



P.7 SOCIAL STUDIES SELF-STUDY LESSONS SET 5

LESSON 1

TOPIC : POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB TOPIC : THE REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CONTENT : THE REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to

1. Identify the presidents who revived the EAC
2. Give reasons for the revival of the EAC
3. Mention ways Africans benefit from the revived EAC
4. State the countries which have just recently joined the EAC
5. Give challenges facing the current EAC
6. Mention the current presidents of EAC member states

Language competence:

Spell and use these words in sentences:

treaty, co-operation, market, trade, revival, tariff

- A treaty is the same as agreement
- co-operation is the same as unity
- A tariff means tax

Introduction

The East African community is the regional inter-governmental organization that joins the 6 East African countries. These include; Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan.

This organization was started by three countries: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania in 1967. due to several challenges as discussed earlier it collapsed but was revived later as you will see in this lesson. Use your MK SST book 6 to study more about the EAC

The revival of the East African Community (EAC)

- The EAC was revived by the presidents of East Africa in 1999.

These presidents who signed the treaty to revive the EAC are:

- H.E Y.K Museveni of Uganda
- H.E Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania.
- H.E Daniel ArapMoi of Kenya

Reasons for the revival of the EAC in 1999

- To create a wider market for goods and services.
- To promote regional co-operation.
- To revive free movement of people, goods, money and services.
- To enable easy sharing of common social and economic services like health, education.
- To create a common tax (tariff) in order to fight against smuggling.
- To promote transport and communication in the region.

How Uganda benefits from its membership in the EAC

- Uganda is able to trade with other member states.
- Uganda shares common social and economic services.
- Uganda has got a wider market for her goods.
- Uganda relationship with her neighbour has been strengthened.
- Uganda gets goods it can't produce.
- Uganda is able to use the sea ports of the member states.

The most recent countries to join the EAC are:

- Rwanda
- Burundi

Reasons why the above countries joined the EAC

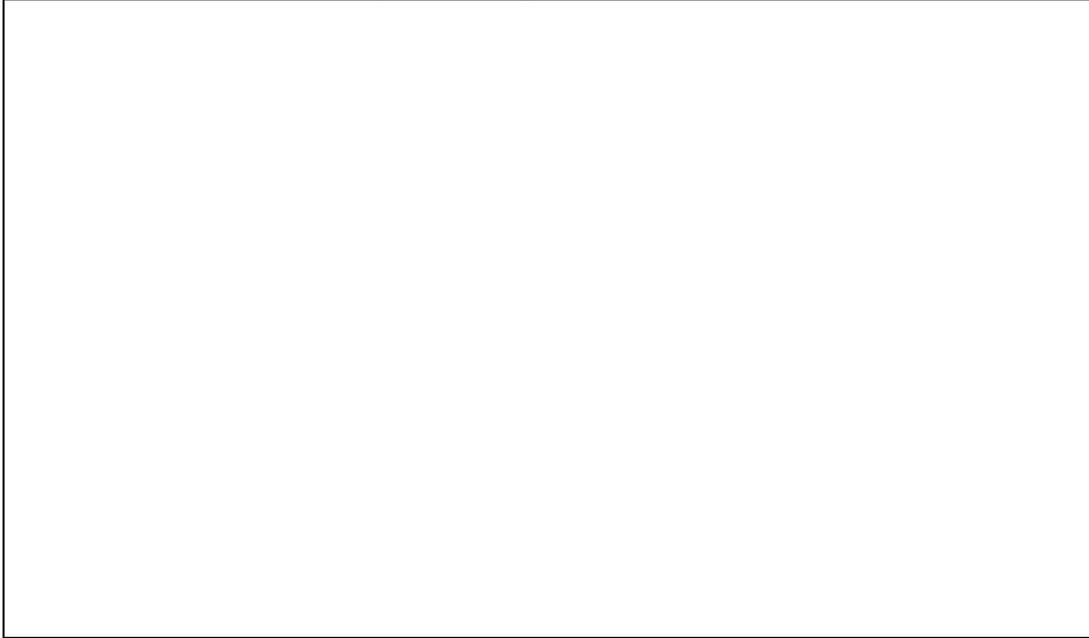
- To set a wider market for their goods.
- To promote free movement of their people to other member states.
- To promote trade.
- To promote close co-operation with other member states.

The EAC currently has six (6) member states .below are the countries and there heads of state:

- Uganda – H.E Y.K Museveni
- Kenya –Uhuru Kenyatta
- Tanzania – H.E Jakaya Kikwete
- Rwanda – H.E Paul Kagame
- Burundi – H.E Evariste Ndayishimiye
- South Sudan – H.E Salva Kiir

Activity

1. Draw a sketch map showing the current members of the East African



The achievements of the EAC

- It has established the E.A passport.
- Creation of E.A customs union.
- Establishment of the E.A legislative assembly and the E.A court of justice.
- It is moving towards forming the federation of member states.

Challenges facing the current EAC

Despite its revival the EAC is still experiencing problems. These include:

- Shortage of funds.
- Lack of a common currency.
- Difference in political ideologies among the heads of member states.
- Countries produce similar goods causing limited market.
- Poor road network.

