

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION, AND INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING IN AFRICA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Timothy Mauton Avoseh



DéPOT

**DEINDUSTRIALIZATION
and the POLITICS OF OUR TIME**

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About this document

This report is part of the DePOT Occasional Reports Series. The annotated bibliography is intended to support research into the lived experiences of deindustrialization.

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About the author: Timothy Mauton Avoseh is a master's student in the Department of History at Concordia University. Born and raised in Lagos, Nigeria, he completed my undergraduate degree at Lagos State University, Nigeria, where he studied History and International Studies. Thematically, he is interested in urban history and African history. His research activities revolve around how colonialism shaped the trajectory of African cities and how it informed urban planning, culture, and intergroup relations in the urban space. Additionally, he loves reading about Afrobeats, African music, informal cross-border trades, transnational identity, contemporary African politics, and the politics of climate change.

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Author's Note

The concept of deindustrialization on the African continent has been largely characterized by conflicting theories and debates due to the continent's low industrial and manufacturing output, when compared to other regions of the globe. This annotated bibliography aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the critical studies, theories, and factors shaping deindustrialization in Africa through a brief summary of each literature and its arguments, the bibliography explores a wide range of interdisciplinary sources, including books, reports, journals, and dissertations. These sources examine topics such as mine closure, industrial heritage, deindustrialization, industrial decline, and economic and industrial restructuring.

'Abd al-Khāliq, Jūdah. *Stabilization and Adjustment in Egypt :Reform or De-Industrialization?* Cheltenham, UK: E. Elgar Pub., 2001.

Abdel-Khalek explores the impacts of the Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program (ERSAP) introduced in Egypt in 1991. He argues that the program, considered a model by the World Bank and IMF for other countries to adopt, aided Egypt's industrial decline. On the other hand, he discusses how the various challenges facing the Egyptian economy prior to the implementation of ERSAP ushered in the process of deindustrialization. The author also examines how the devaluation of the Egyptian pound and trade liberalization reforms implemented under ERSAP dwindled the competitiveness of Egyptian industries. He focuses on the state-owned iron, steel, and aluminum companies, discussing how the implemented reforms affected each company and the overall impact of ERSAP on Egypt's manufacturing sector.

Ackerman M., Van der Waldt G., Botha D. "Mitigating the socio-economic consequences of mine closure." *Journal of the Southern Africa Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* 118, no. 4 (2018): 439-447.

In this article, the authors analyze the issues, statutory frameworks, and practices guiding the closure of mines in South Africa. Specifically, they address how the exclusion of unplanned mine closures in the statutory and regulatory frameworks impacted communities' socioeconomic development by using the two unplanned closures of the Grootvlei and Orkney mines, as a case study. The authors assert that people's livelihoods became penurious in Spring and Orkney due to the unexpected closure of the mines. Through focus group interviews and observation, the authors explain how mine closures affect different facets of life in both communities with recommendations on how mining companies and the government could curb the effects of mine closures on communities through the implementation of contingency measures.

Akinrinade, Sola, and Olukoya Ogen. "Globalization and De-Industrialization: South-South Neo-Liberalism and the Collapse of the Nigerian Textile Industry." *The Global South* 2, no. 2 (2008): 159–170.

Globalization and the exponential growth of the Chinese economy, with its rapid export boom, has ushered in renewed discourse about dumping and its impact on manufacturing across the world, with a particular focus on the Global South. In this study, the authors discuss the trajectories of the Nigerian textile industry through its extraordinary growth in the early 1980s and how the implementation of neoliberal policies encouraged by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the structural adjustment program of the 1980s spurred the industry's collapse. The study assesses how importing cheaper textile materials and fabrics from China has led to the collapse of the Nigerian textile industry. The authors

also examine the issue of intellectual property theft through the Chinese mass production of designs copied from local manufacturers, and how these products are exported to the United States as part of Nigeria's quota under the African Growth Opportunities Act using fake Nigerian labels.

Albaladejo, Manuel. "Industrial Realities in Nigeria: From Bad to Worse." Queen Elizabeth House Working Paper No. 101 (February, 2003).

