GERMANY

Germany is the largest country in the Rhine lands occupying the biggest land area and has also got the highest population total. The capital city is Berlin with other large cities including; Hamburg, Dresden, cologne, Frankfurt, Essen, Munich, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Bremen, Stuttgart e.t.c.

After the 2nd world war (1939-1945), Germany was divided into two to form West Germany and East Germany. The division was intended for political interest but it later resulted in economic differences. West Germany developed at a faster rate compared to East Germany because of ideological differences. West Germany under took a capitalist ideology whereas East Germany was in favour of communism. However, in 1990, the Berlin wall which was separating the two regions was brought down to form a united Germany.

THE MAIN PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF GERMANY

Germany is divided up into 3 main divisions:

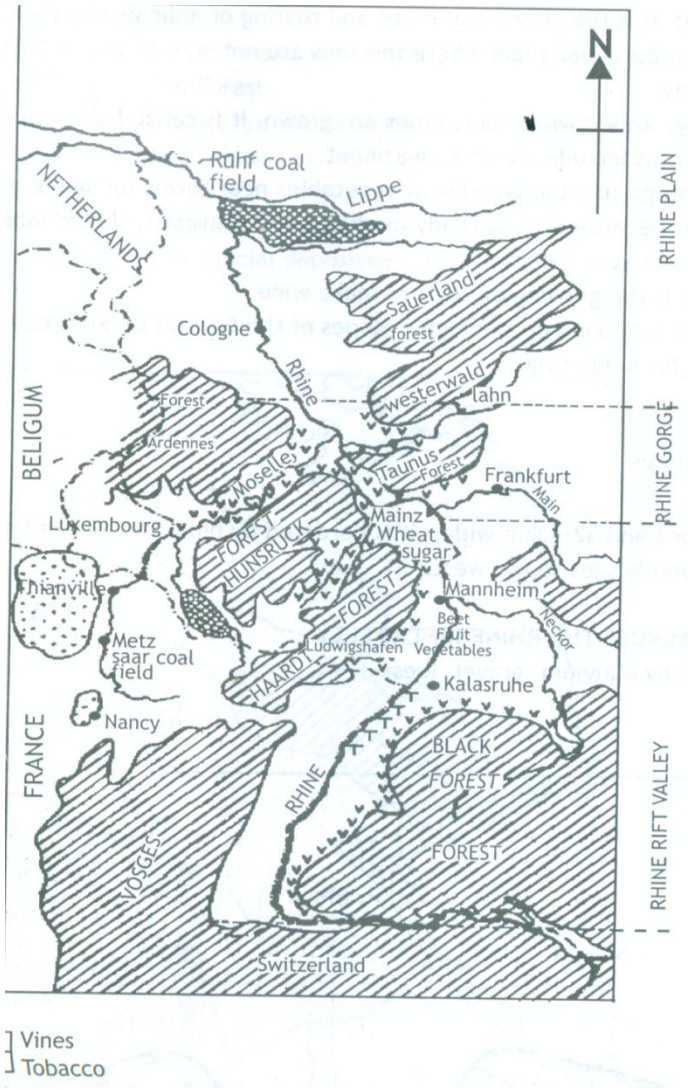
a) ***Southern highlands/German Alps***; this region is a continuation of the Alps mountains which originate from Switzerland. The region is made up of rocks that have been shaped by Glaciation.
b) ***Central uplands/Rhine gorge***; this region is made up of several mountain ranges that are separated by a long stretch of the Rhine rift valley. The mountain ranges include; the Vosges, Black forest, Odenwald, Haardte.t.c.
c) ***Northern lowlands***; this region is made of sedimentary rocks deposited by R.Rhine and eroded material from the raised lands in the south.

THE RHINE RIFT VALLEY

It's approximately 290km long and has a width of 30 to 42 km. The rift valley is bordered by parallel faults on either side which rise up to form Vosges and Haardt mountains in the west and Black forest and Odenwald on the eastern side.