Exercise

1. What are the functions of the East African Development Bank to the members of EAC?
2. Why was it necessary to revive the East African community?
3. Name the current secretary general of the EAC?

4. State any four steps / measures that can be taken to address challenges faced by the EAC member states.
5. State any four symbols of the present EAC.
6. Write down any four organs of EAC.

LESSON 2

TOPIC : POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA
SUB TOPIC : ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
CONTENT : ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

Learning outcomes:

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

1. Identify the region where ECOWAS and COMESA operate
2. Mention the objectives for their formation
3. State member states of ECOWAS and COMESA
4. Mention the challenges facing the two common markets

Language competence

Spell and use these words in sentences:
economic, community, monitoring, military

A community is a group of people living and working together

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

- It was formed in 1975 by the countries of West Africa.
- Its headquarters are in Lagos –Abuja Nigeria.
- It has 16 member states.
- It has a peace keeping Army called ECOMOG.

Objectives of ECOWAS/ It was formed to:

- To promote free trade among member states.
- Promote regional transport and communication network.
- Promote peace and security among member states.
- Create a wider market for goods and services produced by the member states.
- Promote economic co-operation
- To promote free movement of people and services.
- To raise its standards of living among the member states.
- To establish common policies concerning money matters.

Member states of ECOWAS

- Nigeria
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Gambia
- Niger
- Togo
- Senegal
- Ghana
- Cape Verde
- Sierra Leone
- Guinea
- Cote d'ivoire
- Burkina Faso
- Benin
- Liberia

Achievement of ECOWAS

- It has improved on the movement of people in the region.
- It has maintained peace and security through ECOMOG.
- It has improved on roads and regional telecommunication networks.

ECOMOG: Is Economic Community Monitory Group.

- It is a joint peace keeping force in West Africa.
- It created peace in Liberia between 1990 and 1993.

A MAP OF WEST AFRICA SHOWING MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS



COMESA

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

- COMESA was formed to replace the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) in 1982.
 - It is a regional economic grouping for Eastern and Southern African Countries.
 - It was established to promote commercial and economic co-operation in the areas of communication, customs, transport, agriculture, trade, industrial, development and natural resources.
- COMESA was launched in November 1997.
- COMESA is the largest regional economic grouping in Africa.

Map of Africa showing COMESA member states



Member states of COMESA

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Mozambique
- Seychelles
- Comoros
- Burundi
- Sudan
- DRC
- Ethiopia
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Eritrea
- Somalia
- Madagascar
- Rwanda
- Malawi
- Zimbabwe
- Swaziland
- Namibia

Qn. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA? Tanzania had joined SADC

Objectives of COMESA/ Reasons for forming COMESA

- To create a common trade market in the region.
- To improve on transport and communication among member states.
- To raise the standards of living of people in member states.
- To promote economic co-operation.
- To promote industrialization and agriculture among the member states.
- To promote peace and security.
- To smuggling of goods that led to loss of revenue through tax collection.
- To improve on banking services
 - The headquarters of COMESA are in Lusaka – Zambia.
 - COMESA Development Bank is found in Bujumbura – Burundi.

Advantages of COMESA

- It provides a wider market for both industrial and agricultural products.
- It organizes for trade fairs which promote trade.
- It creates employment opportunities for people.
- It promotes peace and security among member states.

Qn. Who are the trade partners of COMESA?

- European Union
- USA
- Saudi Arabia
- Japan

Qn. How do the trade fairs organized by COMESA help traders in the member states?

- They enable the traders to advertise their goods and services.
- They enable traders to exchange ideas about production of goods and services.
- They promote friendship and economic co-operation in the region.

Qn. How does Uganda benefit from being a member of COMESA?

- Uganda gets market for her goods.
- Uganda gets goods and services it can't produce.
- Uganda is able to use sea ports of her neighbours.
- Uganda is able to maintain her security.

b) Who is the current secretary general of COMESA? –

Sindiso Ngwenya

Problems facing COMESA

- Political instabilities in some member states.
- Shortage of funds.
- Production of similar goods by member states.
- Poor road network.

Exercise

1. Write COMESA?
2. Mention the bloc that COMESA replaced
3. State any two problems faced by the COMESA
4. Name the non- member state of COMESA in East Africa.
5. In which way does COMESA promote trade among the member states
6. Write PTA in full
7. Who is the current chairman of COMESA?
8. Why is Tanzania not a member of COMESA?
9. Name the largest COMESA member state.

LESSON 3

TOPIC: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: SOUTHERN `AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

CONTENT: SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

Learning outcomes:

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

1. state the member states of SADC, IGAD and ECCAS
2. Identify the objectives of SADC, IGAD and ECCAS
3. State the country with the headquarters of SADC, IGAD and ECCAS
4. Mention challenges facing regional bodies and their solutions

Language competence:

Spell and use words in the sentences: co-operation, development, community, headquarters, authority, governmental, Djibouti etc

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

- It was formed in 1979 with the headquarters in Gaborone - Botswana.
- Its member states are: South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Angola, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mauritius, DRC, Madagascar, Mauritius
- Namibia and South Africa later became members.

