources of conflict. Civil unrest is a conflict that involves protests, riots, revolts, demonstrations and uprisings initiated by segments in the public as a result of socioeconomic and political problems. They are normally instigated by organised or unorganised groups that violently target state and non-state institutions violently. One of the potential causes is youth unemployment and inequality. Terrorism is a conflict that has taken on an international nature where groups of people operate in a network in multiple countries or recruit people from different nationalities to cause havoc or disorganise communities or specific countries.

RECENT COMMUNITY CONFLICTS IN EAST AFRICA

A community conflict is a violent conflict between the local groups of people organised under a shared society identity, commonly conflicts are manifested in disagreements, anger, quarrel, hatred among others.

In East Africa the common community conflicts are found in slum areas; for example in Uganda all the 5 cities have such slum communities, Kampala has Katanga, Kisenyi, Kamwokya to mention a few. Here conflicts happen daily though they are not recorded perfectly. That is why these areas have many police posts to counteract the sources of these conflicts.



Figure 6.1.1: Katanga Slum view



Figure 6.1.2: Inside Katanga slum

In Kenya all the regional main towns also have slum areas but in Nairobi city alone the main slums include; Kibera, Mathare, Moruru and Kawangare.



Figure 6.1.3: Kibera slum



Figure 6.1.4: Maria Mkwawa slum

Meanwhile Dar salaam has Maria Mkwawa, Kagoro and Kigoma. Of all the East African states, it is Tanzania that has more organised and developed slum areas.

CASE OF UGANDA

In Uganda according to the study conducted by the International Organisation for Migration in a project called *Project Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in slum population (SSCOS)* in 2020, conflicts are estimated at 88% in transactions among the youth between 15-35years who stay in these slums. It was established that they are caused by;

1. Poverty 52%
2. Unemployment 32%
3. Family & gender disputes 27%
4. Political extremism 10%

CAUSES OF COMMON COMMUNITY CONFLICTS IN UGANDA

Poverty related conflicts; are more common in the slum areas, and in Northern and Eastern Uganda particularly in areas that are affected by the harsh climate.



Figure 6.1.5: Effects of a drought weather.

Gender based violence such as family conflicts are very common and they became more rampant during the COVID 19 pandemic when both parents were made to stay home together in the lock down period.

Land related conflicts are common because land is the main source of livelihood in Uganda. Therefore, in the cities and villages like Kigezi region and Northern Uganda, land wrangles are very common. The evidence can be found in the courts of law, where land cases are quite high compared to other conflicts settled by the courts of law.



Figure 6.1.6: Settling land disputes

Drug abuse among the youth is very common mainly in the slum areas. The drug addicts among the youth, both females and males in slum areas, are the main offenders of peace. This is because whenever a person is under the influence of drugs, he/she may end up with false courage and confidence that pushes them into committing certain crimes such as rape and thuggery.

Tribalism is another common source of conflicts. Despite belonging to the same country people will conflict over national resources along the tribal lines.



Figure 6.1.7: Security guarding land between the Karamojong and Iteso (2012)

Leadership conflicts across the country are rampant. They are worse among the same constituency as candidates compete for parliamentary seats.

Competition for natural resources such as in Karamoja where people fight over cattle ownership, in Hoima and Masindi people compete for land in the oil exploration areas. In Kampala people conflict for prime land.

Cultural conflicts such as the Karamojong's belief that all the cattle belong to them. This has led to pastoral and cattle rustling in north eastern Uganda.



Figure 6.1.8: Karamojong herdsman with his cattle

Lack of democracy within the government institutions. Democratic organisations or institutions (particularly governments) fall short of fulfilling the principles of democracy in their practices or operations such as; all eligible citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to legislative processes, Legal equality and political freedom. Failure to fulfill the principles of democracy leads to conflicts. Poor infrastructure in the country is another source of conflict. Poor roads, railway line and housing facilities lead to conflicts between the government and local people.

Voter bribery and unfair results in election processes have become another source of conflicts in Uganda. Every after an election, courts of law are flooded with cases of candidates protesting their loss of the election. Election period in Uganda has always been characterised by violence and a high level of unrest.

Generally, these and many others are claimed to be the main source of conflicts in Uganda and the rest of East African states.



Activity 6.1.1:

Understanding Community conflict

1. Identify the different forms of conflicts in your community/school.
2. In groups discuss how peace can be maintained in your homes/school and present to the class.

