

CHAPTER 20

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

COMMUNICATIONS SYTEMS IN THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE

1. The communication systems included the railway lines, road networks, water transport, and telegraphic wires among others.
2. The Uganda railway line which was meant to benefit Uganda and Kenya started being constructed in 1896 from Mombasa and it was later extended to various parts of Kenya.
3. The railway line went through Voi, Nairobi, Nakuru and later Kisumu (Port Florence) then to Uganda.
4. The Uganda extension went through Port Bell and Namasangali to other major towns like Jinja, Kampala among others.
5. Mail services, postal centres were developed in settlers' areas.
6. The railway lines were connected by feeder roads to supply goods to be transported.
7. Harbour at Mombasa was developed because of feeder roads connection. It was modernized to meet the standard of handling imports and exports.
8. Steamer services on Lake Victoria were also established to boost trade. There were major ports like Kisumu, Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe were established.
9. The communication lines in the British protectorate linked very well Kenya Highland where the White settlers mainly settled.
10. Kenya had the best internal and international communication services in the British Protectorate by 1930.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

REASONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

1. The construction of the Uganda railway started way back in 1896 at Mombasa.
2. The Indian coolies provided labour.
3. Generally the Uganda railway was the railway line constructed from Mombasa through Kisumu then to Kampala and other Ugandan areas.
4. It was called the Uganda railway because though it passed through Kenya the aim of the British in constructing this railway was to tap and exploit Ugandan resources.

5. The need to facilitate British imperialism into Uganda and Kenya also led to the construction of this railway.
6. It was constructed to provide cheap and quick transport from the coast of East Africa into Uganda.
7. The need to transport colonial agents, military personnel and other British officials.
8. It was to facilitate the ending of slave trade as with improving transport, slaves would be rendered partly useless.
9. The need to develop commercial activities in East Africa, that is to say trade between the two countries of Kenya and Uganda was yet another reason for the construction of the railway.
10. It was constructed because of the need to develop cash crop growing especially cotton, coffee, tobacco and others.
11. It was constructed to fulfill the policy of effective occupation as clearly put by the Berlin conference of 1884 - 1885.
12. It was constructed to eliminate the pending interest of other powers into Uganda especially the Sudanese or Khartoumers and probably the Egyptians.
13. It was constructed to make Uganda as a British colony more self-reliant. The need to maximally exploit Uganda's resources for British purposes therefore led to its construction.
14. The Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo) that pestered the British administration to start such ventures contributed to the construction of this railway.

EXTENSION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY FROM MOMBASA IN KENYA TO PAKWACH IN UGANDA

1. The construction of the Uganda railway started on 30th May 1896 from Mombasa in Kenya under the supervision of Engineer George Whitehouse.
2. It then dragged on because the Africans were not willing to work on the project.
3. In 1898, the railway line was extended to Voi from Mombasa.
4. In June 1899, the line was extended to Nairobi to ease the movement of administrators. At Nairobi, a store was established to keep equipments.
5. In December 1900, the railway line reached Nakuru from where it became a little bit difficult to cross the Eastern rift valley.

6. In 1901, the railway line reached Port Florence (Kisumu) from Nakuru. A few weeks later the line to Uganda was opened.
7. In 1901, the railway line reached Port bell.
8. In 1912, the railway line was extended to Namasangali. This was done to encourage cotton growing and transportation of livestock.
9. The railway line was extended to Jinja in 1928 to encourage transportation of heavy goods like coffee and cotton to Jinja factories.
10. The line reached Kampala from Jinja in 1931 to help in the transportation of commodities to Jinja factories.
11. Meanwhile in 1928, the railway line was extended to Tororo to reduce congestion at Port Bell.
12. The railway line was extended to Mbale in from Tororo in 1928 to fetch coffee.
13. In 1929, the extension reached Soroti to encourage cotton growing and to get animal products like meat, hides and skins.
14. In 1932, Kasese line proceeded from Kampala and it finally reached there in 1956 to transport copper and cotton to Jinja factories.
15. In 1965, the railway line extended to Pakwach through Mbale, Soroti, Lira and Gulu. It was extended to transport tobacco and cotton to Jinja factories.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF UGANDA RAILWAY