Objectives of SADC/ Reasons for forming SADC

- To promote economic development.
 - To help land locked countries access the seaports.
 - To reduce the overdependence from developed countries in Southern Africa.
 - To promote regional co-operation.
 - To improve on the regional transport and communication.
- To help member land locked countries.

Map of Africa showing SADC member states



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Inter – Governmental authority on Development (IGAD)

- IGAD was formed in 1986.
- It is made up of the following countries:

Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Djibouti

- The headquarters of IGAD are located in Djibouti

Reasons for forming IGAD

- To fight against desertification.
- To promote regional co-operation
- To promote agriculture by use of irrigation.

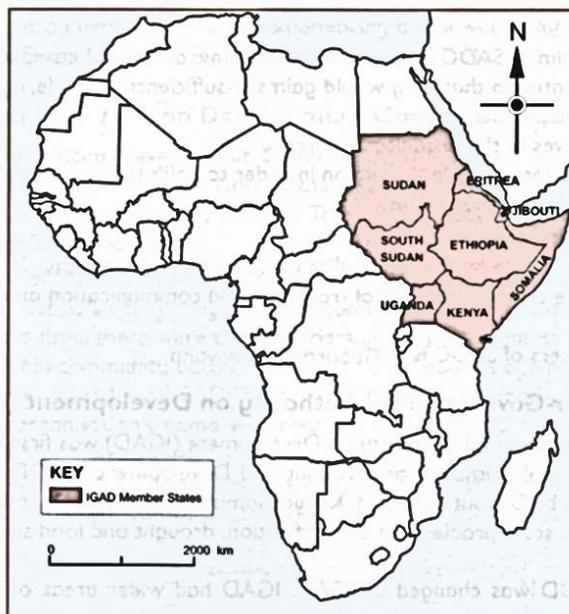
Achievements of IGAD

- It has tried to bring peace in Sudan and Somalia through peace talks.

Challenges of IGAD

- Shortage of funds.
- Constant political conflicts within member states.

A map of Africa showing IGAD member states



THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES [ECCAS]

It consists of 8 member states.

Member states of ECCAS

DR Congo, Cameroon, C.A Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, SaoTome and Principe and Chad

The headquarters are in Libreville – Gabon.

Importance of regional organizations/ Advantages of regional groupings (co-operations) to member states

- They create a large market for goods produced in the region.
- They promote co-operation among member states.
- They promote trade among member states.
- They lead to a large scale production of goods and services.
- They help to uplift the standards of living of people.
- They create employment opportunities to people.
- They lead to expansion and improvement of agriculture.
- They enable free movement of people, goods and services.
- They encourage the improvement of transport to make the movement of goods and services easy.
- They control smuggling through creating a common taxation.
- They promote specialization. **Specialization** means division of labour.

Ways through which Common Markets promote specialization;

- Through production of specific goods i.e. they discourage production of similar goods.
- Through provision of specific ways of communication and transport.

Problems facing regional organization/Challenges facing regional economic groupings in Africa

- Political instabilities in some member states.
- Difference in political ideologies which bring conflicts.
- Shortage of funds.
- Different levels of industrialization.

- Poor transport and communication network that delays transit of goods and services.
- They lack enough capital to facilitate their activities.
- Political differences/desire for prestige by some member states (feeling of superiority)
- Economic differences.
- Lack of a common language.

Political differences

- Most countries in the region have political differences which can be traced back to the day of colonial rule.
 - This hinders openness and commitment to regional co-operation.

Political instability

- This is the major hindrance to most of the regional bodies.
- There are frequent civil wars in different parts of the world.
- Trade cannot prosper where there are constant wars e.g. Southern Sudan, eastern Congo, Somalia and Libya.

Ways of solving problems faced by economic groupings. /Solutions

- Member countries to strengthen their co-operation
- Regional bodies should encourage accountability.
- Political differences should be avoided where possible.
- Regional countries should work together to promote unity.
- Regional languages that are spoken by a large section of the population should be developed to ease communication.

Exercise

1. Mention any two reasons why most African countries are not developed yet they have common markets?
2. Why do African countries continue to depend on foreign countries?
3. Mention any two economic achievements of A.U.
4. Give any two ways of controlling smuggling among EAC member states.
5. Why is the production of similar goods dangerous among member states of AU?
6. Write down any two ways Common Markets can solve the problem of shortage of funds.
7. How does a common language promote trade?

