



SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR BEGINNERS

VOL. I

Geography and Economics

Editors:

I.P. Ifabiyi

U.A. Raheem

A.T. Yakubu

A Publication of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria



C- Copyright Owner

The Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria.

All right reserved, no part of this book should be reproduced or
transmitted in any format without prior permission of
the Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria.

Published By
The Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria.

Printed and Bound in Nigeria
@

Impresmedia
Commercial Printing and Publisher

December, 2021.



ISBN 978-0-7566-3409-8

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTERS

	Page
Forward	i.
1. Definition, Scope and Branches of Geography	1- 17
2. The Composition and Structure of the Earth	18-29
3. Ocean Circulation And Global Ocean Currents	30-45
4. Introduction to Earth's Energy and Mass Budget	46-56
5. Ocean Circulation And Its Impact In Our Environment	57-72
6. An Overview of Field Techniques in Human Geography	73-76
7. Global Environmental Issues and Climate	77-87
8. The Cycling Of Matters And Energy In Ecosystems	88-103
9. First Order Relief Features Of The Earth	104-121
10. Soil And Soil Processes	122-147
11. Man-Environment Relationships and Sustainability of the Earth System.	148-157
12. Optimizing the Potentials of Sack Farming in Solving the Problems of Land Accessibility, Security and Household Food Insecurity in Nigeria	158-164
13. World Population Distribution and Patterns	165-172
14. Patterns and Factors of Economic Activities in Africa	173-183
15. Spatial Interaction Models	184-194
16. Link Between Population And Energy Consumption	195-205
17. Waste Management In Nigeria: Issues, Perspective and Impact on Development	206-220
Economics	221
18. Nature And Scope Of Economics	222-227
19. Price Theory and its Applications	228-237
20. Theory Of Cost	238-243
21. Theory Of Production	244-254
22. Industrialisation	255- 259
23. National Income Accounting	260-270
24. Elementary Models of income and Employment	271-282
25. Analysis of Money and Banking	283-293
26. Introductory Concepts in International Trade Theory	294-302
27. Taxation And Public Expenditure	303-309

FORWARD

The Book "Soc leadership of th Geography and subjects. The Faculty may al when both Gec Sciences. It is materials for sc social scientist economic oppo to such opport designed to fill

The book consi Economics, res This being the undergraduates that require to Economics.

The first part of were spelt out in structure of the environment; fi relation to pop agriculture and the management

Part II of the be (chapter nineteen elementary mod Money as an ac financial institut underestimated t

This book is ther tenure. We look pleasure and hon the general publi how we impact sa

Prof. J. F. Olorunfi

CHAPTER 14

PATTERNS AND FACTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

Malik, N.A. and Olawepo, R.A.

Department of Geography and Environmental Management
University of Ilorin.

INTRODUCTION

Africa is the world's second-largest and second-most populous continent, after Asia in both cases. At about 30.3 million km² (11.7 million square miles) including adjacent islands, it covers 6% of Earth's total surface area and 20% of its land area. With 1.3 billion people as of 2018, it accounts for about 16% of the world's human population. Africa's population is the youngest amongst all the continents; the median age in 2012 was 19.7, when the worldwide median age was 30.4. Despite a wide range of natural resources, Africa is the least wealthy continent per capita, in part due to geographic impediments, legacies of European colonization in Africa and the Cold War, undemocratic rule and deleterious policies. Despite this low concentration of wealth, recent economic expansion and the large and young population make Africa an important economic market in the broader global context.

The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The continent includes Madagascar and various archipelagos. It contains Fifty-four (54) fully recognized sovereign states (countries), eight territories and two de facto independent states with limited or no recognition. Algeria is Africa's largest country by area, and Nigeria is its largest by population. African nations cooperate through the establishment of the African Union, which is headquartered in Addis Ababa.

Economic activity came into existence as soon as human societies started evolving. Africa has the longest and oldest economic history. The earliest humans were hunter gatherers who were living in small, family groupings, individual and religious congregation. Even then there was considerable trade that could cover long distances. Archaeologists have found that evidence of trade in luxury items like precious metals and shells across the African continent. A great example of this are the Berber people lived in dry areas and became nomadic herders, while in the savannah grasslands, cultivated crops and thus permanent settlement were possible. Agriculture supported large towns, and eventually large trade networks developed between the towns.

