
Colonialism and the African States: A Case Study

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Introduction

- Topic: Colonialism in Africa
- Research Question: What is the extent to which colonization play a role in the economic development, and the systems of government of former British colonies Nigeria & Kenya?
- Dependency theory and Neopatrimonialism (elite theory)
- Thesis:
The economic and political structures during the British colonial period harmed the current economic growth and the development of democracy, by establishing colonial policy foundations that have proven hard to shake in both Kenya and Nigeria.

Literature Review



Dependency theory

- Institutions established in the colonial period continue in the modern era.
- African States continue to be economically dependent on their colonizers.

(Walter Rodney 1982)



Neopatrimonialism

- It is a system in which an office of power is used for personal uses and gains, as opposed to a strict division of the private and public spheres
- Elite theory (few rule)

(Edman & Engel 2007)

Analytical Framework

Economic

- Countries' economies are centered on agriculture with some secondary industries
- Exportation of raw materials or food products (structural interdependence)
- Trade partners & foreign aid providers are similar to colonizers
- Dual economy still exists (Profit & Depletion)

Political

- Corruption within government administration
- Form of white-washed democracy with no, to little transparency
- Local or political leaders who are responsible for keeping the colonial institutions intact
- Accumulation of wealth at the expense of the people

Method

- Pattern Matching
 - Uses case studies to provide empirical evidence to explain the relevance or strength of a theoretical approach in comparison to other theoretical approaches.
- Consistency between a theory's prediction and case outcomes implies some causal link
- Similar/Contrasting Cases: Kenya and Nigeria
- Complementary: Dependent theory and Neopatrimonialism (Elite theory)

Variables of Study

<p><i>Economic Underdevelopment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Industrialization (Capitalist industries, mature economic sectors; Aid from Foreign Sources, trade partners)● Exclusive exportation of raw materials● Health services access	<p><i>Functioning Democracy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Government & institutional corruption● Fair Elections
<p><i>Power dynamics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Role of Military/Police forces● Wealth Gap	<p><i>Settler and Non-settler colonial institutions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Objectives of colonization● Form of administrative rule (Direct or Indirect rule)

<i>Findings: Economic Development</i>	Industrialization - Global Average GDP: \$12,820.29 - Primary (5%), Secondary (18-30%), Tertiary (60%)	Export of raw materials (N) Crude petroleum & petroleum gas (K) Tea & Cut flowers	Health services access RCG Global Health Index 2001 Abuja declaration: 15%
Nigeria	GDP: \$2,097.09 Type: Lower-middle income 1st sector: 24.14% 3rd sector: 46.39%	- 90% of oil and gas exploration and production is conducted by a joint venture between Nigeria's Federal government and Foreign multinational corporations. 80% imported	- 196th - 3.5 % of its annual GDP on healthcare - Less than 5% enrolled NHIS - Cost: 70% out of pocket
Kenya	GDP: \$1,838.21 Type: Lower-middle income 1st sector: 23.05% 3rd sector: 53.56%	- 70% of agricultural output comes from 10% of arable land - Import deficiencies (Corn, Maize, etc)	- 178th - 4% of annual GDP - 20% of Kenyans have healthcare insurance coverage (Urban or Rural) - Cost: 24.3% out of pocket

<p><i>Findings: Functioning Democracy</i></p>	<p>Government Corruption</p> <p>Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 100-0 Democracy Index (165) Main corruption: Bribery & Embezzlement</p>	<p>Fair Elections</p> <p>Criteria: Relatively easy voting access Pre/Post election violence Relatively easy transition of power Financial corruption & Multi-candidates</p>
<p>Nigeria</p> <p>DI on functioning democracy: 3.93/10 “Hybrid regime”</p>	<p>CPI: 24/100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 67% of bribes were paid to public officials before a service could be given (2019) - Lack of reporting (51% prevented from doing so) - Police officers, land registry officers, and tax/revenue officers (93% paid in cash) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (18) PDP & the APC: Identical - Vote-buying: 27% offered bribes - Last two elections (2015-2019) have seen little pre/post election violence - Easy transition of power: Jonathan Buhari-2015 (16 yrs) - International observers claim transparency evident in 2019 elections
<p>Kenya</p> <p>DI on functioning democracy: 5.36/10 “Hybrid regime”</p>	<p>CPI: 30/100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several officials caught embezzling - 75% of Kenyans believe police to be corrupt - Loss \$66 billion to corruption since independence (1934)- \$6 B annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (68) JP & KANU - Single to Multi party - 2007 post violence: 1,300 deaths - 2013: 80% voter turnout (IEBC) - 2017: Supreme court declaring a rerun between Kenyatta and Odinga IEBC member murder days pre-election

Findings: Power dynamics

NIGERIA

1. *Police/Military forces*
 - Decline overall in military involvement
 - NPF brutality on protesters
 - Freedom House (Freedom of assembly: ¼)
 - Covid-19 protests after reported recorded killing of individual in Delta State by SARS officer
 - Tear gas, beatings, etc.
 - Accounts freeze of NGOs and individuals involved

KENYA

2. *Wealth gap/Inequality*
 - 7.8 million live in poverty (35.5%) \$1.90/day
 - 6.6 M in rural/1.1 in Urban
 - Highest inequality in East Africa
 - Gap: 0.1% to 99.9% (8 million to 44 million)
 - High-ed household spend 3-5 times more than low-ed households
 - M&F: mean expenditure difference of 6 thousand Ksh (2015-16)

Settler & Non-Settler colonial institutions

Nigeria: Non-Settler colony

- Indirect rule (chiefs)
- Increase wages, infrastructural development (train) in colonial period, new markets.
- Market limit on commodities and price differs
- Dual economy (Center vs Periphery)
- Post: raising revenue due to integration
- Ethnic divide due to merging of N & S Nigeria (Military coup in 1967) 200 ethnic groups
- Legacies: Corrupt foundation perpetuated in modern governance exasperated political institutions and economic dependency in raw materials

Kenya: Settler colony

- Direct rule (Colonial officials)
- Lower living standards (50%)

Land exploitation (Ban on production of lucrative crops: Coffee)

- Dual economy (Whites vs. Natives)
- Impoverished natives become the labor force
- More administrative structure albeit corrupt and unequal after independence and economic dependency

Conclusion

Kenya and Nigeria as former colonies face several institutional challenges to their political and economic development. As nations whose foundations are laden with negative colonial policies, further reinforced by their corrupt African leadership, Kenya and Nigeria have lagged behind even as leading countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. From Nigeria's oil dependency and government corruption to Kenya's election violence and police brutality, both countries have a long way to go in building the nation each has dreamed off since independence.

THANKS!

Any Questions?