TOPICAL TEST **POST INDEPENDENCE**

1. What is post-independence Africa?
2. Write OAU in full
3. Which political movement led to the formation of OAU?
4. In which year was OAU formed?
5. Where in Africa were the headquarters of OAU established?
6. Mention any two founder members of OAU
7. Name the organization that replaced OAU
8. Names the president who suggested the formation of the African union
9. Write down any two organs of the African union
10. Which organ of the African union is similar to the secretariat of the AOU?
11. What name is given to the law making organ of the African union
12. Where in Africa are the headquarters of AU
13. Give any two reasons why AU was formed
14. State any two challenges faced by the African union.
15. What is a common market?
16. Give any two importance of common markets
17. State any two challenges faced by markets
18. Write in full
 - a. EAC
 - b. COMESA
 - c. ECOWAS
 - d. ECOMONG
 - e. SADC
19. Where in Africa are the headquarters of SADC found?
20. How is the EALA similar to the East African community.
21. Give any two symbols of the EAC
22. State any two ways Uganda benefits from being a member of the EAC
23. Who composed the East African community anthem
24. Write IGAD in full.

LESSON 4

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA
SUB –TOPIC : MAJOR ECONOMIC RESOURCES F AFRICA
CONTENT : MAJOR ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF AFRICA

Learning outcomes:

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

- mention the various resources in Africa
- Give the meaning of the word economy, resources
- mention the uses of land as a resource

- state the challenges facing land as a resource
- explain how land is used as an economic resource
- write down the economic resources in Africa

Language competence:

Spell and pronounce these words correctly
economy, trade, feature, resource, production

Major economic resources of Africa

What is an economy?

Economy refers to the relationship between production, trade and supply of money in particular country or region.

Resources

What is a resource?

A resource is a feature of the environment that man uses to satisfy his needs.

Economic Resources of Africa

Write down any two economic resources of Africa

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| ▪ land | ▪ water bodies | ▪ wild life |
| ▪ human labour | ▪ forests | ▪ energy resources |
| ▪ minerals | ▪ climate | |

LAND

Importance of land as economic resource

- Land is used for crop growing.
- We build industries on land.
- We get minerals from land.
- We construct roads on land.
- We use and for brick making
- We get stones for building from land.

Problems facing land as a resource

- Soil erosion
- Soil exhaustion
- Land pollution
- Bush burning
- Poor methods of farming

Exercise

1. Briefly write the meaning of a resource.
2. Mention the two types of resources.

3. Why is land the most important economic resource in Africa.
4. Give two ways land contributes to the economic development of a country.
5. State two ways people have misused land today.
6. Write short notes about;
 - a. natural resources
 - b. economic resources
 - c. basic resources

LESSON 4

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA
SUB –TOPIC : HUMAN LABOUR AS A RESOURCE
CONTENT : TYPES OF LABOUR

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Explain the term labour
2. State the types of labour.
3. Mention the importance of labour
4. Explain the dangers of unskilled labour.

Language competence:

Spell and pronounce these words correctly:
metallic, fuel, skilled, semi- skilled

Types of labour

There are three types of labour

- Skilled labour
- Semi skilled labour
- Unskilled labour

Importance of human labour

- Human labour helps to operate machinery
- To carry out farming.
- To manage a factory
- To train new workers
- To carry out mining
- To provide security
- To provide services e.g. education , medical care

How labour can be improved in Africa

- By giving more skilled training workers.

- By constructing vocation institutions.

In which way has unskilled labour hindered development in Africa?

- It has created unemployment.
- Africa has failed to exploit economic resources.
- It has promoted dependence on developed countries.
- It has caused low industrial development.
- It has led to the importation of skilled labour which is expensive.

Exercise

1. Explain the term labour.
2. Name any two types of labour
3. How does skilled labour contribute to the economic development of a country?
4. Give any twos the governments of African countries can solve the problem of un skilled labour
5. What name is given to the institutions that equip learners with vocational skills?
6. What does the term brain drain?
7. State any two causes of brain drain?

LESSON 5

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA
SUB TOPIC : MINERAL RESOURCES
CONTENT : MINERALS

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to

1. Define the term mineral
2. Mention types and examples of minerals in Africa
3. State various methods of mining
4. Give reasons why some minerals have not fully been exploited
5. State various products got from different minerals
6. Write advantages and disadvantages of various methods of mining

Language competence:

spell and pronounce these words :
mineral, mining, fuel, alluvial

Minerals

Minerals are chemical substances which make up the rocks of the earth.

OR

Minerals are chemical substances found underground.

Types of minerals mined in Africa

- Non metallic minerals
- Metallic minerals
- Fuel minerals

Non metallic minerals

These are minerals which are not hard soil minerals that require melting

Examples of non – metallic minerals

- phosphates
- lime stone
- salt
- clay

Metallic minerals

These are minerals which are hard and solid. Substances that require strong heat to melt

Examples of metallic minerals

- iron
- manganese
- tungsten
- cobalt ore
- copper
- lead
- mercury
- silver
- tin ore
- Zink
- gold

Fuel minerals

- These are minerals that produce heat or power when burnt.

Examples of fuel minerals

- coal
- natural gas
- oil
- ignite

Methods of mining

- Open cast mining
- Underground mining (under shaft method)
- Drift mining
- Alluvial mining

Open cast mining

- This is the way of getting minerals by digging them out from the ground through a large hole.
- Minerals mined in this way have got their deposits at or near the earth's surface.

Advantages of open cast method of mining

- It is cheaper

- It is safe for the miners since there is no danger of falling rocks.