<http://workingpapers.qeh.ox.ac.uk/RePEc/qeh/qehwps/qehwps101.pdf>

This study explores the state of the Nigerian manufacturing industry by examining the factors contributing to the industry's collapse and how it became less competitive compared to other African countries. Using a historical comparison, the author also compares the state of Nigeria's industrial sector to other emerging economies in the Global South. Dependency on oil export, underinvestment in education, limited foreign direct investment, and poor infrastructure, are among the factors the author identifies as contributing to the decline of the industry sector. In addition, the authors also examines sectors ranging from engineering and textile to food by doing a historical survey of each sector, its current state, and factors mitigating growth.

Andreoni, Antonio, and Fiona Tregenna. "The Middle-Income Trap and Premature Deindustrialization in South Africa." in *Structural Transformation in South Africa: The Challenges of Inclusive Industrial Development in a Middle-Income Country*, edited by Antonio Andreoni, Pamela Mondliwa, Simon Roberts, and Fiona Tregenna, 237-260. New York: Oxford University Press, 2021.

This chapter examines how gradual premature de-industrialization has trapped South Africa, like many other developing economies, in the middle-income trap. Using a comparative approach, the chapter also explains South Africa's deindustrialization process compared to the experience of other emerging economies. While the chapter examines the share of manufacturing jobs to the GDP Capital of these countries, it shows the continuous decline of manufacturing jobs in South Africa and the country's inability to leapfrog into sophisticated and competitive manufacturing sectors. The chapter also identifies how the low adoption rate of innovative technologies compared to other major economies reduces the competitiveness of the South African economy, which is ushering in an era of de-industrialization.

Asiama, R. K. A. "Essay on Structural Change and Deindustrialization in African Countries." PhD diss., University of Johannesburg, 2022.

<https://ujcontent.uj.ac.za/esploro/outputs/doctoral/Essays-on-structural-change-and-deindustrialization/9927209707691#file-0>

This dissertation explores how structural changes can transform the economies of African countries through a robust manufacturing system that enables technology-based manufacturing processes. At the same time, the author adopts a structuralist view to explain how structural changes can enhance African economic development. He also highlights how foreign aid geared towards manufacturing can enable countries on the continent to catch up rather than consumption-oriented aid. Also, he argues that foreign aid should be invested in infrastructure, which will bolster productivity, coupled with currency depreciation, to develop export allied industries on the continent.

Asmal, Zaakhir, Haroon Bhorat, Christopher Rooney, and Francois Steenkamp.

“Manufacturing in Sub-Saharan Africa: Deindustrialisation or a Renaissance?”

Development Policy Research Unit, Working Paper: 202303 (University of Cape Town, 2023).

https://commerce.uct.ac.za/sites/default/files/media/documents/commerce_uct_a_c_za/1093/DPRU%20WP202303.pdf.

Over the past decade, studies on industrialization in Sub-Saharan African countries have been divided between the notion of an industrial renaissance and de-industrialization. While these conflicting views vary from region to region, the timeframe of these studies also varies. This paper investigates the contradictory results of these studies to identify more accurate findings by utilizing datasets spanning from 1990-2018. The study finds that Sub-Saharan African countries experienced premature de-industrialization and maintained stagnant economic growth in the first two decades of the 21st century.

Also, the study findings indicate that the per capita share of manufacturing jobs declined during this period. Conclusively, the study suggests that Sub-Saharan African countries need coherent implementation of policies to facilitate industrialization on the continent rather than merely replicating the industrialization process of other regions outside the continent.

Atolia, Manoj, Prakash Loungani, Milton Marquis, and Chris Papageorgiou. “Rethinking Development Policy: Deindustrialization, Servicification and Structural Transformation.” IMF Working Papers 18, no. 223 (2018): 1–49.

Retrospectively, structural transformation has always been a catalyst for industrialization and economic development. This paper examines how different factors such as policies, manufacturing, and geopolitics are shaping structural transformation in Vietnam and some selected African countries. A comparative study of how Vietnam has been able to

industrialize, while African countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, and Botswana have experienced premature industrialization, was conducted to show how these countries have transformed differently. Also, using India as an example, service oriented growth model was recommended as premature de-industrialization plagues these African countries and countries stuck in the middle income trap.