RECENT COMMUNITY CONFLICTS IN EAST AFRICA

Table 6.1.1: Showing a flow chart of timelines and different conflicts in East Africa:

Case of Uganda since 1962

S/N	Time Period	Conflict	Impact	Head of State
1.	1962-1982	Rwenzururu Uprising	Peace treaty signed	Kabaka Edward Mutesa II
2	1964-1965	Simba rebellion	Rebels defeated	
3	1965-1969	First Sudanese Civil war	Anyanya presence cleared from Uganda	
4	1966	Mengo crisis	Obote became the president	Obote
5	1972	Military coup	Amin becomes a president	Amin
6	1974	Arube uprising	Uprising suppressed	
7	1976	Israel invades Entebbe	102 out of 106 Israel hostages rescued	
8	1978-1979	UNLF War	Overthrow of Idi Amin by Tanzania	
9	1981-1986	NRA Bush	Defeat of Obote II	Obote II

S/N	Time Period	Conflict	Impact	Head of State
		war		
10	1987-2005	LRA War	Joseph Kony forced out of Uganda	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
11	1966	ADF Rebels	Ongoing in Western Uganda	
12	2000	6 days war between Uganda and Rwanda in Congo	Rwanda captured Kisangani	
13	2007	Somali Civil war fighting against the Al Shabab	Federal government formed in 2012 with help of AMISOM	
14	2009	Migingo Island dispute between Uganda and Kenya	Under control of Uganda police now	
15	2013-2015	South Sudan Civil war.	IGAD is in charge of peace negotiations	
16	2016	Kasese clashes with UPDF	Charles Mumbere arrested	

S/N	Time Period	Conflict	Impact	Head of State
17	2018	Lusanja land conflicts	Medard Rugyendo to be compensated by government	
18	2019	Cross border conflict between Uganda and Rwanda	Businesses affected	



Activity 6.1.2:

Causes and effects of community conflicts

1. Draw a map of East Africa and locate the areas where the recent conflicts indicated above have occurred.
2. Research the causes of conflicts in East Africa and present your findings to the class.
3. In groups discuss the causes and effects of land conflicts in Uganda and present your findings to the class.

UGANDA –RWANDA CONFLICT SINCE 2019

In February 2019 Rwanda closed its Katuna border with Uganda and blocked all the movements between the two countries. There was also an embargo on all goods and services entering Rwanda from Uganda. The causes for this business trap were not clear. At first when Rwanda was tasked to explain, it merely said “***we are repairing closed border roads and therefore we decided to close off the entry point of Katuna***” Later many political insecurity reasons were given. Peace talks between the two countries failed to bring the conflict to an end. The Rwandan nationals were strictly warned not to enter Uganda.



Figure 6.1.9: Showing a closed border



Figure 6.1.10: Peace talks

The conflict arose when both countries claimed that the other was interfering in each other's affairs. For instance, Rwanda accused Uganda of being linked to hostile groups like the Democratic Forces for the liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) an armed rebel group operating in eastern DRC and the Rwanda National Congress which is the Rwandan opposition group. Uganda on the other hand accused Rwanda of infiltrating its key security agencies with authorities claiming that some Rwandan security officials had direct contacts with key strategic security personnel in Uganda, who were sharing classified information outside its official channels. Counter accusations were high on both sides. The closure of the border greatly devastated the lives of thousands of people both in Rwanda, Uganda and the entire East Africa region.

Those involved in transporting goods and services were blocked from entering the two countries. Communities around the Rwanda and Uganda border resumed the 1985 smuggling of goods.

People used foot paths to reach their relatives, schools and hospitals in Rwanda. This was done at night and in the evenings to avoid being arrested by the forces in Rwanda. On the Ugandan side the situation was rather relaxed and no tough security forces were in place.

This conflict has strained the relationship between President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda and Paul Kagame of Rwanda. The issues surrounding border closure have worsened the differences between the two countries. As of 2021 Katuna main border is closed.



Activity 6.1.3:

Conflict resolution in East Africa.

Research and write notes on the following:

1. The formal and informal forms of conflicts in East Africa.
2. Explain ways in which leadership conflicts among member states of East Africa can be resolved.
3. Discuss how the traditional monarchical leaders resolved conflicts in East African communities.

Sample activity of integration

The Ugandan government forces attacked the Rwenzururu Kingdom in Kasese, killing people suspected to be causing instability in the region. The government accused the Rwenzururu Kingdom of training its people to cause insecurity while the Rwenzururu Kingdom insisted they were the royal guards of the palace. The Human rights organisations tried to intervene by defending the rights of the Rwenzuru people. They called on government to investigate and prosecute those responsible for crimes committed and allow them to have a fair trial for the people who were imprisoned.