Underground mining (deep shaft)

- This is the most expensive and complex type of mining
- The rocks are broken by the use of explosives

Advantages of underground mining

- Dangerous gases affect people's health
- Mines collapse and kill people
- Mines flood during the rainy seasons.

Importance of mining (minerals)

- Minerals earn foreign income to a country.
- Minerals are used as raw materials for industries.
- Mining creates employment for people
- Mining companies pay taxes to the government.
- It leads to improved communication and transport facilities in an area.

Reasons why most countries in Africa are not able to exploit their mineral wealth

- Low levels of technology.
- Shortage of capital
- Political instability
- Lack of skilled labour
- Some minerals exist in small quantities.

Solutions to the problems above

- Training people to acquire skills
- By getting loans from rich countries.
- By importing machinery to be used in the mining industry.

Reasons why some minerals are not mined in East Africa

- Lack of capital to finance the mining of minerals.
- Some minerals are not economically viable
- Shortage of skilled labour
- Some mineral deposits are not large enough to support commercial mining.
- Some mineral deposits are scattered which makes transport difficult.
- Some mineral deposits are in remote areas e.g. mountainous regions which have poor transport facilities
- Lack of political will to exploit some of the minerals.

Problems faced by the mining industry in Africa.

- Mining centres collapse and kill people
- Price fluctuation of minerals in the world market
- Poor transport
- Political instability
- Lack of enough capital

Exercise

1. Mention the method of mining used when the minerals are in horizontal rocks.
2. What method of mining is used to get minerals found near the surface of the earth?
3. Write down two minerals mined by alluvial method.
4. Which method of mining is used to extract crude oil from the ground?
5. How is underground mining different from sub- marine mining?
6. State any two advantages of open cast mining over underground / deep shaft mining.

Chief mineral deposits in East Africa and their uses

Mineral	Uses (making)	Location
Gold	Jewelry, ornaments, artificial teeth, coins, medals, sports, trophies.	Geita, Rangold, Karamoja
Soda Ash	Used in making glasses	L. Magadi
Copper	Used for making coins , electric wires etc	Kilembe
Phosphates	Artificial fertilizers	Tororo
Salt	Human consumption and chemical industry	L. Katwe
Diamonds	For making jewelry, metal cutters	Swinyanga
Limestone	Manufacture of cement	Hima, Tororo, Mombasa
Oil	Used to make petrol, diesel, cosmetics , plastics	L. Albert basin
Wolfram	Cutting tools, rock drills etc	Bukoba, kabala, Mwanza
Graphite	Used in making pencils	Acholi

Exercise

1. Write down the areas where the following minerals are mined.

Mineral	Mining area	Country
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Diamonds	_____	Tanzania
Gold	_____	South Africa
Copper	_____	DRC
Salt	_____	Uganda

2. Outline any one product got from the minerals below:
 - a) Gold
 - b) Crude oil
 - c) Soda ash
 - d) Copper
3. Why are minerals regarded as economic resources?
4. Give two reasons why some minerals are not mined in East Africa.
7. Mention the type of mining used when the minerals are in horizontal rocks.
8. What method of mining is used to get minerals found near the surface of the earth?
9. Write down two minerals mined by alluvial method.
 Which method of mining is used to extract crude oil from the ground?
 How is underground mining different from sub marine mining?
 State any two advantages of open cast mining over underground / deep shaft mining.

LESSON 6

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA
SUB -TOPIC : CLIMATE AS AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC RESOURCE
CONTENT : CLIMATE AS AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC RESOURCE

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- define climate as a resource
- mention the importance of vegetation, climate,wildlife and human beings as resources
- give factors responsible for the distribution of resources

Language competence:

Spell and pronounce the words and look up the meaning of each word in the dictionary

- Resource
- Rainfall
- Solar
- Employment
- Agriculture

Climate as an important economic resource

Of what importance is climate as an economic resource?

- Climate promotes farming.
- It attracts tourists who bring income.
- We get solar energy from the sun.

Water bodies as economic resources

Give any two values of water bodies as an economic of Africa.

- Water bodies provide fish to people.
- Water bodies are used for water transport.
- They provide water for water transport.
- Water bodies like rivers help to generate hydro – electricity.
- They provide water for domestic and industrial use.
- They provide sand and salt.
- They attract tourists who bring in foreign exchange.

Forests/ vegetation as economic resources

Give the importance of forests as economic resources.

- They are a source of timber.
- Forests are a source of wood fuel.
- Vegetation is a source of herbal medicine
- They attract tourists who bring in income
- Forest management has provided employment

Wildlife as an economic resource

- Wildlife is made up of plants, animals, birds, insects, and other things that live in the natural environment.

Point out any three values of wildlife as economic resources.

- Wildlife attracts tourists who bring in income
- Wildlife creates employment for people like game rangers
- Wild animals provide hides and skins.
- We get ivory and tusks from elephants.
- Some wildlife provide food e.g. meat.

Mention the items that are made from skins and hides.

- bags, drums, belts, shoes, cultural wear

Grasslands as economic resources

- Grass lands are ideal for agriculture.
- Grasslands are used for animals grazing

- They are used for tourism in game parks

RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION

Resource distribution refers to how the different resources are spread over different places.

