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HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

BOOK FOUR

E.MAIL: Studysphereexaminationboard@gmail.com

"Your Partners In Academic Excellence"

KYOMUHENDO PETER

TEL:0782353092 /

0788381260

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LESSONS FROM WORLD ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS

THE BACKGROUND OF SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM

Capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership of property and individual ownership of the means of production. Property such as industries, banks, large corporations and hotels are in the hands of private individuals who work for profits. The wealthy people with capital invest in enterprises to make profits in order to increase on their wealth.

Capitalism is governed by price, which controls the demand and supply of commodities and factors of production as both the entrepreneur and consumer go for the cheapest commodity.

Capitalism emerged in North Western Europe, especially, Britain and the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries. The ideology later became dominant throughout the whole world.

Classical capitalism was advanced by an economist and Philosopher, Adam Smith, shown in Figure 1.2, in An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations (1776).

He proposed that economic decisions should be left to market forces which are self-regulating.

During the industrial revolution in Europe, Capitalism spread at a very high rate. Beginning in the 18th Century in England, the focus of capitalist development shifted from trade to industry.

Industrial development made resources to be invested, invention of new machines which helped in organizing work more efficiently and use of basic materials like iron and steel. This resulted into mass production of manufactured goods which created a new class of merchants who traded with foreign countries. This foreign trade led to colonialism, slavery and imperialism.

Colonialism by European nations was undertaken to South America and Africa in the 15th and 19th Century respectively in order to acquire land for investment and market for produced goods. This further expanded capitalism in their colonies.

However capitalism created the gap between the rich and poor and increased workers who were exploited. The rich became richer, while the poor became poorer. Those who accumulated wealth were able to influence politics.

The growth of industrial capitalism and the development of the factory system in the 19th century created a new class of industrial workers whose poor working conditions led to the rise of socialism.

SOCIALISM

Socialism is an economic system in which members of the society own the major means of production communally. It emphasizes the equality for all men and therefore, no exploitation. It emphasizes state ownership of resources.

With socialism all legal production and decisions are made by government with individuals dependent on the state for means of livelihood such as food, healthcare and

education, among others. Everything that people produce is a social product. Hence, it aims at benefiting the society, whereas capitalism aims to benefit individuals.

The origin of socialism is traced as far as the ancient Greek times in the writings of Greek Philosophers such as Plato, Aristotle and the British Thomas More, who drew an imaginary island where money had been abolished and people lived and worked communally. It was later advanced by Henri De Saint- Simon along with Robert Owen of Great Britain

The fundamental view in socialism is that People, Society and the Universe are equal. The socialists hated private ownership of property.

Socialism later became popular following the industrial revolution in Europe which created a new class of industrial workers whose generally miserable working conditions inspired the revolutionary socialist theory by Karl Marx between 1818-1833

It further expanded during the 1917 Russian revolution, which resulted into other countries such as China, North Korea, Cuba, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Vietnam to embrace it. SOCIALISM

FEATURES OF SOCIALISM

1. The means of production are the property of the state. The profits of all enterprises go to the government to be utilized for the benefit of society. Production is initiated and conducted by the state which pays the wages and other costs and keeps profits to its self
2. Payment for work is to be according to the nature of work and is not to be equal. Earnings vary according to ability.

3. Every individual whether he belongs to a poor or rich family has an equal opportunity to rise in life under socialism, since every young person is given an equal opportunity to receive education so that he can enter a profession of his choice.
4. The state is in charge of both production and distribution where the allocation of the productive resources of the community will be determined according to the direction of the Central government.
5. It is social welfare consideration which guides productive activity in the economy. There is production of qualitative and quantitative commodities that is essential for promoting social welfare.
6. The socialists believe in classless societies where the difference between the rich and the poor has completely disappeared.

FEATURES OF CAPITALISM

1. Profit and wealth accumulation govern businesses. The commodities and services produced are expected to yield maximum profits to the entrepreneur.
2. The demand and supply of commodities are the forces that determine which commodity and service to be produced as seen in figure 1.8 below.
3. Everybody has a right to acquire private property, keep it and after his death, to pass it on to his heirs.
4. Everybody has the freedom to form any business and set up a factory of his/her own anywhere he/she likes and takes up any occupation that he/she sees most profitable to him/her.

5. Every consumer enjoys freedom of choice of commodities and services that he/she wishes to consume and it is these likes and dislikes that determine the pattern of production.
6. The society is divided into two classes; that is the poor and the rich, who are constantly at war with each other over the control of resources.
7. The productive machinery of the country is under the direction of the entrepreneur. The hiring and payment of the factors of production such as land and labour depend on him/ her.

COLD WAR IN WORLD POLITICS TODAY

Cold war was a global state of affairs that was characterized by continuous tension mistrust, suspicions and fear between the Union of socialist Soviet Republics (USSR which has evolved into Russia today and her allies (Eastern bloc) and western countries led by United States of America (USA) and her allies. It was majorly a propaganda war or an ideological war that led to clash between capitalism and communism.

It was called cold war because the struggle was cold as there was no actual fighting.

It began after the success of the 1917 Russian revolution and widely manifested after world war II in 1945. The war was characterized by propaganda, proxy wars and sabotage between the western and eastern bloc.

CONTRIBUTION OF COLD WAR IN WORLD POLITICS

1. It face lifted the end of colonialism wherever it was seen in the world.
2. It facilitated the end of racial inequalities in the world especially in Europe and America where Communism was agitating for equality for all.

3. It led to rise of democracy leading to election of democratic government in the world.
4. It led to the formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which championed Capitalism.
5. It led to the formation of the Warsaw pact which championed communism.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF COLD WAR IN THE WORLD

1. It led to production of anti-communist movies in U.S.A in a bid to de campaign communism by the capitalists.
2. It led to the rise of dictatorial regimes in countries that had embraced communism like Vietnam under Gen Ho Chi Minh.
3. It led to U.S.A supporting dictatorial regimes in the world so long as they were embracing capitalism such as Gen Augusto Pinochet in Chile.
4. It led to the outbreak of civil wars such as the Korean War of 1950 - 53 and Vietnamese war of 1955 - 1975.

SINGAPORE, JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA

THE ORIGIN OF SINGAPORE

The origin of Singapore dates back to the 20th century when Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles negotiated a treaty with the Johor Sultanate that allowed the British to start a trading port on the island of Singapore and the same treaty led to the establishment of the British colony of Singapore in 1819.

Singapore was conquered and occupied by Japan between 1942 to 1945 during the world war II. When the war ended, the British took back the control of the island but with less control since they had granted self-governance to the island country.

In 1963, Singapore merged with Malaya to form Malaysia. However, because of the increasing social and political unrests between the Singapore's government and the Malaysia's government, Singapore was expelled from Malaysia and it therefore became an independent republic on 9th August 1965.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF SINGAPORE

Singapore emerged from being a tropical back word and grew into one of Asia's wealthiest nations in less than 30 years. It is now one of the four Asian tigers who include; South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Between the early 1960s and 1990s they underwent a rapid industrialization and maintained exceptionally high growth rates of more than 7 % a year.

In the 1960's, Singapore was known for its opium dens, gang ridden streets, prostitutes, slums and racial tensions. However today, it's known for its high-tech industries, comfortable lifestyle and high-speed internet.

The road to development in Singapore started with sweatshops that produced garments and shoes and ight assembly plants that produced toys and cheap electronics. By 1970, Singapore started investing heavily in public health which led to increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Modern Singapore was founded as a trading port of the British East Indian Company (BEICo) in 1819 and it achieved its initial economic success as an entrepot because of the island's strategic location, a harbour and a free port status.

The colonialists also set up processing industries for primary goods mainly rubber and tin from Malaysia peninsula, which offered employment and provided a basis upon which future industrialisation was built.

The establishment of a naval base by the British after World War I led to construction of a naval weaponry industries that had a high demand by the start of world war I.

The foreign policy undertaken after 1968 led to attraction of foreign investors especially from United States of America (USA), China and Japan who set both processing manufacturing industries.

The establishment of a favourable investment climate led to setting up of labour intensive and export-oriented industries in Singapore that provided employment and quality goods competing favourably on the world market.

The former hinterland of Singapore, Malaysia, its northern neighbour is the leading source of primary imports and a major destination for Singapore's manufactured exports

The strong leadership of Lee Kuan Yew who ordered an increase of twenty percent (20%)

in the wages of all workers also led to reduced labour strikes.

His ideology of central development planning that led to elimination of labour intensive to high technology industries and services also attracted foreign investors.

Singapore was originally an entrepot, where goods were trans-shipped and sometimes processed or manufactured in the area and then shipped to different destinations. She became one of the world's most connected countries globally with many shipping lines passing through Singapore. This made her one of the world's busiest port, thus providing employment opportunities to people.

THE STRATEGIES USED BY SINGAPORE TO ATTAIN ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Deepened and diversified international connections to multi-national institutions in order to promote trade and investment
2. Acquired and utilized deep skills to promote start-up businesses through education
3. Built strong digital capabilities to be able to develop new technologies
4. Developed a vibrant and a connected city of opportunities through developing infrastructures in Singapore to ease movement of people and cargo
5. Developed and implemented industrial transformations to ensure various strategies are implemented coherently.
6. Have made Partnerships with developed nations to enable growth and innovation through revision of the taxation system and regulations to match with those of developed nations

PROBLEMS FACED BY SINGAPORE AS AN INDUSTRIALISED NATION

1. Low fertility rates: The biggest part of the population has aged which has brought about a stagnant workforce and weak productivity.
2. There is also a challenge of competitiveness from the neighbouring countries.
3. There are challenges of Inequality- distribution of the benefits of economic growth among the population hence, remain Crooked. Not all people can access them.
4. Singapore majorly depended on cheap foreign labour which resulted in low productivity.
5. Shortage of capital due to limited capital inflows

6. The failure of the government to embrace high tech innovation in the early years of independence
7. Limited land since the country is small.
8. The departure of the British in early 1960's and 1970's which created a vacuum of skilled workers that the unemployment issue was so high around 10%.

STRATEGIES UGANDA CAN ADOPT FROM SINGAPORE TO ACHIEVE ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Uganda should encourage private investment.
2. To put emphasis on research and innovation.
3. To invest in industrial development.
4. Promote science and technology.

Major petroleum products from Singapore

- Fuel oil
- Gasoline
- Kerosene
- Asphalt
- Diesel oil
- Jet fuel
- Bitumen
- Chemicals

- Paraffin wax
- Linear alkyl Benzene

Electronic Industries

- Base oil
- Naphtha
- Methanol

Other key industries that enabled the development and growth of Singapore

- Food processing and

Beverages

- Ship building

Toluene

- Hexane

Oil drilling equipment

Petroleum refining

LESSONS UGANDA CAN LEARN FROM SINGAPORE TO DEVELOP HER OIL AND GAS SECTOR

1. Encourage foreign investment in oil and gas
2. Establish oil drilling equipment industries
3. Carry out intensive research in mining of oil

4. Training human resource in oil mining

CONTRIBUTION OF LEADERS TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SINGAPORE

Although Singapore inherited the same model of governance as other common wealth states, its governing system has become widely known for efficiency and competency especially in terms of its role in generating an "economic miracle."

Various leaders have played different roles in laying several strategies leading to economic prosperity. Such leaders include: Lee Kuan Yew, Yusof Ishak, Benjamin Sheares, Wee Kim Wee, Davan Nair, Tony Tan, Halimah Yacob and many others.

The past leaders of Singapore have made it to be labeled a "a free enterprise economy", where the economic role of the government is seen in almost all sectors of the economy.

These leaders have introduced business-oriented governance reforms due to its efficient and a well-managed public sector.

YUSOF ISHAK 1910-1970

He was born in 1910 in Perak Malaysia. His father, a civil servant was transferred to Singapore in 1923 to be in the fisheries department as an assistant inspector and later became the first non-European to be a director of fisheries.

Ishak received his primary education at Victoria Bridge School and secondary education at Raffles Institution. He was a bright student that he was the only Malay in a group of 13 others, admitted into the prestigious Queens Scholarship class.

He was an athlete and represented his school in many sports such as boxing, swimming and cricket, among others. He was also a school prefect and co0-editor of the Rafflesian and the 1* student in the national cadet corps history to be commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant. In Singapore, he became a clerk of the Warta Malaya newspaper. He was quickly promoted to assistant manager.

Together with 20 Malay leaders in Singapore he started Utusan Melayu in 1938 which was dedicated to Malay issues and championed the community's need to modernize and focus on education. However, his career and operations of Utusan Melayu were disrupted by the Japanese occupation and closed shortly after.

He later returned to Singapore and resumed Utusan melayu following the British return to Malaya.

In May 1959 the people's Action Party won elections, formed the government and Yusof was appointed the Head of State. Following Singapore's independence in 1965, he became her 1st president.

He was in a challenging position then as residents confidence in the country had been shaken by the Singapore- Malaysia separation.

As president he was committed to promoting multi racialism and reached out to the people to reassure them and bring confidence in the new republic.

He was committed to bring honour and prestige to Singapore on an international level.

During his last term in office he was always ill, but continued to reach out to his people and made his presence felt at all functions. He died on 23rd November in 1970.

LEE KUAN YEW

1. He was a Singaporean statesman and lawyer who served as a prime minister from
2. 1959 to 1980 and was one of the founding members of the People's Action Party (PAP).

3. He transformed the country from a developing third world into a developed first world country within a single generation.
4. Lee over saw Singapore transformation from a British crown colony with a natural deep harbour into a developed country with a high-income economy.
5. He championed a highly effective and anti-corrupt government and civil service.
6. He championed the use of English as a language of communication to integrate its immigrant society and facilitate trade.

BENJAMIN HENRY SHEARES

1. He was a Singaporean politician who was the second president of Singapore and commander in chief of the Singapore Armed forces for ten years from 1971 to 1981.
2. He pioneered the development of the health sector through promoting the lower caesarean section during his time as head of the obstetrics and gynaecology at the Kandang Kerbau hospital during the Japanese occupation.
3. He was a big advocate of family planning and sterilisation, a position that added weight to the voluntary sterilization act being passed in 1969.

S.R NATHAN

1. He was a Singaporean politician who was the sixth president of Singapore and commander in chief of the Singapore Armed forces between 1999 to 2011
2. Nathan launched the annual presidential challenge charity fundraising initiative in 2000.

3. He approved in principle the government's request to draw 4.9 billion U.S dollars from the national treasury to fund the government resilience package in order to preserve jobs and businesses during the financial down turn in 2009.

LEE HSIEN LOONG

1. A Singaporean politician and a former army general who served as Prime minister of Singapore since 2004
2. His government enacted a five-day work and extended the maternity leave days.
3. His proposal to build two integrated resorts in Singapore to increase tourism revenue led to the development of Marina bay and Resorts World Sentosa.
4. He oversaw the country's economic recovery within two years after the 2000 financial crisis.
5. In 2010, he legalized online activism and increased the number of non-elected opposition representatives in parliament.

LESSONS UGANDAN LEADERS CAN LEARN FROM THEIR FELLOW LEADERS OF SINGAPORE

1. Emphasis on Patriotism to all Citizens
2. Encourage investment.
3. Promote tourism as one of the income generating drive
4. Develop the health sector relations
5. Fight and campaign against corruption among the civil service.
6. Make good diplomatic relations with other foreign countries.

HISTORY OF SOUTH KOREA

South Korea is located on the eastern edge of Eurasia, between China and Japan.

It is an East Asian nation on the southern half of the Korean peninsula and shares one of the world's most heavily militarised borders with North Korea.

South Korea, got her independence in 1945 from Japan and on 15h August 1948, the Republic of Korea was officially established to a new era of an independent democratic nation on the Korean peninsula. However, the cold war confrontations between the super powers resulted in the division of the peninsular into two halves; North Korea and South Korea.

At its independence in 1948, South Korea was an impoverished, predominantly agricultural state and most of the processing industries and electrical power plants were in North Korea.

In 1950, North Korea attacked South Korea in a bid to unify the whole Korean peninsula and bring it under a single administration led by North Korea. However, the war ended in 1953 with the establishment of a demilitarized zone between the two nations.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH KOREA

South Korea is one of the most highly regarded countries in the world when it comes to economic growth and development. The economy accounts for about 2 percent of the world's Gross domestic product (GDP).

Since 1996, the annual increase in exports of goods and services has easily outpaced the growth of GDP leading to sustained rise in the share of exports in the South Korean national income. Following the Korean war, South Korea remained one of the poorest

countries in the world for over a decade. However, the growth of the industrial sector was the principal stimulus to economic development.

Causes for rapid economic growth in South Korea

1. The government's major priority in 1963 of expanding exports led to acquisition of foreign currencies as a way of overcoming a crisis resulting from a lack of foreign exchange reserves.
2. The government's efforts on trade promotion led to increase in exports through joining the world trade organisation (WTO) in 1994.
3. The campaign for higher rates of savings among the Koreans led to higher rates of investments in Korea.
4. In 1962, the government mapped out a Five-Year Economic Development Plans for decades which led to projects that invested heavily in core industrial sectors.
5. The cold war was favourable to South Korea especially between the 1960s and the 1970s due to the support she received from the capitalist allies of USA and others.
6. In the late 1960s and 1970s, as developed countries transitioned to high-tech industries, their heavy and chemical industries began to decline; Korea could then enter and grow in these sectors.
7. From the 1960s, the government established vocational high schools and technical colleges in order to cultivate skilled technicians.
8. The establishment of many research institutes and colleges, including the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and the Korea Advanced Institute of

Science and Technology (KAIST), helped promote the continuous growth of the nation by developing source technologies through research and by cultivating the skilled manpower required for various industries.

The contribution of President Park in the economic development of South Korea

1.

Shifted South Korea's focus to Export Oriented Industrialisation

2. Brought in 24 hr Provision of Electricity for homes and businesses who were previously provided with electricity for just few hours
3. Initiated the Five-Year Plan in 1967 to boost South Korea's local industries
4. Helped local Industries with loans that had easy payment terms, tax cuts, and easy licensing.

Strategies used by South Korea to attain economic growth

The 1950 to 1953 Korean war led to slow economic recovery in the years that followed.

After the war, the economy began restoring the war-torn lands and industrial facilities relying on foreign assistance from United States of America (US) and United Nations (UN).

From 1961 to 1996, South Korea underwent a period of rapid economic development during which it transformed into a prosperous industrialised society.

South Korea carried out a policy of import substitution (replacing imports with local production to reduce the outflow of foreign currency).

The government of South Korea under president Park Chung Hee introduced a five-year development plan which was launched in 1962. It called for a 7.1 percent economic

growth rate between 1962 to 1966 that encouraged the establishment of light industries such as textiles garments and plywood which expanded rapidly. This gave way to heavy industries in mid-1970.

The government stressed basic materials such as iron and steel, petro-chemical, ship building and refined oil. The government provided heavy capital investment in these industries propelling South Korea on its path to rapid industrialisation.

It also led to an increase of 29 percent of exports a year, while manufacturing increased by 15 percent a year.