1. Wild animals that threatened human life, for example at Tsavo.
2. Tropical diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness among others claimed very many lives of the constructors.
3. Harsh climatic conditions, for example heavy rains disrupted the construction in some cases.
4. Lack of enough manpower to handle construction work was a very big problem.
5. Physical features like swamps, rivers and lakes acted as barriers and provided need for more labour.
6. Lack of proper accommodation for the workers posed yet another big problem to the railway construction.
7. Hostile tribes like the Masai that constantly raided the constructors, and from the Nandi who looted the construction materials and cut off the telegraphic wires to make ornaments.

8. Distance from their home to East Africa was great hence delaying the arrival of the materials for construction.
 9. Lack of enough financial assistance to carry on the construction work.
 10. Difficulty in transport and communication also became a big problem during the construction work.
 11. Language barrier hence poor communication still remained a great problem.
 12. Indian coolies at times never cooperated. They wasted materials and proved to be very expensive.
 13. There was shortage of water and food for the workers.
 14. There was low technology because all the work was done manually. This delayed the construction work.
 15. Debate at home in the British parliament delayed the construction of the railway. It was an issue which was seriously debated upon in the British parliament for long.
 16. There was also lack of storage facilities in the interior for the railway materials from Europe.
- Note that** most of the problems faced by the missionaries and colonialists also affected constructors of the Uganda railway.

EFFECTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF UGANDA RAILWAY

1. Transport was made easier and effective for the both the Africans and colonial administrators in their East African territories.
2. Employment opportunities were generated by the constructors during construction work and even after the construction.
3. Ugandan resources were fully exploited by the British
4. Development of towns, especially those the railway line had passed through like Kisumu, Nairobi among others.
5. Cash crop growing was developed in Uganda. This provided a basis for income generation for the people of Uganda, hence improving their economic status.
6. Some of the Indian coolies, who constructed the Uganda railway remained behind afterwards, and established business in Kenya.
7. Slave trade was easily stopped because the claimed that they were being used as transporters could no longer hold water.

8. It led to loss of land to those African communities that occupied the areas where the railway line had passed, for example the Nandi. No wonder they put a stiff resistance against the railway construction.
9. Development of road transport as feeder roads developed to link up railway stations was yet another effect, for example from 1905 to 1910 Sir Hesketh Bell constructed such roads.
10. It led to the influx or coming of more Asians into East Africa as traders and farmers, for example Alindina Visram.
11. Transportation costs were tremendously reduced as the railway transport proved too cheap.
12. The British colonial administration was facilitated a great deal.
13. After its construction, the hut tax was introduced by the British into Ugandan.
14. Loss of lives, for example the Nandi leader Orkoyoit was killed because he wanted to resist the railway line from passing in his area.
15. Many Europeans came into Uganda and East Africa as well due to cheap transport.
16. Christianity was easily spread into East Africa due to easy transport.
17. Agricultural development was realized into East Africa.

Revision questions

- i. Why was the Uganda railway constructed?
- ii. What were the problems encountered during the construction of the Uganda railway?
- iii. Describe the stages in the construction of the Uganda railway.
- iv. What were the effects of the construction of Uganda railway?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN EAST AFRICA 1900-1945

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

1. In the first ten years of the protectorate government, the economy of Uganda depended on the British government's support as far as funding was concern.
2. The major export before the introduction of a number of crops was ivory.
3. A number of cash crops were later introduced in Uganda under the strong support of the Governor Sir Hesketh Bell and Mr. Simpson, the director of agriculture from 1915 to 1929. In 1904 K.E Borup introduced cotton.
4. Sir Apollo Kagwa, Buganda's prime minister also promoted cotton growing in Buganda by making people know the value of cotton in comparison to ivory.