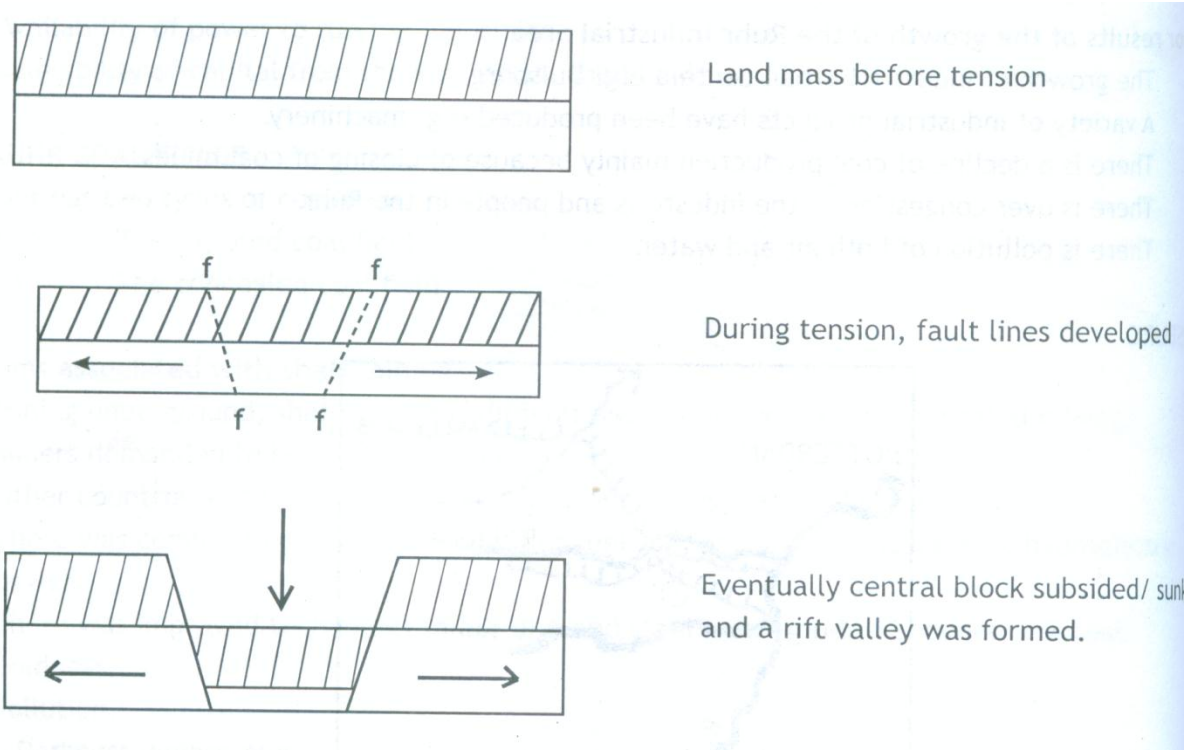
The valley bottom contains dry loam and alluvial soils making it productive for agriculture. The valley sides are gently sloping making it suitable for Viticulture (growing of vines).

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE RHINE RIFT VALEY

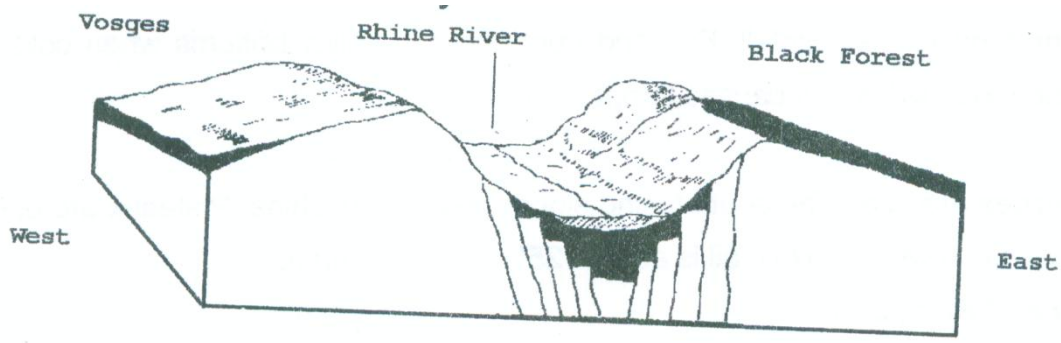


FORMATION OF THE RHINE RIFT VALLEY

The Rhine rift valley was formed as a result of Faulting. Tension forces pulled the earth crust apart leading to the formation of multiple normal faults in the sedimentary strata (rock layers). This was followed by the sinking of the middle block to form a rift valley. The side blocks were left standing thus forming Block Mountains.



CROSS-SECTION OF THE RHINE RIFT VALLEY.