It led to the extension of another five-year plan between 1967 to 1971 which gave greater emphasis to attracting direct foreign investment and improving the basic infrastructure.

The government of Park reorganized the banking system by nationalizing all the commercial banks in south Korea. This gave it an upper hand over the control of credit and it started giving low interest loans to business owners according to the needs of the economic plans. This led to an increase in the establishment of export-oriented industries between 1962 and 1980.

In promotion of technical skills acquisition of the south Koreans. The state created a number of centres to promote research and dissemination of technical knowledge to business enterprises such as the Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) which was established in 1966. It also promoted technical education through expanding the number of vocational secondary schools and establishment of two-year technical colleges and encouraging students to study

abroad to gain foreign technical skills. This boosted the country's human resource.

In 1966, the government of Park enacted the foreign capital inducement act that exempted foreign companies from income taxes, provided tax holidays and streamlined the process of investing in the country which eventually reduced direct aid and led to increased direct foreign investments in South Korea. For example, the United States of America's markets and Japan's investments and technology transfers greatly facilitated South Korea's transformation between 1962 and 1979.

South Korea opened the country to foreign markets and globalization which led to increased competitiveness of Korean industries. The export oriented policies are one of the most important factors for its success. She was one of the top exporters in the world and its exports increased from 25.9% in 1995 to 56.3% in 2012 of its income.

South Korea also embarked on creating an easy environment to start business and enforce contracts which encouraged investment, production, communication and economic growth.

South Korea has put extra attention to technology development and innovation to promote growth. Innovation and technology are the key factors that have supported her export competitiveness and fueled the country's economic rise.

She has also spent a largest share of its income on research and development to develop core technologies in order to attain self-reliance in areas like semi-conductors and telecommunication in addition to existing industries. This led to the rise of the Information Technology Communication in the 1990s.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH KOREA

South Korea is one of the countries that excelled in industrial development and innovation.

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.

Among the biggest industries are, ship building industry at Ulsan, automobiles such as Hyundai, KIA and Renault, among others. South Korea is one of the leading manufacturers of electronics and semi-conductors.

Korea's electronics industry is perhaps one of the best-known industry around the world for new promising industries beyond garments in the mid 1960's,

Korea began to nurture electronics as an export oriented strategic industry by drafting - five-year Electronics Industry Promotion Plan in December 1966.

The major electronic industries in South Korea include: Samsung, LG Electronics, Sony, Panasonic, Koninklijke Philips N.V, Logitech International, Onida Electronics, Toshiba Hisense, Hitachi and Video-con.

The major electronic products from South Korea include: visual and audio products like televisions, laptops, speakers, radios, home appliances like air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, kettles and dish washers. In Figure 1.29 below, shows some electronic products from South Korea.

FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH OF THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY IN SOUTH KOREA

The enactment of the 1969 Electronics Industry Promotion Law that provided a legal basis and action plan for the large-scale establishment and promotion of electronics industries in South Korea

The South Korean government provided space for the South Korean firms to grow by restricting the inflow of foreign imports in the early stages of the electronics industry development.

The government of South Korea provided incentives to them to develop, produce and export electronics products and compete favourably both in the domestic and global markets. This was through the provision of financial aid and tax benefits.

The South Korean firms established partnerships with foreign companies but without losing their ownership. They started disassembling and assembling of foreign products in order to develop capacities to produce final components and products through research and development.

The establishment of the Gumi industrial estate at Gyeongsang province in 1973 exclusively for electronics and allied industries attracted the starting up of major electronic industries and consequently leading to an increase in the production of electronics in South Korea.

The role of prominent leaders was another factor to the development of economic growth of South Korea. You need to find out the role of leaders in their economic growth using some key personalities.

Role of Leaders in the Economic Growth of South Korea

Since independence in 1948, South Korea has been governed by various leaders. Many of them have played important roles towards economic growth and expansion of South Korea. Notable ones are Syngman Rhee, Yun Bo-Seon, Park chung-hee, Chun Doo-Hwan, Kim Dae Jung, Roh moo hyn and the incumbent Moon Jae-in.

Contributions of President Park Chung- hee (1963 -1979)

1. Shifted South Korea's focus to Export Oriented Industrialization
2. Brought in 24 hr Provision of Electricity for homes and businesses who were previously provided with electricity for just few hours.
3. Initiated the Five-Year Plan in 1967 to boost South Korea's local industries.
4. Helped Local Industries with loans that had easy payment terms, tax cuts, and easy licensing

KIM DAE JUNG

1. He pushed for Democracy and human rights in South Korea. He was sometimes referred to as the "Nelson Mandela" of Asia.
2. Advocated for peace and reconciliation with North Korea through the Sunshine Policy. He was even given a prize for those efforts.
3. He successfully led the country to Economic recovery.
4. Adopted a greater role for South Korea in the World Stage Including Fifa World Cup which was jointly hosted by South Korea and Japan in 2002.
5. He built-up High-Speed ICT infrastructure and promoted IT and Venture Businesses as the future source of growth.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PRESIDENT MOON JAE-IN (MAY 2017 TO DATE)

- He opened the door for possible reunification of South Korea and North Korea.
- He did this through favoring the sunshine policy which advocates for a peaceful unification.
- He also favored the reform of the Conglomerates which is to reduce the powers and privileges of the ruling class to ensure equality in South Korea.
- He raised the minimum wage by at least 16%. This protected workers in South Korea from being paid very low remuneration.
- He lowered maximum working hours from 68 to 52. This allowed South Koreans to spend less time at work and give more time to other sectors that would benefit the country's economy.

Difficulties faced by any of the above leaders in a bid to attain economic growth

PRESIDENT PARK CHUNG -HEE

- High poverty rates after Korean War.
- The decline of Democracy.

PRESIDENT KIM DEE-JUNG

- Leading Korea out of an economic depression led to a tough recovery routine forced by the International Monetary Fund.

- High Criticism on the Sunshine policy

PRESIDENT MOON JAE-IN

- There was high rate of Youth unemployment.
- Over reliance on an export economy that made Korea Vulnerable to Economic retaliation.
- Settling conflicts between large businesses and SMEs based on a social consensus.

THE HISTORY OF JAPAN

Japan is an island country covering over 3000km along East Asia's pacific coast. It was founded by migrants from mainland Asia. It consists of over 6852 islands of which there are five main islands namely: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Okinawa.

Japan was first ruled by Emperors assisted by the Samurai warriors who put up different strategies to achieve economic development. The story of economic development of Japan starts from the Edo period because the pre-conditions for later industrialization and modernization were created internally during that period.

ECONOMIC GROWTH OF JAPAN

Japan in the 19th century was a weak agricultural, backward country with low technology

However, she was exposed to the influences of the powerful western industrial ideas that she used to struggle to industrialize and later succeeded.

Causes of rapid industrial development in Japan

The Meiji government played a crucial role in the economic growth of Japan in 1860'.

The government's policy of setting up import substitution industries and private entrepreneurs

Japan adopted the Chinese education system of Confucianism which called for central control from the central government. Therefore, Japan was able to direct education resources towards the training of the human resource to develop industrial growth. The education system was highly based on science and technical skills that produced creative and technical workers.

Japan's interaction with the western world in the 19th century paved way for industrialization. Japan got exposed to the western ideas of processing goods and the Meiji government started setting up processing industries to feed the textile industries in the U.S with processed cotton and silk.

The establishment of a western style of parliament and constitution also led to early industrialisation. The Japanese considered it necessary in order for them to be treated equally by the west in terms of trade.

By 1912, there was absorption of western technology through hiring of foreign advisors to train Japanese human resource how to handle and operate western technology.

Japan adopted the Chinese education system of Confucianism. It was bureaucratic but it called for a central control from the central government. And

therefore, Japan was able to direct education resources towards the training of the human resource to develop industrial growth.

The privatization policy that was carried out by the Japanese also led to industrial growth. This saw the selling of government production centres to private entrepreneurs.

During World War I, Japan was cut off from western world. This gave chance to Japanese processing and manufacturing industries to progress since the Japanese market that had been flooded by western goods had been abandoned. After World War II, Japan utilized her large domestic market and foreign markets in United States of America, and China

This enabled her to accumulate foreign exchange and income which she used to expand her industrial sector.

The Korea war of 1950 - 53 also led to Japanese economic growth. When the war broke out in Korea, America started giving industrial contracts to Japan like repairing and making spare parts to American military vehicles in Korea which boosted industrialization in Japan.

The government of Japan through the ministry of international trade and industry (MITI) set up over-loans. Where banks were allowed to give loans to industrialists basing on the face value of a company and the government carried the risk. This action also led to high levels of industrialization in Japan and consequently leading to economic growth.

STRATEGIES USED BY JAPAN TO ATTAIN ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. The U.S.A occupation after the World war II was a recovery strategy and was successfully conducted in 1947, which solved the post war inflation by 1949.
2. Japan embarked on rationalization and under this, the controls and subsidies were abolished and market mechanism was largely restored.
3. The Ministry of international trade was created in 1949 by merging the Ministry of trade and industry.
4. In 1955, she joined GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) in order to promote international trade.

LESSONS UGANDA CAN DRAW FROM THE STRATEGIES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

1. Uganda to engage in good bilateral relations.
2. To actively participate in regional economics organization.
3. Give tax subsidies to foreign firms in order attract more investors in Uganda.
4. Emphasize on regional language i.e. Swahili, English for easy communication.

THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

The automotive industry of Japan is one of the most prominent and largest in the world. Japan has been in the top three of the countries with most cars manufactured since 1960's. Japan is currently the third largest producer in the world with an annual production of 9.9 million automobiles in 2012.

Therefore, Japan is without a doubt one of the famous countries when talking about automobile industry. This island country is the birth place of many

famous car brands such as Toyota, Honda, Nissan and Suzuki. Figure 1.36 below, shows some of the cars produced in Japan after the Second World War.

Factors for the growth of automobile industry in Japan

The passing of the military subsidy law in March 1918, this granted subsidies to Japanese car manufacturers in order to produce automobiles to be used by civilians during peaceful times and could be converted into military trucks during war times. In fact, this was Japanese first automobile industry policy.

The establishment of local assembly plants and sales points by foreign companies, Such as Ford motors in 1953 at Yokohama and GM at Osaka in 1927 following the great Kanto earthquake of 1923 that called an urgent need for motor vehicles to service the inhabitants of the effected capital Tokyo. This provided the first opportunity for the country to directly experience modern automobile manufacturing

The enactment of the Automobile Manufacturing Industries Act in 1936, This aimed at eliminating dependence on foreign manufacturers and offer subsidies to local automobile manufacturers which laid grounds for mass domestic production of motor vehicles to meet the needs of the public.

The adoption of the concept of across-the-board industrial development promoted the growth of related industries in given sectors. This led to growth of automobile industries in Japan in the post second world war era as it was adopted as a policy.

The enactment of the General Mobilisation Act in 1938 brought about increased government control of Japanese industries. In August, the government issued

guidelines restricting manufacturing to trucks only. And between 1930 to 1940, there was an increase in the production of trucks especially for military use and the remainder were allocated for use by the government.

The impact of the Korean war of 1950 to 1953 also boosted industrialisation in Japan. There was an urgent need to furnish the U.S. army as it was engaged in battle on the Korean peninsula. The Japanese received special procurement contracts to produce and supply military trucks, automobile engines and spare parts. To meet these demands, the output of the automobile industry manufacturers expanded very fast.

The announcement of the people's car plan in 1955 by the government of Japan gave manufacturers an excellent opportunity to develop original models of their own. It brought about competition among automobile manufacturers to produce high quality vehicles that could compete favourably on the market hence, leading to the growth of the automobile industry.

Japan's focus on international global market more than on their local market has led to the development of automobile industries and above all making Japan gaining global recognition. This international market is better than local since Japanese currency is weak compared to other countries' currencies.

CONTRIBUTION OF LEADERS TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF JAPAN

During the Second World War, Japan was defeated by the axis powers. Most of her industrial infrastructure was destroyed and she suffered an army of occupation from 1945 to 1953, when the Korean War broke out and the

Americans withdrew their forces from Japan to go and engage in the battle on the Korean peninsula.

Since then, Japan has had several Prime ministers who have worked hard to bring about economic prosperity in Japan. Examples of these include: Hatoyama Ichiro, Ikeda Hayato, Sato Eisaku, Miki Takeo, Fakuda, Takeo, Ochira Masayoshi, Hashimoto Ryutaro, Shinzo Abe, Suga Yoshihida and many more.

IKEDA HAYATO 1899- 1965

Ikeda Hayato was born in December 1899 in Hiroshima Prefecture Japan.

He graduated from Kyoto Imperial University Law School and began his career in the Ministry of Finance.

In 1949, he won a seat in the Japanese parliament and became minister of finance in the government of Yoshida Shigeru. He played a key role in peace treaty negotiations with the United States of America after World War II. In 1952, Ikeda became a minister of International Trade and Industry. He also served terms as Secretary General of the Liberal Party. He later became President of the Liberal Party after the resignation of Kishi Nobusuke in 1960.

Ikeda launched an economic growth policy based on expanded spending in the public sector and reduced taxes. He worked hard to keep both inflation and interest rates low.

He played an important role in breaking down trade barriers to Japanese goods in foreign markets.

He embarked on forming close relations with United States of America on economic and security matters. He expanded trade ties with the Soviet Union and China. Ikeda however, resigned in November 1964 because of ill health and died in August 1965 in Tokyo Japan.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SATO EISAKU TOWARDS THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF JAPAN

1. He was a Japanese politician who served as a Prime minister of Japan from 1964 to 1972.
2. He arranged for the formal return of the Okinawa Island that had been occupied by U.S.A. at the end of the second world war to Japan in 1972.
3. Sato brought Japan into the Nuclear-Proliferation Treaty in 1974 that allowed them to make nuclear for development purposes.
4. He participated in the formation of the Asian Development Bank in 1966.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF OCHIRA MASAYOSHI

1. He was a Japanese politician who was the Prime minister of Japan from 1978 to 1980.
2. He is credited for building a bridge of relationship between China and Japan in 1979 when he was part of the negotiation team to normalize diplomatic relations between the two nations.
3. He established the Ohira policy research council whose main aim was to strike a balance between modernization and culture.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF NAKASONE YASUHIRO

1. He was a Japanese politician who was a Prime minister from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) from 1982 to 1987.
2. He improved on Japanese relationship with Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).
3. He improved on trade relations between Japan and Philippine through special visits to Philippine between 1986 to 1987
4. His privatization policy led to the breakup of the Japanese National Railways into the Modern Japan Railway Group.
5. He formed a commission in 1986 which recommended Japan to grow from within but not through exports.

CHALLENGES FACED BY JAPAN IN HER EFFORT OF ATTAINING ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. Aging population leading to increasing social welfare support to the rapid growth of the number of retired people
2. Labour shortages
3. Geopolitical conflicts
4. Decades of economic stagnation

HOW JAPAN OVERCAME SUCH CHALLENGES.

1. The government did its best to encourage young people to have children and urged firms to raise wages and help employees achieve a healthy work life balance.
2. The government continued to issue new debts to fund stimulus packages to prop up the lumbering economy.

3. The government encouraged immigration to reinforce Japanese workforce and ease population crisis.
4. The government steadily upgraded the Japanese military to counter North Korea's threat.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE CONCEPT OF PAN-AFRICANISM /PAN -AFRICAN MOVEMENT SINCE 1900

The Pan African movement was a movement of black unity that was founded or formed in 1900 by black intellectuals/nationalists or Negroes living in the diaspora with the main aim of fighting for the rights, economic emancipation and the dignity of the black people. The founders included men like Sylvester Williams, George Padmore from Trinidad, William E.B Dubois a black American, Marcus Garvey a Jamaican lawyer among others.

The Pan Africanists held a number of conferences to popularise the movement e.g. the London Conference of 1900, 1919 Paris Conference, 1921 Conference held in London and 1923 ,1927 New York Conference and the 1945 Manchester Conference also known as the 5th PAC.

The movement was later joined by radical and vibrant nationalists from the African continent like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Abu Mayanja from Uganda, Patrice Lumumba of Congo whose main aim was to fight for Africa's independence from colonial rule.

The Aims and objectives of the Pan African Movement

- It aimed at promoting unity among all the blacks all over the world.
- To eradicate colonialism and Neo-colonialism from Africa.
- To restore the self-esteem and dignity of the black people that had been washed away by slavery and colonial policies.

- To uplift the standards of living of the African people and curb down the biting poverty levels in the continent.
- To build and establish a strong loyalty among the black people to the African continent.
- To restore the African cultural values that had been undermined by colonialism.
- To mobilise the black people in the diaspora to return to the African continent.
- To demand for compensation from the European colonial powers for the decades of exploitation of Africa.
- To find joint solutions to the common African problems
- To eliminate slave trade and slavery from the World
- To enforce economic integration among African states in order to end the economic exploitation of Africans.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE GROWTH OF PAN AFRICANISM

1. European colonialism and its exploitative policies in Africa was one of the major factors that led to the growth and development of the Pan African Movement into the African continent. The European colonial masters introduced oppressive policies like land grabbing, forced labour, unfair taxes, racial segregation in the different African colonies/countries and these oppressive policies compelled the blacks to share their miserable experiences and to come up with strategies that brought them together to jointly fight against exploitative colonial policies.
2. The influence of the blacks in the diaspora also contributed to the growth the Pan African Movement into the African continent. The Blacks in the diaspora like W.E.B Du Bois, Sylvester Williams, Marcus Garvey, George Padmore to mention a few mobilized the Africans in the diaspora through organising various conferences to show them the need for unity in the fight against the European colonial masters from the African continent and they themselves also united to offer support towards

the anti-colonial struggles in the different African countries that spreading the spirit of Pan Africanism in Africa.

3. The impact of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 was another factor that led to the growth of Pan Africanism in Africa. Ethiopia had served as the symbol of Africa's independence and freedom and hence when it was attacked and occupied by Italy in 1935 the Africans showed solidarity with Ethiopia as evidenced by the protests in West African states like the Gold Coast/Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone in solidarity with the Ethiopians and the unity as well as the support to the Ethiopians in the struggle to regain their independence in 1941.

4. The role of the Manchester Conference of 1945 also greatly influenced the growth/spread of Pan Africanism into Africa. The conference was organized by the Pan Africanists in diaspora like W.E.B Du Bois, George Padmore assisted by blacks from the African soils like Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta etc and it was vastly attended by over 26 African delegates from different African states and during this conference the black people that attended were called upon to unite and become militaristic in their demands for African freedom when they returned to Africa.

5. The renewed activities of the West African Students Union (WASU) that was formed in London in 1925 also stimulated the growth and spread of Pan Africanism. This association/body was formed in London in 1925 under the leadership of Lodi Solanke from Nigeria to unite the black students in the fight for the rights and dignity of the black people and it identified itself with all Africans that were struggling for their independence by extending material, moral, financial and military support to them to help them in their struggle for independence leading to the development of PAM.