People in Africa were engaged in hunting and gathering, agriculture, mining and simple manufacturing. Africans were majorly productive and resourceful as they were involved in diverse economic activities.

frica's
19.7,
Africa
ies of
erious
large
lobal

z and
to the
-four
facto
area,
ment

frica
who
then
that
nent.
ders,
were
oped

le
ed

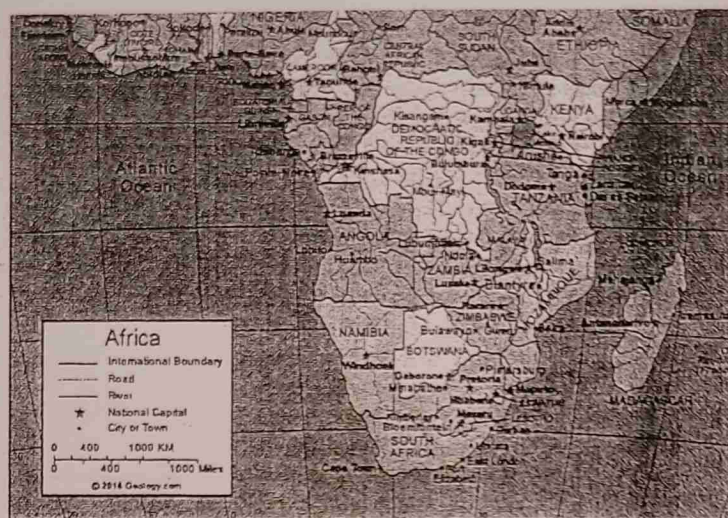


Figure 1: Map of Africa

Economic Activities and Types in Africa

An economic activity is a process that, based on inputs, leads to the manufacture of a good or the provision of a service. The classification of activities divides economic activities into categories which, by aggregation, make it possible to define the sectors of activity (Agriculture, Industry, Construction, Trade, etc.). This region may be different from cultural economic activities. For example in regions of fertile lands, inhabitants of the region may focus majorly on agricultural activities and some cultural group who inhabit the area may decide to partake in hunting, fishing or weaving for economic activities. Human activities are diverse and it simultaneously affect the economic activities in which humans partake in. In Africa there are various activities in which people partake in from the Pre-colonial Era, Colonial Era and Post-Colonial Era.

Types of Economic Activities in Africa

Economic activities in Africa had occurred since the beginning of human activities in Africa. These economic activities for the purpose of this paper will be discussed under three subthemes: Pre-Colonial Era, Colonial Era and Post-Colonial Era.

