

Geostrategic Realm, Global Exposure, Geographical Features and Order of Power of East Africa

ABDUL RAHIM KAJOBA¹

¹International Islamic University Malaysia

February 11, 2022

Abstract

This paper explores the real realism of conduct of East Africa and its position in maintaining and assuming international importance. East Africa has always matched its production and agronomies to contribute to the international and global arena. The paper also explores the role of East Africa as a marine time and its contribution in maintaining world peace around the region. Also the paper explores the role of east Africa as a shutter belt that has a big role in shaping politics of the region as evidenced in Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and Central Republic. The author used exploration analysis in analyzing articles and adopted secondary data as the source of analysis.

Introduction

East Africa is formed by countries found in east of Africa namely, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, East Africa, and Rwanda. There are other member states that are found in East Africa but are not members of the East African federation like Somali. Geographically they are located within the perimeters of East Africa but are not member states. These countries made a federation known as the East African community (EAC).

In the first place, the arrangement of East Africa and its governmental issues involves quite a bit of legislative issues of identity. It is critical to make reference to that the term Ethnic struggle as said by the learned people, an exceptionally challenged peculiarity has been a piece of global governmental issues from the beginning of time and is a still a typical type of contemporary outfitted clash all throughout the planet. Additionally, one ought to comprehend that outlining this wide and wide idea in the period of relative investigation of ethnic struggle in East Africa establish an intense errand. Ethnic struggle has been a significant issue that has tormented contemporary East and Central Africa, spreading across the landmass. Regularly different clans and ethnic gatherings have long standing chronicles of contention among themselves that may maybe clarify these episodes of savagery; nonetheless, unreasonably frequently ethnic struggle has brought forth from legislative issues and financial predispositions, rather than essentially social issues. Politics of these countries is mostly based on tribes. For example Chukuyu in Kenya are dominating political offices and presidency, the Tutsi in Rwanda are dominating political offices, Banayankole from the west in East Africa are fornicating political offices and Chaga tribe in Tanzania Kusimba, (2017).

When it comes to affairs between citizens and public institutions in East Africa, their existence is not an adequate proof that they enjoy the political trust of citizens. In this regard, the important question that needs to be answered is whether or not existing public and political institutions that have emerged since independences of these East African countries are adequate enough for promoting trust in making political relations work smoothly (Stokes, 2009).

The colonization and apparently counter-intuitive division of Africa by European powers in the late nineteenth century didn't do anything to forestall or fight ethnic struggle in the coming many years without a doubt the politically propelled production of new boundaries on the landmass decently added to later ethnic

clash in the East African region. Be that as it may, did the rotting wounds left by the European colonizers straightforwardly cause later ethnic brutality. Rather than posing such a particular inquiry, it is smarter to look at these struggles as having both extreme and more prompt causes. For example in the case of the Rwanda genocide and other boarder conflicts between East Africa and Kenya and Tanzania clearly shows the great effects/challenges that such drastically occasion has caused in the post division and forming of East African governmental issues.

How East Africa is linking to Global Politics and new world order of globalization

Public social orders and economies are progressively interconnected because of the new modern global connectivity. Territorial and worldwide improvements intensely sway on any countries advancement. This pattern has been worked with and sped up by the ascent of transport network designed to link all East African region. This railway link line has connected East African markets and it is to boost economies and correspondence advancements just as by arrangements of liberation and market progression.

However as economies are growing worldwide, in the case of East African states, monetary globalization has not brought the guaranteed and wanted outcomes for most African nations and individuals at this point, especially in East Africa. On a worldwide scale, disparity and uncertainty are rising. This has prompted two significant emergencies,

First and foremost, there is an emergency of establishments of centers of power: International Organizations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO) and surprisingly selective clubs, for example, the G8 are relied upon to give aid and grants to these developing nations that always comes with strings attached on them. Most times these countries of the North extend aid with strings attached for example the World Bank through United States gives grants with attachments on democracy and political accountability. Countries like china give in grants and social service extension but it take raw materials in return of exchange of service.