Factors responsible for the distribution of Africa's resources

a) Forest resources

- Nature of climate; places receiving high rainfall totals will support the growth of thicker vegetation while scanty or no vegetation may grow in places receiving less rain fall.
- Nature of soils: rich fertile soils support the growth of forests while places with poor soils have less forests growing.
- Human activities; human activities like construction, mining may hinder the growth of forests.

b) Water resources

- They are influenced by the distribution of water bodies.

c) Human resources

- The provision of education and training leads to distribution of skilled labour.

Exercise

1. Give one way climate enables people to satisfy their needs.
2. Mention two ways in which water bodies promote the economic development of Africa.
3. How is vegetation socially important to the people?
4. Give the major reason why people hunt elephants.
5. In which way is grass important to people?
6. Give one economic importance of grasslands.

LESSON SEVEN

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA
SUB TOPIC : PROBLEMS FACED IN THE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES

Learning out comes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Mention problems faced by African countries in the utilization of resources
2. State ways of caring for natural resources
3. Give the meaning of industrialization
4. State the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization

Language competence:

Spell, pronounce and look up the meanings of these words : utilization, technology , ,exploitation, ignorance

Give four problems faced by African countries in the utilization of the resources

- Poor technology
- Limited funds
- Over exploitation of the resources.
- Poor transport and communication network.
- Corruption among African countries.
- Political instability in Africa.
- Ignorance of people in Africa.
- High illiteracy rate in Africa.

Ways of caring for natural resources.

- Through sensitization of people about the value of natural resources.
- Through practicing a forestation
- Controlling pollution of the environment
- Through setting up strict laws.

Industrial Expansions**What is industrial expansion?**

- Industrial expansion refers to the rate at which new industries are being set up in a given area.

What is industrialization?

- Industrialization is the development of industries in a particular area.
- Industrial expansion leads to increased production of manufactured goods.
- Many of the industries in Africa manufacture essential consumer goods.

Examples of essential consumer goods are:

- Textiles
- Soap
- Sugar

Factors that have led to rapid industrial expansion in some African countries

- Availability of raw materials

- Availability of capital (funds)
- Presence of large markets for goods
- Availability of enough land
- Presence of power supply
- Political stability
- Favourable government policies
- Presence of good communication and transport system.

Advantages of industrialization in a country

- It creates employment
- It is source of government revenue.
- It leads to the development of infrastructure.
- It creates market for people's raw material production.
- It promotes trade among Countries.
- It leads to the growth of towns.
- Industries built in rural areas reduce rural- urban migration.
- It encourages economic development in the Country.
- It can lead to improved levels of technology.

Disadvantages of industrialization

- It leads to pollution of the environment.
- It promotes desertification since natural forests are destroyed.
- It leads to displacement of people.
- It causes rural – urban migration in search of employment.
- It leads to swamp reclamation.
- Agricultural land is reclaimed.

Exercise

1. Why are most resources in Africa underutilized? Give two reasons.
2. What is industrial expansion?
3. Give any one advantage of industrial expansion.
4. Of what importance is industrialization in an area?
5. State any two problems that may be caused by industrialization.
6. How do the following factors promote industrialization?
 - a. land
 - b. raw materials
 - c. transport
 - d. labour
 - e. water
 - f. electricity

LESSON 8

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
SUB TOPIC: LOCATION OF AN INDUSTRY

Learning outcomes:

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

1. Identify the factors to consider before setting up an industry in a place
2. Explain how the factors below contribute to the development of an industry in an area
 - a) land
 - b) capital
 - c) raw material
3. mention and define various types of industries

Language competence:

Spell and pronounce these words correctly:

location , particular, physical, factor, raw material

Location of an industry

What is location of an industry?

This refers to the specific area where an industry is set up.

Factors that promote industrialization

These are categorized into 3 categories.i.e.

- Physical factors
- Human factors
- Economic factors

a)Physical factors

i) Land

- It is where industries are set up
- Land for industries should not be very steep and rugged.

ii) Raw materials

They help in the making of final products.

Reasons why an industry can be located nearer the raw materials

- It reduces the double cost of transporting the raw materials and products to the market.

iii) Power source

- Power is used to run the machines in industries.

iv) Water

- Industries need water for mixing chemicals.
- Water is used for cooling down the heated machines.

- Water provides moisture in hot rooms.

b) Human and economic factors

Labour

- Both skilled and unskilled labourers help to work in the industry to manufacture goods.
- Labourers operate the machinery.

Market

- Ready market increases the production of goods.

Capital

Capital refers to the input of funds that are available for investment.

Importance of capital in industrialization

- Capital is used to buy equipment and machinery
- Capital is used to buy raw materials
- Capital is used to pay the workers (labourers)
- It is used to pay for the utilities like water and power.

Transport

- Transport helps in carrying raw materials to industries.
- It is used in carrying finished goods to markets.

How government polices promote industrial expansion

- They levy low taxes on income made by the investors.
- They encourage investors in a country
- They protect the workers from being exploited
- They construct roads to allow easy access.