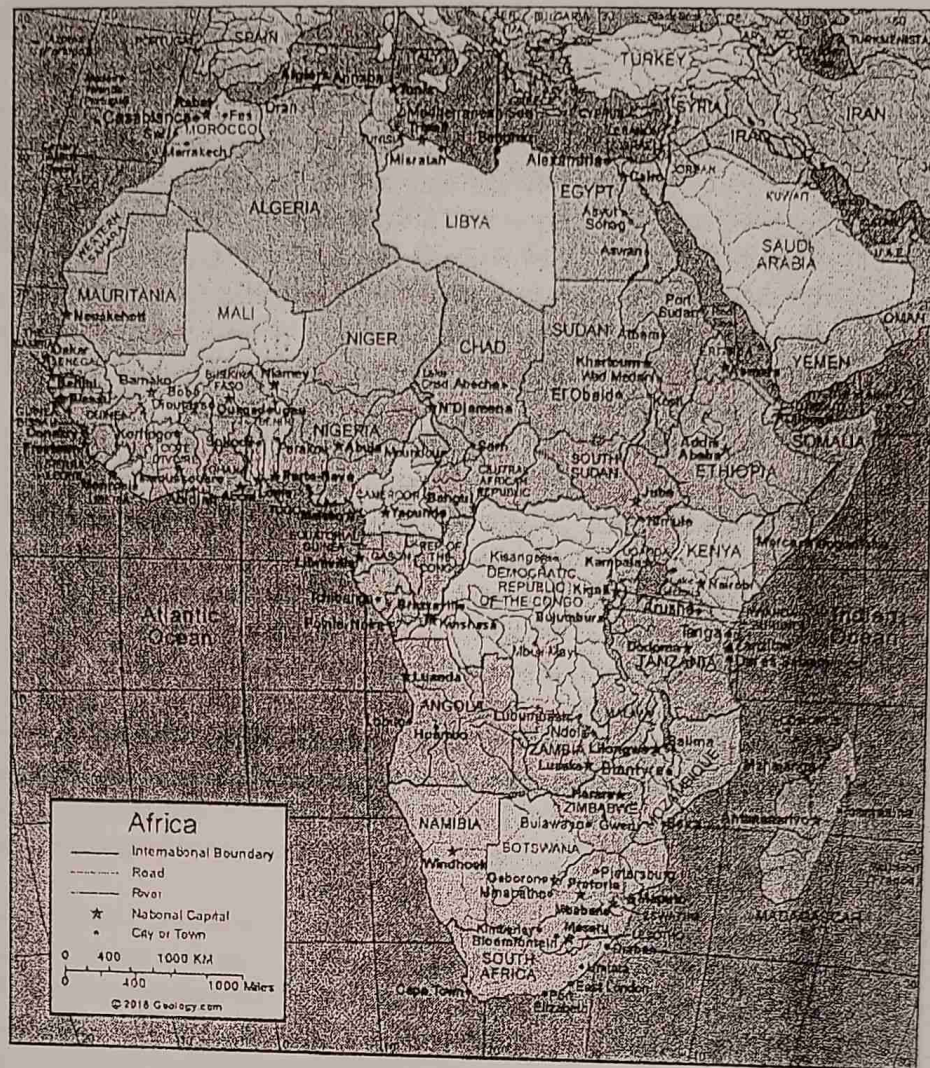


Figure 1: Map of Africa

Economic Activities and Types in Africa

An economic activity is a process that, based on inputs, leads to the manufacture of a good or the provision of a service. The classification of activities divides economic activities into categories which, by aggregation, make it possible to define the sectors of activity (Agriculture, Industry, Construction, Trade, etc.). This region may be different from cultural economic activities. For example in regions of fertile lands, inhabitants of the region may focus majorly on agricultural activities and some cultural group who inhabit the area may decide to partake in hunting, fishing or weaving for economic activities. Human activities are diverse and it simultaneously affect the economic activities in which humans partake in. In Africa there are various activities in which people partake in from the Pre-colonial Era, Colonial Era and Post-Colonial Era.

Types of Economic Activities in Africa

Economic activities in Africa had occurred since the beginning of human activities in Africa. These economic activities for the purpose of this paper will be discussed under three subthemes: Pre-Colonial Era, Colonial Era and Post-Colonial Era.

Pre-Colonial Era

This era had occurred before the advent of colonization in Africa. People in pre-colonial Africa were engaged in hunting and gathering, agriculture, mining and simple manufacturing. Agriculture involved most people. This era focuses mainly on farming activities. The first agriculture in Africa began in the heart of the Sahara Desert, which in 5200 BC was far more moist and densely populated than today. Several native species were domesticated, most importantly pearl, millet, sorghum and cowpeas which spread through West Africa and the Sahel. The Sahara at this time was like the Sahel today. The wide open fields made cultivation easy, but the poor soil and limited rain made intensive farming impossible. The local crops were also not ideal and produced fewer calories than those of other regions. These factors limited surpluses and kept populations sparse and scattered.

North Africa took a very different route from the southern regions. Climatically it is linked to the Middle East and the Fertile Crescent, and the agricultural techniques of that region were adopted wholesale. This included a different set of crops, such as wheat, barley, and grapes. North Africa was also blessed by one of the richest agricultural regions in the world in the Nile River valley. With the arrival of agriculture, the Nile region became one of the most densely populated areas in the world, and Egypt home to one of the first civilizations. The drying of the Sahara created a formidable barrier between the northern and southern portions of the continent. Two important exceptions were Nubian Sudan, which was linked to Egypt by the Nile and Ethiopia, which could trade with the northern regions over the Red Sea. Powerful states grew up in these regions such as Kush in Nubia (modern day Northern Sudan and Southern Egypt) and Aksum in Ethiopia. Especially from Nubia, ideas and technologies from the Middle East and Europe reached the rest of Africa.

The farmers in those days faced two big challenges: a hostile environment and scarcity of labor. In many regions the environmental conditions were unfavorable for production. And almost all regions suffered from a shortage of labor. We will see that there were many different systems of agricultural production in pre-colonial Africa, to suit the variety of conditions the people faced. Africans were not passive victims of these conditions. They were innovative and good at adapting. Their production systems had to be flexible to deal with the existing conditions. Pre-colonial Africans could make an impression on nature. The lack of modern machinery such as tractors, and modern inputs such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides left the pre-colonial farmers to a large extent at the mercy of the land and the weather. Minor temporary changes in conditions could have severe effects on people's livelihood and this may be difficult to adapt. The livelihood strategies of pre-colonial Africa would not be easy if we looked at the whole pre-colonial period, which stretches from roughly seven million years ago to the late 19th century. So we will limit our summary to the period from the year 1000 AD to about 1800. We start in the year 1000 AD for four reasons. At this time the Islamic conquest of North Africa was complete, marking the beginning of the cultural, religious and ethnic division between Africa north and south of the Sahara. At this time also the Bantu people had completed their migration from west to southern Africa. Now iron tools had begun to replace flint tools. Iron working developed independently in Africa. Unlike other continents, Africa did not have a period of copper and bronze working before their Iron Age. Copper is quite rare in Africa while iron is quite common. In Nubia and Ethiopia, iron, trade, and agricultural surpluses lead to the establishment of cities and civilizations. And now the great trade routes were beginning to link the continents.