With these establishments, actually giving the good administration system, Eastern African nations need to effectively shape the change processes. These countries of the north need to improve on their trade terms with developing states of East Africa. Improvement of plan for development is a perquisite for East Africa to join world order and power sharing just as a stated by the UN in its endeavors to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

East Africa and Globalization

The developing interconnectedness of public economies and the expanding streams and versatility of views, innovation, people, products, administrations and capital across public limits is normally portrayed by the grandiose term globalization. Regardless of whether this monetary globalization (one could likewise discuss military, political and social globalization) is revile or favoring is one of the most disputable inquiries within recent memory as Kofi Annan noted, contending against globalization resembles contending against the laws of gravity Luiz, (2016).

With the new world order, dynamic authority is being surrendered to international frontiers like the IMF, the World Bank, TNCs and WTO, etc. These foundations are not independent performers; rather they address the interests of the authoritative states (most prominently the USA and the UK) which thusly address different interests that these world super powers want to achieve.

Deep State Operation in East Africa based on realism

Formation of Alliance with Great Powers Unites States and China

When it comes to formation of alliance between states, it is based on national interests. Realism theory believes that, every state or country makes relation to fulfill its desires and interests in economies, security, information, markets, military and bilateral diplomacy. Great powers that developing countries look at are United States, United Kingdom, Russia, China, Japan, Germany and North Korea.

Most of African countries made alliance with great powers and at the end they didn't fulfill interests of these great powers and ended up cutting the ties. This has fascinated these countries to make alliance with china since it does not make checks on governance and political accountability. China as a state in its internal administration of politics, it plays politics of noninterference Gat, (2007).

Like it is with other numerous African nations, China East Africa relations has been worked on in the current occasions. The relations range from political, monetary and social angles. Beginning around 2010, China has been East Africa's top wellspring of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and single biggest exchanging accomplice supplanting the long customary wellspring of FDI. As indicated by Uganda Investments Authority (UIA) yearly venture report for 2015/2016, China bested East Africa wellspring of FDI with 27.6 % followed by India at 13.9% Adom (2016).

Along with the development of Chinas strength, the new years have seen the development of assumptions for China among non-industrial nations like those of East Africa. Some non-industrial nations even have a strong believe that China soon is turning into a counter gauging power against the United States. Valid as it is that China has quadrupled its GDP in the last almost thirty years, by and large China stays an agricultural nation in pretty much every manner. For example, financially, Chinas GDP per capita, US \$1700 in 2005, is lower than a lot of emerging nations; its complete GDP is something like a quarter that of the US; and China has far to go to work on its monetary construction. With this blast increase in its economy, china has attracted many developing states to make alliance with it. And that's how most of these East African countries have ended up in alliance with china because of its soft loans extended.

Many countries that fail to cooperate with the United States end up in the dockets of china since china is a great threat to the economy of the United States. Some of East African countries have had projects that United States refused to finance and based on the principle of ecology management but china went ahead and financed those projects. For example in East Africa, united states refused to finance the construction of Karuma hydro power project on a reason known that that hydro power point was going to be constructed in a national park which was a threat to ecology and wildlife. China and its relation with East Africa, went ahead and financed the project.

In the more drawn out run, with the further development of its capacities, China would surely assume a greater part to proportionate with its solidarity and abilities: commitment to the universe of material as well as social and profound items, venture of more endeavors and assets in the goal of universal emergency and advancing worldwide collaboration looking up to different non-customary security dangers. East Africa has consistently had a critical extent in Chinas international strategy thought since the establishing of the People's Republic of China in 1949 and formal conciliatory relations began after the Bandung meeting. It has turned into a standard practice that Chinese unfamiliar clergyman would consistently pick East Africa as his first visiting objective toward the start of a year.

Some international researchers may contend that China is directing neo-imperialism in Africa. But I might want to say that Chinas African relation is based on extension of social services. China, from one viewpoint, is growing monetary help liberated from any political conditions through administrative channels. Which most of these dictator states wants.