Support materials



Figure 6.1.11: Charles Mumbere of Rwenzururu arrested

Task

Carry out Library research or ICT about the role of Human rights organisations write an essay of between 300 - 400 words giving your opinion on how the situation in Kasese should have been resolved amicably.

Chapter Summary

In this sub-chapter you have learnt:

- about the common conflicts, the different forms of conflicts.
- the causes and results of conflicts in East Africa.
- that the more a society grows, the more conflicts emerge.
- the ways of avoiding conflicts so as to build a better society.

SUB-CHAPTER 6.2

EAST AFRICAN TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION



Key Words

- Monarchy
- Justice
- Traditional
- Community
- Leaders
- Culture
- Disputes

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

1. Know what a traditional institution is and its history in East Africa.
2. Understand the contribution of traditional and modern transitional justice mechanism in restoration of peace in East Africa.
3. Appreciate the role played by traditional leaders in peace building process of any East African community.
4. Understand various forms through which traditional transitional justice mechanisms can be delivered to communities.
5. Appreciate the role played by African traditional leaders in pursuing transitional justice in solving of community conflicts in East Africa.

INTRODUCTION:

This subchapter is about traditional institutions in East Africa. It handles both traditional and modern methods of restoring peace in East African communities. After studying this sub-chapter, you will be able to analyse the roles of traditional leaders in resolving conflicts in East Africa. A traditional institution is an executive body of an ethnic group which holds the highest authority in a given indigenous community. Before the colonisation of the East African states, these traditional societies were self-sustaining in resolving conflicts within their societies. The kings had courts that would sit and solve the conflicts. This was one of their mandates although they are now facing strong competition from the modern courts.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

In the pre-colonial period, Uganda had several indigenous kingdoms and chieftaincies. At the top of each kingdom or chiefdom were a ruler and a system of leadership. In decentralised states, governance was in the hands of the elders. When the British colonised East Africa, kingdoms and chiefdoms were subdued in a series of agreements signed between the chiefs and kings in these areas. The British wanted to get complete authority over land in East Africa where they could easily exploit the available natural resources

Conflict resolution was one of the reasons for the existence of kings and chiefs. Conflicts ranged from domestic, community and across the territories. The most common conflicts revolved around land issues, domestic violence and tribal rivalries. There were traditional mechanisms of resolving these conflicts by chiefs and kings. The chiefs or kings were symbols of African traditional institutions and influential in enforcing the customary laws and traditions as handed down from their ancestors. They followed and enforced discipline in their communities to the dot and were pillars of society governance and customary livelihood.

The traditional Kingdoms were Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Busoga, Wanga, Nyamwezi, Karagwe and chiefdoms like the Acholi Chiefdom, Tieng Adhola Chiefdom, Alurchiefdom, Masai, Kikuyu, Tonga and others. The traditional institutions ensured cultural, economic, and political and military might of their people and also co-existed with other clans.

On site land conflict resolution



Figure 6.2.1: An Acholi dance



Activity 6.2.1:

Traditional institutions

In groups, discuss and make notes on the following:

1. the roles of traditional institutions in resolving conflict in East Africa.
2. how the government can use traditional institutions to resolve conflicts in society
3. the values and features of traditional institutions that still exist today in our modern societies.

REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1967 IN UGANDA

On 8th September 1967 the independence constitution was replaced with the new constitution revised under Dr. Milton Obote the then Prime Minister as he took over power from the then president Kabaka Mutesa II. At that time traditional institutions were stronger than the central government. Therefore, to consolidate power, Dr. Obote abolished all existing traditional rulers and the legislative assembly of the time 1993.

The historical attachment people had for their traditional institutions made the new president to abolish them. He wanted the people to work for development of the whole country but not the federal states that existed in the country at the time.

The desire to stop the post-independence administration in Uganda led to abolition of traditional kingdoms at the time. For example, the Kabaka of Buganda at the time Sir Edward Mutesa II was the president while the King of Busoga Nadiope was the Deputy President. This made the traditional institutions very strong. To check their power, Dr. Obote had to abolish the traditional institutions.



Figure 6.2.2: Edward Mutesa II



Figure 6.2.3: Dr. Milton Obote

The post-independence land tenure system in Uganda, gave much land of the country to the traditional institutions of the time. This limited the powers of the central government to control land in Uganda. Therefore, to get powers over land in Uganda, traditional institutions had to be abolished.

