CONCLUSION

The East Central African nations, viz. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda, are essentially underdeveloped countries. The colonial powers viz. Portugal, France, Britain, Germany, Belgium and Italy had entered the East Central African nations after 1800 A.D. on trade bases. The tradition of self-styled rule of local chiefs was responsible to fight with each other for local power. The European powers have taken this opportunity of native chiefs disunity and interfered in the local administrative affairs. The colonial powers imposed their imperialism in the East Central Africa and ruled these countries from 1800 A.D. to 1960 A.D.

During the regime of colonial powers, the socio-economic environment of the East Central Africa was a typical product of imperialism. Therefore, the nature of the colonial rule made the natives to aspire for independence. The domestic atmosphere of the East Central Africa changed to have militant spirit in support of nationalism. The movement for nationalism has faced so many obstacles and struggle to reach the goal. In this struggle, Kenya was under the state of emergency due to "Mau Mau" movement against British rule. Same happened almost identical in
other countries of the East Central Africa for nationalism. With national movement and independence the colonial regime was over in 1960s.

The impact of the colonial rule in East Central Africa is still strong with so many development problems, especially in the case of food, agriculture, transport, communication and border disputes. The legacy of colonial rule resulted in several regional issues and conflict situations in the region, and at the same time also the East Central African nations have the border disputes with their neighbouring countries.

Basically, the people of East Central Africa had faced the blow of the underdevelopment and moreover these border disputes which were included even to share the water from natural lakes and rivers have made them to face more problems. In fact, the people of East Central Africa had been deprived socially, exploited economically and suppressed politically during colonial domination.

The East Central African people have started to establish their own framework to develop their countries after independence. They had limited resources except manpower. They do not have knowledge in modern technology to develop agriculture and industries. Most of the population is engaged in agricultural sector only. Even then, they
do not have self-sufficient production in food crops in these countries. Some sections of people are dependent on livestock and pasture. They could not convert the agriculture sector into industrial sector or develop them simultaneously.

The production and income from the industrial sector are very low. The natural resources are also very less. The average annual GNP is below US $ 300. Because they are not able to invest more capital in agriculture and industry, the participation in the world market business is minimal. This particular backwardness is due to lack of transport and communication facilities. Except the coastal East African nations viz. Kenya and Tanzania, the other three countries, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda are landlocked countries. These countries even do not have communication facilities. And moreover these three countries are nearly 1800 kilometers far away to main ports from their principal towns, which is shortest distance for trade purpose. In these circumstances, how these countries will develop and join with other developing countries in the Third World? Because of these problems or obstacles of development, the people of East Central Africa could not reach at least to the point of self-sufficient production. Added to these problems, the natural calamities viz. floods, drought and famine will take these people to the level of worst
economic situation.

Therefore, the people of East Central Africa need the assistance from the developed countries to come out from the clutches of poverty, ill-health etc. evil elements. The self production of East Central Africa cannot solve the above problems. Hence, they have to get the development aid or foreign assistance from various developed countries. The objective of East Central Africa to get development aid is to develop their economy and the standard of living. It shows that they want to develop agriculture, industry, education, medical care and other services. So, the governments of East Central Africa are seeking aid or assistance from the colonial powers and the Super Powers.

The donor countries can make the recipient countries to agree the terms and conditions of aid agreements. Consequently the necessity of the underdeveloped countries can be exploited by the developed countries. If the recipient countries need industrial equipment, the donor countries can ask them to agree to purchase the same equipment from the donor countries or the recipient countries can be asked to pay more interest on the assistance or aid. If the recipient countries agree to purchase the equipment from the donor countries, the donor countries will be benefited
economically, and at the same time, their markets will be improved. In terms of political aspects, the donor countries can seek the base facility in the recipient countries by giving the development aid.