5. The growing of cotton remained at the peasantry level up to 1914.
6. By 1914, cotton had become the most important export replacing ivory. It was earning about \$ 52,000 per annum.
7. It was one of the most important cash crops grown in Buganda and Bugishu where Mr.F Spire, the provincial Commissioner in the then Eastern province emphasized its growing.
8. Other crops which were later grown in Uganda during the colonial period were rubber, sugar cane, groundnuts and simsim among others.
9. For the smooth movement of cash crops, the Governor Sir Hesketh Bell encouraged the construction of roads.
10. Coffee grown by the few white settlers proved to be very successful but it was grown majorly in Buganda. Bugishu areas started growing Arabica coffee after World War I.
11. Hesketh also encouraged the importation of bicycles, and vehicles to ease movements and transport.
12. Bell also constructed the railway lines linking Kampala, Port Bell, Namasangali and Jinja in 1912.
13. The colonial government also encouraged many Asians to set up retail and wholesale business in Uganda.
14. The Asians became the main Exporters and Importers in Uganda.
15. The Asians also established factories, ginneries, and workshops.
16. A number of towns and trading centres developed near the colonial Headquarters and along communication lines.
17. The colonial government discouraged the whites' coming into Uganda.
18. Uganda therefore developed as peasantry economy.
19. It was not until 1940 when industrialization in processing and manufacturing sectors was set up.
20. There was no development of animal rearing in Uganda during the colonial period.
21. For agriculture to develop, schools set were supposed to have school farms where the students could carry out practical farming.

WHY UGANDA FAILED TO DEVELOP AS SETTLERS' COLONY AND WHY SETTLERS' FARMING FAILED IN UGANDA

1. Uganda had not been explored fully by the Europeans to find out its conduciveness for the white settlement.
2. The fear of other Europeans because of the source of the Nile River being in Uganda. they thought that war would break out among the European powers to control the Nile river source, Uganda.
3. After the Buganda agreement, there was no more land available for the whites. Land was divided into Mailo land and crown land and nothing remained.
4. Buganda Mailo land owners charged high costs for their land and hence the Europeans found it too expensive.
5. Suitable areas for white settlement in Uganda were inaccessible. It was not easy to get to places like Kigezi, Ankole and Tooro among others. They were very far and remote.
6. After the success of cotton growing in Uganda, the governor emphasized that Uganda should be a black man's country
7. Uganda never had a Sea route, hence it was not very attractive and strategically unimportant.
8. In 1908, the colonial government restricted buying of land by Europeans.
9. Wrong choices of crops made by Europeans in Uganda, for example Arabic coffee had no internal demand or market in Uganda.
10. Most of the crops the settler grew had limited internal demand or even no market at all in Uganda, for example Rubber.
11. The location of Uganda geographically made production and transport costs very high.
12. Lack of vibrant leaders in Uganda's case like the case was for Lord Delamare in Kenya.

ROLE OF ALLINDINA VISRAM IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA

1. Alindina Visram was an Indian born in 1863 in India.
2. He came to Uganda during the construction of the Uganda railway. He was therefore one of those who emerged after the construction of the Uganda railway.
3. Later Alindina Visram started his own business at the coast of East Africa in Zanzibar as early as 1870.
4. He also participated in the Long distance trade in East Africa.
5. Alindina Visram later moved into the interior of East Africa and opened up business in Bagamoyo and with time also in Kampala.

6. After the construction of the Uganda railway, Visram set up commercial centres along the railway line.
7. He was the most enterprising Indian businessman of that period.
8. Alindina Visram gave employment to many Africans to do business for him in Kampala and Jinja.
9. He started his trade in ivory and he became the major exporter of ivory in Uganda.
10. He organised trade caravans between Uganda and the coast of East Africa.
11. Visram bought produce from African farmers, for example he bought cotton, coffee and tobacco among others for export.
12. He also built cotton ginneries in Uganda especially in Kampala to process cotton.
13. Alindina Visram acquired a lot of wealth and opened up workshops, sawmills, and soda factories in Uganda.
14. He opened up oil mines and had oil establishment plants.
15. He lent out money to other African and Indian traders in East Africa to allow them participate in business.
16. It was Alindina Visram who opened up the first powerful shop in Kampala.
17. He was generous and he gave out donations to religious organizations.
18. Alindina Visram's influence in Uganda earned him a lot of respect and many streets in Kampala and Jinja were named after him.
19. Visram died a powerful man in 1916.