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE RHINE RIFT VALLEY

- Arable farming which involves the growing of seasonal crops for both domestic and commercial consumption. These crops include vines, grapes, sugar beet, and corn e.t.c.
- Livestock rearing which includes the keeping of cattle for beef and dairy production.
- Industrialization and this consists of the processing industries/plants which have been set up for processing wine and grapes, milk processing.
- Transportation along R.Rhine which mainly favors the movement of produce from the fields to the processing industries, movement of farm inputs as well as workers.
- Fishing has been promoted by the presence of R.Rhine where fish is obtained.
- Tourism is economic activity and tourists from Switzerland usually cross into Germany to view the Rhine rift valley.
- Lumbering is carried out due to the existence of coniferous forest along the rift valley slopes.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PEOPLE IN THE RHINE RIFT VALLEY

- Landslides and mass wasting especially during periods of heavy rainfall.
- Flooding of the R.Rhine especially in summer when snow from the slopes melts.
- There is serious soil erosion from the steep slopes of the rift valley sides.
- There is difficulty in constructing roads and railway lines due to the steep relief.
- Forests found along the rift valley slopes harbor dangerous wild animals.
- Winters are very cold hence people are affected by harsh climatic conditions.
- Over population leading to overcrowding due to the fertile soils in the rift valley.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS

- Constant dredging to reduce the effects of floods.
- Use of terracing and contour plowing to reduce soil erosion.
- Construction of underground rail tunnels to avoid the steep relief.
- Security barriers like electric fences are put in place to reduce attacks from wild animals.
- Encouraging people to settle in other areas to avoid overcrowding in the rift valley.
- Spraying warm air during the extremely cold conditions of winter.

AGRICULTURE IN GERMANY.

Much of the agriculture in Germany is carried out in the Rhine rift valley region. Here, crops are grown under Arable farming system and Livestock rearing also takes place along the hill slopes.

Arable farming; this is the growing of seasonal crops. Crops grown under this system include sugar beet, maize, tobacco, vegetables and fruits.

Factors that have favoured arable farming in the Rhine rift valley.

Physical conditions

- The presence of fertile, deep and well drained alluvial soils for crop growing.
- The warm and hot summers and mild winters which favour arable farming.
- The Rhine rift valley is well sheltered from strong winds by the Vosges and black forest mountains.
- The presence of gently sloping sides of the rift valley which favours mechanized cultivation.
- The south and west facing slopes are warmer and are ideal for arable farming.

Human factors

- Large market for the agricultural produce from the major towns in the region.
- The government has carried out research which has favored the development of high yielding crop varieties.
- Availability of abundant skilled labour well equipped with latest farming techniques.
- The efficient transport system which helps in the transportation of the farm inputs like fertilizers pesticides, tools and farm produce to the factories.
- The formation of co-operatives which assist in the buying and selling of the produce, offering credit or loans to the farmers as well as educating farmers about better farming methods.
- The presence of processing industries which help to process crops especially those that are perishable like fruits.
- Availability of adequate capital which has helped farmers to purchase farm inputs.
- The supportive government policy through securing farm inputs at a cheaper cost, finding market for farmers produce.

VINE GROWING IN RHINE RIFT VALLEY {viticulture}

Viticulture is a practice of growing Vines on a large scale for commercial purposes. It is an important activity in the Rhine rift valley. The sides of the rift valley are gentle and thus ideal for the cultivation of vines. The main producing areas are Frankfurt, Mainz, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Nurnberg.

FACTORS THAT HAVE FAVOURED VINE GROWING IN RHINE VALLEY

Physical conditions

- ✓ Presence of fertile and well drained alluvial soils brought down by the R.Rhine during flooding.
- ✓ Availability of steady supply of water for irrigation from R.Rhine needed during the dry period.
- ✓ Presence of enough rainfall in spring needed during the planting season.
- ✓ Warm sunny climate which helps in the ripening of vines.
- ✓ Presences of gentle slopes which favour mechanization.
- ✓ The sheltered valley protects the vines from strong winds.
- ✓ Presence of R.Rhine which acts as a cheap means of transport to market centers.

Human factors

- ✓ Availability of ready market for the wine got from vines both locally and the outside world.
- ✓ Availability of abundant capital needed for buying farm implements got from credit banks.
- ✓ High level of technology enabling the production of high quality wine.
- ✓ Availability of fertilizers through research used to improve on the fertility of the soils.
- ✓ Presence of large skilled labour force used on the vine plantations.
- ✓ The presence of Vine processing plants which also provide market for the vines.

