

***A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF NEOCOLONIALISM ON COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA. A CASE STUDY OF TIRINYI SUB COUNTY, KIBUKU
DISTRICT.***

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at a study of the effect of neocolonialism on community development in Uganda and it was guided by the following objectives; To examine the concept of neo-colonialism, to explain the trend of neocolonialism in Uganda and to estimate the relationship between community development and neocolonialism. In the regression analysis, the simple regression model was used to determine the effects of independent variable (the dimension of the effect of neocolonialism) on the dependent variables (community development). From the findings, 72.8% of the investment was for new investments (green fields), 22.8 % of the investment was for already existing projects and which were actually bought off by foreign Investors, while 4.3 % of the investment was for Joint ventures. These were 25% ownership, 50% ownership, 75% Ownership and over 75% Ownership, 72.8% of the investment was for new investments (green fields), 22.8 % of the investment was for already existing projects and which were actually bought off by foreign Investors, while 4.3 % of the investment was for Joint ventures. While the study was limited to and within only the school environment to only students and teachers, engaged and who are affected by the culture, the findings showed that Majority of the student's moral development were influenced by culture and there as well the influence of the environment; the researcher recommends that further research should be conducted on a wide scale area for more findings by using techniques which will make respondents cooperative in providing the information.

Key words: neocolonialism and community development

Background of the study.

The Ugandan economy has remained largely undeveloped despite of the huge

human and natural resources. The country is richly endowed with various mineral types all over the country yet the per capita income is low. This research projects focuses on establishing a coherent correlation on the effect of neocolonialism on community development (Ntirandekura & Christopher, 2022). Institutions are incentives to economic agents. Institutions that are inclusive, centralized and context oriented are considered high quality institutions. These three types of institutions are able to promote economic development and deliver community prosperity in the long run (Christopher & Felex, 2022). Therefore, it is imperative to question what factors truly affect community development. Several authors have found that the main factors that cause development or underdevelopment is lack of high-quality institutions or possession rather than other factors such as ignorance.

According to Rodney, the colonial masters left Africa using the front door and came back using the back door. Writings on 1957 Kwame Nkrumah the former leader of Ghana defined neocolonialism as the export of the social conflicts of the capitalistic countries. The definition clearly stated will be a tool used to achieve imperialism which involves a developed nation's capital gain at the expense of developing nation's potential capital gain (Ghaffar et al., 2019). The subcounty as compared to current years where neocolonialism has gone high, there has been continuous increase in productivity of the subcounty due to the high rate of neocolonialism hence affecting the development of Tirinyi subcounty. According to Balami (2016) community development which is always proxied by GDP often conceptualized as an economy's capacity to produce goods and services needed to improve the welfare of the community's citizens (Frank et al., 2023). Development is seen as a steady process which involves raising the level of output of goods and services in the community.

Statement of the problem.

Community development in Uganda has been poor since the early 1980s when SAP (structural adjustment program) was introduced. Community development was not encouraging between 1986 and 1990s. the continuous

economic crisis reflected in high inflation, high level of corruption, exchange rates distortions, debt overhang, high rate of unemployment, escalating poverty to mention but a few (Nelson & Christopher, 2022). The trends in community development rates and rates of neocolonialism in Uganda from 1960s and 1973 to 2020 has been puzzling. The data obtained by historians, policy makers, researchers and economists of Uganda revealed that the trend in community development has been increasing over the years under review. The lowest rate of neocolonialism recorded were between (1967 to 1972) during the economic war, after the down fall of President Iddi Amin Dada then it rapidly increased from 1973 to date. The main aim of macro-economic policies was the achievement of high, rapid and sustainable community development (Frank et al., 2023). This can be obtained through discouraging the borrowing syndrome, introducing poverty eradication programmes (Faridah et al., 2023). This research aims to achieve and maintain the above aims and the measures so as to achieve high community development. The puzzling trends of community development rates and the rates of neocolonialism in Uganda and controversial results obtained in the empirical results provide the need to examine the relationship between neocolonialism and community development in Uganda.

Specific objectives.

- 1. To examine the concept of neo-colonialism*
- 2. To explain the trend of neocolonialism in Uganda.*
- 3. To estimate the relationship between community development and neocolonialism.*

Research question.

- 1. What is the concept of neo-colonialism?*
- 2. What are the manifestations of neocolonialism in Uganda?*
- 3. To what extent will the study examine the relationships between community development and neocolonialism?*

Methodology

Research design.

This section described in detail the types of research design used in this

research. This is an explanatory and comparative research. This research was explanatory because it was intended to go further the description of concepts and create an explanation of the above-mentioned concepts. After the required data collected, it was processed and analyzed by using statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS).

Study population.

The term population in research means the entire people, event and objective covered by your research topic. However, the population is the target study population from whom the information could be obtained realistically.

The research population for this project was 50 community members and it was based generally on Tirinyi Sub County in Kibuku district.

Sample size.

In gathering information much survey work was required. The research helped the researcher to determine a particular condition from the reaction of the objectives that the study was concerned with. This research work was based on the effects of neocolonialism on community development in Uganda. A case study of Tirinyi sub county in Kibuku district, Uganda.

Data collection methods.

Data collection was conducted by enumerators through translated Amharic questionnaires. The interview part was conducted by researcher through semi structured interview questions on the effects of neocolonialism on community development in Uganda.

Instruments and measurements of variables.