ROLE OF SIR HESKETH BELL IN THE HISTORY OF UGANDA

1. Sir Hesketh Bell was the first special commissioner of the protectorate government in Uganda in 1905.
2. He was made the first Governor of the colonial government in Uganda in 1907.
3. As a governor, Sir Hesketh Bell developed small scale farming in Uganda.
4. It was Hesketh Bell who improved on cotton growing in Uganda as a cash crop.
5. In 1908, he passed the Uganda cotton law which implemented cotton growing scheme.
6. Bell contributed to the development of textile industries in Britain that exported cloth to the Africans.
7. Hesketh Bell established cotton ginneries to improve the quality of cotton.

8. He encouraged the growing of other crops such as rubber, sugar cane, groundnuts and simsim.
9. It was Sir Hesketh Bell who encouraged the growing of Robusta coffee and Arabica coffee in Buganda and Bugishu respectively.
10. Bell improved on transport and communication systems in Uganda for the smooth movement of cash crops. Railway lines and roads were constructed. By 1912, Uganda had the best road networks in East Africa.
11. He extended the railway line between Jinja, Kampala, and Port Bell and to the Eastern part of Uganda. This was done to develop cash crop growing like coffee and cotton.
12. He also encouraged the importation of vehicles and bicycles to ease transportation of agricultural produce.
13. Hesketh Bell contributed to the development of towns, trading centres especially along the communication and transport lines in Uganda.
14. He is remembered for his role of increasing on trading activities in various parts of Uganda. Many traders from outside were attracted to Uganda.
15. When there was an outbreak of Tse tse flies around the shores of Lake Victoria, Bell transferred all the people from those areas in 1907.
16. It was Hesketh Bell who introduced the Hut and Gun tax. He was able to raise a lot of revenue from them.
17. Sir Charles Eliot had suggested that white settlement should be encouraged in Uganda but Sir Hesketh Bell rejected that idea, hence saving Uganda from white settlement and from developing as settlers' colony.

Revision questions

- i. Describe the development of agriculture in Uganda during the colonial time.
- ii. Why did settler farming fail in Uganda?
- iii. Why didn't Uganda develop as settlers' colony?
- iv. What role did the following play in the economic development of Uganda?
 - a) Alindina Visram
 - b) Sir Hesketh Bell.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TANGANYIKA DURING COLONIAL PERIOD

1. Agricultural practices in Tanganyika were done by both Africans and Europeans.
2. Cotton growing was carried out around Rufigi and it was prospering.
3. The German white settlers grew cotton in Usukuma province and they got a lot of money from it.
4. The Germans white settlers were also able to grow cotton in the coastal areas with the assistance of labour got from the Africans.
5. The growing of coffee was first done by the German settlers but later the Africans picked interest in growing. They grew it around the areas of Bukoba and Kilimanjaro.
6. In Bukoba areas, the Africans grew Robusta coffee while in Kilimanjaro areas they grew Arabica coffee.
7. The Natives in Tanganyika formed an association to promote coffee growing in Chagga land and Kilimanjaro districts, for example Kilimanjaro Native Association.
8. The growing of coffee was encouraged the more after World War I. This helped in the raising of revenue to restructure Tanganyika.
9. The growing of rubber was experimented in the Districts of Tanga and Morogoro.
10. Rubber was more profitable and the Africans were also encouraged to collect wild rubber from the forests from wild rubber trees.
11. Large scale rubber plantations and production were later developed by the German government by 1912.
12. Sisal production increased especially in the coastal areas. The demand for sisal had also increased. More sisal farms developed around Morogoro and Tabora.
13. New cash crops like tea and sugar cane were introduced after 1930.
14. Groundnuts were also grown with time.
15. In the hills of Kilimanjaro, wheat growing was also tried.