Chinas East African relation policy documents ten points of monetary collaboration: Trade, Investment, Financial participation, Agricultural collaboration, Infrastructure, Resources participation, Tourism collaboration, Debt decrease and help, Economic help, multilateral participation. China and Africa face comparable inner and outer issues and difficulties of advancement, which establishes that the different sides share sees in regards to the current worldwide framework. The two sides have comparative positions with respect to significant global standards like state sway, regional trustworthiness, public poise and common freedoms.

Therefore, China respects collaboration and coordination between the different sides as significant for East Africa also. However it is Chinas long haul technique to reinforce its relations with East Africa, Chinas Africa strategy and China-Africa relations are likewise confronting different difficulties. In any case, China has since a long time ago submitted to the guideline of sway and non-intervention into interior issues.

However the new years have seen an ever increasing number of debates with respect to that rule, which exists in created as well as in agricultural nations of East Africa. A few nations would stress the significance of sway as keeping up with harmony while others would contend that detachment to homegrown struggles as flighty. Also, Chinas strategy of de-linkage between financial collaboration and homegrown governmental issues is by and large often tested by created western nations, which would consistently contend Chinas strategy would weaken the impacts of worldwide endeavors constraining homegrown great administration Xia, (2021).

According to Buys (2018) he argues that, a similar report showed China bested unfamiliar business hotspots for East Africa in 2015/2016, trailed by India. Note that; Chinas speculations and monetary relations with East African states are not new. The two blocks have partaken in these relations for a really long time. After East African states acquired their freedom from Britain in 1962 for East Africa, Kenya in December 1963, Rwanda 1962 and Tanzania 1961. Only couple of days after the fact, was perceived by China as an autonomous country. The two blocks have from that point forward appreciated great discretionary relations including significant level conciliatory trade visits on the two sides.

Without a doubt, similar to some other East African nations like East Africa additionally upheld Chinas bid to recover its seat in United Nations (UN) during UNs 26th General gathering in 1971, and furthermore remained by China when China was feeling the squeeze and Isolation after the notorious June 4th1989 Tiananmen square occurrence, (Taylor, 2006). One can contend that in an equal way, China moving East African countries like East Africa in various ways is paying her dependability. Since her independence, China plays had crucial influence towards East Africa's monetary development by giving help inside a structure of two-sided participation where a few areas, for example, Infrastructure, Education, Agriculture, Health, and Sports have benefited. It tends to be contended that, in case philosophical elements drove Chinas interests in East Africa during the 1960s and 1970s, today, monetary factors like exchange, admittance to East Africa's mineral and political component top different variables forming China – East Africa relations.

Different researchers contend that Chinas commitment with African nations, both short and long haul interests turn around financial and need to get to unrefined substances, Allawi, (2018).

Cramody (2011) takes note of that, Chinas interests in East Africa particularly in foundation area are not just a lift to the country's financial turn of events yet additionally a commitment to social, monetary improvement of the nation and a significant wellspring of work opportunity for East African countries. That in any case, the inquiry is, should Chinas relations with East Africa be portrayed as a cuddly bear or a hazardous monster?

China Africa relations traces all the way back to 1950s before African Countries independences. To be sure, while numerous African nations were as yet under imperial rule, Chinese administration under Mao, offered moral help to African nations and called for decolonization of African nations, Tan-Mullins, (2016). It tends to be contended that, Chinas support towards African nations, for example, Ghana in numerous ways motivated numerous African nations including East African states to ascend contrary to frontier rule, colonialism and requested for their freedom.

China gave moral help to colonized nations from Asia to Africa, and intensified her enemy of provincial voice during Bandung meeting in Indonesia in 1955. Without a doubt, when most East African states acquired their autonomy by b1961 and 1962, it took China just nine days to perceive East African states as autonomous states.

In spite of shifts in power in East African states somewhere in the range of between 1961 and 1986, the blocks kept up with sincere relations .In 1964, a few East African youth were welcome to China where they were prepared in authority. Around the same time, East Africa's state serve in the workplace of Prime clergyman one Grace Ibiringira from Uganda followed their visit.