A VINE FARMER'S CALENDER

SEASON	MONTHS	ACTIVITIES
Winter	**December-February**	• Pruning • Application of fertilizers • Filtering last year's wine
Spring	**March-May**	• Planting of new vines • Spraying against weeds and pests • Weeding • Bottling last year's wine • Staking of vines to stretch them on wires
Summer	**June-August**	• Harvesting • Collecting and sorting • Transport to industries • Processing
Autumn	**September-November**	• Fermenting juice • Packing and bottling • Marketing

PROBLEMS FACING THE VINE GROWING INDUSTRY

- Pests like moths, red spider and worms which damage the plants.
- Diseases which include Peronospera disease and Oidium that attack the leaves of vines.
- Frost especially in winter which affects the yielding of vines.
- Shortage of labor especially during the busy period of harvesting beside the higher wages paid by industries attract labour away from the vine yards.
- The steep slopes hinder large scale cultivation of vines and transportation of vines.
- The seasonal flooding of R.Rhine leads to serious crop destruction.
- There is occurrence of soil erosion especially on the steep slopes and this reduces the fertility of the soil and hinders vine growing.
- There is a problem of soil exhaustion due to mono culture and intensive cultivation.

- Sometimes the drought occurs during the growing period denying crops sufficient water and this affects output.
- There is problem of pollution of land and water through application of fertilizers as well as waste products from the industries.
- Vine growing is also facing a problem of limited land to increase production because the available land is being used for many activities.
- Vines (grapes) are perishable fruits which can easily go bad if not processed very fast which may lead to losses.
- Competition from other wine making countries e.g. Italy, France and South Africa.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS

- Spraying of crops with chemicals to control the incidence of pests and diseases.
- Spraying of warm air into the atmosphere to raise the temperature during the frost conditions.
- Attraction of part time labour especially women during the busy harvesting period, more still farmers should increase the wages of laborers to attract more labour.
- There should be the building of embankments to control silting of R.Rhine which reduces floods.
- Contour ploughing as well as terracing should be practiced to control soil erosion.
- Use of organic manure from residues of vines to reduce pollution from artificial fertilizers.
- Practicing irrigation to solve the problem of drought.
- There should be land consolidation to come up with enough land for vine growing.
- Processing plants should be setup near farms to reduce the problem of transportation of raw vines.

PROCESSING OF VINES

- Vines are picked from the vine yards and put into the barrels or cans.
- The vines are then loaded onto trucks and transported to the processing factories.
- At the factory, the outer skin is removed and the flesh that remains is then put in to the machine where juice is squeezed out of them.
- The juice obtained is then put into cans and left to ferment for 3 months.
- After 3 months, filtering takes place and wine is then packed in bottles ready for marketing.

PRODUCTS FROM VINES

- ✓ Wine of various types e.g. champagne, brandy, whisky.
- ✓ Residues from vine skins are used to make farm manure.
- ✓ Other residues are used to make animal and chicken feeds.
- ✓ Currants are used to make cooking oil, jam and jelly.
- ✓ Vines are also tinned or canned and are eaten in their raw form.

MARKETING OF WINE

Much of the wine produced is consumed in Germany. The remaining quantity is then sold or exported to other countries like USA, England, Italy, Japan and Switzerland e.t.c.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

The livestock industry in Germany has been of great economic importance. It has acted as a potential source of income. Beef and dairy cattle are reared on the upper slopes of the Rhine Rift valley which do not favour arable farming (summer pasture region). Apart from cattle, other domestic animals like pigs, sheep, goats and poultry are kept. Various product such as meat, milk, hides and eggs are obtained.

FACTORS WHICH HAVE FAVOURED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

- The cool temperate climate which favours the rearing of exotic breeds of animals like Freshians.
- The presence of good pasture and fodder crops like hay and oats which act as animal feeds.