EFFECTS OF CASH CROP GROWING IN TANGANYIKA

1. Africans who participated in cash crop growing got a lot of money and became rich. In the process they started enjoying better.
2. Some Africans also got jobs as they supplied labour in the white farms. They also got a lot of money.
3. Tanganyika was linked to western capitalism as a result of cash crop growing.

4. While in some cases the Africans were forced to provide labour to the German farms. This later sparked off wars like the Maji Maji rebellion.
5. There was a serious decline in food crop production as Africans concentrated in cash crop growing to get money. Famine therefore broke out.
6. Africans were able to form Associations to help market their crops, for example Kilimanjaro Native Association.
7. Some of the farmers' Associations were changed into Political parties to demand for independence.
8. The white settlers grabbed African land to open up plantations and Africans were left landless.
9. Infrastructural development took place, for example the railway lines were constructed to promote production of raw materials.
10. The exportation of agricultural produce also increased in Tanganyika.
11. Processing industries were established to process agricultural produce.
12. Cash crop production led to the coming of more Europeans into Tanganyika to participate in their growing.

Revision questions

- i. Describe the development of agriculture in Tanganyika during the colonial period.
- ii. What were the effects of cash crop growing upon the people of Tanganyika?

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA (1900-1945)

1. Agriculture in Kenya was developed by the white settlers and they developed it majorly in the Kenya highland.
2. It was Lord Delamare, a very active progressive farmer who supported the development of agriculture in Kenya, for example he gave loans to farmers to develop farming.
3. The first crop production to be encouraged was potato growing.
4. There was the introduction of wheat growing in the areas of Njoro.
5. In 1908 Delamare established wheat milling company to promote wheat growing.
6. In addition, other crops like tea, coffee and maize were grown.
7. There was the experimentation of animal rearing, for example pigs, sheep, and cattle were imported for commercial rearing but it failed because of East coast fever, an animal disease.

8. To improve on animal farming and their resistance, Delamare tried cross breeding of the exotic cattle and local ones.
9. The growing of sisal was tried in 1904 in Thika areas and it was successful.
10. At the coast of Kenya, rubber growing was tried and it picked up.
11. In Kericho and Limuru, tea growing was introduced.
12. There was introduction of the growing of vegetables like cabbages, tomatoes, carrots and lettuce among others.
13. Maize production on a large scale was encouraged among the Africans. In 1920 the colonial government encouraged its production.
14. Cotton production was developed in Nyanza province in 1906.
15. The Christian missionaries introduced coffee growing in 1908.
16. Fruits were also grown in the main hills around.
17. In the highland of Kenya, pyrethrum growing was developed in it was majorly the Africans who provided cheap labour.
18. Land was also grabbed from among the Africans especially among the Masai and Nandi to promote and develop agriculture.

WHY KENYA DEVELOPED AS A WHITE SETTLERS' COLONY

1. From 1890's onwards the number of European settlers in Kenya increased.
2. The settlers came from South Africa, Austria, New Zealand and other places. Among them was a recognized settler, Lord Delamare.
3. The settlers introduced large plantations into Kenya such that at the end Kenya developed into a settler colony in East Africa.
Such a development resulted from:
 4. First and foremost, the number of Europeans had already tremendously or greatly increased in Kenya, hence it was easier to set up a settlers' colony in Kenya.
 5. Reports made by earlier missionaries and explorers exposed the economic potentials in Kenya, hence it had to be developed into a settlers' colony.
 6. Africans in Kenya never took seriously the courage to invest heavily in commercial farming. This therefore greatly encouraged the Europeans to establish a settlers' colony in Kenya.
 7. The wonderful climatic conditions in Kenya more especially around the Kenyan highland that was famous for their cool climate attracted white settlers.