In 1965, representatives from East Africa visited China and held discussions with Chinese initiative where Beijing declared a \$3 Million award to East Africa and \$12 million advance to help East African states each

to develop its economy. As China went through its Cultural Revolution that was later to be depicted as a vehicle that changed China to innovation course, however it was not authoritatively declared, Chinas help to African nations comprehensive deteriorated as PRC saved every one of its energies to modernizing itself and one can say that Chinas commitment with Africa through 1980s were put on stop as Chinese pioneer Deng Xiaoping attempted a few stages of modernizing and creating China. To be sure, International Relations observers and scholars, for example, Gerald Segal noted Africa will stay the most un-significant region for Chinese Foreign Policy Chen, (2016).

Right now, however China was not effectively associated with Africa, it kept on offering some help to African nations. The two blocks kept cooperating with China supporting East Africa in areas like farming, schooling, sports, and security among others.

In 1974, Chinese government upheld the public authority of East African states and set up rice growing projects in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. Kibimba rice in Uganda was set and it conspired as the greatest rice plot in the nation to-date. The plan assisted East African states with delivering sufficient rice for home utilization and furthermore for market and East Africa is presently one of rice trading nations in Africa.

In 1994, China set up China Development Bank (CDB), ostensibly to fundamentally address its issues. In 2006, CDB set up China-Africa Development Fund, which it used to finance its dynamic organizations abroad, and to wander in more interests in African nations. In 2000, China started the renowned Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, essentially to fortify Chinas provincial binds with African nations situating itself as an accomplice to African nations in their street to advancement; all things considered, China views itself as an agricultural nation Allawi, (2018).

East Africa is a recipient of such game plans, for instance, China supported East Africa's against malarial exploration as it was set in the millennium development goals of 2000, and consistently, China sends groups of clinical specialists and specialists to offer clinical benefits to East African states in various clinics. China has subsidized and built clinics in East Africa, prepared clinical faculty there and furthermore to-date, China stocks this emergency clinic with drugs.

In 2001, Chinas Hu Jintao then an individual from Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Chinas administering party CPC and VP visited East Africa and a few economic accords between china and East African country representatives were marked, (FOCAC, 2009). In 2006, Chinas Premier Wen Jiabao visited East African states, an indication of good relations of the two blocks. A year after Jiabaos visit, China dropped East Africa's obligation adding up to \$17 Million of each state subsequent to trading with the executives of sand extraction bargain and other minerals from Tanzania and Kenya.

It very well may be contended that, the main many years of China East Africa relations zeroed in additional on exchange, horticulture and political relations and from 2010, China adequately wandered into East Africa's development and framework area where billions of USD has been spent. For instance, China supported the development of East Africa's public arena, gave East Africa ,member state each a \$7 million award and thusly East Africa contracted Chinese organizations to build structures lodging the service of international concerns, office and other public institutions.

This corresponds well with Chris Aldens sees in his book China in Africa; In return for their nations wealth, African lawmakers have gained many new parliament structures, official castles and sports arenas, all form basically for the time being by Chinese development organizations Alden, (2005). In exchange, for 10 years at this point, China is among top five unfamiliar innovators in East Africa. Notwithstanding, Chinas pundits say the exchange just benefits China than East Africa and Africa at large.

The Northern railway route given to East Africa by the great powers through china and other monetary institutions that will extend the loan, it will give simple and fast vehicle transportation to individuals going to and from North East Africa and just as those heading out to South Sudan through Juba station in South Sudan.

Looking at the geographical features of East African states , some are land locked they have no sea port. So this means, such countries without sea ports have to depend on bilateral relation with states that have access to sea. In the context of East Africa, Uganda and Rwanda are both land locked countries without sea ports. They have to depend on Mombasa and Tanzania to transport their imports and exports.

Also East Africa's geographical location gives it advantage to be the gate to the red sea and the Gulf of Aden since the red sea is a strategic trade route that links Africa to the rest of the world. The land route of East Africa also gives it an advantage to connect to the vital trade routes of North Africa and the world.