To assure the reliability and validity of the instruments used, the researcher adopted standard instruments developed by other researchers. The questionnaire included two main sections, section one collected data on demographic variables and section two measured the effects of neocolonialism on community development in Uganda.

Method of data analysis.

Both descriptive and inferential data analysis methods were used in the research study to analyze objectives using SPSS (Nelson et al., 2022).

Descriptive analysis.

Descriptive analysis was used at the first phase of the analysis which is to analyse general characteristics of the respondents and to assess the effects of neocolonialism on community development in Uganda.

The collected data from the study population using different sources and instruments was summarized by using Excel and transfer to SPSS version 16.0 to analyse in terms of descriptive statistics such as percentages, mean and standard deviation, scale as a measure of central tendency was used to show where the majority of responses concentrate that is nearer to which scale the representative middle value of responses is found.

Correlation analysis.

In this study, correlation analysis was used to analyse the data obtained from the respondents in relation to the variables of the study and was used to analyse the relationship between the independent and dependent variables of the study.

As a statistical tool, person product moment, correlation was used to test relationship, strength and directions between pairs of variables. The correlation coefficient was also calculated by using E-views (Nelson et al., 2023).

Regression analysis.

In the regression analysis, the simple regression model was used to determine the effects of independent variable (the dimension of the effect of neocolonialism) on the dependent variables (community development).

RESULTS

Field of Investment as a form of neocolonialism

This research covered the sectors where foreign direct investment had been recorded. These include the service sector, the manufacturing sector, infrastructure and exploitation of Natural resources.

Table 1 Field of Investment

Frequency		Valid Percentage
Service	34	34.8%
Manufacturing	60	63.0%
Infrastructure	2	2.2%
Total	96	100%

Source; Primary data, 2022

From table 1 above, it is seen that 63% of the FDIs were invested in the Manufacturing sector, 34.8 % in Service sector while 2.2% indicated that they had invested in the development of Infrastructure

Nature of Business as a form of neocolonialism

Table 2 Nature of Business

Frequency		Valid Percentage
Green Field	70	72.8%
Purchase of existing	22	22.8%
Joint Venture	4	4.3%
Total	96	100%

Source; Primary data, 2022

From table 2 above, 72.8% of the investment was for new investments (green fields), 22.8 % of the investment was for already existing projects and which were actually bought off by foreign Investors, while 4.3 % of the investment was for Joint ventures.

Composition of Ownership

We created four groups of foreign ownership for purposes of undertaking this research. These were 25% ownership, 50% ownership, 75% Ownership and over 75% Ownership.

Table 3 Composition of Ownership

From table 3 above, 72.8% of the investment was for new investments (green fields), 22.8 % of the investment was for already existing projects and which were actually bought off by foreign Investors, while 4.3 % of the investment was for Joint ventures.

Composition of Ownership

We created four groups of foreign ownership for purposes of undertaking this research. These were 25% ownership, 50% ownership, 75% Ownership and over 75% Ownership.

Composition of		Valid Percentage
25%	3	2.2%
50%	10	10.9%

75 %	10	10.9%
Over 75 %	73	76.0%
Total	96	100%

Source; Primary data, 2022

From table 4 above, it is noted that of the 92 firms sampled, 76% of them indicated that they are over 75% foreign owned, 10.9% of the firms are 75% foreign owned, 10.9% of the firms are 50% foreign owned while 2.2% of the firms are 25% foreign owned.

Source of Investment Information

The researcher was also interested in knowing how the investors got to know

Uganda as an investment destination. This was intended to provide qualitative data on the effectiveness of the current's investment strategies used by government.

Table 5 Source of Investment Information

Source of Investment		Valid Percentage
Information Frequency		
Presidential	2	2.2%
Promotions		
Trade Promotions	21	21.7%
Uganda	31	32.6%
Investment		
Business Friends	42	43.5%
Total	96	100.0%

Source; Primary data, 2022

From table 5 above, it was noted that 43.5% of the companies got investment information from friend, 32.6% from Uganda Investment Authority, and 21.7% from trade promotions while only 2.2% got investment information through presidential promotions. It is quite interesting to note that most of the investments were attracted through business friends.

Level of Investment

The researcher was also interested in collecting data on the level of investment from foreign investors. This was to be compared with the figures provided by Uganda investment authority, which figures represent the expected investment.

Respondents view weather there is any relationship between community

development and neocolonialism.

Table 6 shows the opinions of respondents on culture as a great on behavioral change

<i>opinions</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>percentage</i>
<i>yes</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>80%</i>
<i>No</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20%</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source; Researcher, 2022

From the table above, 80% of the respondents agreed that there is appositive neocolonialism relationship between community development and neocolonialism.

Conclusions

Cross-cultural cloning, increasingly fueled by Western oriented globalization, may result in academic ineffectiveness, serious neglect of cultural assets, weakening of the host culture 's own research capacity and at the same time, may help to perpetuate a sense of dependency on the part of formerly colonized host cultures. In order not to fall prey to such outcomes, it is important that such countries resist being swamped by colonial and neocolonial influences emanating from the West and look to their own cultural and social values and practices.

Recommendations

While the study was limited to and within only the school environment to only students and teachers, engaged and who are affected by the culture, the findings showed that Majority of the student's moral development were influenced by culture and there as well the influence of the environment; the researcher recommends that further research should be conducted on a wide scale area for more findings by using techniques which will make respondents

cooperative in providing the information. There is a need to conduct similar study that involves either female only or male only and then the findings can be compared.

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