8. In Kenya, unlike in Uganda there were no serious centralized states that could heavily resist the proposal of a settlers' colony.
9. In areas like Kenya High lands, there were very few people living there, hence this facilitated the settlement of the whites.
10. The inspiration and courage given to the Europeans by administrators like Charles Elliot who encouraged more whites to come to Kenya in big number.
11. Africans in Kenya gave more attention to pastoralism hence Kenya was more viable and unexploited in terms of plantation farming hence leading to the establishment of settlers' colony.
12. The strategic importance of Kenya than, say Uganda could not be neglected. Kenya had Sea ports like Mombasa suitable for ship landing.
13. The declaration by the Devonshire white paper that gave Europeans an upper hand in Kenya's politics and economy made Kenya to develop as settlers' colony.
14. The construction of the Uganda railway that passed through Kenya provided cheap transport.
15. Many Kenyan tribes were nomadic and hence this availed more land opportunities for European settlers.
16. Discovery of minerals else where in Africa. This was true for South Africa where minerals were discovered between 1867 and 1889. It made settlers hoped for such mineral opportunities in Kenya, hence the establishment of settlers' colony.
17. Availability of cheap labour that would be got from the Kenyans encouraged a settlers' colony in Kenya.
18. The changing of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1907 increased the impetus interest for European activities within Kenya, hence the establishment of settlers' colony with in Kenya.
19. Land was being sold very cheaply in Kenya and it became very easy for the white settlers to acquire it.

CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS FACED BY THE WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

1. Lack of capital to fully develop plantation farming in Kenya.

2. Activities and events in Europe, for example the European economic depression or economic decay that befell Europe immediately after World War I limited the scope of European investment.
3. Some of Kenyan land was infertile apart from the Highland areas; hence this required use of manures which were very expensive.
4. Conflicts over land from the Africans also discouraged the whites from acquiring land in Kenya.
5. The Highland areas too required heavy machines to prepare and, thus the farming became expensive.
6. There was poor road network that led to difficulty in transportation of agricultural output and produce.
7. It was not easy to establish which crops to be grown; hence a lot of resources were spent on experimentation.
8. A number of crops grown by the settlers needed too much area of land; take the case of rubber and tea. Therefore, it was not easy to acquire the large tracks of land needed by such crops.
9. Constant raids from the Kenyan natives over basic necessities like food discouraged the white settlers.
10. Tropical diseases affected the settlers greatly. Many lost their lives while in Kenya; as a result others were discouraged.
11. Language barrier was yet another problem that the white settlers suffered from in Kenya.
12. Pests and diseases of crops like rust that affected yields of wheat affected the white settlers' farming.

IMPORTANCE OF LORD DELAMARE IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KENYA

1. Lord Delamare's real name was Hugh Cholmondeley.
2. He was a typical aristocrat, a man from the highest class, a radical and hot tempered.
3. Lord Delamare first came to Kenya on a hunting expedition in 1897 and returned in 1903.
4. He was attracted to Kenya because of its potential wealth and it was very conducive for white settlement.
5. Lord Delamare is believed to have come from South Africa.

6. He became interested in making Kenya white settlers colony. He was therefore white settlers' product.
7. Lord Delamare later became influential and a spokesman for the white settlers.
8. The white settlers under the influence of Lord Delamare formed an association called Planters and farmers association to promote agriculture in Kenya.
9. Delamare got plenty of land at Njoro and around Lake Elementieta for the white settlement farming.
10. It was Lord Delamare who experimented wheat farming in Kenya for the first time.
11. Through research, Lord Delamare controlled the "rust" disease which affected wheat farming.
12. It was Lord Delamare who formed Unga Limited to start milling wheat in Kenya.
13. He also carried out experiments on commercial cattle keeping in Kenya.
14. Lord Delamare carried out cross breeding for exotic and local cattle to increase their resistance against tropical diseases.
15. In 1923 Lord Delamare introduced diary farming in Kenya for the production of milk for sale.
16. He was instrumental in the importation of pigs, sheep and more cattle but the projects did not take off due to the outbreak of East coast fever.
17. Lord Delamare introduced many cash crops in Kenya, for example tea, maize, sisal and coffee among others.
18. He offered loans to other farmers to grow tea and sisal.
19. Lord Delamare convinced the colonial government to force Africans to offer labour in white farms.
20. It was Lord Delamare who excluded the Asians from settling in Kenya highlands.
21. Lord Delamare introduced law called the "Master-servants ordinance" of 1906 where the whites acted as masters and Africans as slaves.
22. The ordinance made the African interests inferior to those of the Europeans.
23. Lord Delamare was very active in settler politics and he led the European settlers' delegation to the Devonshire discussion that led to the signing of the 1923 Devonshire white paper.
24. Lord Delamare provided good leadership to all the settlers in Kenya until the signing of the Devonshire White Paper in 1923.