- The availability of ready market provided locally and the processing industries such as leather industries, milk processing plants.
- Availability of adequate capital from credit institutions like banks to inject in the livestock industry.
- High level of technology used in the livestock sector such as automated milking machines, automatic egg graders, incubators and tractors.
- Effective transport system which helps to transport the products to the market as well as inputs to farms
- Effective services provided by extension veterinary workers and other trained personnel who offer advice to farmers.
- Availability of co-operatives which help in the marketing and selling of the livestock products.
- Improved research carried out has led to the development of high yielding breeds of animals.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

- Animal diseases like anthrax, swine fever.
- Extremely cold conditions e.g. winter brings activities to a standstill.
- There is competition from other countries e.g. Denmark and Netherlands e.t.c.
- Shortage of labour due to competition from better paying jobs in industries.
- High costs are incurred by farmers e.g. buying milking machines.
- Flooding of R.Rhine affects transportation of products to market centers.
- The steep slopes reduce on the land available for animal rearing.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS

- Spraying using warm air during winter frost to raise the temperature.
- Diversification of agriculture so that farmers don't only depend on animal rearing.
- Specialised farming should be carried out to promote high quality production.
- Market research should be carried out to diversify markets and reduce competition.
- Farmers should form co-operatives so that they can acquire loans from banks to ensure availability of capital.
- Farmers should employ part-time workers e.g. holiday makers to reduce shortage of labour.
- Air transport should be encouraged to avoid delays along R.Rhine.
- Veterinary services should be extended near farmers so that animal diseases are immediately dealt with to reduce losses.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO THE ECONOMY OF GERMANY

- Provision of employment opportunities e.g. farmers, drivers and veterinary doctors.
- Provision of food to the local population.
- Development of infrastructures e.g. roads, hospital and schools.
- Government earns foreign exchange through exportation of farm products.
- Government also earns revenue through taxation of people employed in the sector.
- Research is promoted so that high yielding crop and animal varieties are discovered.
- Agriculture has led to utilization of would be useless land especially in the rift valley areas.
- Improvement of people's standards of living through employment and earning of income.
- Through trade, Germany has improved on her international relationships.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY

Germany is one of the most industrialized nations in the world. Most of the industries are found in the **Ruhr coal region**. The region has got a lot of coal as the major source of income. However, others sources of energy in the region include; hydro electric power, oil, bio-gas, nuclear energy, solar, natural gas and wind energy.

Factors that favoured industrial development in Germany

- Availability of various sources of power e.g. coal, HEP and nuclear energy to run machines.
- Efficient transport facilities linking to markets e.g. the cheap Rhine waterway.
- Availability of abundant raw materials e.g. agricultural produce from the Rhine rift valley like vines.
- Availability of large labour force mainly because Germany is referred to as the workshop of Europe
- Supportive government policy through market research and advisory services.
- Availability of ready market for the industrial goods both domestic and foreign.
- Availability of adequate capital especially got through loans given to Germany after World War II.
- Advancement in technology e.g. the use of computers, robots for industrial operations.
- Political stability where by Germany has enjoyed peace for a long time which has attracted investment in industries.

THE RUHR COAL FIELD/RUHR INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

It's the largest and most economic industrial complex in Germany. It extends from R.Lippe in the North up to R.Ruhr in the South. The western part of the Ruhr region is bordered by R.Rhine.

The region is made up of several industrial cities which form a conurbation**.** ***A conurbation*** refers to a large urban area where cities grow and merge into each other without any distinctive features. The major industrial centers in the Ruhr region include; Duisburg, Essen, Bochum, Dortmund, Dusseldorf e.t.c.

The Ruhr coal field has got large quantities of coal and it's divided into 2 main parts i.e.