6. The impact of the racist Apartheid policy in South Africa that was introduced in 1948 also united the blacks to fight against the racist regime thus leading to the

development of Pan Africanism. This regime was segregative in that it made the black people of South Africa to suffer in the established Bantustans that lacked the basic necessities of life like shelter, education, health care and this segregative policy against the blacks awakened African countries under the umbrella of OAU and the Front line states to unite and offer assistance to the blacks in South Africa to fight for their freedom thus strengthening the spirit of Pan Africanism.

7. The role played by the Egyptian revolution of 1952 also led to the development of Pan African Movement. Upon getting complete independence from British rule in 1952, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt who was a strong Pan Africanist extended different forms of support to the African liberation movements like the FLN of Algeria, he also offered radio Cairo to be used by the Mau-Mau fighters in Kenya, he provided asylum to exiled and suffering Africans like Ignatius Kangave Musaaazi of Uganda the leader of the Uganda National Congress and all this created unity leading to the growth of Pan Africanism.

8. The positive impact of the Bandung Conference of 1955 that was held/convened in Indonesia also contributed to the development of Pan African Movement. This conference was attended by different African states like Ghana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan and Liberia and it brought together the African and Asian states to form the Afro-Asian solidarity as a movement that consolidated their unity and increased their commitment to supporting the independence struggles in Africa hence propelling the ideas of the Pan African Movement.

9. Ghana's attainment of independence in 1957 was another factor that led to the growth of the Pan African Movement. Ghana's independence made the Ghanaian president Kwame Nkrumah who was committed to liberating the entire African continent to start helping other African countries that were still under foreign rule like Guinea Conakry, Algeria among others morally, financially and materially in

their struggle for independence and this promoted unity between these countries that later even led to the formation of the Ghana-Guinea- Mali Union.

10. The independence of Guinea Conakry in 1958 and the role played by the Guinean president Ahmed Sekou Toure also contributed to the growth of the Pan African Movement. After Guinea's independence her president Ahmed Sekou Toure encouraged Africans to form unions and federations that would address the common African's problems, he also adopted African socialism that was embraced by Julius Nyerere of Tanzania through the Ujamaa policy with aim of promoting unity, he also supported the liberation struggles in other African countries like Guinea Bissau and this brought the Africans together thus enhancing the growth of the PAM.

11. The role played by the Accra Conference that was held in Ghana in December 1958 also led to the growth of the Pan African Movement in Africa. The conference was attended by African delegates from over 28 African countries whom Kwame Nkrumah encouraged to form political parties similar the CPP of Ghana to spearhead the African struggles for independence, he also appealed to them to unite as both independent and the colonised African countries to support each other in the fight for the freedom of the entire African continent thus shifting Pan Africanism from the diaspora to the African soils and

12. The role played by the Press and Mass media in Africa also significantly contributed to the growth of the Pan African Movement to Africa. African elites/nationalists founded their own Radio stations and newspapers that they used to denounce colonial rule and call for unity such as the Western African pilot founded by Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria, Radio Accra and the Accra evening news founded by Kwame Nkrumah, Radio Cairo founded by Abdel Nasser, Voice of Free Algeria among others and these helped to spread anti-colonial propaganda and

mobilise the Africans to unite and rise against colonial rule thereby rekindling the spirit of Pan Africanism and nationalism in Africa.

13. The formation of political parties in Africa that brought together Africans of different backgrounds also contributed to the growth of the Pan African Movement. The Political parties like PAIGC, MPLA, FLN, FRELIMO, UNC solicited for assistance from external support largely from sources like the Communist states, USA and the Asian states to support the struggle for freedom, they also sensitised the Africans about the need Unity in the course of the struggle for freedom and this united Africans from all backgrounds and walks of life thus actualizing the ideas of Pan Africanism in Africa.

14. The role that was played by African Artistes i.e. the Musicians, Novelists, Poets and Dramatists also facilitated the growth of Pan Africanism in Africa. Artistes such as Lucky Dube, Yvonne Chaka-Chaka, Brenda Fassie, Peter Abrahams, Allan Paton, Chinua Achebe among others wrote Anti-colonial books and composed Anti-colonial songs that condemned colonialism and appealed to the Africans to unite and fight to defend the freedoms, the African culture and resist cultural manipulation by the West and this led to the growth of the Pan African Movement.

15. The role played by the African elites/western educated Africans also greatly contributed to the development of Pan African Movement. The Africans who acquired colonial or western education like Patrice Lumumba, Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Kamuzu Banda, Kenneth Kaunda et cetera had gotten exposed to western democratic ideas, they exchanged ideas with the civilized and democratic people in France and America that appealed to them to unite in the fight for their independence and hence they spread these ideas of unity across Africa thereby changing the thinking of African people to unite in the course of their demand for freedom.

16. The formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 was a final step in the actualization of Pan Africanism in Africa. The OAU was formed by the independent African states with the main aim of uniting the Africans in the continent and fight against/eliminate colonialism from the African continent and therefore it united Africans and extended aid using its liberation committee to various African liberation movements from different colonies during their struggle for freedom and it encouraged the establishment of regional economic blocs like COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS that united the Africans and promoted the economic emancipation of the African people.

THE CHALLENGES/OBSTACLES FACED BY THE PAM FROM 1945

- The area of operation is too big i.e. from the Caribbean, Asia, North America, Europe, West Indies and Africa hence this limited the effective operation of PAM.
- The high poverty levels among the African societies made it hard for them to finance the activities of PAM. The African societies therefore were weakened by the European neo-colonial influence.
 - Lack of indigenous African political culture of purpose. The Africans were forced to adopt the western political culture like the multi-party politics disguised as western democracy which would not solve the African problems but only divided them.
- The heterogeneous nature of the Africans in terms of race, tribe, religion, language culture i.e. Africa has the blacks, coloreds, whites and Indians. Also so many languages are spoken on the African continent and with a variety of religious views which can't foster the gospel of Unity
- There was a problem of regionalism in Africa. Nkrumah and Nasser advocated for the integration of all Africans into the United States of Africa as the pioneers

of PAM while others like Azikiwe of Nigeria opposed this and considered smaller groupings hence leading to smaller organizations i.e. EAC, COMESA, SADC and ECOWAS.

- The impact of civil wars divided the African states and affected unity and cooperation i.e. the 1967-1970 Biafra secession, 1960 Katanga secession divided Africans as some countries in Africa were in support of the destruction of those countries.
- The inter-state conflicts and personal rivalries in Africa have dragged down PAM. African leaders were seen supporting the subversive activities of the rebels in different countries e.g. Uganda and Rwanda, being accused of supporting the Nyamulenge rebels in Congo to overthrow the government of Laurent Kabila.
 - The weaknesses of OAU impacted negatively on PAM, OAU was never perfect since its inception, it was economically and politically weak, it had no army etc. amidst ideological differences.
- The differences in the levels of development among the Africans, stronger economies like Egypt, Ivory Coast and Nigeria were not willing to share their resources with the poor countries like Burundi, Uganda and Mozambique which hampered unity.
- Dictatorship and bad governance by African leaders was another challenge faced by PAM. This was witnessed by the violation of human rights by leaders like Idi Amin Dada of Uganda, Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Wazabanga of Zaire, Sani Abacha of Nigeria, Jean Bedel Bokassa of CAR and this undermined principles of PAM.
- Neo-colonialism has yet been another big challenge that faced the PAM. The former colonial masters and other industrialized western nations of the world have continued interfering in the affairs of the less developed nations of the

world intensified and this has undermined the development of the African states as advanced by the pioneers by PAM.

- The Independent States have been divided along Anglo-phone and Francophone lines and this has made them vulnerable to the dictates of their former foreign masters instead of addressing their local problems.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAN AFRICAN MOVEMENT

1. The PAM fought against and eliminated European colonialism from the African continent as one of its key achievements. For instance, the PAM openly denounced the European oppressive colonial policies in Africa and it provided financial, material and moral support to various African liberation movements like the CPP of Ghana, TANU of Tanganyika, KANU of Kenya, UNIP of Zambia and RDA to help them in their struggle for freedom and this support led to the decolonization of the African countries like Ghana in 1957, Guinea Conakry 1958 and South Africa being the last to regain freedom in 1994 and this was a remarkable achievement.
- 2 The Pan African movement also succeeded in restoring the dignity of the black people in the world by demanding for racial equality between the blacks and whites. These demands by the PAM led to the recognition and respect of the rights of the black people internationally even in organisations like the UNO where Africans such as Boutros Ghali from Egypt was elected to serve as UN Secretary General from 1992 to 1996 and was succeeded by another African Kofi Annan from Ghana in the prestigious and highly respected position and this was a sign of recognition and respect of the black people.
- 3 The Pan African Movement also succeeded in convincing the blacks that were living in the diaspora to return home from Europe and America and take part in the continent's development e.g. this made the negroes like George Padmore and

Marcus Garvey to adopt the back to Africa policy/slogan whereby they returned and lived in Ghana, other African icons like Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya all returned home to liberate their countries and the continent from the chains of colonialism.

- 4 The Movement also succeeded in fostering or promoting unity among the black people in the whole world. This was achieved through holding various conferences that brought together black people from different parts of the world e.g. the 1919 conference in Paris, 1921 and 1923 conferences in London, the 1927 conference in New York, the 1945 Manchester conference, the 1958 Accra conference and the 1994 Kampala conference that all promoted unity and solidarity, fastened the rate of decolonization and enabled Africans to share their common problems.
- 5 The PAM also achieved in restoring the African cultural values and norms that had been eroded by European colonialism. This was done through encouraging and financing famous African novelists and writers like Peter Abrahams, Chinua Achebe, Ngugi Wa Thiongo, Okot P'Bitek among others to write books about the African Past and cultures, establishing a language bureau to promote studies in African languages like Kiswahili, Langi, Luo etc. in higher institutions of learning like Makerere, financing African cultural festivals and Art exhibitions that helped to preserve the African cultural values.
- 6 The movement also further succeeded in empowering the African people economically through establishing regional integrations/blocs like the EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA, etc. that financed development projects in Africa, fought poverty among African people, promoted trade and economic cooperation among African states and created employment opportunities for Africans thereby emancipating the African people economically and improving their material wellbeing.

- 7 The Pan African Movement also succeeded in uplifting/raising the standards of living of the African people in different post-independence states. This was achieved through providing joint solutions to the common African problems that were affecting the livelihood and material wellbeing of the African people such as poverty, diseases, ignorance, unemployment, civil wars, poor infrastructures among others and this enabled the African people to have a better life.
- 8 The Pan African Movement also fought against and reduced racism/racial segregation against the African people mainly by the whites. For example, the movement condemned racist governments or regimes in Africa like the racist Apartheid government in South Africa, the white UDI regime in Southern Rhodesia, the white regime in Namibia and it called upon the international community to pressurize these regimes to decolonize and to also support the anti-colonial struggles by the Africans against these regimes and this led to the liberation of such African colonies from the hands of these racist regimes.
- 9 The Pan African Movement also laid the foundation for the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 which actualized the idea of Pan Africanism and unity among the African people. During the 1963 Pan African conference at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, the Pan African Movement convinced the 32 independent African states at the time to form one continental body the OAU in order to unite the African states and fight jointly for the liberation of the African continent.
- 10 The Pan African continent also fought against and eliminated slave trade and slavery/enslavement of the black people across the world. For example, the movement strongly condemned the inhuman practice of slavery and advocated for the respect of the rights and freedoms of the black race and this compelled the European colonial powers that had enslaved the blacks to abolish the practice of

slave trade and slavery generally thereby restoring the dignity of the black people.

- 11 The Pan African movement also succeeded in transferring the concept or idea of Pan Africanism from European soils to the African continent. This was done through training strong and radical African nationalists/Pan Africanists like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Julius Nyerere, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia among others who held the Pan African conferences in the African continent to popularise the movement and the idea of unity/Pan Africanism and they led the struggle to liberate the African continent.
- 12 . The Movement also convinced the African countries to adopt the Non Alignment principle whereby they neither allied to the capitalist nor socialist blocs because they did not want to fall under the control of any of the two power blocs whose influence would undermine the independence that the African states had just acquired through interfering in the social, economic and political affairs of these African states.
- 13 . The Pan African Movement also fought against neo-colonialism and its negative effects in the African continent. For example, right from the Accra conference of December 1958 where neocolonialism was strongly condemned by the delegates at the conference, the Africans were also encouraged to decrease their relationship with their colonial masters and Nkrumah described this as the worst and most dangerous form of imperialism and appealed to the African states to fight it with all their strengths.
- 14 The Pan African Movement has also managed to survive for a long period of time from 1900 to date and this in itself is a great achievement. For instance, the movement has continued to live from 1900 to date despite the numerous challenges it has faced like sabotage from the west and during this period it has

continued pursuing its objectives like promoting unity, demanded for compensation from the colonial powers etc.

FAILURES/WEAKNESSES OF PAM

1. The Pan African Movement has failed to eliminate/eradicate racial segregation against the black people in the world to date. This is because racism/racial discrimination still exists in the world whereby blacks are still employed as domestic labourers, sex workers and casual labourers in different parts of world such as the Arab world, Europe and other parts of the world, the blacks are also still targeted and intentionally killed like George Floyd in America and others in the United Kingdom especially by security personnel, they are also raped as an act of humiliation, many are imprisoned without fair trials etc.
2. The movement has also failed to convince all the blacks in the diaspora to return to the African continent which has denied the continent of some of its most skilled human resource. Due to the extreme poverty in the African continent and the high levels of unemployment in Africa due to the existence of many educated/skilled Africans who can't be employed in their home countries, many Africans have continued migrating to developed western nations to search for greener pastures and better working conditions which has undermined the development of the continent by depriving it of its highly skilled human resource.
3. The Pan African Movement has also failed to achieve the total independence of the entire African continent and this is manifested through the continued control of Western Sahara (former Spanish Sahara) by Morocco thus undermining the freedom of the people of Western Sahara. It should be noted that PAM was formed with the main aim fighting for the independence of all African states from all forms of foreign oppression/ domination but its failure to liberate

Western Sahara from the control of Morocco is an indicator of the failure of the movement.

4. The Pan African movement has also failed to achieve the idea of the creation of the United States of Africa that was initiated during the Manchester conference of 1945. This is because of the vast size of the African continent coupled with poor transport and communication networks, differences in languages, differences in cultures, different levels of development, different economic policies and political ideologies that have made it very difficult for the African states to come together and form the United states of Africa.
5. The Pan African Movement also failed to set up its own standby army or military high command to help maintain peace in the African continent. This has led to the continued occurrence of several conflicts like civil wars and interstate conflicts among the African states that have claimed the lives of several Africans and have made the continent to turn to the UN security council and the USA to intervene in African conflicts like in Somalia, South Sudan, DRC, Burundi etc.
6. The PAM has also failed to end/stop the occurrence of military coups and political assassinations on the African continent. For example, the African continent has witnessed several military coups from 1952 in Egypt and several other coups in the 1960s, political assassinations like the overthrow and killing of President William Tolbert of Liberia in 1980 with lots of bloodshed, the assassination of president Laurent Kabila of DRC, the killing of Gadaffi of Libya and this is a sign of failure on the part of the Pan African Movement.
7. The PAM also failed to stop the erosion of the African cultural values and norms by western influence despite its attempt to do so. For instance, many western educated Africans and the youths today still cherish and continue to copy the western cultures such as the styles of dressing, western languages, immoral practices like homosexuality, lesbianism, bleaching, western music, western

literature among others due to the wave of globalization and cultural alienation thereby undermining the indigenous African cultural norms and values.

8. The Pan African Movement has also failed to eradicate/uproot neo-colonialism in different forms like foreign aid, technological transfer and western education from the African continent. This is because the developed western nations like USA, Britain, France, Germany among others have continued to influence/interfere in the social, political and economic affairs of the independent African states despite their formal independence through neo-colonial organisations like the Commonwealth of Nations and through giving of foreign aid with strings attached.
9. The movement has also failed to find a permanent solution to the common African problems and this has resulted into a decline in the standards of living of African people. For instance, the Pan African Movement has failed to eradicate poverty, ignorance/illiteracy and diseases, unemployment, natural calamities from Africa thereby failing to achieve its objective of improving the welfare/standard of living of the African people.
10. The PAM has also failed to achieve the economic independence of the African states/African continent. This is because the developed European powers have continued to sabotage and weaken African regional economic blocs/integrations like the EAC, COMESA, SADC, ECOWAS that sought to empower the African people and this has left many independent African states dependent or reliant on the developed western nations for market for African products, imported manufactured goods, imported technology, foreign expatriates thereby undermining the economic independence and development of the African continent.
11. It has also failed to stop the gross violation/abuse of human rights in Africa by many dictatorial African leaders. Many African leaders like Mobutu Sese Seko of

Congo, Jean Bedel Bokassa of CAR, Idi Amin-Uganda, Sani Abacha-Nigeria, Omar al Bashir-Sudan among others violated the rights of their people/Africans through arrests and detention of political opponents without trial, state inspired extrajudicial killings, torture, suppression of freedoms of expression, abrogation of constitutions in the open watch of the PAM.

12. The movement has also failed to ensure efficient and balanced infrastructural development on African continent. For example, up to today many of the African states like South Sudan, Somalia etc have very poor social economic infrastructures especially the transport and communication networks, hospitals, power dams etc and this has negatively affected the levels of development in such African states in the areas of agriculture and industrialization hence making Africans to fail to realize their development goals
13. The Pan African Movement has also failed to get compensation from the European colonial powers for the decades of exploitation and plunder/looting of the African resources like minerals, land, labour and the damage that the continent suffered due to slave trade that was practiced by the European powers and European exploitative colonial policies despite its relentless effort to demand for such compensation.

THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) 1963-2002

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was an African continental body that was founded on the 25th May 1963 at a conference in Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia by 32 independent African states.

It was formed following a reconciliation between the radical Casablanca group of countries comprising of Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Guinea, Algeria and the moderate

Monrovia group composed of Liberia, Nigeria, Cameroon and other West African countries.

The aims and objectives of the OAU were contained in article II of the charter/agreement that established the organisation and they included the following:

- To promote Unity and solidarity among African states
- To eradicate colonialism and neo-colonialism from Africa.
- To defend the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of African states
- To promote interstate co-operation among the African states
- To promote international cooperation with due regard to the UN charter on human rights or Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- To promote the establishment of Regional Economic integrations etc.

ACHIEVEMENTS / SUCCESSES OF THE OAU BETWEEN 1963 -2002

1. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) fought against and eradicated colonialism from the entire African continent. The organisation put in place a Liberation Committee that was based in Dar es salaam in Tanzania that mobilized and provided or extended financial, material and moral support to various African liberation movements like the FRELIMO, ANC, SWAPO, ZANU and MPLA which aided them in their struggle for independence until they got liberated.
2. The Organisation also promoted Unity and Interstate cooperation among the African states. After its formation the organisation organised a series of conferences that brought together different African states, it financed different

sports activities like the Africa Cup of Nations and the All Africa games that also united the African states and these enhanced or strengthened friendly relations, cooperation and unity among the African states.