25. He died in 1931 during the economic depression having played a very important role in agricultural development in Kenya.
26. However, Lord Delamare is remembered as the father of modern farming in Kenya.

EFFECTS OF WHITE SETTLEMENT AND WHITE FARMING IN KENYA

1. The effects were both positive and negative.
2. Others were political, social and economic in nature.
3. Better roads were constructed hence improving communication in Kenya.
4. Modern farming methods were introduced into Kenya by the white settlers.
5. There was improvement in science and technology within Kenya.
6. Commercial farming was introduced in Kenya.
7. Africans lost their most valuable lands to the white settlers.
8. It led to discovery of minerals by the Europeans, for example in 1931; gold was discovered at Kakamega province.
9. Kenyans were able to transform themselves from subsistence farming to large scale farming.
10. Africans got revenue farming which increased their standards of living.
11. Animals of high breed were introduced into Kenya by the white settlers, for example exotic sheep and cows.
12. More land was put into utilization hence this improved and increased Agricultural output.
13. The Economy of Kenya landed entirely into the hands of the Europeans.
14. The value of land in Kenya greatly increased as they were highly demanded for farming.
15. The colonial government was able to tighten its control over Kenya with the money generated from agriculture.
16. It resulted into forced labour and other related issues in Kenya which later led to the Mau-Mau rebellion.
17. It encouraged more Europeans to come into Kenya.
18. As more whites came, conflicts arose between Europeans and Asians in Kenya.
19. Social services like health centres and schools were constructed in Kenya.
20. Africans were enslaved by the Europeans in their farms, homesteads and so on.
21. Some Africans got gainful jobs within the British government and European farms.

22. Kenya became industrialized as a number of industries sprang up to process agricultural products.
23. It fostered the growth of nationalism in Kenya as the Kenyans saw their country landing into the hands of Europeans.

Revision questions

- i. Describe the development of agriculture in Kenya during the colonial period.
- ii. Why was Kenya developed into a white settler colony?
- iii. What challenges did the white settlers face in Kenya?
- iv. Describe the significance of Lord Delamare in the economic development of Kenya.
- v. Of what impact was the introduction of white settlement in Kenya?
- vi. What were the effects of white farming in Kenya?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN UGANDA

HOW EDUCATION WAS DEVELOPED IN UGANDA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

1. Education is the process by which mankind prepares his members for life in a society. It is the imparting of knowledge, skills and values to an individual.
2. It can be formal, informal and non formal. Education is carried out by the parents, teachers, peer groups and the general public.
3. Education is one of the most important aspects of human resource development and national development politically, economically and socially.
4. In Uganda it began in the hands of the Christian missionaries as formal education where they built schools to cater for the children of their converts.
5. The Christian missionaries had the major aim of preaching the word of God.
6. Schools were built alongside churches.
7. In their approach, the missionaries mainly taught the Africans literacy and numbers. They were basically called 3Rs, that is to say Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
8. Those who acquired the 3Rs would be secretaries, interpreters for the colonialists and catechists.
9. The major purpose of formal education was to create literate class that would assist in the implementation of colonial policies.
10. Formal education was carried out along side informal education which was already in place.