Once land was exhausted, or they wanted to increase yields, they could simply open a new field. Insufficient supply of land was not the issue that held up production in the pre-colonial era but rather insufficient supply of manpower. Plenty of strong young people were needed to work the land and open new fields. Without a big labor force, farmers were limited in their use of extensive agriculture. So in those days labor was very valuable, and institutions that regulated the use of labor, such as the family, kinship systems and slavery, played a crucial role in Africa's pre-colonial economic history. The environment of Africa was in many ways more severely hostile than that of other continents.

Colonial Era.

It all started from the Berlin Conference of 1884–85 for the regulation of the European colonization and trade in Africa during the Imperialism period, which coincided with Germany's sudden emergence as an imperial power. The General Act of the Berlin Conference, can be seen as the formalization of the Scramble for Africa. The conference ushered in a period of heightened colonial activity by European powers, while simultaneously eliminating most existing forms of African autonomy and self-governance. During this colonial time, the economy of Africa was re-arranged to serve Europe and Europeans, and the European industrial chain began in Africa and ended in European industrial warehouses. All of Africa would ultimately fall under European colonial rule by 1914, with the exceptions of Ethiopia and Liberia. The partitioning of African territory among European regimes often violated existing boundaries recognized by local Africans. Some of the independent African states affected by the partitioning of the continent included Ankole, Asanti, Bagirmi, Basutoland, Benin Kingdom, Bornu, Buganda, Burundi, Chokwe, Dahome, Empire of Sokoto, Jumbe, Karagwe, Matabele, Merina, Morocco, Rwanda, Samori, (Mahdist State of the) Sudan, Yoruba State, Wadai, Zulu Empire etc.

Under colonial rule, the plantation system of farming was widely introduced in order to grow large quantities of cash crops, and employing cheap (often forced) African labor for export to European countries. Mining for gems and precious metals such as gold was developed in a similar way by wealthy European entrepreneurs such as Cecil Rhodes. The implementation and effects of these colonial policies could be brutal. One extreme example of exploitation of Africans during this period is the Congo Free State, administered under a form of "company rule". The Belgians, under Leopold II of Belgium, allowed businesses to use forced labour as they saw fit. The brutal conditions, famine and disease ended in the deaths of an estimated 10 million Congolese between 1885 and 1908.

In white settler colonies like Algeria, Kenya, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), South Africa and Southwest Africa (now Namibia), the most fertile lands were forcibly expropriated from the indigenous populations for use by white settlers. In these countries African farmers were pushed onto "native reserves," usually located on arid, marginal lands. Slavery was also widely abolished by colonial powers. To some colonizers, such as the British, the ideal colony was based on an open economy, actively engaged in world trade through the export of raw materials and the import of finished goods. The British practiced a policy of light administration, enforcing relatively little regulation on their colonies, especially in non-economic matters. As long as British interests were achieved, native populations were given greater individual freedoms. However, other colonizers, such as the French, took a more active approach to governance, encouraging or even requiring their subjects to more fully assimilate into French culture.