Bangura, Yusuf. "Structural Adjustment and De-Industrialisation in Nigeria: 1986-1988." *Africa and Development / Afrique et Développement* 16, no. 2 (1991): 5–32.

This study argues that the structural adjustment program introduced in Nigeria between 1986-1988 severely impacted the country's manufacturing sector. The program resulted in the implementation of stringent austerity measures, the devaluation of the country's currency, increased taxation, and high tariffs on imported goods. The author examines how the harsh economic environment during the period led to the collapse of industries that relied on importing raw materials. Industries that relied on locally sourced materials also became less competitive due to the opening up of the economy, which led to massive importation of cheap goods. The author highlights how these introduced reforms hastened the decline of manufacturing activities across the country and the gradual de-industrialization that ensued afterward.

Barchiesi, Franco, and Bridget Kenny. "From Workshop to Wasteland: De-Industrialization and Fragmentation of the Black Working Class on the East Rand (South Africa), 1990-1999." *International Review of Social History* 47, no. S10 (n.d.): 35–63.

The end of the apartheid regime in South Africa led to sweeping changes across the country, including municipal reforms, which resulted in the merging of small towns in East Rand and Witwatersrand into one unified municipal council. This article explores how this region, which has historically been a mining region, transformed into an industrial powerhouse. Further, the article shows how economic reforms and global economic forces impacted the region's manufacturing sector, resulting in the loss of jobs and altering the lives of unionized black workers. The article highlights how these changes impacted workers' livelihoods, collective identities, and union solidarity in the era of deindustrialization. The article also highlights how the manufacturing decline in East Rand altered labor union demands and traditional union practices.

Barnes, Justin, and Raphael Kaplinsky. "Globalization and the Death of the Local Firm? the Automobile Components Sector in South Africa." *Regional Studies* 34, no. 9 (n.d.): 797–812.

For developing countries, globalization has been a double-edged sword that may help fuel or impede growth in the manufacturing sector. In this article, the authors discuss how the

integration of global economies and the fall of trade barriers affected the automobile component sector in South Africa. As competition to enter new markets intensifies, the entrance of new competitors into the South African market adversely impacts the automobile component sector. Also, the authors highlight how the external sourcing of automobile components by auto companies for their local subsidiaries in South Africa made the local component manufacturers less competitive— coupled with fluctuations in the exchange rate, which makes exports difficult.

Begga, Cherif, and Abdelhamid Merghit. "Attempts to Make Industrial Reforms in Algeria: Do They Fit The Logic of Globalization?" *Topics in Middle Eastern and African Economies* 16, no. 1 (2014): 96-113.

This study investigates the Algerian government's socialist economic system in the 1960s, which saw the state's nationalization of the economy and state-led industrialization. The period witnessed massive investment by the state in heavy industries and limited the role of the private sector in the economy. The authors highlight how the lack of competition resulted in gross inefficiency from the state's enterprises, impeding the industrial expansionary policy. However, a global downturn in the price of oil and gas coupled with the abysmal performance of the state's enterprises meant the government could not afford to keep subsidizing these enterprises. This culminated in an International Monetary Fund (IMF) program to privatize state enterprises and open the economy. However, the authors argue that the privatization program was not adequately implemented and that the continuous inefficiency that plagued the state firms resulted in a weak manufacturing sector and gradual deindustrialization.

Behuria, Pritish. "Twenty-First Century Industrial Policy in a Small Developing Country: The Challenges of Reviving Manufacturing in Rwanda." *Development and Change* 50, no. 4 (2019): 1033–1062.

Manufacturing has become the path towards economic growth and development for developing countries. Various African countries have introduced policies to encourage investment in the manufacturing sector. This article looks at different policies implemented by the Rwandan government to revamp its manufacturing sector by specifically focusing on the apparel and cement industries. Utexrwa (textile) and CIMERWA (cement) monopolized these two industries and enjoyed government patronage and support. This article examines how geopolitical and local pressure impeded the government's plans to revive these industries. The Rwandan government's ban on second-hand clothes imports from the United States and Europe led to the country's suspension from the African Growth Opportunity Act, which affected the country's apparel exports to the American market. Also, competition from cheaper imported clothes and cement has dwindled the productivity of these companies.