11. They also encouraged the teaching of agriculture where the Africans were taught farming practices.
12. From 1902 the Christian missionaries started constructing elementary schools.
13. In 1902, Mill Hill missionaries built a school at Namilyango and also built another one on Mengo Hill and named it Mengo School.
14. In 1906 ,yet another school was built on Budo hill and named Kings College Budo. It was meant for the children of the Chiefs and important families.
15. In 1906, St. Mary's College Kisubi was constructed by the Catholic white Fathers.
16. Between 1903 and 1905 Gayazza high school and Mount St Mary's Namagunga were constructed to cater for girls' education.
17. By 1905 about 7,800 girls were already attending schools established by the Christian missionaries.
18. The girls' education emphasized obedience, hand work and good manners.
19. Between 1908 and 1910 schools were constructed in Busoga sub region, Bunyoro sub region and Ankole sub region.
20. These schools were Ntare School, Mary Hill School, and Kiira College Butiiki among others.
21. As time went on English, Geography and Music were taught alongside religion and the 3Rs.
22. Schools were headed by reverends, nuns and priests.
23. In 1922 a technical school was opened at Makerere by the colonial government.
24. Two years later it was upgraded to train medical assistants.
25. Makerere was transformed into a training college under the Uganda first director of Education, Mr. Hussey.
26. Makerere started training professionals in 1926.
27. Teacher training colleges were also built towards 1930. This led to increase to more secondary schools as those to teach in them were being trained.
28. In 1948 a teacher training college was set up in Nyakasura (Fort Portal), Tooro sub region in the present day Kabarole District. It was later transferred to Ruharo and Ntare hill in Ankole sub region in present day Mbarara District. This teacher training college later became a National Teacher Training College.
29. The number of secondary schools had reached 23 by 1955.
30. Those of primary schools went up to 72 by 1939.

31. In 1935, the first Ugandan students sat for their Cambridge Certificate of Examinations.
32. In 1935, the enrolment of students in secondary schools had reached 225.
33. The enrolment of primary pupils had reached 1,355 by 1939
34. Makerere university was made a higher institution of learning in East Africa in 1937 by the Dela Warr Commission
35. Governor Sir Phillip Mitchell approved more grants to expand more primary and secondary education in the country. This was between 1940 and 1945.
36. A technical School also started on Makerere Hill in 1928 and in 1952 it was transferred to Kyambogo Hill and named Kampala Technical institute.

REASONS WHY THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN UGANDA

1. The colonial government became interested in controlling education in Uganda after 1820.
2. Before 1920, education in Uganda was in the hands of the missionaries.
3. In 1924 the colonial government set up the Phelps-Stokes commission to look into the system of education in East Africa.
4. It was after thorough research that it was discovered that the missionary education had a lot of loopholes. The government therefore took over because of the following reasons:
5. Missionary education emphasized majorly theoretical aspects than practical. They had ignored technical and industrial education in their curriculum.
6. The missionaries also ignored animal husbandry and agriculture in the schools they set up.
7. There was need to train more Ugandans as farmers so as to produce raw materials for the colonial government.
8. The colonial government discovered that the missionaries could not handled education alone.
9. In the missionary schools especially in villages, they were too many and under staffed. They also had poor hygiene.
10. The missionaries lacked enough funds to provide adequate education.
11. The government wanted to prepare Africans for self rule.
12. Still they wanted to develop enough man power.
13. The colonial government also discovered that the missionary education was discriminatory. The schools were set according religious inclination.

14. The colonial government discovered the major role of education in economic development. They later took it up as an investment for human resource.
15. There was the rise of new leaders who were progressive in their approach, for example Mr. Hussey, Phillip Mitchell and Sir Andrew Cohen.
16. The Christian missionaries had not taken initiative to expand higher education so the government took it upon themselves to expand higher education.
17. In the recommendation of Dela Warr, the government was to take over the control of education in Uganda.
18. There was need for inspection of Mission schools. It was discovered that the government had no direct involvement in education and therefore there was need to establish a Department of Education to guide the schools.
19. From 1920 the government therefore started financing the schools.
20. The first Director of education by the name of Eric Hussey was appointed in 1924. This was the first and most important step in the direct control of education in Uganda.

Revision questions

- i. Describe the development of formal education in Uganda during the colonial period.
- ii. Why did the government become interested in controlling education in Uganda after 1920?