East Africa also has the second largest freshwater Lake Victoria that gives water for home consumption. Also East Africa has the second deepest Lake Tanganyika that exhibits tourism and aquatic life.

East Africa as a tropical climate region is suitable for agro economies because of its good weather. Imperialists could make East African people grow cash crops and take them to their mother countries and in return, bring back finished good for business and consumption. This made East Africa be a hub of raw materials for imperialists. That meant that East Africa could take its comparative advantage and the whites could take their competitive advantage.

Also East Africa has the source of river Nile in Uganda that connects Uganda, Sudan, Egypt and other countries of the north. This river is so crucial in the development of irrigation schemes to these countries and production of hydroelectricity to these countries that is used in development of their industrial power and agricultural production. Countries like Egypt, their agricultural output depends on this river Nile since it's the biggest source of water that is used in consumption and in irrigation schemes.

Territorially, Geographical focus of East African nations and in this way, SGR railway will serve to simple vehicle of labor and products in the whole of East Africa. It is important for the East African Railway organization, subsidized by China in East African nations of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia and South Sudan. Uganda and Rwanda as land locked nations, this means will speed up their trade facilitation and member states will accept their imported merchandise through Kenya's port of Mombasa.

East Africa and the Horn are frequently seen as far as the political commercial center, the difficulties of which could start to lead the area down a savage way. East Africa has consistently needed to climate changes in the worldwide setting while likewise overseeing huge nearby political clashes and monetary issues. The tradition of inside authenticity shortages exists together inside worldwide setting that regularly subverts the advancement of nearby arrangements. While provincial incorporation has expanded provincial dependability and the degree of cross-line obstruction has declined, what's to come is everything except sure, as worldwide, provincial, and public powers strain the capacity of public and territorial organizations to control and oversee peaceful change.

Close by the development of populace all through East Africa and the Horn is the development of bigger populaces from provincial to metropolitan regions. There are various issues related with the transition to urban communities that have been called swarmed, disengaged, and costly. States in Africa have not appropriately put resources into foundation, industry, business space or reasonable lodging. This is perpetually obvious since the pioneer time. Transport frameworks are powerless, so albeit metropolitan thickness should build work openness, laborers regularly can't productively arrive at occupations or openings. In the interim, African urban areas are costly, both for neighborhood laborers and for nearby organizations, and the greater part of the main land's metropolitan economies bargain in non-tradable merchandise and administrations, making the advancement of urban areas and metropolitan economies extremely difficult. Across the locale, urbanization is expanding, yet in various ways. In Sudan's Darfur Region, for model, the metropolitan populace share has hopped from 20% in 2003 to more than half in 2017 due for the most part to struggle and relocation. Tanzania has customarily had lower paces of urbanization that currently appear to speed up Alden (2012).

Growth in relation to transformation of East African states to the rest of the world.

The financial exhibition among the East African Partner States has shown wonderful improvement as the

locale tries to incorporate further. The new participation of Burundi and Rwanda in the EAC exchange joining process has come to additionally augment the market up to 135.5 million individuals in 2010. The extended exchange also, venture among the EAC Partner States has expanded monetary development and improvement possibilities in the region, with provincial GDP (at steady 2000 levels) expanding from US\$42.4 billion of every 2006 to 74.5 billion in 2009 and is relied upon to reach \$ 80 billion out of 2012. East Africa, Rwanda and Tanzania supported steady development patterns somewhere in the range of 2006 and 2008 which has given mileage of transformation linking East Africa to the rest of the world.

East Africa and the Horn of Africa are one of the most politically unique areas on the planet. Nearly no place else have international powers and territorial desires joined to create such unstable results. From the introduction of two post-pilgrim states Eritrea in 1991, South Sudan in 2011 to the disturbances of the Cold War the fall of Emperor Haile Selassie flipped Ethiopia from the American to the Soviet area almost short-term while Somali President Siad Barre took his nation from Soviet to American impact presently, from the revulsions of the Rwandan decimation and

Africa's Great War in DRC to the initial salvos of the Global War on Terror (with the besieging

Of American international safe havens in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi), the area may not rule the

International scene however has regularly been the battleground for more noteworthy international contestation.