Bennell, Paul. "Industrial Restructuring in Africa During the 1990s: Outcomes and Prospects." African Development Bank Group Working Paper 40, 2002.
<https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/document/working-paper-40-industrial-restructuring-in-africa-during-the1990s-outcomes-and-prospects-8988>.

In the late 20th century, African countries were plagued by widespread economic crises that prompted the International Monetary Fund (IMF) bailout programs under the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). While this program has been criticized for fueling deindustrialization across the continent, some scholars have argued it helped sustain manufacturing in some countries. In this article, the author examines the manufacturing sector's performance on the continent during the 1990s by discussing the factors behind the continuous decline in manufacturing activities in most countries on the continent. Also, the author assesses the objective of the economic restructuring that African countries underwent during this period. A comparative study of the productivity, share of GDP, investments, and employment in the manufacturing sector on the continent was conducted to determine the state of industrial productivity on the continent in the 1990s.

Besa, B., Kabwe, J., Masinja, J., Banda, W. "Socio-Economic Impact of Mine Closure and Development of Exit Strategy for Rural Mining Areas in Zambia: A Case Study of Kalumbila District." In Proceedings of the 28th International Symposium on Mine Planning and Equipment Selection - MPES 2019, edited by Topa, E. Springer Series in Geomechanics and Geoengineering. Springer, Cham, 2020.
https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-33954-8_48.

This article assesses the impact the closure of the Lumwana and Sentinel mines would have on the Kalumbila District of Zambia. The mines, planned to be closed in the early 2030s, play a crucial role in the district's socioeconomic development. These include local jobs funding of education and healthcare facilities, and other infrastructures that fall under corporate social responsibility. The authors propose implementing a Community Exit Strategy to ensure the closure of the mines does not negatively impact communities in the district. The proposed exit plan, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs) specifically number eleven, suggests a collaboration between the government, the communities, and investors to assess the impact the closure would have on local villages at the heart of the mines. Additionally, the authors suggest an investigation to determine socioeconomic activities that would help sustain local communities around the mines after they eventually shut down.

Bezuidenhout, Andries, Grace Khunou, Sarah Mosoetsa, Kirsten Sutherland, and John Thoburn. "Globalisation and Poverty: Impacts on Households of Employment and Restructuring in the Textiles Industry of South Africa." *Journal of International Development* 19, no. 5 (2007): 545–565.

South Africa's economic liberalization in the 1990s led to a surge in the importation of cheaper textile products, which had a negative effect on the local textile industry, resulting in the job loss of many workers. This paper investigates the impact of foreign textile importation on textile workers and now-unemployed workers. Specifically, the authors assess how retrenched workers affected by job loss' household livelihoods are affected by conducting oral interviews, which reveal that these retrenched workers' households suffered severe economic hardship in a country with one of the highest unemployment rates on the African continent. Also, the authors investigate the uneven payment of benefits by local companies to their workers and the increasing job insecurity plaguing the South African textile industry.

Bienefeld, Manfred. "The Lessons of Africa's Industrial 'Failure'." *Institute of Development Studies Bulletin*, 16, no. 3 (1985): 69-77.

Post-colonial African states faced numerous problems ranging from political instability, reliance on the export of raw materials, and external loans to finance large-scale infrastructure projects. In the 1980s, the continent was hit by a severe debt crisis, which made international lenders cast doubt on the ability of African countries to repay their loans. This paper argues that Western lenders' consensus on Africa's industrial policies during the 1980s only focused on the need to exercise restraint on financing projects on the continent due to the debt crisis rather than focus on underlying structural issues that caused the debt crisis. Also, the author argues that the involvement of Western economic consultants and the economic liberalization championed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund contributed to the debt crisis. The author highlights the importance of debt relief and national development goals in improving the continent's economic situation during the period.

Binns, Tony, and Etienne Nel. "The Village in a Game Park: Local Response to the Demise of Coal Mining in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa." *Economic Geography* 79, no. 1 (2003):41-66.

This article discusses how the community of Utrecht, a former coal-mining region in northern KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, with a high concentration of unemployed black workers, transformed the community during the post-apartheid era. The author highlights how the community corporates to secure external funding to fund joint ventures, which enhances the gradual transformation of Utrecht into a thriving tourism hub. The article also discusses how

the community initiated several projects, the implementation process, and the roles of individuals and institutions involved in the implementations.

