

THE HISTORY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MAKULULU COMPOUND FROM
1902 – 2010.

A Dissertation submitted to Zambian Open University in the Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in History.

BY

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DECLARATION

I MUSHIBA SHARON hereby declare that this dissertation represents my own research, and that it has never previously been submitted at this or any other University.

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APPROVAL

This dissertation of Mushiba Sharon is approved as fulfilling part of the requirements for the award of Master of Arts Degree in History at Zambia Open University.

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the history and socio- economic impact of Makululu compound of Central Province, Zambia from 1902 -2010. It deals with the factors that influenced the people to settle in this compound around 1906 to 1960s.

Makululu compound emanates from Kabwe town which is the capital of the Zambian Central Province with a population estimated at 202,914 at the 2010 census. Named Broken Hill until 1966, it was founded when lead and zinc deposits were discovered in 1902. Kabwe also has a claim to being the birthplace of Zambian politics as it was an important political Centre during the colonial period. It is an important transportation and mining centre

A number of factors, both personal and from the government point of view contributed to the population increase. It has been discovered that the year 1950 marked the genesis of Makululu compound. This was because it was in that year some miners retired and most of them were retrenched.

The settlement developed as a result of a long lasting shortage of houses especially for the poor in the urban areas. Zambian villagers who moved from their villages places to urban areas with the hope of finding a better life but, instead found that, they would not manage urban life due to the lack of basic needs, lead individuals and families to opt for a communal life where they would be sharing limited facilities like toilets and space resorted to settle in shanty compounds.

About 70% of people in Makululu compound are illiterate, this entails they are unable to read and write. It is difficult for development projects to take place due to the majority of people living in the community who are not learned. It has proved difficult for them to participate in community and self-help projects respectively.

The majority of people in Makululu are involved in activities like fishing at the Lukanga swamps or dealing in petty business like, selling sweet potatoes, vegetables or fritters at the market or charcoal burning due to high unemployment levels and because only a few people in formal employment. Some work as house maids, domestic workers, shop attendants and casual work. A few women work in town as waitresses in Night clubs and hair dressers. Some house wives even engage in vending for petty cash. A good number of women are marketers.

Makululu is described usually with impassable roads. This anchors dilapidated homesteads crammed together, each bringing down the other in the struggle for space, smelly water snaking alongside houses making them popular habitats for mosquitoes, malaria and other diseases. This is a sight in Makululu shanty in the shadows of Kabwe municipality.

Makululu compound is at risk of lead poisoning. Elevated blood lead is a common but preventable health problem caused when too much lead is in a person's body, it can cause damage that may not appear until years after exposure. Even unborn babies can be exposed to lead through their mothers. The unborn child, babies and young children under 6 years old are at the greatest risk because their bodies absorb lead more easily than adults. Some of the effects of lead poisoning are; increased risk of miscarriage, impotence in men.

Due to most of the people earning little income or not at all especially women, this has led to high levels of HIV/AIDS in the community. Many people tend to engage themselves in illicit activities hence making themselves vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to my beloved mother Judith Chifunda and my siblings John Mushiba, Charles Mushiba, Amos Mushiba and Natasha Mushiba.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
HIV	Human immune virus
IS	Informal settlements
MMD	Movement for multiparty democracy
OVC	Orphaned, vulnerable children
RCSH.....	Ranchhod community services & Hospice
VCT.....	Voluntary counseling and testing
ZAMDAP	Zambian Direct Aid Project
UN	United Nation

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