East African position on being a shatter belt

Looking at the state of countries found in the region of East Africa, their population is characterized with humble back ground that is described with limited conflicts and internal wars. Most problems of East Africa are colonial errors that were made by the imperialists. For example the struggle and cold war between Uganda and Kenya over the claimed highland of Migingo.

When you look at East Africa the term shatter belt suits its definition since from the times of colonialism, imperialists were struggling to colonise it because of its rich resources and unique strategic location sand the natural resources embedded in it. IBEACO of the British origin struggled to extend its influence in Tanganyika in exchange with GEACO of the Germany origin.

Imperialists of the time used these states as sources of raw materials to their home cradle lands.

Looking at East Africa, the definition of shatter belt suits it since its communities are largely divided in to and great powers have interests in these divisions. In East Africa, Rwanda is at loggerhead with Uganda because of their political differences in ideology and sovereignty this division is being used as a point of weakness in formation of alliances with external forces. These differences have factored much to an extent of fighting between the Ugandan army and Rwandan army in democratic republic of Congo (DRC) the known as Kisangani incidence.

Kenya and Tanzania had a territorial claim and in 2009 they reached an agreement and the claim was settled but later Somalia dragged Kenya and Tanzania into the (ICJ) international court of justice with a claim that also Somalia had an interest I the territorial conflict claiming ownership of its part falling under the Indian ocean.

Incidences have been historically registered where by Ugandan army was at loggerhead withy the South Sudan government over boarder conflicts and deployment to curb down war crimes around the borders. South Sudan even of now has not done its responsibility agreed upon by the agreements signed. The incidence is at the kajo-keji side of Sudan and the Moyo district in Uganda. Political influence in the region led to the construction of a road and a communication tower t9 curb down the threat.

Looking at the management of conflict in the region, the East African model of the advancement state, advocated by Ethiopia, Rwanda, and, less significantly, Tanzania and Uganda has been praised for its high development and cases to destitution decrease. In any case, crude numbers have frequently covered up

provincial disparities inside states, as regions all the more intently attached to the worldwide economy have filled enormously somewhat recently while distant and outskirts regions stay in generally the equivalent condition of advancement that they have been in for quite a long time.

East Africa is one of the most complicated areas on the planet. Enormous disturbances during the 1980s saw a few new legislatures take power or make significant additions in resistance, the NRM party in Uganda, the NCP in South Sudan, the TPLF party and EPLF party in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the RPF in Rwanda. The finish of the Cold War, the fall of the Derg, Somalia's breakdown, and the disturbances in the Great Lakes definitely redrew the international guide and gave these new states space to project power. Sudan's political Islamism gave asylum to a new variety of international psychological oppression.

Eritrea acquired its freedom. A long-standing struggle in Rwanda gave way to annihilation. The conflict in southern Sudan was consistently a territorial undertaking yet turned out to be additionally internationalized as Sudan's neighbors unified against the country's endeavors to lead the locale, supporting Sudan's southern renegades and even subtly conveying their own powers against Omar al Bashir. This coalition, with Rwanda, additionally assisted with toppling Mobutu and afterward moved against his substitution, Laurent Kabila, starting a contention that attracted Zimbabwe, Chad, Libya, Namibia, and the two Angola's government and its dissidents.

These collusions were, nonetheless, intrinsically unstable, and by the decade's end, Eritrea and Ethiopia were at war, Rwandan and Ugandan powers were conflicting over rich mineral rents in eastern DRC, and Sudan was Using ethnic purifying to clear its oil fields for Western oil interests. The September 11 assaults on the United States changed the international analytics for the Greater Horn, as American interest got back to the area, detaching Sudan and bringing together Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania through liberal security and improvement help subsidizing. These connections have developed further throughout the long term.