Reasons why industries are set up in cities

- There is large market for industrial products.
- There is good transport and communication network.
- There is abundant power supply.

How communication promotes industrialization

- It is used in advertisement of the available goods in a country.

Classification of industries

Industries are categorized into 3 major ways .i.e.

- Primary industries
- Secondary industries
- Tertiary industries

Primary industries

These are industries which deal in the extraction of raw materials from the environment.

Examples of primary industries

- Agro based industries
- Lumbering
- Mining
- Fishing

What are agro based industries?

- Agro based industries are industries which use agricultural produce as their raw materials.

Examples of agro based industries

- Textiles
- Dairies
- Bakeries
- Sugar industry

Secondary industries:

These are industries which process raw materials to make finished goods.

Examples of secondary industries

- Ship building
- Car and bicycle making
- Furniture making
- Iron and steel working

Tertiary industries:

These are industries which provide services to the public.

Examples of Tertiary industries

- transport
- health
- office work
- banking
- insurance
- communication
- security
- printing
- education
- decorating

Traditional industries:

These are industries which use local materials to make articles/products.

Examples of traditional industries

- pottery
- weaving
- metal working
- sculpture
- carpentry

Exercise

1. Briefly explain how each of the factors below are important to an industry.

- a) raw materials
- b) capital
- c) land
- d) market

2. If you were an investor, what factors would you consider before establishing an industry in a given area? Give two.

3. Define the following:-

- a) Tertiary industries
- b) Secondary industries
- c) Primary industries
- d) Traditional industries

4. What are agro based industries?

5. How do agro based industries promote development in the areas they are found? Give two ways.

a) Write down any two examples of agro based industries.

LESSON 9

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: CASE STUDIES; NIGERIA

Learning outcomes

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

1. Describe the location of Nigeria using latitudes and longitudes
2. Mention the seaports of Nigeria
3. Draw the map of Nigeria and show her neighbours

Language competences:

Read and spell the words below for easy understanding

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| - Federal | - Harcourt |
| - Lagos | - Longitude |
| - Abuja | - Populated |

Location of Nigeria

Nigeria is found in West Africa. It lies between latitudes 4⁰N and 13⁰N and longitude 3⁰E. Its capital city is Abuja (New federal capital city)
Nigeria is not a land locked country i.e. it has a sea port.

Major sea ports of Nigeria

- Port Harcourt
- Port Lagos

The former capital city of Nigeria was Lagos

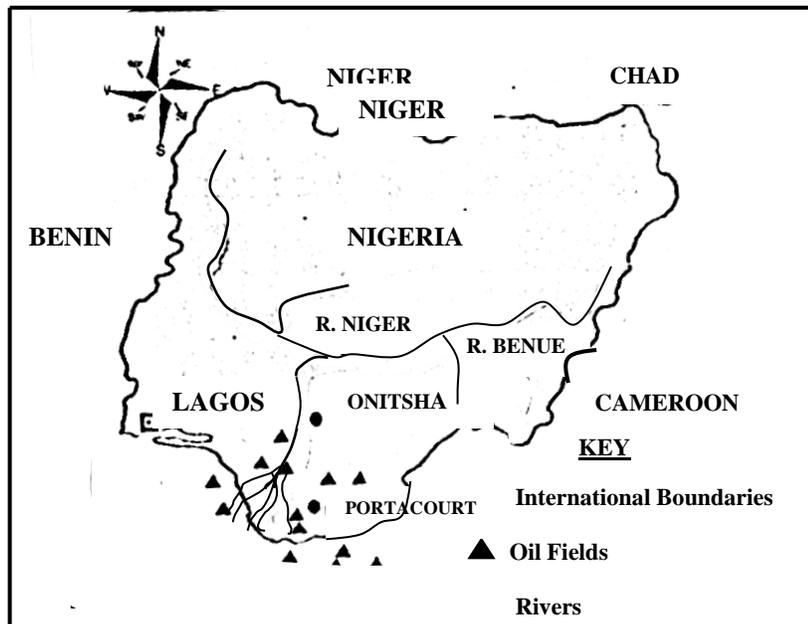
Reasons why the capital city was transformed from Lagos to Abuja

- Abuja is more central than Lagos.
- Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa with over 130 million people.

Nigeria and her neighbours

- Atlantic Ocean - in the South
- Cameroon - in the East
- Chad - in the North East
- Benin - in the West
- Niger - in the North

NIGERIA'S OIL FIELDS



History of Nigeria

- Nigeria was a British Colony.
- It became a British colony in 1914.
- Nigeria got her independence on 1st October 1960.
- It became independent under the leadership of Tafawa Balewa as the first prime minister.

- The first president of Nigeria was
- Nigeria became a republic on 1st October, 1963.

Exercise

1. Mention the country that colonized Nigeria.
2. How is Uganda similar to Nigeria in terms of political history?
3. State the major reason why Nigeria uses English as the official language.
4. Who was the first president of Nigeria after independence?
5. Mention the major river of Nigeria.
6. Outline the two major tributaries of the above river.
7. State the chief sea ports of Nigeria.
8. Why is Nigeria able to carry out overseas trade than Uganda?