Each institution tended to have its internal control over revenues, laws and full administration of its people. This undermined the central government. To solve this, traditional institutions had to be abolished.

Political hard decisions from the Lukiko parliament of Buganda had sat in a meeting and proposed the transfer of executive control of Uganda independent government from Buganda Kingdom. This annoyed Dr. Obote and subsequently led to the abolition of traditional institutions.

With all the above reasons, Dr. Obote, the commander in chief of the army at the time ordered Col Iddi Amin Dada to lead the army and attack the Kabaka's palace at Lubiri. This led to the 1966 Crisis where many people died and Kabaka Edward Mutesa II was exiled to London. The decision was taken to abolish Buganda and all other related monarchical leadership in Uganda.

THE RESTORATION OF TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UGANDA

The traditional institutions that were abolished in 1967 were later restored by President Museveni in a conference at Gulu in 1993. This came along with all the property government had taken from these traditional institutions. Buganda began operating immediately before any other kingdom could.

Key reasons for restoring kingdoms were:

The role played by the Buganda Kingdom in Luwero triangle war of 1981-1986; The reward was to restore the kingdom and install Kabaka Muwenda Mutebi as leader of the kingdom. In the process of rewarding Buganda, other traditional institutions also benefited.

The NRA government wanted to resurrect the traditional and cultural status of Ugandans. It aimed at creation of peace, unity and reconciliation among Ugandans: The relationship between the Baganda and Dr. Obote became strained after abolition of the kingdoms in 1966.



Figure 6.2.4: President Milton Obote of Uganda in 1967

The other reason was the desire to create good relationship between the state and the masses; People submit strongly to the demands of traditional institutions than the central government. Therefore, to capture the hearts of Ugandans the NRM government chose to restore the traditional institutions. It aimed at ending the roots of state-people conflicts in Uganda.

People very much respected the traditional justice mechanisms which was brought to an end with the abolition of traditional kingdoms in 1967. After 1993, these courts became operational due to the desire of some ethnic groups to have traditional justice courts.

THE TRADITIONAL TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE MECHANISMS

Conflict resolution can be defined as the informal or formal process that two or more parties use to find a peaceful solution to their dispute. The methods of carrying out conflict resolution in the traditional East African societies include mediation, adjudication, reconciliation, arbitration and negotiation.

Use of cultural and traditional mechanisms like transitional justice is one way to informally resolve conflicts. Transitional justice refers to the combination of policies that countries transitioning from conflict to democracy may implement in order to address past human rights violations.

It also refers to the set of judicial and non-judicial measures that have been implemented by different organisations in order to redress the legacy of mass human rights violations, for example in northern Uganda. Successful transitional justice is measured in terms of living at peace, forgiveness, reconciliation, positive living, employment opportunity, improved health, and fairness.



Figure 6.2.5: The symbol of justice

Justice means a cardinal virtue which gives each person what fits him/her in society. Attainment of justice is a solution to conflicts. This can be achieved using a number of mechanisms like traditional cultures and modern court processes. In East Africa, successful traditional methods have been used among the Acholi people in northern Uganda. This area suffered from a 20-year war (1985-2005) between the LRA (Lord's Resistance Army) headed by Joseph Kony and the northern Uganda tribes like the Acholi and Madi against NRM government.

THE ACHOLI TRADITIONAL JUSTICE MECHANISMS

This is the popular traditional approach to justice, forgiveness and reconciliation method recognised in East Africa.

The traditional Acholi culture views justice as a means of restoring social relations. In other words, justice in the traditional Acholi culture should be considered as restorative. Acholi people believe that the wounds of war will be healed if the Acholi practice their traditional law.

Their guiding principles include:

1. “Do not be a trouble maker”.
2. “Respect”, “sincerity”.
3. “Do not steal”.
4. “Reconciliation and harmony”.
5. “Forgiveness”.
6. “Problem solving through discussion”.
7. “Children, women, and the disabled are not to be harmed in war”.

MatoOput Method

Most of the principles emphasise the need to live in harmony with others and to restore social relations. One of the mechanisms for forgiveness and reconciliation among the Acholi is the MatoOput (drinking the bitter herb).

MatoOput is both a process and ritual ceremony that aims at restoring relationships between clans that would have been affected by either an intentional murder or accidental killing.

In northern Uganda, the egg is used in a specific traditional cleansing ritual known as ***Nyono tong gweno*** or ‘***stepping on the egg***’, which is a necessary step to subsequent reconciliation or truth telling process for returning of ex-combatants and others. (See figure 6.2.6 below.)