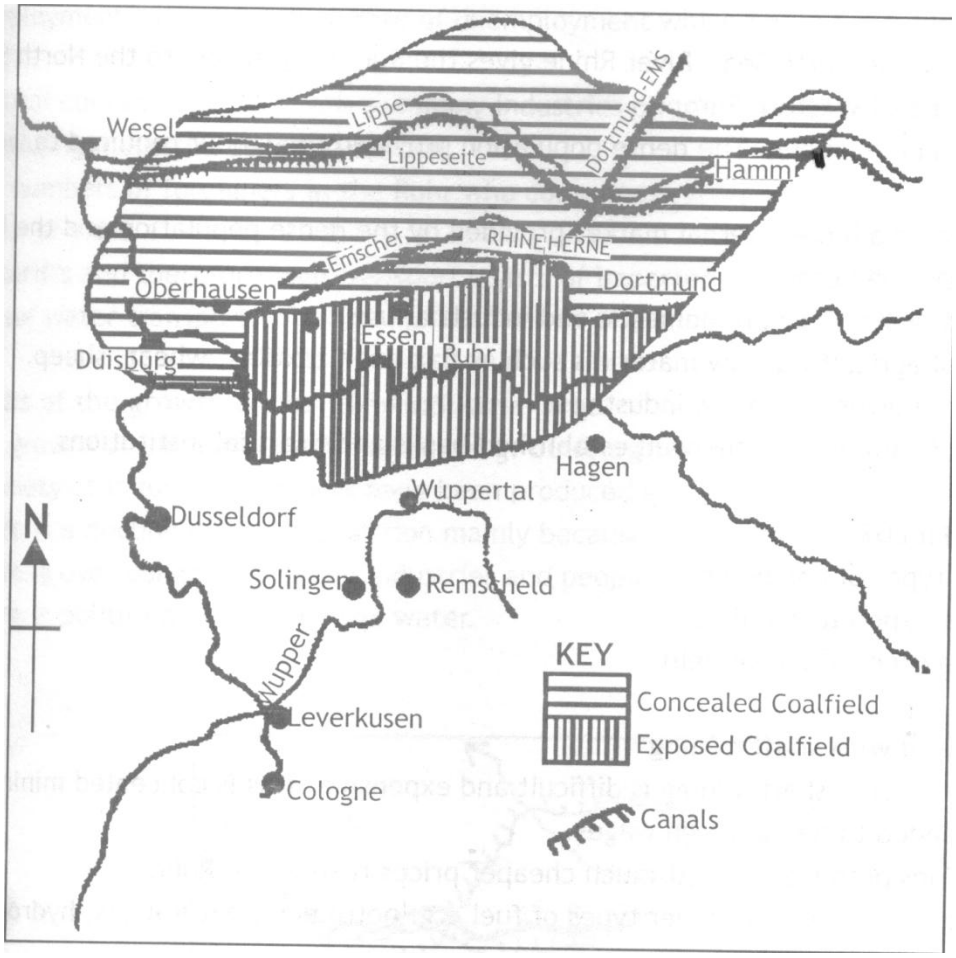
i) ***Concealed coal field*** in the North which is still buried deep underground and not yet exploited.

ii) ***Exposed coal field*** in the South which was the first to be exploited.

Types and uses of coal

a) **Bituminous coal**; mainly used for domestic purposes and in light industries e.g. bakeries
b) **Anthracite coal**; mainly used industries for burning and heating of boilers.
c) **Coking coal**; mainly used in heavy industries for smelting iron ore and tar.

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE RUHR COAL FIELD



FACTORS THAT FAVOURED THE DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINING IN THE RUHR REGION

- ❖ Availability of large quantities of coal in the reserves in the region.
- ❖ Presence of different types of coal i.e. Bituminous, Anthracite e.t.c.
- ❖ Coal is easy to mine since it is exposed and does not involve great depth especially in the exposed fields in the South.
- ❖ Access to cheap water transport e.g. R.Ruhr to carry the mineral cheaply.
- ❖ Availability of large market for coal especially from the available industries in the region.
- ❖ High level of technology used in the mining process e.g. use of excavators.
- ❖ Availability of abundant labour force to participate in mining operations.
- ❖ Availability of adequate capital provided by well established banks and financial institutions.

CONTRIBUTION OF COAL MINING TO GERMANY

- ✓ Coal mining has acted as a source of employment.
- ✓ It's a source of revenue to the German government.
- ✓ It has promoted the development of tourism in the Ruhr region.
- ✓ It is an important source of foreign exchange through coal exports.
- ✓ Coal mining has promoted the development of road and railway networks in the region.
- ✓ Coal mining has promoted the growth of industries such as iron and steel industry.

- ✓ It has improved Germany's relationship with other countries especially those that import coal from Germany e.g. Switzerland.
- ✓ It has improved peoples' standards of living due to the income obtained from mines.
- ✓ It has promoted diversification of the economy.
- ✓ It has promoted the growth of industrial cities e.g. Dortmund, Bremen and Essen.

PROBLEMS FACING THE RUHR COAL FIELD

- Coal is a non-renewable resource and therefore faces exhaustion because of long period of mining
- Increasing costs of mining which increase with the depth especially for concealed coal field.
- Increasing competition from other sources of energy such as petroleum.
- Unemployment as a result of closure of some mines due to exhaustion and accidents.
- Competition from other coal producing countries such as U.S.A.
- Break down of some machines makes mining expensive which limits the mining process.
- Opposition from the environmentalists due to pollution from the coal fields.