The USA expresses its views that the aid or assistance is to be given to the underdeveloped countries in accordance with their national security. It shows the activities of development aid programmes are based on political motivations. At the same time, the USSR is also acting in a manner that it should not lose its status in competition with its main rival. Therefore, the activities of these two Super Powers have created an atmosphere of rivalry which led to the situation of cold war. The other European countries are also participating in these development aid programmes, but these activities are not much political objectives as the main emphasis is on economic benefits. With these motives, the OECD countries are playing main role in the East Central Africa. Among the CMEA countries the USSR is actively participating in the development aid programme in the East Central Africa. The OPEC is also participating in this programme basing on commercial motivations. The other agencies like the IDA and special agencies of the United Nations are actively participating in the development aid programmes in East Central Africa.
The bilateral channel indicates the transaction between the two countries or governments. These bilateral aid agreements will be made between the two countries. The multilateral agencies are playing a vital role in the development aid programmes in Third World countries. The multilateral channels like the World Bank and the IMF have been playing the key role in the East Central Africa. The individual developed countries are contributing their share to these channels. Therefore, the individual developed countries are part and parcel of the multilateral agencies.

The aid or the assistance from various developed countries to the East Central African nations is not necessarily to be in the form of financial assistance. It can be in the form of technical assistance, assistance in education by sponsoring the teachers, medical experts, by supplying the foodgrains, infrastructure of industrial and agricultural sectors.

Sometimes the donor countries give grants to East Central Africa which does not carry the interest or sometimes the recipient country need not to repay it. Loans carry the interest. It is different from donor to donor and from donee to donee basing on mutual understanding. The donor countries usually give aid or assistance on some
conditions or string attached and the recipient country has to agree with it. Sometimes the donor country gives the aid for a specific project to the recipient country. It is called project aid. All these types of aid programmes are in existence in East Central Africa.

By getting development aid, certainly there will be a change in East Central Africa. The change depends on the governments of the concerned countries' activities after receiving the aid or assistance from the donor country. The attitudes of donor countries can also be responsible for the change of atmosphere in the administration of East Central Africa. The motivations of the Super Powers and their alliances in these development aid programmes have various strategies in Third World countries as a whole. This particular impact will certainly be diffused on East Central Africa. This situation shows that there is a competition among the donor countries in supplying the aid to East Central Africa. The other European countries, Petroleum Exporting Countries, Communist bloc and Third World countries, are participating in the development aid programmes in the East Central Africa. Their motivations are based on commercial, humanitarian grounds to maintain good bilateral relations. These countries' activities are different from the Super Powers.
During the period 1973-1982 the development aid activities of West Germany are more than any other country. The USSR's activities in this regard, it can be stated, for most of the aid, is military aid only. The US aid is economic and military in nature. The Japanese aid is essentially economic in nature. The United Kingdom and France are not completely commercial in nature but differ from the Super Powers. The other OECD countries like Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden are mainly giving the aid to the East Central Africa, for the economic benefits.

During the period 1973-1982, the total aid agreements of donor countries with the East Central Africa are 242. But of these agreements, Kenya had 118 agreements, Tanzania 79 and 15 with each of Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda. Out of these total aid agreements, the East Central Africa had more bilateral agreements with the OECD countries. But the foreign aid by the USA is declining and Japan is reaching the top position in Third World countries. Japan now contributes foreign aid worth $10 billion, whereas the United States is giving barely $5.2 billion.¹ This was

¹ Times of India (New Delhi), "Foreign Aid by USA on Decline", 25 April 1989.
informed by the Paris-based 24 Nation Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development.

Impact of the Development Aid

The impact of the development aid in the East Central Africa is not satisfactory in agriculture and industrial sectors. Because the East Central African nation-states are receiving more aid in terms of financial assistance, there is much to be developed in technical fields like construction of transport facilities, communication, industrial sector including the power plants. In fact, the aid or loan or grants should be related to these fields. Then only, the States of East Central Africa viz. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda can develop to that extent that they can get at least self-sufficient production.

Most of the population of the East Central Africa is engaged in agriculture sector. But this particular sector could not develop for more production due to lack of technical know-how and proper guidelines. These countries are not participating actively in the world market transactions, because there is a big obstacle in the transport facilities to marketise the goods. To improve these facilities, the East Central African nation states are getting the development
aid from various developed countries and trying their level best to improve the condition.

By receiving the financial aid from the multilateral agencies and certain individual donors, they have to pay more interest. The East Central African governments are not in a position to invest more capital for production and in turn they cannot get more income. At the same time they have to repay the interest or the principal amount in stipulated period. Meanwhile the natural calamities also join with the financial problems. At this stage, one can understand the situation of the people of the East Central Africa.

Therefore, the impact of the development aid in the East Central Africa have not been able to remove the atmosphere of new colonialism.