Honestly, according to Western understanding of history sets East Africa as a fringe area, where international interests are challenged and assist with setting the battleground for provincial contentions. International interest clash and impact assume an incredible part in relations between states in the region. Whoever is in control leading the region is in this way ready to shape these relations and gain significant political and monetary benefits? In the current international environment based on American security and Chinese monetary interests, those pioneers are Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda.

Critical analysis

Looking at the geostrategic realm, East Africa being identified as a shatter belt is a clear definition of the region since it is deeply divided and also great super powers have interests in it. When United States failed in Somalia, it invited Ugandan army to take on the war through the African union (AU). The Ugandan and the Rwanda armies have been used as world police to balance the region. As evidenced in the DRC Congo war, conflict resolution in the south Sudan conflict between salva kiir and machar. Also the two countries have been into the conflict resolution of Tigray crisis in the region. Uganda and Rwanda have advocated for peaceful transition of power and conflict settlement in the Tigray region.

Looking at the order of power in East African region, all countries are led by the presidents and government businesses are headed by prime ministers. Executive duties and powers of the government are exercised by the government and legislative authority is given to parliament and legislative assemblies. Governments in east Africa are divided into executive, legislature and judiciary. Power is exercised following a principle of checks and balances. Authority is exercised putting national interest at front and in the first place.

Looking at the geographical features of East Africa, the source of river Nile, equator crossing through Uganda, the fresh water for consumption and industrialization, tropical climate, mountains and other land forms like plateaus and hills and its access to the sea have made it a strategic region for trade and tourism. Also its connectivity to the red sea and to the river of Aden also gives it an advantage to be strategically significant.

In conclusion, when you study countries of the sub Saharan Africa, it comes to your intention to find out

that, most of these countries fall under the category of shatter belt because of their deep division, their competitive advantage in trade, diversity in cultures, diversity in religions, ethnicity and struggle by great powers to hold their interests and significance in them.

References

- Adom, P. K., & Amuakwa-Mensah, F. (2016). What drives the energy saving role of FDI and industrialization in East Africa? *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* , 65 , 925-942.
- Alden, C. (2005). China in Africa. *Survival* , 47 (3), 147-164.
- Alden, C. (2012). China and Africa: The relationship matures. *Strategic Analysis* , 36 (5), 701-707.
- Allawi, S., & Changfeng, Z. (2018). A Critical Analysis of China's Infrastructure Assistance to Uganda. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)* Vol , 23 (2), 01-19.
- Allawi, S., & Changfeng, Z. (2018). A Critical Analysis of China's Infrastructure Assistance to Uganda. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)* Vol , 23 (2), 01-19.
- Buys, A. (2018). China, Japan, India and the East Africa Blue Economy.
- Carmody, P. (2011). India and the 'Asian drivers' in Africa. *India in Africa. Changing geographies of power* , 30-48.
- Chen, Y. W., & Duggan, N. (2016). Soft power and tourism: A study of Chinese outbound tourism to Africa. *Journal of China and International Relations* , 4 (1), 45-66.
- Cleary, M. R., & Stokes, S. C. (2009). Trust and democracy in comparative perspective. *Whom can we trust* , 308-38.
- Gat, A. (2007). The return of authoritarian great powers. *Foreign Aff.* , 86 , 59.
- Kusimba, C. M., Kim, N. C., & Kusimba, S. B. (2017). Trade and state formation in ancient East African coast and southern Zambezia. In *Feast, Famine or Fighting?* (pp. 61-89). Springer, Cham.
- Luiz, J. M., & Radebe, B. (2016). The strategic location of regional headquarters for multinationals in Africa: South Africa as a host country. *Economics and Management* .
- Tan-Mullins, M., & Mohan, G. (2016). China's Relations with Africa. In *The Ashgate Research Companion to Chinese Foreign Policy* (pp. 295-306). Routledge.
- Xia, Y. (2021). Chinese investment in East Africa: History, status, and impacts. *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies* , 1-25