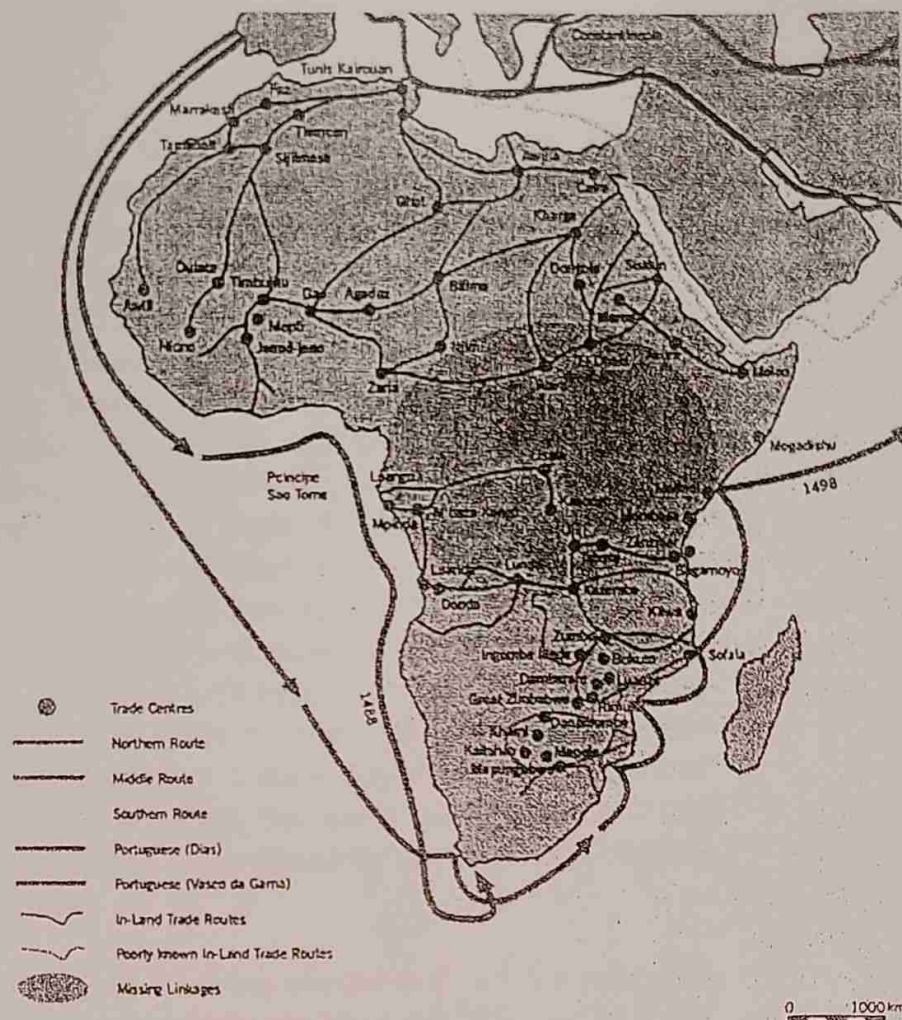


Figure 2: Africa Trade Routes

Colonizers were under heavy political pressure to make their colonies immediately and continuously profitable. In almost all cases, this constraint led to a shortage of long-term investment from the mother countries into the economic development in their colonies. While these countries did finance some major infrastructure projects designed to facilitate trade, this was primarily to aid in the immediate extraction of valuable resources, and there was little to no investment into growing local business. Another reason colonial governments allowed local economies to lag behind was that competitive local industries would have reduced the colonies' trade dependence on the central economies in Europe. For the colonies to be integrated into the world economy and imperial trade network, the colonial governments needed the local citizens to engage in market activity, rather than simply subsistence agriculture. One method that colonial powers used to urge the native populations into participating in the larger economy was the requirement that taxes be paid in official currency. This made subsistence farming less feasible, as the producers then needed to sell at least some surplus in the market to obtain the currency needed for the payment of taxes. Many African economies are affected by the legacy of colonialism. In agriculture, the plantation systems that they introduced were highly unsustainable and caused severe environmental degradation. For example, cotton severely lowers soil fertility wherever it is grown, and areas of West Africa that are dominated by cotton plantations are now unable to switch to more profitable crops or even to produce food because of the depleted soil.

Post-Colonial Era

The early years of independence went relatively smoothly for most African countries. From the late 19th century, railway projects were important in mining districts. Large railway and road projects characterize the late 19th century. Railroads were emphasized in the colonial era and roads in 'post-colonial' times. Jedwab and Storey find that in 1960–2015 there were strong correlations between transportation investments and economic development. Influential political include pre-colonial centralization, ethnic fractionalization, European settlement, natural resource dependence, and democracy. The economy of Africa consists of the trade, industry, agriculture, and human resources of the continent. As of 2019, approximately 1.3 billion people were living in 54 countries in Africa. Africa is a resource-rich continent. Recent growth has been due to growth in sales in commodities, services, and manufacturing. West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa in particular, are expected to reach a combined GDP of \$29 trillion by 2050. In March 2013, Africa was identified as the world's poorest inhabited continent; however, the World Bank expects that most African countries will reach "middle income" status (defined as at least US\$ 10,000 per person a year) by 2025 if current growth rates continue. There are a number of reasons for Africa's poor economy: historically, Africa had a number of empires trading with many parts of the world; however, European colonization and the subsequent challenges created by decolonization and exacerbated by the Cold War, created an environment of economic and social instability.

However, as of 2013 Africa was the world's fastest-growing continent at 5.6% a year, and GDP is expected to rise by an average of over 6% a year between 2013 and 2023. In 2017, the African Development Bank reported Africa to be the world's second-fastest growing economy, and estimates that average growth will rebound to 3.4% in 2017, while growth is expected to increase by 4.3% in 2018. Growth has been present throughout the continent, with over one-third of African countries posting 6% or higher growth rates, and another 40% growing between 4% to 6% per year. Several international business observers have also named Africa as the future economic growth engine of the world. Africa's economy was diverse, driven by extensive trade routes that developed between cities and kingdoms. Some trade routes were overland, some involved navigating rivers, still others developed around port cities. Large African empires became wealthy due to their trade networks, for example Ancient Egypt, Nubia, Mali, Ashanti, and the Oyo Empire.