WHY THERE HAS BEEN A DECLINE IN COAL PRODUCTION IN THE RUHR REGION

There has been a general decline in the total output of coal in recent years because of the following:

- ➢ The discovery of new forms of energy such as natural gas has replaced the use of coal.
- ➢ The increased use of nuclear power which is a more powerful form of energy compared to coal.
- ➢ Increasing use of crude oil as a form of energy has also replaced the use of coal.
- ➢ The rising cost of mining especially with the increase in depth has led to a decline in coal mining.
- ➢ Exhaustion of some coal fields especially in the exposed fields in the south.
- ➢ Improvement of technology which requires less coal to be burnt especially in the iron and steel industries.
- ➢ Some coal miners have abandoned coal mining and taken up better paying jobs in other sectors causing a decline in coal output.

Effects of mining on the environment in Germany

- Destruction of vegetation in the mining areas.
- Accelerated soil erosion and landslides.
- Destruction of agricultural land through pits left behind.
- Air and water pollution through the dust released in air and rock particles in the water.
- Increased spread of diseases due to stagnant water in the hollows that act as breeding places for vectors e.g. mosquitoes.
- Displacement of people living in the area to give way for mining.
- Land degradation through creation of depressions/pits.
- Accidents occur during mining leading to loss of lives.
- Destruction of scenic beauty of the landscape.

Changes in the Ruhr coal fields

N.B. Due to the decline in coal mining, several industries were developed in the Ruhr region depending on different sources of energy. These include:

a) Food processing industries e.g. bakeries and confectionaries, wine making and breweries.
b) Engineering for vehicles and turbines, agricultural machinery and electronics like radios, flat irons.
c) Textile industries which depend on cotton, silk and linen for clothes.
d) Petro-chemical industries for drugs, detergents, dyes, plastics and fertilizers.
e) Iron and steel industries for steel cables, iron bars, motor engines and railway locomotives.

INDUSTRIAL TOWNS IN THE RUHR REGION.

TOWN	*INDUSTRIES*
DUISBURG	Iron and steel, engineering, petro-chemical, food processing and oil

	refineries
DUSSELDORF	Food processing, heavy engineering, textiles and petro-chemical.
DORTMUND and BOCHUM	Iron and steel, engineering and breweries
ESSEN	ship building, locomotive construction, textile and glass ware, iron and steel, engineering
COLOGNE	Food processing, engineering and vehicle making (Ford motor company)
WUPPERTAL	Textile, petro-chemical, carpet making
WOLFSBURG	Car making (Volkswagen), food processing, engineering and iron and steel
HAMBURG (outside Ruhr region)	Food processing, printing and publishing, ship building and petro-chemical

FACTORS THAT FAVOURED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE RUHR REGION

- The presence of high grade coal for energy. Most of the industries in the Ruhr industrial complex largely depend on coal as a main source of power (energy).
- Availability of abundant raw materials such as iron ore which has greatly supported the development of the iron and steel industry.
- Presence of well developed transport system such as water, road and railway lines e.g. R.Rhine and several canals have facilitated the transportation of bulky raw materials as well as finished products.
- A large market both internally and externally deserves mention such as Britain, Switzerland, France and the developing countries.
- Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour to work in the industries which includes both experts from Germany and other developed countries cheap and semi-skilled labour from the developing world such as Africa.
- The growth of financial institutions (commercial banks) has led to industrial development in form of loan or grants to inject in industrial development.
- Availability of steady water supply provided by rivers Rhine, Ruhr, and Lippee.t.c used in the cooling system in most industries and has been used as a raw material especially in the food processing industries.
- Supportive government policy; Germany has got a positive policy towards industrialisation e.g. through road construction, market research and tax holidays for investment.
- High level of technological development which has facilitated the development of industries in the Ruhr region.
- Availability of other sources of energy as natural gas, petroleum, Nuclear power e.t.c. These energy sources have facilitated the development of light industries that do not need to use coal.

Problems resulting from industrial development in the Ruhr region

- Pollution of the environment through gases pumped into the atmosphere from the industries.
- Congestion and overcrowding due to many people employed in the industries.
- Traffic congestion which often leads to delays.
- Industries are highly mechanized hence high rates of unemployment.
- Exhaustion of minerals e.g. coal which has resulted into closure of some industries.
- Limited land for expansion due to population explosion.
- Shortage of raw materials especially iron ore.
- Excavation of coal has resulted into land degradation e.g. loss of vegetation cover.
- Urbanisation and associated problems of unemployment and high crime rates.