3. The OAU also promoted trade and economic cooperation among the independent African states. This was achieved through the establishment of regional economic integrations/blocs like the East African Community (EAC) in 1967, the Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) in 1975, COMESA in 1993 and SADC in 1979 and these promoted the free movement of goods and services, free movement of people and capital among member states of the organisations thus leading to the economic development of African continent.
4. The Organisation also established the African Development Bank (ADB) that was based at Abidjan in Ivory Coast that provided funds and development loans to finance development projects in the African states/member states of OAU such as construction of schools and Universities like Kyambogo, Markets like Wandegaya, Power Dams like Bujagali dam, Roads, Bridges among others that and these projects provided employment opportunities to the citizens of Africa and also contributed to the economic development of the continent thereby uplifting the standards of living of the African people.
5. The OAU also succeeded in settling some interstate conflicts among the African states in order to maintain peace and stability in the continent. For example, through its Commission of mediation, arbitration and reconciliation the OAU organised peace talks to resolve misunderstandings between its members like Somalia and Ethiopia over the Ogaden province 1976 – 1977, Chad and Libya, Ethiopia Vs Eritrea, Congo and Uganda etc. thereby maintaining peace in the continent.

6. The OAU also tried to handle and settle the refugee problem in the African continent. This was done through the Commission for refugees that was established in 1965 and the General African Fund for Refugees set up in 1969 at Addis Ababa through which member states raised money to cater for African refugees and Internally Displaced Peoples and worked in conjunction with UN agencies like the UNHCR, ICRC, WHO, WFP, UNICEF to provide food, medicine and shelter to the refugees to enable them have a fairly decent life.
7. The Organisation of African Unity also succeeded in reviving and preserving the African cultural values. This was achieved through financing research into the African past and African cultures, promoting the study of African languages in higher institutions of learning like Makerere, financing novelists to write books about the African cultures and organizing African cultural festivals like the one held at Algiers in Algeria and Lagos in Nigeria that helped to preserve the African cultural values.
8. The Organisation also defended the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its member states during the period of its survival. For instance, it strongly condemned civil wars and secessions on the African continent, it even tried to physically intervene in ending of some civil wars like the Katanga secession in Congo, the Biafra war of secession in Nigeria and the 1965 – 1982 Chad civil war and this helped to preserve peace, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these African states.
9. The OAU also promoted international cooperation in accordance with the United Nations charter on human rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) thereby raising the voice and earning respect for the African people internationally up to powerful international organisations like the UNO where 2 African sons Boutros Ghali from Egypt and Kofi Annan from Ghana got elected

to serve as Secretary Generals of the prestigious United Nations Organisation on two different occasions.

10. The organisation also registered notable success in the field of Science and Technology in Africa during its survival. This was achieved through financing scientific and technical research by Africans in higher institutions of learning, it also put in place the African Medical Research Fund (AMREF) that financed research in human and livestock medicine and this led to the improvement of African medicine and discovery of disease resistant and high yielding crop and livestock varieties in Africa.
11. The OAU also promoted democratic governance and respect of human rights in the African continent. For example, the organisation established a commission on human rights that strongly condemned the violation of human rights by some dictatorial African leaders like Idi Amin-Uganda, Sani Abacha -Nigeria, Jean Bedel Bokassa of CAR, Mariam Mengistu of Ethiopia among others in the form state inspired killings, torture of political opponents, arbitrary arrests and detention without trial and this condemnation of such leaders by OAU made them to control their excesses.
12. The Organisation also called upon most of its members to join and embrace the principles of Non Aligned Movement (NAM) that called upon the African nations not ally with either the west or the eastern power blocs in the course of the cold war and as a result the African states adopted positive neutrality whereby the African states received financial assistance from the two power blocs without accepting their ideologies, OAU also denounced the establishment of military bases by either USA or USSR in African countries and this enabled the African states to escape the cold war influence that would have undermined the newly acquired independence by African states.

13. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) also managed to survive or exist for a long period of time from 1963 – 2002 when it collapsed and during this period of existence it expanded its membership from 31 to 52 countries, it also established a number of structures like the ADB that financed development programs in the different member states, the Secretariat at Addis Ababa that were later inherited by the African Union and this in itself was a remarkable achievement for the OAU amidst many continental and global challenges that the organisation faced.
14. The OAU also strongly condemned, fought against and dismantled/eliminated the racist regimes in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa leading to the liberation of these territories from foreign domination. For example, the organisation imposed economic and diplomatic sanctions on these racist regimes that weakened them economically and forced them to grant freedom, it also worked with other bodies like the UNO, the Commonwealth of Nations and NAM to fight against the racist regimes till they collapsed.

FAILURES / WEAKNESSES OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

1. The Organisation of African Unity failed to set up its own military high command or standby army that would help to maintain continental peace in Africa and implement its resolutions. This left the African continent vulnerable or prone to political instabilities like civil wars, border conflicts and inter -state conflicts that made the continent to become dependent on the United Nations Organisation and other western nations like the USA to deploy their peace keepers in Africa to resolve African conflicts.
2. The organisation also failed to find a permanent solution to the common African problems throughout its period of existence and as a result the African continent continued experiencing numerous problems like poverty, diseases and epidemics like AIDS, Ebola, Marburg, Malaria, the problem of famine, floods and

land/mud slides, Illiteracy/ignorance, unemployment, refugee crisis etc. that continued to claim the lives of several Africans and lowered the standards of living of African people.

3. The organisation also failed to eradicate neo-colonialism from the African continent despite its effort to fight neo-colonial control. This because the developed western nations like USA, Britain, France, Germany among others continued controlling and influencing the affairs of the less developed and the weak African nations through tools or mechanisms like provision of foreign Aid and donations with strings attached, foreign religions, western education, foreign languages, cultures etc. thereby undermining the independence of the African states.

4. The OAU also failed to achieve the economic independence and self-reliance among the African states. This was because most of the African states were producing similar primary agricultural commodities and that could not allow them to trade with one another, therefore they had to continue depending on the developed western nations as market for the African agricultural products and for imports of manufactured industrial products from the western world, imported technology, spare parts of the machines imported and expatriates to run the foreign technology thus exposing the African states to persistent domination foreign domination.

5. The OAU also failed to eliminate the influence of Western cultures into the African continent and this led to the continuous erosion of the African cultural values. Much as the OAU tried hard to restore the African cultural values like languages, religious practices, dressing styles etc, it registered very little success because many Africans especially the youths and the western

educated class continued admiring and copying the western cultural practices like dressing styles, languages, music, dance and drama, western foods and as well as immoral practices like lesbianism and homosexuality thereby destroying the African cultural heritage.

6. The organisation of African Unity also failed to achieve complete/total Unity among the African states during the period of its existence and this hindered/undermined the creation of the United States of Africa. The idea of uniting the entire failed because the continent was too big or vast and this worsened by the existence of poor infrastructure/transport and communication networks, different political ideologies and interests, different languages and cultures, different economic policies that could not be easily reconciled resulting into endless squabbles and intrigue among the member states of OAU that undermined unity.

7. The OAU also failed to end the occurrence of military coups and political assassinations of leaders on the continent. For example, between 1963 and 2002 the African continent experienced over 20 military coups like the 1965 coups in Algeria and Congo, 1966 coups in Nigeria and Ghana, 1969 coup in Libya, 1971 and 1985 coups in Uganda, 1974 coup in Ethiopia and the 1980 Liberian coup that led to the removal of the dictatorial African leaders and the killing of some of them while the OAU was watching and yet it had failed to dislodge such leaders from power.

8. The Organisation of African Unity also failed to end or settle many interstate conflicts among its member states/the African states. For example, the organisation failed to resolve the conflict between Uganda and Tanzania during Idi Amin's regime, conflicts between Nigeria and Cameroon, border conflicts between Rwanda and DRC, conflicts between Rwanda Vs Burundi, Uganda Vs

DRC that caused instability in the great lakes region and the African continent as a whole, claimed the lives of several Africans and undermined the development of the African continent.

9. The organisation also failed to fully enforce the respect of the principles of Non Aligned Movement (NAM) by some of its members and as a result different African states adopted different economic ideologies especially the ideology of Socialism. For example, Tanzania under Nyerere, Uganda under Obote, Zambia under Kaunda, Ghana under Nkrumah all adopted socialism while others adopted capitalism as their ideologies and all these exposed these African countries to neo-colonial control by either the communist or capitalist blocs through giving of donor aid with strings attached.

10. The OAU also failed to ensure or achieve total loyalty to the African continent by Africans especially the educated class. This resulted into persistent brain drain i.e. the migration of highly educated Africans from the African continent to the developed European nations in search for greener pastures and better working conditions and this led to the under development of the African continent/countries by depriving the continent of its most skilled and badly needed human resource that would have contributed to the continent's development.

11. The organisation also further failed to ensure that its members collect/pay their annual financial subscriptions to the organisation and as a consequence the organisation remained financially crippled and hence it was unable to finance its budget and its activities effectively e.g. it failed to finance the construction of the great Trans African highway that was to run from Lagos in Nigeria to Mombasa in Kenya, it also failed to deploy its peace keepers in areas of conflicts in different African countries due to financial hardships/incapacitation.

12. Finally, the Organisation of African Unity also failed to ensure the complete and total liberation or decolonization of the entire African continent from foreign domination. This was because by the time the OAU collapsed in 2002 it had failed to liberate Western Sahara from the foreign control and domination by Morocco despite its support to the POLISARIO Liberation Front/movement in Western Sahara that was fighting for their autonomy and independence from Morocco.

THE CHALLENGES / OBSTACLES FACED BY THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

1. It faced a challenge of Lack of a common continental language that made it difficult for the OAU to promote meaningful discussions and co-operation.
2. The presence of dictators in Africa like Mobutu in Congo, Bokassa of CAR, Mengistu in Ethiopia, Amin in Uganda and Mugabe in Zimbabwe that continued violating human rights leading to occurrence of coups.
3. The OAU was greatly overwhelmed by the growing number of refugees. This presented a heavy burden to the organisation and the host member countries by sharing of their scarce resources with refugees.
4. There was a challenge of poorly developed infrastructure like poor roads coupled with the vast size of the continent which limited realization of continental unity as well as trade and economic cooperation among the member states.
5. Inter-state conflicts among its member states was another challenge that undermined the realization of unity e.g. Uganda vs Tanzania during Amin's era, Ethiopia Vs Somalia over the Ogaden territory, Chad vs Libya over the Aouzou strip.

6. The problem of Neo-colonial control and sabotage by developed western powers that made it difficult for African states to attain total decolonization.
7. The failure of the member states of the OAU to meet their financial subscriptions left the organisation financially crippled.
8. The organisation faced a challenge of frequent outbreak of civil wars in Africa, e.g. the Civil wars in Chad, Congo, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan.
9. The general illiteracy among the masses of the OAU member states was yet another big challenge. This undermined the effort of fighting poverty, disease and ignorance.
10. Lack of a continental peace keeping force or its own standby army or military high command. This made it impossible to intervene in solving the civil wars and other conflicts in the African continent.
11. Ideological differences during the cold war era whereby some OAU members adopted capitalism like Kenya and others like Tanzania communism. This affected uniformity in problem solving economic problems.
12. The geographical vastness (size) of the continent was another challenge. The size of about 12 million square miles hindered the effectiveness in promoting political unity and trade in Africa.
13. The heterogeneous nature of the African continent was a major obstacle. The continent had very many races, tribes, cultural and ethnic differences which made unity of purpose very hard.
14. The rampant occurrence of natural calamities like famine, floods and other epidemics like Ebola, Marburg etc. compelled the UN and other organizations to take up the mantle of disaster management in Africa.

15. Colonial legacy was another obstacle faced by OAU. Some African states continued to identify with the former colonial masters e.g. through the Anglophone and Francophone organisations. This undermined decisions of African states.

16. The oil crisis of 1973 – 1974 drastically affected the effective operation of the OAU. This is because it made African countries to adopt unfair trade policies that affected regional economic integration.

THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)

The African Union (AU) is a continental body consisting of fifty-five (55) member states, all located on the African continent. It is one of the world's most important inter-governmental organisations

It was announced during the Sirte declaration of 9th September 1999 in Sirte, Libya

The declaration called for the restructuring of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to be able to accelerate and deepen the processes of economic and political integration which would result into economic prosperity and poverty eradication on the continent.

This resulted into the establishment of the African Union (AU) on 26h May 2001 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and it was launched on 9th July 2002 in Durban, South Africa.

OBJECTIVES OF THE AFRICAN UNION

The vision for the African Union was to build on the OAU'S work, by establishing a body that could accelerate the process of integration in Africa, to achieve greater unity, cohesion and solidarity among member states and the people of Africa. Hence, peace, security and stability on the continent

The AU is expected to accelerate for the empowerment of political, social and economic integration of the African states. Hence, needs to promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest and its people. For instance to support the defense of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its member states

To encourage its member states to honour international cooperation, taking due account of the charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as to promote and protect people's rights in accordance with the African charter other relevant human rights instruments.

Promotion of democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance on the continent

To establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and international relations, For instance the AU is expected promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of the African economies to raise the living standards of African people

To coordinate and harmonise the policies between existing and future regional economic communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union

The AU was expected to advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields particularly in science and technology. This requires to work with relevant international partners in eradication of preventable diseases and promotion of good health on the continent.

After looking at the objectives for setting up the African Union body, guide learners to research on the challenges facing AU to meet its objectives, in order to come up with the solutions to those challenges.

CHALLENGES FACING THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)

1. The issue of language barrier has proven to be one of the biggest challenges of the Africa Union. Since member states or countries have different official languages, it sometimes makes communication quite difficult.
2. Insufficient finance is another major problem that is presently facing the African Union. Member states are required to pay annual contributions to the union, but because of poverty and weak economies, it becomes difficult for some member countries to pay their contributions to the AU in good time. This leaves the AU constantly in dire need of funds to carry out its work.
3. The issue of distrust among member states sometimes hinders the smooth operation of the African Union. This comes normally as a result of differences in political ideologies.
4. The fact that AU lacks a standing or ready army, it becomes difficult to enforcing political decisions of the unions.
5. AU's interference from external forces led by Americans, Almost every conflict in Africa today involves Western countries or has to be part of finding solutions, which some experts consider not to be genuine. Security agencies argue that it might be hard for AU to find a lasting solution in Somalia as long as Americans are supporting the mission.
6. Africa Union faces post-colonial challenges, which are affecting most of its member states. As a result, the continent can hardly enjoy democracy, cross-border unity and genuine independence. A good example is the case of Somalia, where neighbouring countries like Kenya cannot find peace because of endless war.

7. AU and its leaders is faced with how to respond to the job and livelihood aspirations of Africa's youth who account for as much as three-quarters of the labour force in most countries. Many have gone to school and attended universities to become productive members of society, but end up being jobless.

IMPACT OF THE AFRICAN UNION IN POST-INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

1. It has promoted democracy and the rule of law among the member states, resolving conflicts, keeping member states in the same thinking cup for social and economic development as well as playing a major role in pursuing peace and security among member states.
2. The African Union on 9th July 2002 at Durban, South Africa, adopted a guide that led the establishment of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) which became operational in early 2004. The PSC is a decision-making organ of AU on matters related to prevention management and resolution of conflicts in Africa. It is a collective security and early warning arrangement intended to facilitate timely and efficient responses to conflicts and crisis situations in Africa. Through this committee, the AU has been able to promote peace and security in the following ways on the African continent
3. It prevents conflicts and disputes as well as policies which may lead to genocide and crimes against humanity.
4. The AU through PSC undertakes peace making and peace building functions to resolve conflicts where
5. It authorizes the monitoring and deployment of peace support missions and lay down general guidelines for the conduct of such missions.

6. The AU through the PSC intervenes in the affairs of a member state in respect of grave circumstances namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity.
7. The AU could institute sanctions whenever an unconstitutional change of government takes place in a member state.
8. AU ensures implementation of key international conventions and instruments to combat international terrorism. For instance, it promotes harmonisation and coordination of efforts between the regional mechanisms and the AU in promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa.
9. The AU follows up on promotion of democratic practices, good governance, the rule of law, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect for the value of human life and international humanitarian law in member states. For instance, it promotes and encourages the implementations of conventions and treaties on arms control and disarmament.
10. It examines and takes action in situations where the national independence and sovereignty of a member state is threatened by acts of aggression including mercenaries.
11. The AU supports and facilitates humanitarian actions in situations of armed conflicts and major natural disasters.
12. The role of African Union in a move to promote diplomacy and international relations among member states and the international community has taken various steps for example;
13. Immediately after its inception in 2002, the AU became a permanent observer at the United Nations General Assembly. This represents the interests of member

states in general. The AU represents interests of African people at large in inter-governmental organisations such as ECOWAS and EAC.

14. The African Union coordinates foreign policies of member states towards each other within Africa. It also maintains special diplomatic relations with the United States of America and the European Union.
15. In 2019, the African Union developed a programme "Africa's future in a changing global order; agency in international relations", that focuses on support cooperation between the G20 and Africa with evidence-based policy advice.

CHALLENGES FACED BY AU IN ENSURING PEACE IN AFRICA

1. The major challenge facing the African Union is the lack of funds to finance their desired activities to strengthen peace in all its member states.
2. There is a general agreement that the current financing arrangements for peace support operations are neither reliable nor predictable, especially in the context of high-tempo combat operations.
3. Post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD) and peace building are some of the most important challenges facing African countries emerging from conflicts.
4. The traditional challenges to peace and security such as political competition, ethnic tensions and electoral violence are now being replaced by emerging non-traditional security challenges such as terrorism and transnational crime, drug trafficking and complex competition between super powers which has scaled up the militarization of some parts of the continent

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC) 1967-1977

The East African Community was a 3 (three) member regional economic integration/bloc that was formed by 3 partner states of Uganda under Apollo Milton Obote, Kenya under Jomo Kenyatta and Tanzania under Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere.

The community was formed in June 1967 when the 3 heads of states signed a treaty of co-operation at Arusha in Tanzania which became the headquarters/secretariat of the organization and the community survived for 10 years up to 1977 when it collapsed.

The EAC had a supreme governing body known as the Summit comprising of the 3 heads of state which was the supreme organ/final decision making body that decided on all matters concerning the community and the chairmanship of the summit rotated among the 3 heads of states.