LESSON 10

TOPIC : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
SUB TOPIC : CLIMATE AND FARMING

Learning outcomes:

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

1. Give the climate of Nigeria
2. Mention the various economic activities carried out in Nigeria
3. State the problems facing various economic activities in Nigeria

Language competences:

Read, pronounce, spell and use the new words correctly. Nomadic pastoralism, oil palm, Transhumance

The climate of Nigeria

- The Southern part of Nigeria experiences Tropical climate.
- It receives plenty of rainfall.
- The Northern part of Nigeria experiences semi arid climate.
- It has long dry seasons
- Farming is not well developed in Northern Nigeria like the Southern part.

Farming in Nigeria

Nigeria grows a variety of crops.

Examples of the crops grown in Nigeria

- oil palm
- cotton
- maize
- cocoa
- ground nuts

The main cash crop of Nigeria is **oil palm**.(chief export crop)
The largest percentage of people in Nigeria are farmers.

Oil palm growing in Nigeria

- Oil palm bears fruits called palm **oil nuts**
- It is a perennial crop that is grown on large plantations.

Cultivation of oil palm

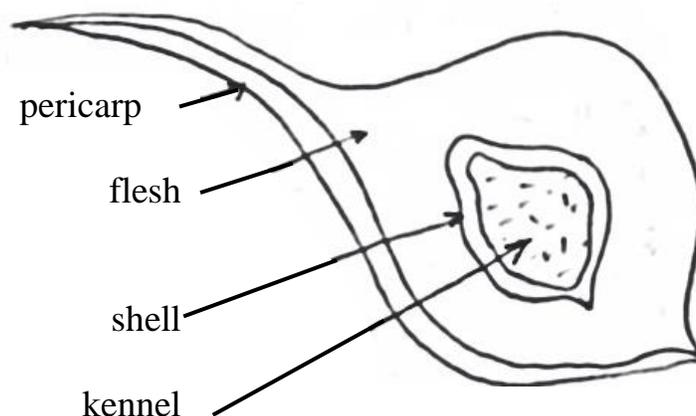
- Oil palm trees are planted using the seedlings.
- The seedlings are planted eight to nine metres apart.
- Oil palm trees take three years to mature
- After flowering an oil palm tree might take another six months for the fruits to ripen.
- The oil palm tree generally grows to a height of fourteen to sixteen metres (14-16 metres)
- Its fruits grow in bunches.

Conditions necessary for oil palm growing

- It requires heavy rainfall
- It requires sandy, acidic, and well drained fertile soils.
- High temperatures.

Harvesting oil palm trees

- During harvesting, a farmer climbs the tree with the help of a belt.
- When he reaches the ripe bunches, he cuts them down with a machete.
- The palm oil is found in nuts.



An open oil palm nut

- Nuts have a hard orange skin
- Under the skin is a fibre – like substance called the **pericarp**.

- Beneath the **pericarp** is the shell and the **kernel**.
- The hard skin which protects the kernel is called **shell**.

Processing oil palm nuts

- The nut is pounded to become pulp.
- The pulp is **boiled** in water until the oil begins to float to the surface.
- The oil is skinned off and then stored in a container.
- The oil extract is used for making many things

Examples of the products got from palm nuts

- cooking oil
- candles
- wood fuel
- hair oil
- margarine
- soap
- palm wine

Uses of palm oil

- It is used in making;
 - margarine
 - candles
 - palm wine
 - cooking oil

The sap extracted from oil palm trees is **fermented to make alcoholic drinks**

The un processed oil is mainly exported to Western Europe and North America.

Problems facing oil palm growing in Nigeria

- Oil palm harvesting needs large labour force.
- Increasing oil palm diseases and pests.
- The changing climatic conditions affect the growth of oil palm.
- Fire out breaks on the plantations especially during the dry seasons.
- Poor transport in rural areas.
- Poor methods of processing oil palm

Importance of oil palm growing to Nigeria

- It earns foreign exchange to Nigeria when exported.
- It creates employment to the people.
- It earns income to the farmers
- It leads to industrialization
- It leads to the developments of social services.

Oil palm growing in Uganda

- Oil palm growing in Uganda was introduced by BIDCO
- It is grown in Kalangala islands (districts)

Conditions that favour oil palm growing in Kalangala

- Heavy rainfall
- Well drained acidic, sandy, fertile soils.
- High temperatures
- High humidity.

How oil palm growing benefits the people of Kalangala

- Creates employment opportunities
- Source of income to the people
- It leads to improved infrastructure
- Source of raw materials for industries
- Source of government revenue.

Exercise

1. Mention the chief export cash crop of Nigeria
2. Identify the islands in Uganda where oil palm is grown
3. Give two conditions that favour the growth of oil palm.
4. Write down any two products got from oil palm.
5. How has oil palm growing promoted the economic development of Nigeria?
6. Give two challenges faced by oil palm farmers in Nigeria.
7. Mention the company which introduced growing in Uganda.