Some parts of Africa had close trade relationships with Arab kingdoms, and by the time of the Ottoman Empire, Africans had begun converting to Islam in large numbers. This development, along with the economic potential in finding a trade route to the Indian Ocean, brought the Portuguese to sub-Saharan Africa as an imperial force. Colonial interests created new industries to feed European appetites for goods such as palm oil, rubber, cotton, precious metals, spices, cash crops other goods, and integrated especially the coastal areas with the Atlantic economy. Following the independence of African countries during the 20th century, economic, political and social upheaval consumed much of the continent. An economic rebound among some countries has been evident in recent years, however. The dawn of the African economic boom (which is in place since the 2000s) has been compared to the Chinese economic boom that had emerged in Asia since late 1970s. In 2013, Africa was home to seven of the world's fastest-growing economies. As of 2018, Nigeria is the biggest economy in terms of nominal GDP, followed by South Africa; in terms of PPP, Egypt is

second biggest after Nigeria. Equatorial Guinea possessed Africa's highest GDP per capita albeit allegations of human rights violations. Oil-rich countries such as Algeria, Libya and Gabon, and mineral-rich Botswana emerged among the top economies since the 21st century, while Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo, potentially among the world's richest nations, have sunk into the list of the world's poorest nations due to pervasive political corruption, warfare and brain drain of workforce. Botswana remains the site of Africa's longest and one of the world's longest periods of economic boom (1966–1999). The United Nations predicts Africa's economic growth will reach 3.5% in 2018 and 3.7% in 2019. As of 2007, growth in Africa had surpassed that of East Asia. Data suggest parts of the continent are now experiencing fast growth, thanks to their resources and increasing political stability and 'has steadily increased levels of peacefulness since 2007'. The World Bank reports the economy of Sub-Saharan African countries grew at rates that match or surpass global rates. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the improvement in the region's aggregate growth is largely attributable to a recovery in Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa, three of Africa's largest economies.

The economies of the fastest growing African nations experienced growth significantly above the global average rates. The top nations in 2007 include Mauritania with growth at 19.8%, Angola at 17.6%, Sudan at 9.6%, Mozambique at 7.9% and Malawi at 7.8%. Other fast growers include Rwanda, Mozambique, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia. Nonetheless, growth has been dismal, negative or sluggish in many parts of Africa including Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo and Burundi. Many international agencies are increasingly interested in investing in emerging African economies, especially as Africa continues to maintain high economic growth despite current global economic recession. The rate of return on investment in Africa is currently the highest in the developing world. Debt relief is being addressed by some international institutions in the interests of supporting economic development in Africa. In 1996, the UN sponsored the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, subsequently taken up by the IMF, World Bank and the African Development Fund (ADF) in the form of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). As of 2013, the initiative has given partial debt relief to 30 African countries.

The economic impact of the colonization of Africa has been debated. In this matter, the opinions are biased between researchers, some of them consider that Europeans had a positive impact on Africa; others affirm that Africa's development was slowed down by colonial rule. The theory that Africa's current underdevelopment is primarily because of continued efforts by colonial powers to keep the continent poor is especially popular among leftists, but it is an over generalization. The principal aim of colonial rule in Africa by European colonial powers was to exploit natural wealth in the African continent at a low cost. Some writers, such as Walter Rodney in his book (How Europe Underdeveloped Africa) argued that these colonial policies are directly responsible for many of Africa's modern problems. Critics of colonialism charge colonial rule with injuring African pride, self-worth and belief in them. Other post-colonial scholars, most notably Frantz Fanon continuing along this line, have argued that the true effects of colonialism are psychological and that domination by a foreign power creates a lasting sense of inferiority and subjugation that creates a barrier to growth and innovation. Such arguments posit that a new generation of Africans free of colonial thought and mindset is emerging and that this is driving economic transformation.

Historians L. H. Gann and Peter Duignan have argued that Africa probably benefited from colonialism on balance. Although it had its faults, colonialism was probably "one of the most efficacious engines for cultural diffusion in world history". These views, however, are controversial and are rejected by some who, on balance, see colonialism as bad. The economic historian David Kenneth Fieldhouse has taken a kind of middle position, arguing that the effects of colonialism were actually limited and their main weakness wasn't in deliberate underdevelopment but in what it failed to do.