The community also operated common services like the East African Airways and Railways located in Kenya, the East African Development Bank, East African Posts and Telecommunications, East African Examinations council, East African Trypanosmiasis Research Organization all located in Uganda, the East African harbors located in Tanzania etc.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The EAC had a number of aims and objectives that included the following:

1. The need to promote trade and economic cooperation among the three partner states
2. To promote the free mobility/movement of Labour, capital and goods and services among the member states
3. To promote balanced development among the members of the integration
4. To promote joint infrastructural developments in the three sister states
5. To Improve political relations and co-operation among the three states through discussions/dialogue
6. To widen the market for goods and services in the East African region
7. To promote specialization in production and its associated advantages
8. To promote the provision of common services to the citizens of the 3 partner states of the EAC.
9. To create employment opportunities for the nationals/citizens of the 3 partner states
10. To promote joint research and technological development in the region
11. To attract foreign capital inflows in the region in terms of foreign direct investments due to the wider market created by the integration etc.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY BETWEEN 1967-1977

During the period of its operation, the EAC registered a number of remarkable achievements that included the following:

1. The East African Community (EAC) successfully promoted trade and commerce among the three partner states during the period of its existence. This was because the creation of the Community promoted economic cooperation among the 3 states that provided a wider market for goods and services in the region due the big population of the three 3 states and because the integration allowed

the free movement of goods & services as well as people within the 3 partner states.

2. The creation of the East African community also improved the quality of education and increased the levels of literacy in the 3 member states. This was achieved through setting up a common examinations Council known as the East African Examinations council with its headquarters in Kampala that was charged with the duty of harmonizing the examinations standards in the region and establishment of the Inter-University Council of East Africa that promoted inter-university exchange programmes of students from one state to another thereby improving the quality of education and literacy levels among the citizens of the member states of the community.
3. The East African Community also further established a number of common services such as the East African Railways and East African Airways located in Nairobi which operated Air and Railway transport services for passengers and cargo on commercial basis and generated revenue for the community, the East African Development Bank, East African Examinations Council, East African Posts and Telecommunications located in Uganda, the East African Harbors located in Tanzania and all these common services provided more employment opportunities for the nationals of the 3 partner states thereby uplifting their standards of living.
4. The EAC also established the East African Development Bank (EADB) with its headquarters in Kampala-Uganda to which the member states subscribed and the funds that were mobilized by the bank was used to finance industrial expansion and other large development projects especially in less developed Uganda and Tanzania and these development projects offered more employment opportunities, increased economic growth and uplifted the economic status/the standards of living of the nationals of the 3 partner states.

5. The community also allowed the 3 partner states to impose/charge independent tariffs on imports from foreign countries and the non-member states of the integration/community so as to protect their own infant manufacturing industries and increase on their attractiveness as locations for investments and also to enable each country to generate more tax revenue. This helped to reduce on the poverty levels among the nationals of the three partner states.
6. The East African Community also promoted the free movement of goods and services as well as people across the 3 member states of the community thus widening/expanding employment opportunities for the nationals of the 3 partner states especially in the commercial sector as well as in the common services like the East African Railways, the East African Development Bank, the East African Harbors that were located in the different member states.
7. The community also further promoted unity, cooperation and brotherly relations among the 3 member states of the integration especially in areas of cultural affairs, social and political affairs which went a long way in bringing unity and peace in the region not until in the 1971 coup in Uganda that overthrew Obote a founder member of EAC and brought to power Iddi Amin Dada who spoiled and soured the relations among the leaders and member states of the Community.
8. The East African Community also improved on the transport and communications system within the East African region/the member states through the joint construction and development of shared socio-economic infrastructures like roads, railways and the East African Air ways, the East African harbors, East African Posts and Telecommunications and all these eased and cheapened the movement of goods and services and people in the region thereby enhancing trade and economic cooperation in the region

9. The East African community also promoted specialization in production among the 3 member states which promoted trade among them. For instance, Uganda concentrated on the production of sugar, coffee and cotton, Tanzania specialized in the production of Sisal and maize while Kenya concentrated on pyrethrum. This reduced on duplication of goods and services that would have led to competition for market among the members of the integration and hence it further encouraged trade and exchange among the 3 partner states
10. The EAC also registered success in the field of science and technological advancement in the East African region. This was because the EAC member states financed and carried out joint scientific and technical research in Pests and human diseases, African medicine among others at the East African Virus Research Institute in Entebbe, the East African Trypanosmiasis Research Organization in Tororo, it also trained Pilots and Engineers at the East African Flying school in Soroti and all these advanced science and technology in the East African region.
11. The creation of the East African Community bloc also attracted increased foreign direct investments into the East African region due to the wider market created by the integration which led to the development of the region. The formation of the East African integration created a wider market for goods and services and created a pool of cheap and large Labourforce that attracted investors in the region and these investments widened employment opportunities and provided additional tax revenue to the governments of the 3 countries.
12. The East African Community also promoted easy currency circulation and exchange among the 3 states. This was realized through establishing the East African currency board that harmonized the currencies of the 3 states to ensure that the currencies of the 3 states have the same exchange value or currency parity e.g. 1 Uganda shilling converting or exchanging for 1 Kenya shilling or 1

Tanzanian Shilling in the initial stages. This further facilitated free trade and commerce among the 3 partner states by saving the business people the hassle of currency exchange.

THE FAILURES OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC) BY 1977

1. The East African community failed to ensure balanced economic development among the member states of the community. For example, Kenya was more developed economically than the other two member states of the community because it had more commercial farms, industries and infrastructures like the Mombasa port, Railways, the Airways headquarters hence it was benefitting/gaining more from the integration/community than the other 2 states and this caused envy among the other community members which later led to the collapse of the community in 1977.
2. The East African Community also failed to introduce or come up with a common currency / one currency to facilitate trade and commercial transactions among the 3 partner states. This resulted into different exchange rates that disrupted the free flow of trade and commercial transactions and led to unfair sharing of gains from trade among the 3 partner states a factor that caused grumbling among the members of EAC and laid the foundation for the demise of the community in 1977.
3. The community also failed to resolve the personal differences/rivalry among the heads of states of the 3 countries which also fueled the collapse of the organization in 1977. For example, after the overthrow of Obote a founder member of EAC through the 1971 military coup, the personal differences between Nyerere of Tanzania and Amin of Uganda escalated because Nyerere refused to recognize Amin's government and Amin referred to Nyerere as a woman and due to these differences Nyerere refused to convene meetings of

heads of state to plan for the community hence leading to the collapse of the community in 1977.

4. The Community also failed to solve the problem of financial hardships that affected the operations of the integration. It should be noted that the EAC failed to raise enough funds to run its activities due to the failure of the member states to pay their annual financial subscriptions to community secretariat in time and this left the community financially handicapped to finance the effective running of the common services and other organs like the secretariat, the East African Legislative Assembly, the Court of justice among others a factor that led to the demise of the organization.
5. Furthermore, the East African Community also failed to control the practice of trade diversion by the member states of the community. For example, after the completion of the Tanzam railway linking Tanzania to Zambia, Tanzania started trading with Zambia because it was more profitable for them but this was a violation of the objectives of the community of promoting trade (trade creation) among the members of the integration and this watered down the relevance of the EAC by 1977 leading to its collapse.
6. The integration also failed to resolve Border Conflicts among the members of the integration which caused bad blood among the states a factor that weakened the community leading to its demise. For example, when Amin rose to power in Uganda in 1971 he started claiming territories of Uganda's neighbors such as parts of western Kenya up to Turkana land and the Kagera river area in Tanzania that they belonged to Uganda but the Assembly of heads of state failed to peacefully resolve these conflicts and this degenerated into the invasion of Tanzania by Uganda an act that gave a final blow the survival of the community.
7. The EAC also failed to stop corruption among the employees in the common services and corporations of the integration and this led to inefficiency and

mismanagement that caused the collapse of the community in 1977. For example, in 1973 a Select Committee probe on corruption found that over 100million dollars was missing from the Railways headquarters in Nairobi and it was found to have been embezzled and banked in a private account of one of the community employees in Nairobi. This caused mistrust and financial difficulties that led to the collapse of the community.

8. The integration also failed to stop the duplication of industries/goods and services by member states of the community. A case in point is when Kenya started producing sugar which Uganda was supposed to specialize in and the community leadership failed to stop Kenya this led to competition for market among the 3 states for the same goods and services which resulted into losses and reduced the benefits from the integration a factor that worsened trade diversion by the different members of the integration.
9. The community also failed to come up with a uniform political ideology/economic policy to be followed/pursued by all members of the integration and hence each member country pursued its own independent economic policy e.g. Uganda adopted a Mixed Economic system tending towards Socialism, Tanzania adopted Socialism and Kenya adopted Capitalism and these differences in ideology caused disagreements among the 3 states that affected the survival of the community by 1977 e.g. Tanzania called Kenya a 'man eat man society' while Kenya called Tanzania a 'man eat nothing' society.
10. The East African Community also failed to admit other interested members of the region like Burundi and Rwanda into the integration which left the integration with a narrow market for goods and services forcing the member states of the integration to resort to trade diversion/to start trading with non-members of the integration an incident that laid the foundation for the collapse of the organization in 1977.

11. The EAC also failed to ensure equal distribution of gains/benefits from the integration among the member states of the integration. By the time the community collapsed in 1977 indeed most of the profitable corporations and community common services like the East African Airways and the East African Railways were headquartered in Kenya and this coupled with her high level of infrastructural and economic development made Kenya to benefit/gain more from the integration and the failure to evenly share gains from the integration led to the collapse of the bloc in 1977.
12. The East African Community also failed to stop the adoption of trade protectionism/restrictions by the member countries which watered down the relevance of the integration leading to its collapse. When Kenya imposed tariffs on Ugandan and Tanzanian maize in order to protect the Kenyan farmers, it watered down the spirit of cooperation and free trade and it forced Uganda and Tanzania to revenge by also imposing tariffs on Kenyan goods and they even threatened to withdraw from the integration.
13. Finally, the EAC bloc also failed to promote the good will and commitment to the organization by the leaders/heads of states of the 3 partner states. This explains why the different countries failed to pay their annual financial subscriptions, the employees in the common services embezzled community funds, why Nyerere rejected Uganda's appointments to the secretariat forcing Amin to also expel Idi Simba the Tanzanian manager of the EADB from office in Uganda and this undermined the existence of the integration by 1977.

REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY BY 1977

1. The economic imbalance/the different levels of development among the 3 states led to the collapse of the Community in 1977. For economic integrations to

succeed the member countries must be at same levels of economic development but for the case of EAC Kenya was more development compared to Uganda and Tanzania due to her strategic location and well developed transport network hence she had more industries and commercial firms which made her to benefit more from the integration by exporting industrial products to Uganda and Tanzania that were exporting cheap primary agricultural products. This caused envy among the two countries that decided to impose tariffs on Kenyan goods thereby violating the customs union principle and this led to the collapse of the community.

2. The lack of a common currency also contributed to the collapse of East African Community. Much as the East African currency board had initially harmonized the currencies of the 3 sister states to have the same value, by 1977 the community had not yet come up with a common currency to facilitate free trade among the partner states and this resulted into individual member states restricting the free circulation of the currencies of other states in their territories e.g. the Kenya shilling was not accepted for transactions in Uganda and Tanzania which hindered free trade transactions and violated the common markets principle and this led to the collapse of the EAC.
3. The unequal distribution of the key/common services of the community among the member states also led to the unequal distribution of gains thereby causing discontent that led to the collapse of the community in 1977. For example, Kenya was the home to the more profitable services like the East African Airways and the East African railways, Uganda was the headquarter of the less profitable Examinations council, Posts and Telecommunications, Virus research Institute etc. while Tanzania headquartered only the Harbors. As a result, most of the gains went to Kenya causing envy/jealousy among the two nations that forced them to withdraw from the community leading to its collapse.

4. The Personal rivalry / differences among the heads of states i.e. Amin and Nyerere overshadowed cooperation leading to the collapse of the community. After the 1971 coup in Uganda that led to the rise of Amin Dada to power, Nyerere who was the chairman of the EAC by then refused to recognize Amin's regime because he had overthrown Obote his friend and founder of EAC hence Nyerere refused to convene meetings of heads of states for many years to discuss community matters, Tanzania also blocked Uganda's appointments to the community secretariat at Arusha and this undermined the operations of the community leading to its collapse in 1977.
5. Border conflicts among the member states of EAC also contributed to the collapse of the community in 1977. It be noted that in 1976, Idi Amin Dada of Uganda claimed that parts of western Kenya up to the Turkana land belonged to Uganda bringing him into conflicts with Kenya, in 1977 he also attacked and occupied the Kagera river area in Tanzania claiming it belonged to Uganda and this worsened the relationship between the 3 countries, leading to the collapse of the community.
6. The 1971 coup in Uganda also led to the collapse of East African Community. When Amin overthrew Obote a founder member of EAC in 1971, Nyerere a personal friend to Obote and the chairman of EAC refused to recognize Amin's government and hence he did not convene meetings of heads of state and hence there was no platform to discuss the problems of the EAC and to plan for its effective operation a factor that led to the demise of the community in 1977.
7. The Ideological differences that existed among the 3 sister states also played a part in the breakup of the East African Community e.g. whereas Tanzania had adopted socialism, Kenya had embraced capitalism while Uganda had a mixed economy that tended more towards socialism. This made it difficult to marry the economic and ideological interests of the 3 states which widened further the

disagreements between them e.g. Tanzania referred to Kenya as a “man eat man” society and Kenya referred to Tanzania as “man eat nothing” society and such differences contributed to the collapse of the community.

8. The adoption of Trade protectionism /restrictive economic policies by the member states of the integration also led to the collapse of the community. Due to political misunderstandings among the leaders, each country started protecting her own domestic industries and firms from competition with products from other partner states e.g. Kenya introduced taxes on maize imports from Tanzania and Uganda to protect Kenyan farmers and in response Tanzania responded by stopping Kenyan trucks that were headed to Zambia from passing through Tanzanian territory claiming that the heavy trucks were destroying her roads. This worsened the differences between the 3 states which led to the collapse of the community.
9. The financial hardships faced by the community also led to its collapse in 1977. The operations of the community affairs were to be financed using the annual financial subscriptions from member states and therefore the failure by the member countries to pay their financial subscriptions left the organization financially crippled and unable to finance its day to day activities as well as the common services like the East African railways, airways and posts & telecommunications and the inefficient operation of these common services led to the collapse of the community.
10. The duplication of industries/goods and services by the member states of the EAC led to the collapse of community. At the beginning each country was to produce only the goods in which it had a comparative advantage and exchange with other countries for what it was not producing, however later Kenya started producing Sugar that was supposed to be produced by Uganda, Tanzania also set up a tyre manufacturing company that started producing tyres which Kenya

was supposed to specialize in. This led to competition for markets by the partner states that forced them to adopt/resort to trade diversion i.e. trading with other non-member states of EAC and this led to collapse of the community.

11. Foreign intrigue/Sabotage from foreign neo-colonial powers also led to the collapse of the EAC. Foreign neo-colonial powers did not want to see a strong economic bloc in East Africa and therefore the foreign powers like Britain and USA provided development aid to Kenya and persuaded her to withdraw from the EAC which they referred to as a club of socialists and on the other hand USSR also provided financial assistance to Tanzania and persuaded it to pull out of the EAC and such foreign sabotage led to the collapse of the community.
12. Corruption and mismanagement of community funds by the community employees also led to the collapse of the community e.g. in 1973 a Select Committee was set up to probe into the mismanagement of the East African Railways and the audit report implicated Kenyan employees of misappropriating over 100 million dollars belonging to the community that was banked in a private account in Nairobi. This angered both Uganda and Tanzania which decided to stop remitting railways funds to Nairobi and Kenya also stopped remitting the Mombasa port revenues to the Harbors corporation headquarters in Dar es salaam and this contributed to the collapse of the community.
13. The 1973-74 oil crisis/economic depression of the early 1970s also led to the collapse of the EAC. After the Arab Israel war of 1973, Arab states resorted to using oil as a weapon of war to fight Israel and America by reducing the output and supply of oil. This greatly affected the 3rd world countries like the EAC member countries that depended on oil imports by European companies like Shell, Kobil and Caltex because the scarcity of oil increased their costs of production and the prices of their products consequently the EAC member

countries started importing cheaper products from non-member countries of the integration which rendered the community useless and hence its collapse.

14. The completion of the Tanzam railway also led to the collapse of the EAC. When this railway was completed, Tanzania considered it more profitable to use the railway to trade with Zambia and therefore she opted to withdraw from the East African community claiming that it was subsidizing the losses that the East African railways was making, she began holding up the transfer of the railways revenues to the headquarters in Nairobi and Kenya responded by blocking the transfer of the Harbors revenues to Dar-es-Salaam Tanzania consequently resulting into the collapse of the community.
15. The emergence of selfish national interests among the partner states also contributed to the collapse of the community. Nationalistic squabbles arose over community appointments and this resulted into the expulsion of Kenyans who were employed in the Harbors Corporation in Tanzania forcing Kenya to also expel the Tanzanians employed in the common services in Kenya, Idi Amin also expelled Idi Simba a Tanzanian manager of the EADB in Uganda and such conflicts led to the breakup of the common services like East African Airways by 1976 hence the collapse of the community.
16. The adoption of trade diversion by community member states of the East African Community also contributed to its collapse. The member states of the East African community resorted to buying goods from non-member states of the community because of the low prices of such goods compared to those sold by the member states of the integration and this reduced the relevance of the community hence its collapse.
17. The Limited / small membership of the community also led to its collapse. The EAC refused to admit other interested states in the region that wanted to join the integration such as Rwanda and Burundi and this narrowed the market for

goods and services and led to the competition among the partner states for the small market consequently resulting into the collapse of the community by 1977.

18. The weakness of the organization of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) had a hand in the collapse of the community. The OAU was formed with the aim of maintaining peace in the continent but because of its weaknesses it failed to resolve the border conflicts among the EAC member states as well as the personal differences / clashes among the heads of states and these differences tore the members apart leading to the collapse of the EAC.
19. Finally, selfish national interests and lack of good will by the citizens / masses also led to the collapse of the community. The citizens of the 3 states had not been sensitized about the benefits of the community and hence they lacked good will towards the integration therefore the citizens/employees in the common services did not have the community at heart and therefore they mismanaged the community affairs and money, appointments to the common services were based on nationality and these irreconcilable interests led to the collapse of the community.
20. The economic war of 1972 in Uganda also led to the collapse of the EAC. When Idi Amin expelled the Asians from Uganda in 1972, it worsened relations with Kenya and Tanzanian that put sanctions on Ugandan products and at the same time the economic war led to collapse of Uganda's Industrial and Agricultural sectors hence Uganda had nothing to sell and gain from the integration hence withdrew from the EAC that could not continue surviving.

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE EAC IN 1977

1. Promotion of a single currency to facilitate trade

2. Promotion for the use of a common language to facilitate labour movement and trade
3. Formation a regional army to maintain peace in the region
4. Promotion of the single customs territory to facilitate trade
5. Promotion of democratic rule in the region
6. Provision of soft loans to the local people to promote local investments
7. Improvement in infrastructures to improve labour movement

REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 1999

After the collapse of the first East African Community (1967 to 1977), the East African leaders revived it on 30th November 1999, by signing a treaty that led to the establishment of the current East African Community with its headquarters in Arusha Tanzania. The Presidents that signed the treaty included: President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda, Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania and Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

The Community is led by the chairman who has to be a President in one of the member states. This position is rotational among the member states. The Community recognizes the use of English as the official language and other languages like Swahili and French with a motto for East Africans, 'One People one Destiny.'