- Loss of agricultural land due to urbanisation hence decline in food production.
- There is competition for highly skilled labour force from other industries.

Solutions to the above problems

- ✓ Alternative sources of energy such as natural gas, H.E.P e.t.c other than Coal which produces a lot of fumes.
- ✓ Strict laws against environment pollution have been put in place by the government.
- ✓ There has been importation of iron ore from France and Sweden to substitute the exhausted iron deposits in Germany.
- ✓ Construction of sub-ways, canals and flyovers so as to minimize the problem of traffic congestion.
- ✓ There should be construction of industries in other regions to minimize on the problems that arise out of the concentration of many industries in one place.
- ✓ There is recycling of industrial wastes to make new product which has reduced the problem of shortage of raw materials.
- ✓ There has been a creation of a green belt where many trees have been planted and are still being planted to control environment degradation.
- ✓ Containerisation at the ports to reduce on congestion and delays.
- ✓ Use of migrant labour and machines to solve the problem of labour shortage.
- ✓ Vertical expansion by building skyscrapers to solve the limited land problem.

Contribution of industries to the economy of Germany

- They have acted as a source of foreign exchange through exports like cars and farm machines.
- Industries have generated employment opportunities to many people.
- Industries in the Ruhr region have acted as a source of government revenue through taxation.
- They have facilitated the development of transport routes particularly roads, railways and canals.
- Industries in the region have led to high standards of living through income earned from industries.
- The industries have led to the growth and development of urban centres such as Essen, Dortmund and Cologne e.t.c.
- They have provided consumer goods to the population especially the manufactured foodstuffs from the food processing industries.
- They have provided market for raw materials especially from mining and agricultural sectors.
- They have promoted international relationships especially from the countries which import goods from Germany.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE RUHR AND EAST AFRICA INDUSTRIES

Similarities

i) In both regions, industries are located near the source of raw materials.

ii) In both, industries located near power source since power is necessary in the running of machines.

iii) There is manufacturing of relatively similar products in both regions.

iv) In both, industries face relatively similar problems such as price fluctuation, competition for market.

v) In both regions, industries use experts for their operations.

Differences

EAST AFRICA	RURH REGIONS
• Small scale industries	• large scale industries
• Low quality product are produced	• High quality product are produced

• Based on agriculture/Agro	• Base on mineral raw material
• Main source of power is H.E.P.	• Largely depends on coal as a major source of electricity
• Are labour intensive (employ more labour than machines)	• Are Capital intensive (much work is done by machine
• Low output because of out dated technology	• Mass production because of high technology
• Most are extractive (primary) industries	• Most are manufacturing/processing (secondary) industries

FACTORS FOR THE LOW LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA

- ❖ Inadequate capital to invest in industries.
- ❖ Inadequate skilled labour since most industries have to rely on experts who are expensive to maintain.
- ❖ Poorly developed transport and communication network linking sources of raw materials to industrial centers.
- ❖ Limited market due to low level of income and general poverty among the people.
- ❖ Political instabilities which prevent long term investment necessary for industrial development.
- ❖ Shortage of necessary raw materials e.g. iron ore, diamond and coal which are vital in setting up large scale industries.
- ❖ Competition from better and cheap imported goods produced by developed countries.
- ❖ Low level of technological development.
- ❖ Corruption and in-efficient management of industries.

STEPS TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA

- ➢ Construction and rehabilitation of transport routes especially roads and railway lines.
- ➢ Attraction of foreign investor who come with capital and skills e.g. through tax holidays.
- ➢ Training of man power both locally and abroad to ensure cheap supply of skilled labourforce.
- ➢ Government campaigns for national and regional political stability to attract investors.
- ➢ Privatisation of formerly state owned industries for better management of industries.
- ➢ lmposing high taxes on foreign goods to discourage their importation and protect home industries.
- ➢ Research to develop appropriate and relevant technology for modern industries.
- ➢ Joining regional organizations like P.T.A (Preferential Trade Area), E.A.C (East African Community) to ensure market availability.
- ➢ Organising promotions and trade fairs to widen market for commodities.
- ➢ Importation of required raw materials like oil.