Niall Ferguson agrees with his last point, arguing that colonialism's main weaknesses were sins of omission. Analysis of the economies of African states finds that independent states such as Liberia and Ethiopia did not have better economic performance than their post-colonial counterparts. In particular the economic performance of former British colonies was better than both independent states and former French colonies.

Economic Sectors and Industries

Because Africa's export portfolio remains predominantly based on raw material, its export earnings are contingent on commodity price fluctuations. This exacerbates the continent's susceptibility to external shocks and bolsters the need for export diversification. Trade in services, mainly travel and tourism, continued to rise in year 2012, underscoring the continent's strong potential in this sphere.

Agriculture

The situation whereby African nations export crops to the West while millions on the continent starve has been blamed on the economic policies of the developed countries. These advanced nations protect their own agricultural sectors with high import tariffs and offer government subsidies to their farmers. Which many contend leads the overproduction of such commodities as grain, cotton and milk. The impact of agricultural subsidies in developed countries upon developing-country farmers and international development is well documented. Agricultural subsidies can help drive prices down to benefit consumers, but also mean that unsubsidized developing-country farmers have a more difficult time competing in the world market and the effects on poverty are particularly negative when subsidies are provided for crops that are also grown in developing countries since developing-country farmers must then compete directly with subsidized developed-country farmers, for example in cotton and sugar. The IFPRI has estimated in 2003 that the impact of subsidies costs developing countries \$24 billion in lost incomes going to agricultural and agro-industrial production; and more than \$40Bn is displaced from net agricultural exports. The result of this is that the global price of such products is continually reduced until Africans are unable to compete, except for cash crops that do not grow easily in a northern climate.

In recent years countries such as Brazil, which has experienced progress in agricultural production, have agreed to share technology with Africa to increase agricultural production in the continent to make it a more viable trade partner. Increased investment in African agricultural technology in general has the potential to reduce poverty in Africa. [The demand market for African cocoa has experienced a price boom in 2008. The Nigerian, South African and Ugandan governments have targeted policies to take advantage of the increased demand for certain agricultural products and plan to stimulate agricultural sectors. The African Union has plans to heavily invest in African agriculture [89] and the situation is closely monitored by the UN. Africa has significant resources for generating energy in several forms

(hydroelectric, reserves of petroleum and gas, coal production, uranium production, renewable energy such as solar, wind and geothermal). The lack of development and infrastructure means that little of this potential is actually in use today. The largest consumers of electric power in Africa are South Africa, Libya, Namibia, Egypt, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe, which each consume between 1000 and 5000 KWh/m² per person, in contrast with African states such as Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Tanzania, where Electricity consumption per person is negligible. Petroleum and petroleum products are the main export of 14 African countries. Petroleum and petroleum products accounted for a 46.6% share of Africa's total exports in 2010; the second largest export of Africa as a whole is natural gas, in its gaseous state and as liquified natural gas, accounting for a 6.3% share of Africa's exports

Manufacturing

Both the African Union and the United Nations have outlined plans in modern years on how Africa can help itself industrialize and develop significant manufacturing sectors to levels proportional to the African economy in the 1960s with 21st-century technology. This focus on growth and diversification of manufacturing and industrial production, as well as diversification of agricultural production, has fueled hopes that the 21st century will prove to be a century of economic and technological growth for Africa. This hope, coupled with the rise of new leaders in Africa in the future, inspired the term "the African Century", referring to the 21st century potentially being the century when Africa's vast untapped labor, capital, and resource potentials might become a world player. This hope in manufacturing and industry is helped by the boom in communications technology and local mining industry in much of sub-Saharan Africa. Namibia has attracted industrial investments in recent years and South Africa has begun offering tax incentives to attract foreign direct investment projects in manufacturing. Countries such as Mauritius have plans for developing new "green technology" for manufacturing. Developments such as this have huge potential to open new markets for African countries as the demand for alternative "green" and clean technology is predicted to soar in the future as global oil reserves dry up and fossil fuel-based technology becomes less economically viable.

Nigeria in recent years has been embracing industrialization. It currently has an indigenous vehicle manufacturing company, Innoson Vehicle Manufacturing (IVM) which manufactures Rapid Transit Buses, Trucks and SUVs with an upcoming introduction of Cars. Their various brands of vehicle are currently available in Nigeria, Ghana and other West African Nations. Nigeria also has few Electronic manufacturers like Zinox, the first Branded Nigerian Computer and Electronic gadgets (like tablet PCs) manufacturers.