REASONS FOR THE REVIVAL OF EAC IN 1999

1. To strengthen political ties between the three countries (Uganda, Kenya & Tanzania)
2. To promote balanced regional economic development

3. To promote the adoption of a common currency that would ease commercial transactions in all the 3 countries.
4. To promote trade among the member states
5. To expand the market for the goods produced in the region
6. To reduce the duplication of goods and services among the member states
7. To foster cooperation and unity among the East African states
8. To mobilise financial support from international organizations and fight neo-colonialism
9. To safe guard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of East African states.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. **The Summit:** It comprises of Heads of government of partner states. By 2022 it had 7 members to sit on this body.
2. **The Council of Ministers:** Comprises of Ministers/ Cabinet Secretaries of member states for regional co-operation. This is the central decision-making and governing organ of the EAC.
3. **The Coordinating Committee:** This facilitates the work of the other Board committees.
4. **The Sectoral Committees:** It conceptualise programmes and monitor their implementation.
5. **The East African Court of Justice:** It contributes to regional integration by ensuring adherence to justice, rule of law and fundamental rights and freedoms

6. **The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA):** It is the independent, legislative arm of the Community.
7. **The Secretariat:** This is the executive body of of EAC. It ensures that regulations and directives adopted by the Council of Ministers are implemented.

THE EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EALA)

The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) is a sub organ of the larger East African Community (EAC). It is the legislative arm of the community and its members are sworn in for a five (5) year term. The EALA was established under article 9 of the treaty that established the East African Community, Its charter was signed on 28th November 2001 and was inaugurated by the Heads of the state of the original three EAC Partner states at its first sitting in Arusha Tanzania on 30th November 2001.

Under this treaty, the Assembly has a membership comprising nine members elected by each partner state; ex-officio members consisting of the minister or assistant minister responsible for the East African community Affairs from each partner state.

The secretary General and the Counsel to the community. By the year 2022, the Assembly had 54 elected members and 8 ex-official members totaling to a membership of 62.

EALA is headed by the speaker who is elected on a rotational basis from the member state legislatures. The first speaker of EALA was Abdulrahman Kinana from Tanzania who served between 2001 up to 2006 when it was dissolved after the inclusion of Rwanda and Burundi into the East African Community.

Others include; Abdirahim Abdi H.H of Kenya (2006 to 2012), Zziwa Margaret Nantongo of Uganda (2012 to 2014), Kidega Daniel. F of Uganda (2014 to 2017) and Hon Ngoga Martin of Rwanda since 2017 up to the end of his term in 2022

THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FORMATION OF EALA

1. To coordinate the National Assemblies of the member countries on matters relating to the EAC
2. To debate, discuss, approve and coordinate the budget of the East African Community
3. To carry out annual audits of the various East African Community commissions
4. To discuss various matters related to the Community and make recommendations.
5. To perform any other duties that are allowed and permitted by the treaty

CHALLENGES FACED BY EALA

1. Failure by member states to integrate smoothly
2. Inter governmentalism of EALA and refusal by member states to comply with the communications of EALA.
3. A problem of regional secessionism like in Burundi and South Sudan
4. Lack of clarity and model of the federation as a whole
5. Poor administrative policies among member states
6. Diverse governance practices among member states.
7. It is facing a problem of non-adherence to the resolutions passed by EALA since it is left to member states to take note of them and apply them in their dealings with their local people.

8. There is a problem of non-regional imbalance in terms of representation since some countries are more populous than others, which may bring about laws that may not reflect the wishes of the majority.
9. Some member countries have over dominated the affairs of the EALA since its inception especially Uganda and Tanzania.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES FACING EALA

1. Member states should adhere to the main principles for the formation of EAC and EALA
2. Formation of a regional army to stop secessionist tendencies
3. Develop a clear model to be followed by all member states without discrimination.
4. Members should have similar administrative policies.
5. Member states should promote and practice clear democratic practices.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CURRENT EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1. The EAC has established a common market in the region that in turn has promoted economic development. In 2004, the presidents of member states signed the customs union in which they agreed to promote free trade and impose a common tariff on goods imported from non-member states.
2. The protocol for customs union enabled the member states to properly check on the goods entering and leaving their countries to ensure quality and reduction of smuggling which promoted regional trade.

3. The body has ensured and promoted regional unity and cooperation among member states. Diplomatic relations are equally promoted in the region since member states occasionally meet to address their regional problems.
4. The EAC has harmonised trade and commerce through the reduction of trade barriers and services hence, easing movement from one-member state without any form restrictions as long as they have the required documents.
5. The body has revived the operations of East African Development Bank with its headquarters in Kampala, Uganda. This bank has extended loans to all member states especially Uganda and Tanzania to construct small scale industries. This has promoted industrial development in the East African region.
6. EAC has widened on the market of goods produced within different East African States. Members within the community have market where to sell their goods. They also sell to each other at a relatively reduced price.
7. The body has promoted easy mobility of East African citizens. This has been possible with the introduction of a joint East African passport, hence citizens in member states move freely within the region.
8. The EAC has promoted the spirit of Pan Africanism. The body advocates for regional integrity which is one of the principles of Pan Africanism.
9. The member states have also managed to establish joint development projects such as infrastructure in order to promote development in member states. For example, the community has embarked on the development of the standard gauge railway, whose construction started from Mombasa to link all member states. Roads have been constructed in Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi.

10. The EAC has linked member states to the world economic systems and organisations for purposes of comparison and effective implementation and realisation of set objectives.
11. The body established the East African court of appeal which has helped to check on excesses of law abuses, among member states.
12. The EAC has promoted the setting up of the East African Legislative Assembly. All member states send representative members of Parliament, who pass laws to be followed in all member states to ensure uniformity in their implementation for unity and easy governance.
13. The member states have managed to establish a unifying Anthem for all the member states. This was adopted on 3rd December 2010. It is respected by all member states and it is always played and sung on state and other official functions. The anthem calls for unity of East Africans, patriotism, hard work and togetherness for the goodness of member states.

CHALLENGES FACED BY THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The problems of poor interstate relations among member states like the one between

Uganda and Rwanda, which led to the closure of katuna border in 2019 and territorial wrangles between Uganda and Kenya over Migingo island.

Member countries have developed different ways of protecting their infant industries which is against the principle of regional economic cooperation.

The EAC have been faced with a challenge of neo-colonialism through which western European countries and USA are interfering in the affairs of member states.

Wide spread ignorance among the citizens about the EAC. Some of the citizens of the member states lack the understanding about its existence, benefits, operations and

prospects. This has undermined the popularity and people's support of the EAC movement.

The community leaders face a challenge of making Kiswahili the unifying language. Some societies have refused to embrace the language and instead they want to promote their own languages, they look at it as something that undermines their own culture and language.

Some members have put up a ban on certain items for example Tanzania banned the export of food items which made the Tanzanians to produce only for consumption within and not export. This discourages development and regional cooperation.

Some member states have not developed proper infrastructural facilities that are necessary for them to fully benefit from community activities. For instance, some member states have poorly developed roads, railway lines and power stations, which undermine the community's success

THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

The ECOWAS is a 16-member regional economic integration that was formed on 25th May 1975 through the Lagos resolution in Nigeria and the treaty that operationalized the organisation was signed in the Togolese capital -Lomé in 1976.

Its member states include Nigeria, Niger, Ghana, Gabon, Benin, Mali, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Senegal, Gambia, Togo, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Cape Verde.

AIMS / OBJECTIVES OF ECOWAS

- To promote economic cooperation and solidarity among the west African states.
- To promote viable infrastructural development mainly transport and s communication networks.
- To promote free trade or goods and services among the member countries.
- To promote agriculture development and modernization through joint projects among member states.
- To achieve the common market or provide a wider market for the products of the member countries.
- To promote environmental protection in west Africa e.g. forests and water bodies so as to combat desertification
- To promote peace, security and stability in the region through providing a forum for heads of states to settle regional disputes.
- To promote the free movement of people and capital among the member states.
- To promote the provision of social services like education and health.
- To stimulate economic development in the region through pooling together resources to finance development projects.
- To promote and coordinate industrial development in order to avoid duplication of goods and services and encourage trade among themselves.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ECOWAS

1. The ECOWAS ensured peace and stability in West Africa by intervening and resolving regional conflicts among West African states. It established a peace keeping force known as the ECOMOG (Economic Monitoring Group) that brought peace in Liberia after the years of bloodshed following the murder of president Sergeant Samuel Doe, it also intervened in conflicts in Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast.
2. It has promoted the free movement of people in West Africa through the removal of visa restrictions and passports. This enabled both skilled and unskilled West Africans to move freely to neighbouring states in search for jobs, trade and educational opportunities thus creating employment opportunities for the nationals of West Africa, promoted cultural fusion and a sense of unity in the region and made the region self-reliant in terms of skilled manpower.
3. ECOWAS also promoted free trade/free movement of goods and services and economic cooperation among its member states. This was achieved by removing trade barriers like customs duties and tariffs on raw materials and finished goods originating from member countries, trade embargoes and quotas and this boosted economic development in the region.
4. ECOWAS also promoted infrastructural development in West Africa. For example, through the efforts of ECOWAS modern transport and communication facilities have been put in place, it developed ports, dams, harbors, roads, railways, telecommunication lines and airports. These improved on the movement of people, goods and services and enhanced socio -econ development of the West African region.
5. ECOWAS also financed large scale industrial and other capital development projects in West Africa. For instance, through the fund for cooperation,

compensation and development the organisation initiated the West African Power Pool project (WAPP) that funded multi-million dollar projects like the construction of the DIAMA and Richard Toll Dams in Senegal, the Manatali Dam in Mali that would not have been managed by individual states.

6. The organisation also promoted and improved the education standards in West Africa. This was through introducing the students exchange programme in higher institutions of learning and allowing the free movement of privately sponsored students between the ECOWAS member states to acquire educations thereby reducing the levels of illiteracy and elevating the quality of education in the region.
7. ECOWAS also promoted co-operation, solidarity, brotherhood and cultural ties among its member states. This helped to weaken the neo-colonial ties that the west African states had with organisations like the common wealth and Franco-phone so as to enhance unity among the west African in order for them to work together in addressing their economic and social aspirations.
8. ECOWAS has also promoted agricultural development and establishment of agro-processing industries. The west African states prioritized agriculture as their major sector of their economies and therefore the ECOWAS financed research in improved crop and livestock varieties, research in pest and disease control, they educated farmers on modern farming practices and this increased Agricultural production leading to increased exportation of crops like Cocoa, Ground nuts etc.
9. The organisation also promoted environmental protection to combat the negative effects of desertification in west Africa. This was achieved through adopting a 10-year afforestation project or scheme in 1982 where trees were planted in the Sahel region stretching from Senegal through Mali all the way to

Somalia to halt the southward expansion of the Sahara Desert and this was supported by international environmentalists.

10. ECOWAS also stimulated the increased exploitation and utilisation of the region's idle resources due to wider market provided by the economic integration. The integration enhanced economic cooperation among the west African states, provided a wider market for goods and services which encouraged the exploitation of mineral resources in the region e.g. Ghana, Ivory Coast and Togo embarked on a joint venture of exploration of oil, cement and other minerals and this reduced the cost of exploitation of such minerals incurred by each member state.
11. ECOWAS also promoted good governance and defended human rights in West African states. The organisation has called upon West African leaders to respect the rule of law, protect human rights, conduct free and fair elections in which the ECOWAS sends its observers to ensure credible elections e.g. in Gambia in 2011 where the ECOWAS rejected the election of Yahya Jammeh insisting the elections were not free and fair and forced him to step down and flee the country.
12. ECOWAS also mobilized international aid for the West African states. For example, West African Countries received both financial and military aid from the European Union, NATO members and USA and these have contributed to technical support to the ECOMOG to have a battalion to keep peace in the West African region.
13. ECOWAS has also managed to survive for a long period of time from 1975 to date despite the various challenges it has faced like the civil war in Liberia, Sierra Leone and military coups in Nigeria, Guinea, Niger, Mauritania among others that divided the member nations and threatened to cause the collapse of the

organisation and the heads of states have continued meeting to find solutions to other common African problems.

THE FAILURES OF ECOWAS

1. ECOWAS has failed to find a permanent solution to the problem of political instabilities that characterised the African continent like civil wars, internal conflicts and military coups e.g. the civil wars in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast and military coups in Nigeria by Sani Abacha, in Guinea by captain Musa Kamara and the coup in Mauritania and such instabilities disrupted trade and other economic activities within the ECOWAS member states.
2. The organisation was also dogged by inter-state conflicts among the members of the integration e.g. in 1984 Ghana closed her borders to the rest of the member states due to mistrust and suspicion, Nigeria also conflicted with Cameroon over the Bekasi Peninsular and such inter-state conflicts divided the members of the organisation and affected its operations.
3. The organisation has also failed to ensure the development and improvement of the transport and communication network in west Africa. Much as the organisation aimed at and tried to improve the socioeconomic infrastructure in the region, this has not yet been fully realized because of the vastness of west Africa and the geographical barriers like thick forests which has hindered the development of roads and railway networks to connect all the west African states and this has also hampered trade and the free mobility of people within the ECOWAS area.
4. The organisation also failed to diversify the economies of its member states. Many of the states have continued producing similar products and relying on the agricultural sector that is prone to vagaries of nature leading to fluctuations in

their earnings. Many ECOWAS members have failed to modernize and diversify the agricultural sector and hence they produce similar goods leading to competition for market, they also rely on nature i.e. they don't employ irrigation and fertilizers leading to fluctuation in production and fluctuation in the national incomes of the states.

5. The organisation has also failed to ensure equal gains or benefits from the integration due to different levels of development among the ECOWAS members. Some ECOWAS member nations like Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal and Cote de'Ivoire are more developed compared to others like Guinea Bissau, Togo and Niger and hence they have benefited more than the less developed ones by exporting their products to the wider market in the region and this has caused discontent among the less developed states.
6. ECOWAS has also failed to ensure the commitment of some its members to the organisation because of competition from other organisations. Some ECOWAS members also belong to other organisations like the Common Wealth of nations and the French economic community or the Francophone that tend to pull the ECOWAS members to be more committed towards the policies and interests of these organisations thus affecting the decisions and operations of ECOWAS.
7. The organisation also failed to ensure that its members pay their financial subscriptions in time to finance its operations and projects. Due to extreme poverty in the region, many of the member states of ECOWAS save for Nigeria do not pay their annual contributions to the organisation in time and this has left the organisation financially limping to finance its development programmes.
8. The organisation also failed to solve the problem of language or linguistic differences among its members. Some ECOWAS members that were former French colonies use French, former British colonies use English while the former Portuguese colonies like Guinea Bissau use Portuguese as their official language

and this language barrier hindered communication, trade and the free mobility of labour within the region.

9. The ECOWAS has also failed to have a common currency to date and this has greatly undermined trade among its members. Each member state of ECOWAS has its own currency which hinders trade and commercial transactions between them and it has created a problem of different exchange rates because the different currencies used in west Africa are pegged or tied to the currencies of their former colonial masters such as the British pound and French Franc as standards of exchange hence hindering free trade.
10. ECOWAS has also failed to come up with common political ideologies for its member states to follow which has affected political cooperation among members. For example, some members like Ivory Coast adopted capitalism while Burkina Faso was socialists or Marxist and such ideological differences intensified conflicts among ECOWAS members thereby undermining the activities of the integration.
11. The organisation also failed to end bad governance and dictatorial rule by some heads of state in the region. For instance, some West African leaders like Sani Abacha of Nigeria, Charles Taylor of Liberia, Musa Kamara of Guinea, Laurent Gbagbo of Ivory Coast violated human rights through killing their political opponents, arrests and detention without trial, abrogation of constitutions, censoring the press etc. while ECOWAS was watching.
12. The organisation has also failed to regulate and streamline foreign investments in the region. ECOWAS members did not sign any protocol of foreign investments and as a result foreign investors mainly from USA, Asia and other European nations invested in the more developed nations like Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal and Ghana that could offer a wider market for their finished products and this led to unbalanced development in the region.

CHALLENGES FACED BY ECOWAS

- Vastness of the West African sub region, i.e. bigger nations like Nigeria used the size to dominate the ECOWAS.
- Poverty and indebtedness of the member states.
- Occurrence of civil wars in the region e.g. Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- Ideological differences among the member states i.e. some were socialist while others are capitalistic.
- Limited personnel in the ECOMOG force.
- Linguistic differences or Lack of a common language.
- Differences in the colonial backgrounds has affected long term decision making.
- Neo-colonial influence / interference from the West.
- Military coups.
- Differences in the levels of development hence hampering co- operation and equitable sharing of gains from the integration.
- Rise of illicit trade / smuggling across the national borders.
- Failure to respect ECOWAS agreements / delay to implement agreements.
- Poor infrastructure due to limited funding of infrastructural development.
- Lack of a common currency.
- The continued existence of dictatorial leadership in the region.
- Limited commitment to the organisation by the member states.
- Adoption of trade protectionism by some member states of the organisation.
- Competition from other regional organizations / members belongs to more than one organization or divided loyalty.
- Poor quality goods, produced can't attract competitive market.

INTER GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

ORIGIN

- ✓ Inter-governmental authority on drought and development (IGADD) was a multinational body founded in 1984 by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Kenya through the United Nations with a focus on development and drought control in their region.
- ✓ It was formed following the occurrence of severe drought and natural disasters between 1974 and 1984 which caused wide spread famine, environmental degradation and economic hardships in east African region
- ✓ IGADD headquarters were later moved to Djibouti following an agreement signed in January 1986 by member states. Eritrea joined the organization in 1993 upon achieving independence.
- ✓ In April 1995, the Assembly of heads of state and government met in Addis Ababa where they agreed to strengthen the cooperation through the organization. This was followed with the signing of a letter of instrument to amend the IGADD charter on 21st march 1996, in Nairobi, Kenya. Therefore, the new organizational IGAD structure was eventually launched on 25th November 1996 in Djibouti
- ✓ The IGAD is a body which succeeded the earlier IGADD
- ✓ IGAD is a body of eight member states found in the eastern part of Africa. These include, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, Eritrea, south Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti
- ✓ Its vision is to be the premier regional organization for achieving peace, prosperity and regional integration in the IGAD region

- ✓ The mission is to assist and complement the efforts of the member states through increased cooperation to achieve food security and environmental protection, maintenance of peace and security, promotion of humanitarian affairs, economic affairs, economic cooperation and integration

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF IGAD

1. Promote peace and stability
2. Achieve regional food security
3. Promote infrastructural development in areas of transport, telecommunication and energy
4. Promote the objectives of the African economic community
5. Promote joint development strategies
6. Promote free movement of goods, services and people within the region
7. Mobilize resources for the implementation of emergency
8. Promote joint research in development
9. Promote international development among the member states
10. To promote domestic trade
11. To widen the market for goods and services in the region

THE STRUCTURE OF IGAD

- The **Assembly of Heads of State and Government** is the supreme policy making organ of the Authority. It determines the objectives, guidelines and programs for IGAD and meets once a year. A Chairman is elected from among the member states in rotation.
- The **Secretariat** is headed by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for a term of four years renewable once. The

Secretariat assists member states in formulating regional projects in the priority areas, facilitates the coordination and harmonization of development policies, mobilizes resources to implement regional projects and programs approved by the council and reinforces national infrastructures necessary for implementing regional projects and policies.