Figure 6.2.6: Stepping on the egg.

“Stepping on an egg”, is a key cultural cleansing practice in northern Uganda. Those who return from the battle field are subjected to this

The Acholi conduct the *MatoOput* ceremony because they believe that after the ceremony the “hearts of the offender and the offended will be free from holding any grudge against each other. In *MatoOput*, a sheep provided by the offender (see figure 6.2.8 below) and a goat by the victim’s relatives is cut into halves and then exchanged by the two clans.



Figure 6.2.7 MatoOput in practice



Figure 6.2.8: Sheep symbol of restoring relationships

The bitter herb, Oput, is then drunk by both clans to “wash away bitterness” (see figure 6.2.7 above). The drinking of the bitter herb means that the two conflicting parties accept “the bitterness of the past and promise never to taste such bitterness again”. Many Acholi believe that *MatoOput* can bring true healing in a way that formal justice system cannot. The victim or his/her family is compensated for the harm done, for example, in the form of cows or cash. Is this kind of compensation enough to satisfy people?

MODERN COURTS OF LAW



Figure 6.2.9: Modern court in session

Here the decisions of judicial courts and their hierarchy, right from the village level to the high courts in the East African states will be respected. In Uganda, for example, depending on seriousness of the conflict, one starts from LC1, LC 2 and LC 3, and then on to district magistrates' courts, regional courts and high courts. If one is not satisfied, the case can then be forwarded to the court of appeal. Judgement is made by the magistrate or judge after listening to both sides. Sometimes the magistrate or judge will consult assessors before he or she takes decisions.

This is the use of legal and state justice institutions to enforce the criminal law in accordance with the defined constitutional procedures, rules and regulations. It aims at giving accountability, serving law and justice and achieves reconciliation among the people using approved modern processes.



Activity 6.2.2:

Impact of traditional justice mechanisms

Research and write notes on the following for presentation:

1. A comparison between the traditional justice mechanisms and the modern courts of law in delivering reconciliation among the people.
2. The advantages and the disadvantages of restoring the traditional institutions in Uganda.
3. Conduct a debate on the motion ***“Traditional justice mechanisms serve people better than Modern courts”*** take notes as the debate goes on.

Sample activity of integration

A certain tribe in Uganda believes that before any girl turns 15 years, she should undergo Female circumcision. According to scientists all over the world, female circumcision should be abolished since it is considered harmful to girls' reproductive health. Plan International, one of the NGOs in Uganda has collaborated with parents, community leaders, government authorities and children and young people to raise awareness, transform behavior and put an end to harmful traditional practices such as this. This intervention has failed, however, since reports still show that female circumcision is at an increase in that area.

Support Material



Figure 6.2.10: A notice in Kapchorwa town against female genital mutilation

Task

Imagine that you were one of the leaders of Plan International, suggest alternative ways of how female circumcision can be put to an end in Ugandan communities.

Chapter Summary

In this chapter you learnt about:

- the meaning of traditional institutions and how they help to restore peace and promote reconciliations.
- the meaning of the modern courts of law and how they help to restore peace and promote reconciliation.
- the contributions of traditional institutions in the peace building process especially among the Acholi in northern Uganda since 2003.

GLOSSARY

Aggression: Feelings of anger and readiness to attack

Apartheid: Segregation policies against nonwhites in South Africa

Bantustan: Forced settlements of blacks in South Africa

Bloc: A group of countries in an alliance/integration

Comparative advantage: A nation ability to produce a commodity at lower cost.

Contrived: Artificially created and not natural

Demilitarized: Border barrier between North and South Korea.

Gross Domestic Product: Goods and services produced in a country in a given period of time.

Historical lessons: Important points learnt from the historical event.

Immigration: Becoming a permanent citizen of a country

Impeached: A charge with a misconduct in a company

Imperialism: A policy of extending a country's power and influence over another country.

Indispensable: Quite important

Innovation: A new method, idea, action product.

Institutions: Professional organisations

Multiracial: People of many races e.g., Americans

Premier: leading, first in importance, upper order

Sops: Standard Operating Procedures

Syndrome: Consistently occur together

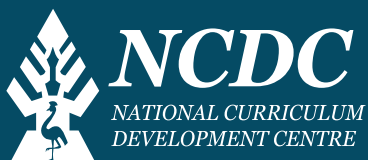
Turmoil: Great disturbance

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MONUSCO Urubatt armored vehicles patrolling streets of Goma for civil protection. SOURCE: wikipedia



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