In 2013, Nigeria introduced a policy regarding import duty on vehicles to encourage local manufacturing companies in the country. In this regard, some foreign vehicle manufacturing companies like Nissan have made known their plans to have manufacturing plants in Nigeria. Apart from Electronics and vehicles, most consumer, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, building materials, textiles, home tools, plastics and so on are also manufactured in the country and exported to other West African and African countries. Nigeria is currently the largest manufacturer of cement in Sub-Saharan Africa, and Dangote Cement Factory, Obajana is the largest cement factory in sub-Saharan Africa. Ogun is considered to be Nigeria's industrial hub (as most factories are located in Ogun and even more companies are moving there), followed by Lagos. The manufacturing sector is small but growing in East Africa. The main industries are textile and clothing, leather processing, agribusiness

chemical products, electronics and vehicles. East African countries like Uganda also produce motorcycles for the domestic market.

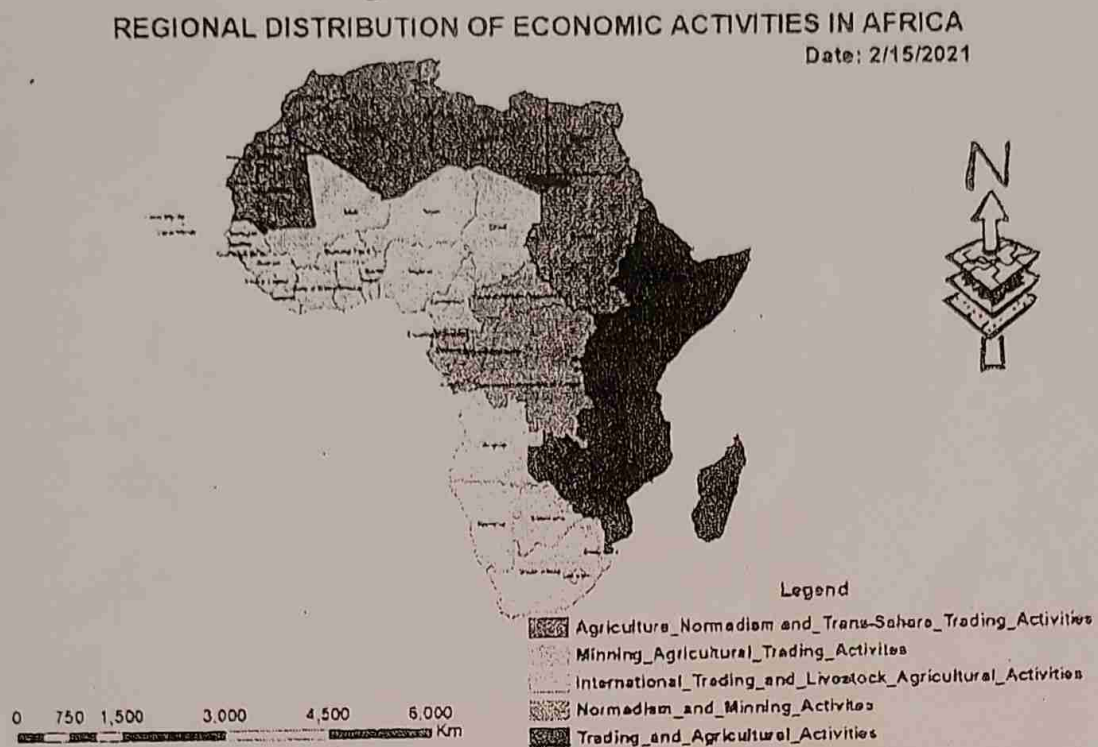


Figure 3: Regional Distribution of Economic Activities In Africa

REFERENCES

- Baten, Jörg (2016). *A History of the Global Economy. From 1500 to the Present*. Cambridge University Press. p. 316. ISBN 9781107507180.
- Oliver, Roland; Atmore, Anthony (2005-02-07). *Africa since 1800*. Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/cbo9780511800283. ISBN 978-0-521-83615-9.
- Clarke, John Henrik (1998). *Christopher Columbus and the Afrikan Holocaust: slavery and the rise of European capitalism*. Buffalo, NY: EWORLD Inc. p. 41. ISBN 978-1--61759-030-6.
- Collins, Robert O.; James M. Burns (2007). *A History of Sub-Saharan Africa*. Cambridge University Press. p. 266. ISBN 9780521687089. "World Population prospects – Population division", population.un.org. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. Retrieved 9 November 2019.
- Remi Jedwab and Adam Storeygard, "Economic and Political Factors in Infrastructure Investment: Evidence from Railroads and Roads in Africa 1960–2015" *Economic History of Developing Regions* 34#2 (Summer 2019) Pages: 156-208 DOI: 0.1080/20780389.2019.1627190 data covers 43 Sub-Saharan countries.