- The **Council of Ministers** is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other Minister designated by each member state. The Council formulates policy, approves the work program and annual budget of the Secretariat during its biannual sessions.
- The **Committee of Ambassadors** comprises IGAD member states' Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries accredited to the country of IGAD Headquarters. It convenes as often as the need arises to advise and guide the Executive Secretary.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF IGAD

- ✓ It has promoted economic development of the member states through trade
- ✓ It has widened the market for goods and services in the member states
- ✓ It has promoted industrialization in the region through supporting different programs
- ✓ It has encouraged free movement of labour and capital among the member states
- ✓ It has promoted peace and stability in the region by mediating in some of the conflicts for example in southern Sudan and Somalia
- ✓ It has promoted tourism through developing a tourism master plan of the region and marketing the region as a single tourism destination to the international community
- ✓ It has fought against drought in the region through the project known as IGAD drought disaster resilience and sustainability initiative (IDDRSI)

FAILURES OF IGAD

- ✓ Failed to deploy a peace keeping force in Somalia in 2005
- ✓ Failed to end civil wars in the member states for example in southern Sudan
- ✓ Failed to prevent the outbreak of the Eritrea – Ethiopia conflict in 1998
- ✓ Failed to end terrorism in the region
- ✓ Failed to end cross boarder conflicts in the region
- ✓ Failed to promote economic development in the member states
- ✓ Failed to maintain unity among the member states
- ✓ Failed to end human rights abuses in the region for example in Somalia and southern Sudan
- ✓ Failed to end famine in the region
- ✓ Failed to end drought in some member states

CHALLENGES FACED BY IGAD

- ✓ Lack of political will among the member states to solve problems
- ✓ Interference of foreign states in the affairs of IGAD
- ✓ IGAD has small membership
- ✓ Ideological differences among the member states
- ✓ Interstate conflicts among the member states
- ✓ Outbreak of civil wars in the region
- ✓ Failure by some member states to pay their annual subscription in time
- ✓ Outbreak of drought and famine
- ✓ Absence of a strong army

SIMILARITIES AMONG IGAD, EAC, COMESA

- ✓ They both have aims and objectives

- ✓ They both have a vision and a mission
- ✓ They are both promoting pan Africanism
- ✓ They are both operating to uplift the lives of Africans
- ✓ They are both extending the activities of African union

NEO-COLONIALISM IN AFRICA

Definition of Neo-colonialism

Neo-colonialism can be defined as the indirect control over the independent African states by their former colonial masters or any other powerful western nation.

It has also been defined as the use of economic, cultural, political and social policies or means by the former colonial masters to control or influence the affairs of their former colonies and other less developed African countries.

Neo-colonialism is also defined as a system in which the former colonial masters continue to indirectly dominate and control the African states politically, economically, culturally and socially despite the independence of these African states.

According to Walter Rodney a renown/famous historian/scholar colonial masters left Africa through the front door and came back through the back door. This is because African states got independence in name, flags, national anthems and boundaries but are still controlled by their former colonial masters culturally, economically, politically, technologically and militarily.

MANIFESTATIONS/SIGNS/CHARACTERISTICS OF NEO-COLONIALISM IN AFRICA:

1. Neo-colonialism manifests itself through giving of foreign aid by the former colonial masters, developed western nations and other donor agencies like IMF, World Bank, USAID etc. to poor African states. This aid exposes the African states to continued foreign control because it is given with strings attached e.g. the recipients of the aid are forced to invest in particular projects e.g. agriculture to offer cheap raw materials to MDCs, they are forced to open up their economies for private foreign direct investments and to adopt certain political systems.
2. It is shown through the existence of Multi-National Corporations such as TOTAL, Shell, Barclays, Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Africel, Airtel etc. in African states and these exploit the African resources and the nationals and make abnormal profits that they repatriate to their home countries leaving the African countries poor, underdeveloped and dependent on the western powers.
3. Neo-colonialism also shows itself through the use of foreign languages as the official languages of communication of the independent African states. For instance, former British colonies like Uganda, Ghana, Kenya use English as their official languages of communication in schools and offices, former French colonies like Mali, Cote D'Ivoire use French and this has undermined the African languages and promoted the continued control over African states by their former colonial masters.
4. It also exists through existence of foreign religions in Africa. For instance, there are many foreign evangelical groups in Africa mainly the Born again faith such as Jehovah's Witnesses, Pentecostals, Mormons that mainly originate from UK and USA. These foreign religions exploit the poor Africans through church offertories, sowing of seeds, tithes leading to the under development of the Africans and promote the loyalty of Africans and their dependence on western powers.

5. Neo-colonialism further manifests through the presence of foreign spy networks/espionage systems such as FBI and CIA of America, Russia's KGB and Israel's Mossad and Britain's Scotland Yard M16 etc. in Africa. These monitor the activities of African leaders and they have engineered the overthrow of African leaders that don't work in their interests e.g. Obote in 1971, Nkrumah in 1966 thus undermining the independence of the African states.
6. Through the membership of African countries in neo-colonial organizations like Common Wealth of Nations for British former colonies Franco-phone organization for former French colonies. The former colonial powers like Britain use these organizations to continue controlling the African states e.g. their cultures, political decisions, economic policies and education systems.
7. The African education systems are still based on the colonial syllabi and this is a manifestation of Neo-colonialism. For example, African states still use the syllabi left behind by the colonial masters and they teach in the language of the colonial masters e.g. Uganda still teaches the geography of North America and the Rhine lands, European History, the education system is also theoretical and hence produces white collar job seekers other than job creators. This was deliberately designed to keep the Africans under developed and dependent on the western nations.
8. The existence of foreign Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Africa is also a sign of neo-colonialism. Many foreign NGOs that operate in Africa like DANIDA, USAID, World Vision, Care Plan international, Save the children etc. offer humanitarian assistance to African states in times of crisis and natural calamities but they lead to African underdevelopment through promoting laziness and a dependence syndrome, discourage innovativeness in Africa and they promote western cultural practices like homosexuality in Africa.

9. Neo-colonialism also exists in Africa through western literature and leisure activities. For example, western literature and leisure activities in Africa such as films, novels and magazines portray African people as evil, the romantic novels and films promote sexual immorality by portraying sex as a pass time activity, they promote pornography and concentrate on spreading western ways of life like homosexuality and lesbianism, dressing styles etc.
10. The presence of foreign embassies and high commissions in Africa is also a sign of Neo-colonialism. The foreign ambassadors and high commissioners that operate in Africa are here to protect the interests of their home countries and sometimes they directly interfere in the politics and decision making of the African states e.g. European Union ambassadors openly criticized the Ugandan government for passing the anti-gay bill and they forced the Ugandan government to withdraw the bill in parliament as a condition to continue receiving their aid.
11. Through the signing of Bi-lateral and Multi-lateral trade agreements and concessions e.g. AGOA signed between Uganda and USA government where Uganda was allowed to export her textile products to the USA. This however left Uganda under developed and dependent on the western world because it continued importing highly priced manufactured industrial goods from the more developed Western nations and this left Uganda with unfavorable Terms of Trade and BOP deficits.
12. Existence of western military bases in Africa e.g. USA has a military bases in the Indian ocean in Kenya and in Congo from where the NATO and American troops are stationed to monitor the African politics and this base has been used by America and her western allies to intervene in African politics by removing some African leaders who don't subscribe to the interests of the West from power.

13. Technological dependence is also as an instrument of neo-colonial control in Africa. e.g. African countries have remained scientifically and technologically dependent on the developed western world through technology transfer which has killed the craftsmanship of African people and has also left the continent dependent on the western nations for spare parts, raw materials, and expatriates to run the modern western technology.
14. The signing of military pacts between the African states and western powers. E.g. African states like Kenya, Uganda, Ghana have signed pacts with western powers like USA, Britain and Russia, Israel, Korea etc. where skilled military personnel from these developed nations like the US marines provided training and weapons to the African armies and this has exposed such African countries to military dependence and domination by these developed nations.
15. Through the presence of private foreign direct investors in the Acan continent that influence the economic policies of the Acan government e.g. they put pressure on the African governments to liberalize the economy, they ask for tax holidays, free land etc. while exploiting African resources, workers and repatriating their profits.
16. Sponsoring of military coups/military interventions by the western powers in Africa e.g. western powers like Britain, France have intervened in African politics by sponsoring military coups to remove some African leaders who try to follow their own independent political views e.g. Gaddafi of Libya, Obote of Uganda, Nkrumah of Ghana were all removed from power through coups financed and plotted by western powers so as to safeguard their interests and this has promoted instability and undermined the development of Africa.
17. The promotion of western ideologies e.g. capitalism and socialism in Africa is another sign of neo-colonialism. The western powers like Britain and USA have forced African states to adopt political/economic ideologies of the developed

western nations such as capitalism or communism as a pre-condition to benefit from foreign aid and this has left these states under the mercy and direct control of the western powers.

18. The sabotage of the African Regional economic integrations by the western powers also shows neo-colonialism in Africa e.g. the western powers sabotaged regional economic integrations like EAC, ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC etc. leading to the collapse of these organizations because they looked at these bodies as stepping stones for Africa's development, unity, economic cooperation yet they wanted African states to remain dependent on the western nations.
19. The use of foreign currencies by African states is also a sign of neo-colonialism. African governments/countries still use foreign currencies like the Dollar, Pound, Euro, Japanese Yen to determine the strength of African currencies and determine foreign exchange rates. This has led to Africa's underdevelopment because of the persistent devaluation of the African currencies like the shilling and unfavorable foreign exchange rates for the LDCs.
20. The presence of white settlers in Africa is another symptom of neo-colonialism. Even after independence there are still many white settlers in countries like South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Kenya etc. who continued controlling the wealth and key sectors of the economy like land, plantation agriculture, mining sector, industrial sectors and continued exploiting Africa's resources while Africans remained poor and underdeveloped.
21. The presence of foreign expatriates in Africa also manifest neo-colonialism. Most of the MNCs in Africa and donor funded projects road construction tend to employ foreign expatriates in the key and top ranking positions while the Africans are employed in low ranking jobs and these expatriates are paid in foreign currencies which they repatriate to their home countries thereby causing the underdevelopment of Africa.

22. The control of commodity prices in the world market by the MDCs is also a sign of neo-colonialism. The prices of African primary products are determined in the world market by MDCs and they always fix very low prices for the African products and yet the African states have to purchase/import the industrial products from Europe at very prices and this leaves the African states with BOP deficits and makes them persistently dependent on the western nations.
23. The adoption of political pluralism and or multi- party politics by African states is yet another sign of neo-colonialism. The western nations have pressured African states to adopt multi-party politics and the political parties like DP, UPC, NRM, FDC, ANC, ZANU etc. are sponsored by the powerful western nations to spread western democracy and promote their interests but these parties have promoted divisions among the African that made Africans vulnerable to be controlled by the western nations.

THE IMPACT OF NEO-COLONIALISM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA

Neo-colonialism has affected the development of Africa both positively and negatively and these effects included the following:

1. Negatively, it has led to the massive exploitation of African resources like minerals, lakes, forests by the western powers e.g. Multi-National Corporations like Coca-Cola, Tullow, Pepsi etc. have exploited the African resources, human resource and have made abnormal profits that they repatriate back home leaving the African countries under-developed.
2. Neo-colonialism has also promoted brain drain which has left the African continent under- developed. The colonial education system that the African countries continue to use produce white collar job seekers other than job creators and because the jobs are few in the LDCs most of the highly educated Africans e.g. doctors, lawyers, engineers etc. have migrated to the developed countries in

search of employment and better pay/working conditions and this has deprived the continent of its human resource that would have contributed to the continent's development.

3. It has also led to political instabilities in Africa. This is because the western powers have financed military coups, political assassinations and civil wars against some African leaders that are opposed to the interests of the western powers and they have also sold weapons to different conflicting parties thereby causing instability that has led to the under development of the African continent.
4. Neo-colonialism has also led to the collapse of some regional economic integrations in Africa such as the EAC and OAU which were sabotaged by the western powers because they didn't want to see a United Africa and because these regional bodies were promoting Africa's development and trade among African states by providing a wider market for Africa's product.
5. It has also led to low levels of industrial development in Africa. This was because the neocolonial powers gave loans to African states to be used for development of the agricultural sector such that they can continue supplying raw materials to the western industries and providing market for the western industrial goods and this has left the continent under-developed.
6. It also promoted the dumping of poor quality and cheap European products to the African continent e.g. 2nd hand clothes, shoes, electronics like radios, phones etc. that are environmentally unfriendly and hence have led to environmental degradation and at the same time have killed the local industries leading to under development of the continent.
7. It has also promoted the accumulation of foreign debts by the African states which also worsened Africa's under- development. This is because the western powers have offered loans to the African states at high interest rates which has

left many Africans in the vicious cycle of debt repayment hence living the Africans with little money to finance African's developments.

8. It has also undermined the development of African technology and craftsmanship due to technology transfer from the western world which pushed out African black smiths, potters since they lost market for their products and this killed the African technology.
9. Neo-colonialism has further worsened the B.O.P position of the African states. This is because the western powers have offered loans to Africans to invest in agriculture and therefore have continued to export agriculture primary products whose prices are low in the world market while they import industrial products whose prices are high in the World market.
10. It has promoted laziness and a dependence syndrome in the African continent whereby the African countries have lost the desire for work and creativity because they expect to receive loans, aid and donations from the developed western powers.
11. It has also groomed puppet and selfish African leaders who work as agents of the West to exploit their own countries leading to the continent's under development e.g. some Ugandan ministers and government officials have been accused of taking bribes from western powers like Tullow and CNOOC in order to give them contracts to construct the standard railway project and other projects.
12. Neo-colonialism has also promoted regional imbalance in development in African states. This is because the multinational companies from the colonial masters prefer to set up their investments in urban areas leaving the rural areas under developed, they have also invested largely the in mining and industrial sectors which has left other sector like agriculture under-developed.

13. Neo-colonialism has also led to the loss of independence and sovereignty by African states i.e. the African states are not independent when making social, political and economic decisions e.g. the western powers like Britain forced Uganda to withdraw the anti-gay bill as a pre-condition to benefit from their aid.
14. Neo-colonialism has also led to the collapse of the African cultures. This is because the western powers have influenced African people to leave out their cultures and adopt foreign languages, cultures, behaviors and general ways of lives as preconditions to benefit from donor aid and assistance.
15. Neo-colonialism has made the African countries to produce what they don't consume and consume what they don't produce. This made the African states persistently dependent on the western economies for their imports and market for African products and hence the western powers continued controlling African states.
16. Neo-colonialism has also prevented African states from pursuing the NAM policy. This is because the neo-colonial powers forced the African states to adopt foreign political ideologies of Capitalism and Communism. This prevented the African states from fully implementing the Non Aligned Movement (NAM) policy because they started dancing to the tunes of the two power blocs.

Positive effects of Neo-colonialism on African states:

1. It promoted democratic governance/the Rule of Law in the African continent. This is because the neo-colonial powers through bodies like Human Rights Watch, Amnesty international have forced African leaders to respect human rights and the rule of law as a pre- condition for the African states to benefit from donor aid and loans, they pressurized African states to adopt multi- party democracy and also through financing the overthrow of various dictatorial African leaders from power

2. It has also facilitated the development of infrastructure in the African continent. For example, the western powers and donor agencies like the World Bank, IMF etc. have provided increased financial aid to finance the development of socio-economic infrastructures such as road constructions, construction of schools, power generation Dams, provision of drugs etc. in African countries. This has supplemented on the efforts of the African governments to promote development of the African continent.
3. It has also led to political stability in the African continent. This is because western powers like USA, UK have provided military hardware to friendly African states to help them fight instabilities, they have also deployed peace keepers in the African continent e.g. in Congo, Somalia among others to try and solve instabilities in such African countries.
4. Neo-colonial powers have also provided emergency relief aid to African countries that have experienced natural calamities like the outbreak of diseases and epidemics, drought and landslides e.g. the USA, UNHCR, WHO etc. have provided, help in fighting Ebola in African states, provided relief aid like food, shelter for victims of natural calamities and conflicts and this has enabled the African states to solve such challenges.
5. It has also provided budgetary support to the African governments which has enabled them to finance development projects e.g. Uganda's budget of 2014 has financially been funded by the donor partners to the tune of over 18% and this enabled the government to meet its budgetary deficit and deliver services to the population of Uganda.
6. It has also promoted increased foreign direct investments in African countries by the developed western powers and this has bridged/closed the investment gap in the African states. This has not only increased capital inflow in Africa but has

also created employment opportunities for the nationals of the African countries leading to an improvement in their standards of living.

7. It has also filled the man power gap in the African states which has promoted the development of the African continent. The western powers have provided foreign aid in the form of foreign expatriates with various skills in different fields and this has filled the manpower gap and at the same time they have trained Africans in the operation of foreign technology.
8. It has filled the technological gap in Africa. This is through promoting technology transfer which has enabled the Africans to acquire modern machinery, skilled personnel/expatriates that have been employed in the technological and industrial sectors of Africa thereby promoting industrialization in Africa.
9. It has led to cultural change and progress in the African continent. This is because the western powers have strongly opposed/condemned backward African traditional cultural practices like killing of twins, twin initiation, FGM, polygamy, extended families among others and this made the African people and countries to abandon such backward cultural practices.
10. It has also eased communication among the African states through introducing different western languages e.g. French, English, German as official languages of communication and this not only created a sense of identity among the Africans but also promoted unity in diversity among the African people/ states.
11. Neo-colonialism has also created and promoted good and friendly international relations and cooperation with the African states. This has been promoted through organizations like the Common Wealth of Nations, Franco-phone organization /French Community and this relationship has led to the improvement of services like health, education among others in Africa that led to Africa's development.

12. Neo-colonialism has also promoted foreign trade between African states and western powers e.g. through AGOA it has opened up American markets for African products and this has increased Uganda's foreign exchange earnings from exports which was re-invested in the development of other sectors of the economy of Uganda.
13. Neo-colonialism has stimulated the exploitation of the would be idle African resources leading to increased production and increase in the economic growth of African continent. Multi-National companies from developed western powers such as Tullow, CNOOC, TOTAL, Shell etc. have massively invested in the exploitation of African resources and this led to the economic development of the African countries and creation of jobs for the African people.

MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY AFRICAN STATES TO FIGHT NEO-COLONIALISM:

1. Establishing regional economic integrations such as EAC, COMESA, ECOWAS, SACD, PTA. African states have formed regional economic blocs such as the EAC to promote trade among the African states so as to solve the challenge of lack markets for African products that would force them to continue on depending on the western powers for market and imports of manufactured products.
2. African states have also joined the Non Aligned Movement (NAM) through which the African states have had a stronger voice to negotiate for a better and more respectable relationship with the western nations and escape the neo-colonial control of the western powers say through aid with strings attached.
3. Nationalization of foreign owned private enterprises by some African leaders like Idi Amin, Gaddafi, Nasser, Nkrumah etc. so as to end the exploitation of

African people and countries by foreign companies that exploit the African resources/continent and repatriate their profits without developing the continent.

4. Adoption of import substitution strategy of industrial development to avoid relying on imports from neo-colonial powers and protect the domestic infant industries from competition with imported products from the developed nations.
5. The introduction of poverty eradication programmes by African governments to avoid depending on foreign aid from the west. African governments such as the Ugandan government have come up with schemes such as Poverty Eradication Action Plan, Entandikwa scheme, Bona Bagagawale (prosperity for all) through which they have provided soft loans to Ugandans to start income generating activities to avoid depending on western aid.
6. Formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that was replaced by the African Union (AU) with the aim uniting the African states and fight against foreign influence from the African continent
7. Reforming the Education System/Changing the education syllabi to fit the development needs. African countries are now emphasizing the teaching of science subjects, vocational, practical and entrepreneurial skills to equip the Africans with skills to create jobs and become entrepreneurs to contribute the development of the continent.
8. Encouraging the revival of the African cultural norms and values through financing African cultural festivals, Music, Dance and Drama and research about the African past and encouraging the teaching and use of African languages so as to expose and promote the love for the rich African cultural heritage.
9. Discourage borrowing of high interest loans with strings attached from the western developed countries. This has been achieved through establishing financial institutions within Africa such as the East African Development Bank and African Development Bank that provided cheap development loans to the

African states to finance various development projects in Africa so as to end the need for western donor aid.

10. Intellectual condemnation of neo-colonialism by academicians in schools, seminars, symposiums etc. to educate African people about the dangers of neo-colonialism and how to avoid the cancer. This has produced more educated Africans who have helped to eliminate the evil instead of promoting it.
11. Financing the development socio-economic infrastructures such as electricity/power Dams, roads, railways lines like SGR by african leaders so as to stimulate economic growth in the African continent, uplift the standards of living of the african people and eliminate the need to rely on donors.
12. Adoption of independent political ideologies by african leaders e.g. Ujaama policy in Tanzania, Harambe policy and Nyaoism in Kenya and the Common Man's charter in Uganda to offer solutions to African problems and escape the influence of neo-colonialism.
13. Promoting and funding research in African Medicine by organizations like AMREF and others such as Uganda Ne Dagala Lyayo, Doctor Ssali of Mariandina Clinic etc. so as to reduce Africa's dependence on western medicine.

GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON UGANDA

Meaning of globalization

Globalization means increased connectivity in the world which involve human beings, goods and services, capital, technologies or cultural practices all over the world

It has promoted and increased connections between different regions and populations around the world

Globalisation can be described as the process that has led to the relationship between individuals, companies and governments throughout the world becoming interconnected. The aim of globalisation is to increase the connection between the world, to increase its efficiency and productivity and ultimately make a better world for everyone.

Types of globalization

Political globalization

Concerns greater cooperation and joint action taken by state governments collectively. States work together to tackle large intrastate issues such as climate change or international security. This type of globalisation usually takes place through intergovernmental organisations such as European union

Cultural globalization

Relates to the sharing ideas and values on a global scale. Modern agents of cultural globalisation include the use of the internet to share and swap information and cultural influences which influence our own day-to-day lives.

Economic globalization

Encompasses the interconnected nature of economic systems such as via trading and exchange of resources. This can occur at a state level or amongst private economic actors such as transnational corporations.

Technological globalization

The spread of technological advances across the globe. This is closely connected with economic globalization, as often private economic actors are responsible of the distribution of technological goods worldwide.

Institutional globalization

A process which mobilises international organisations to share political initiatives, ideas and values. Institutional globalisations often takes place between state governments using organisations such as the United Nations for instance. It is also possible for private economic to play a part in institutional globalisation.

Factors that have influenced the process of globalisation

1. The improvements in transportation. The movement of goods between countries has improved with the development of larger cargo ships reducing the cost and time
2. The formation of trading blocs. This has promoted free trade between countries removing the barriers to trade between countries.
3. Improvements in communications. The development of the internet and mobile technology has allowed greater communication between people in the different countries
4. The availability of skilled labourforce. This has enabled the establishment of labour intensive industries such as clothing to take advantage of the cheaper labour costs and reduced legal restrictions in developing countries
5. Technological advancement. This has encouraged money, materials and people move across national boundaries

The role of NGOs and CBOs in promoting globalisation

1. They work across national boundaries
2. They create trans-national networks and coalitions to influence intentional decision makers
3. They shape national and international policies
4. They are closer to the grass roots and seen as channels for overseas development aid
5. They assist the people to be part of the social change and foster a feeling of belongingness and a sense of responsibility
6. They have become a counter weight to state power especially in the promotion and protection of human rights and community development

Benefits of globalisation

1. Access to new cultures

Globalization makes it easier than ever to access foreign cultures, including food, movies, music, and art. This free flow of people, goods, art, and information is the reason you can have Thai food delivered to your apartment as you listen to your favorite U.K.-based artist or stream a Bollywood movie.

2. The spread of technology and innovation

Many countries around the world remain constantly connected, so knowledge and technological advances travel quickly. Because knowledge also transfers so fast, this means that scientific advances made in Asia can be at work in the United States in a matter of days.

3. Lower costs for products

Globalization allows companies to find lower-cost ways to produce their products. It also increases global competition, which drives prices down and creates a larger variety of choices for consumers. Lowered costs help people in both developing and already-developed countries live better on less money.

4. Higher standards of living across the globe

Developing nations experience an improved standard of living. According to the World Bank, extreme poverty decreased by 35% since 1990.

The target of the first Millennium Development Goal was to cut the 1990 poverty rate in half by 2015. This was achieved five years ahead of schedule in 2010. Across the globe, nearly 1.1 billion people have moved out of extreme poverty since that time.

5. Access to new markets

Businesses gain a great deal from globalization, including new customers and diverse revenue streams. Companies interested in these benefits look for flexible and innovative ways to grow their business overseas.

6. Access to new talent

In addition to new markets, globalization allows companies to find new, specialized talent that is not available in their current market

Summary of the benefits/ importance of globalisation

- ✓ Allows easy access to new cultures
- ✓ Spreads new technology and innovations fast
- ✓ Lowers cost of products due to lower cost of production
- ✓ Promotes higher standards of living
- ✓ Allows expansion of trade through facilitating access to new markets
- ✓ Access to new talents
- ✓ Global migrations and immigrations are made easy
- ✓ Allows greater interaction among human beings

Effects of globalization on education

1. Has led to internationalization of education which is associated with improved quality of teaching and learning process
2. Interconnected and widespread education modes of delivery
3. Increased access to education that is, developed countries support the UPE and USE programs in Uganda
4. Enhanced teamwork and the exchange of ideas among students i.e. research programs in universities

Effects of globalization on culture

1. Has led to the destruction and loss of cultural identities and undermined many local norms and rituals such as marriage practices, parent-child relations
2. Promoted a world with cultural trends and styles

Disadvantages of globalization

1. Lack of local businesses
2. Increases potential global recessions
3. Exploits cheaper labour markets hence benefits the wealthy more than the poor
4. Causes job displacement as people are always on a move for greener pastures
5. It benefits the developed nations more than the poor

Challenges of globalisation

1. International recruiting

A common challenge global leaders face when going global is international recruiting. Recruiting across borders creates unknowns for HR teams.

First, companies create a plan for how they will interview and thoroughly vet candidates to make sure they are qualified when thousands of miles separate them from headquarters. Next,

companies need to know the market's demands for salaries and benefits to make competitive offers.

To ensure successful hires, HR teams must factor in challenges like time zones, cultural differences, and language barriers to find a good fit for the company.

2. Managing employee immigration

Despite the benefits of global mobility, immigration is a top challenge companies face when expanding overseas. Immigration laws change often, and in some countries, it is extremely difficult to secure visas for employees who are foreign nationals. The U.S., for example, is getting stricter with granting H-1B visas, and Brexit makes immigration to the U.K. difficult.

3. Incurring tariffs and export fees

Another challenge leaders face when going global is incurring tariffs and export fees. For companies looking to sell products abroad, getting those items overseas can be expensive, depending on the market.

4. Payroll and compliance challenges

Another common global expansion obstacle is managing global payroll and maintaining compliance with changing employment and tax laws. This management task gets even more difficult if you're trying to manage operations in multiple markets.

5. Loss of cultural identity

While globalization has made foreign countries easier to access, it has also begun to meld unique societies together. The success of certain cultures throughout the world caused other countries to emulate them. But when cultures begin to lose their distinctive features, we lose our global diversity.

6. Foreign worker exploitation

Lower costs do benefit many consumers, but it also creates tough competition that leads some companies to search for cheap labor sources. Some Western companies ship their production overseas to countries like China and Malaysia, where lax regulations make it easier to exploit workers.

7. Global expansion difficulties

For businesses that want to go global and discover the benefits of globalization, setting up a compliant overseas presence is difficult. If companies take the traditional route of setting up an entity, they need substantial upfront capital, sometimes up to \$20,000, and costs of \$200,000 annually to maintain the business.

Additionally, global businesses must keep up with different and ever-changing labor laws in new countries. When expanding into new countries, companies must be aware of how to navigate new legal systems and ensure global compliance. Otherwise, missteps lead to impediments and severe financial and legal consequences.

8. Immigration challenges and local job loss

The political climates in the U.S. and Europe show that there are different viewpoints on the results of globalization. Many countries around the globe are tightening their immigration rules, and it is harder for immigrants to find jobs in new countries.

This rise in nationalism is mainly due to anger from the perception that foreigners fill domestic jobs or that companies move their operations abroad to save money on labor costs.

For example, the Economic Policy Institute reports that the U.S. trade deficit with China (or the amount by which our imports exceed our exports) cost Americans 3.4 million jobs since 2001.

Summary of the challenges of globalisation

- ✓ Foreign worker's exploitation
- ✓ High investment costs in business
- ✓ Unfavourable local systems
- ✓ Weak regulations to protect different sectors
- ✓ Immigration challenges
- ✓ Loss in local jobs
- ✓ Global expansion difficulties

Solutions to the challenges

- ✓ Combating poverty and increasing incomes
- ✓ Investing in inclusive education
- ✓ Encouraging people centred growth
- ✓ Eliminating corruption
- ✓ facilitating the mobility of labour within the country
- ✓ Encouraging firms to be innovative
- ✓ Supporting workers in skills development
- ✓ Focusing on small businesses to increase competitiveness across a wide population

How to achieve social and cultural globalisation

- ✓ Improving the health of people
- ✓ Supporting the entertainment industry
- ✓ Creating employment opportunities in these sectors
- ✓ Reducing income inequality
- ✓ Liberalizing the media industry

- ✓ Encouraging cultural diversity
- ✓ Better social and cultural policies

Areas that have been impacted by globalisation in Uganda

1. **Education sector** through enhancing the students to access, assess, adopt and apply knowledge, to think independently and collaborate with others
2. **Health sector** by increasing medical access for people and countries that may not have access or afford care
3. **Economic sector** by decreasing the cost of manufacturing hence goods are offered at a lower price to consumers which increases the standards of living
4. **Agricultural sector** through cost reduction and associated increased agricultural production

How to promote globalization in east Africa

1. Invest in information and communication technologies and systems
2. Improve the transport systems for easy movement of goods and people
3. Promote economies of scale
4. Harmonize differences in tax systems to encourage more local and foreign investors
5. Promote free trade to welcome other people from other countries
6. Create multinational companies
7. Develop fair trade agreements and trading blocs
8. Improving financial systems

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN AID IN EAST AFRICA

Foreign Aid can be defined as the **international transfer of public funds in form of loans or grants or technical assistance** either directly **from one government to another** (that is bilateral aid) or indirectly through the **vehicle of a multi-lateral assistance agency** / organization like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) (that is multi-lateral aid).

It can alternatively be defined as the transfer of resources from one country to another usually from the developed countries to the developing countries; either directly or through international agencies. It could be bilateral aid or multilateral aid.

BENEFITS OF FOREIGN AID ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA OR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIKE UGANDA

1. Foreign Aid closes the foreign exchange gap or trade gap in the country. Foreign aid is used to finance the country's import expenditure on items like fuel, drugs and manufactured goods which cannot be paid for from the country's earnings from her exports.
2. It also closes the government revenue/expenditure gap or budgetary deficits. Foreign aid in the form of budgetary support to the country is used by the government to cover its recurrent and development expenditure that cannot be financed by the country's revenue sources like taxation and hence foreign aid acts as a source of income to the government that is used to finance her-expenditure shortfalls.
3. Furthermore, foreign aid helps to fill the savings-investment gap of the country. In developing countries like Uganda, the required investment which could be generated from the local or domestic savings always exceeds the available domestic savings and hence the need for foreign aid to supplement the domestic savings in order to meet the investment requirements.
4. Foreign Aid also fills the skilled manpower gap in the LDCs. The available skilled manpower in LDCs usually falls below the required personnel and therefore foreign aid in the form of technocrats/expatriates supplements the skilled manpower available in the country.
5. Foreign Aid also facilitates the development of socio-economic infrastructure in the recipient countries. Foreign aid is used to finance the development of supporting modern infrastructure such as roads like the Entebbe express high way and northern bypass, power dams, schools and hospitals which form the framework for economic development.
6. Foreign aid also helps in the creation/provision of employment opportunities to the nationals of the recipient country. Foreign aid has created employment opportunities through being channeled into financing government projects and expanding the industrial sector which expands the employment opportunities available for the local people.

7. It also closes the technological gap in the recipient country. Foreign aid in form of capital goods or machinery has enabled the recipient countries to improve on their level of technology through encouraging technological transfer.
8. It also alleviates (solves) the effects of natural calamities/catastrophes in the recipient country. Foreign aid especially in the form of relief assistance has been useful in offsetting the effects of natural calamities like famine, drought, wars, earthquakes and so on by meeting the needs of the suffering people affected by such calamities.
9. Where foreign aid is well utilised, it helps to improve labour productivity, skills and wages. Foreign aid channeled to institutions of higher learning in the form of education scholarships improves on the skills of the local Labourforce resulting in increased productivity.
10. Foreign aid also facilitates the utilisation/exploitation of the would be idle resources in the country. Foreign aid enables the recipient country to use the formerly idle resources and this leads to increase in output of goods and services and economic growth in the recipient country.
11. It also strengthens international relations between the donor and recipient countries. Foreign aid has promoted international co-operation and international understanding between the donors and the recipients which leads to an increase in the volume of international trade.
12. Foreign aid in the form of capital investments accelerates the pace of industrial growth in the recipient country. Foreign aid in form capital goods and money is utilised to promote the development of the industrial sector through renovating old industries and setting up new ones thereby promoting industrial growth in the country.

PROBLEMS OF OVER RELYING ON FOREIGN AID IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIKE UGANDA

1. Foreign aid leads to balance of payments problems due to the repayment obligations especially when the aid is tied. Foreign aid accelerates capital outflow in form of loan repayment and interest thus affecting the capital account of the balance of payment.
2. It also leads to unemployment in the recipient country. Sometimes foreign aid in the technological assistance is inappropriate because the technology replaces the local

Labourforce. For example, the introduction of machines like computers in the banking industry gives rise to technological unemployment.

3. Foreign aid also promotes brain drain in the recipient country thus depriving the country of its scarce skilled human resource. Foreign aid in form of technical assistance demoralizes the local manpower forcing many of the highly skilled individuals to seek employment in other countries where jobs are available and the wages/working conditions are better.
4. Furthermore, foreign aid kills local initiatives and promotes / encourages laziness among the nationals of the recipient country. Because the recipients are constantly expecting to receive foreign assistance, they become lazy to work hard and this discourages local initiative among the recipients.
5. Aid also promotes domination of the economy by foreigners/donors who at times set preconditions that are sometimes disastrous to the nation. Foreign aid has promoted the external dependence and domination of the developing countries by the donors who interfere in the economic decision making process and policies of the recipients.
6. Aid also leads to the erosion of the cultural values of the recipient countries. Foreign aid promotes the erosion of the socio-cultural values of the recipients which are replaced by the western cultural values that are not in the best interests of the borrowers/recipients
7. It promotes political domination by foreigners. Foreign aid has enabled the donors to interfere in the political decision making process of the developing countries, thus undermining their sovereignty. This is because aid at times is given with political strings attached with the objective of promotion of foreign political ideologies.
8. It also Accelerates capital outflow due to debt servicing thereby undermining the development of the recipients. The costs of foreign capital/finances are high in the form of high interests and short repayment periods and this results into excessive capital outflow.
9. Aid also distorts planning process in the recipient country since sometimes aid is inadequate, uncertain inconsistent and tied. In most cases, the aid is inadequate, inconsistent and may be withdrawn before completion of a project. This may distort the planning process or development programmes of the recipients as most of the projects may remain incomplete.

10. Foreign aid is costly in the long run. for example, to maintain expatriates who are paid in foreign currencies and due to the aid being tied to source / purchase. Aid in form of technical assistance and tied aid is expensive. For example, aid tied to the source prevents the recipient from buying anything from the cheapest sources elsewhere in the world.
11. Aid also leads to the under-utilisation of local resources. The technological aid provided to the developing countries kills local production as the aid cannot be sufficiently used to exploit the local resources. Also, food relief reduces domestic production of some consumer goods leading to operation at excess capacity.
12. Sometimes preset conditions that are set by the donors are disastrous. For example, Foreign aid may have political strings attached to it thus undermining the political sovereignty of the country as it promotes foreign political ideologies and dominance
13. Aid also undermines capital formation by the recipient countries due to the heavy burden of debt servicing and re-payment. The payment of the principal and interest on the foreign loans reduces the capital/funds available in the domestic economy for investment purposes hence limited capital formation.
14. The Persistent expenditure on Debt servicing by the recipient countries also sometimes denies the nationals of the country the essential goods and services
15. Foreign aid in form of foreign financing leads to high costs due to the high interest and short periods of repayment. The increased debt service burden sometimes denies the nationals of essential goods and services.

TYPES OF FOREIGN AID GIVEN TO UGANDA

1. Monetary aid / loans
2. Military aid
3. Governance foreign aid through NGOs
4. Agricultural and food security aids
5. Multi-lateral aid to support infrastructural development e.g. Entebbe express high way was built by Chinese aid

Reasons for Uganda's dependency on imports from her exported raw materials

1. Manufacturing costs are higher than imports
2. Cheaper goods or materials
3. Higher quality products from the outside world
4. More variety of products to choose from
5. Faster access to new items with the new advanced technology
6. Better chance of negotiating discounts
7. Limited advanced technology in Uganda
8. Inadequate skilled man power in Uganda