Black, Anthony, Stephanie Craig, and Paul Dunne. "Why has manufacturing employment declined so rapidly?" *Econ3x3*, 2018.

<https://www.econ3x3.org/sites/default/files/articles/Black%20et%20al%202018%20Capital%20intensity%20and%20manufacturing%20employment%20FINAL.pdf>.

South Africa is one of the most developed countries on the African continent, yet it grapples with high unemployment rates. In this article, the author argues that the government should revamp South Africa's industrial policy by focusing on labour-intensive industries with the potential to increase employment and subsidize labour and training rather than investing heavily in infrastructure to sustain capital-intensive industries with relatively low employment rates.

Black, A., and Stanwix, J. "Manufacturing development and the economic crisis: Restructuring in the eighties." *Social Dynamics* 13, no. 1 (1987), 47–59.

This article focuses on the severe loss of manufacturing jobs that has plagued the South African manufacturing industry since 1982. The author identifies structural issues that led to the crisis of job loss, such as income and wealth inequality and unequal development patterns from import substitution. The author argues the restructuring of manufacturing firms and the state's adoption of neo-conservative policies are unlikely to reverse the country's continuous job losses.

Brooks, Andrew, and David Simon. "Unravelling the Relationships between Used-Clothing Imports and the Decline of African Clothing Industries." *Development and Change* 43, no. 6 (2012): 1265–1290.

The African textile industry was hit hard by the economic liberalization of the 1980s. This article examines the import of used clothing trade and the socioeconomic factors that aided its growth on the continent. Also, the authors highlight how the influx of cheap new and used clothes and preferential trade deals to boost Africa's textile exports negatively affect the textile industry. Additionally, the authors discuss the social and economic technicalities associated with the used clothes trade, such as smuggling.

Carmody, Pédraig. "Neoclassical Practice and the Collapse of Industry in Zimbabwe: The Cases of Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear." *Economic Geography* 74, no. 4 (1998): 319–343.

This article explores how the World Bank's economic liberalization program in Zimbabwe, which was predicted to boost exports in its textile, clothing, and footwear industries, eventually resulted in the collapse of these industries. The author argues this debacle is due to a misunderstanding of Africa's dynamic economic environment, where broader geopolitical and economic factors influence political and economic actions.

Chundu A., Tilton J.E. "State Enterprise and the Decline of the Zambian Copper Industry." *Resources Policy* 20, no. 4 (1994): 211-218.

In this article, the authors discuss factors that have contributed to the decline of Zambia's copper industry since the 1970s. The authors utilized an econometrics model to divide these factors into two. Additionally, the diversion of the profit generated from the copper industry to pressing social needs impeded investment in the industry, which shrunk its output.

Cole, M.J., Mthenjane, M., and Van Zyl, A.T. "Assessing coal mine closures and mining community profiles for the 'just transition' in South Africa." *Journal of the Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*, vol. 123, no. 6 (2023): 329–342.

Transition to renewable energy has been at the heart of geopolitical discourse over the past decade, with countries pledging to transition to clean energy over the coming decades. South Africa, the world's 14th largest emitter of CO₂, plans to transition into cleaner energy by closing coal mines and coal-fired plants. This article reviews how the just transition to cleaner energy would impact the socioeconomic conditions of communities around these mines and how adverse effects of the closure can be mitigated by finding a balance between cleaner energy security and economic opportunities for communities around these mines, who are at the heart of the transition.

Crankshaw, Owen. "Deindustrialization, Professionalization and Racial Inequality in Cape Town." *Urban Affairs Review* 48, no. 6 (2012): 836–862.

This article argues against the popular belief among scholars that deindustrialization is the primary driver of income and wealth inequality among white and Black South Africans in Cape Town. The author argues that deindustrialization created a diverse professional class and high unemployment. Specifically, the author discusses how deindustrialization created managerial and professional jobs taken by people of different racial backgrounds, which

spurred the growing division of Cape Town into neighborhoods with a diverse professional middle class, and Black working-class neighborhoods with high unemployment.

Dawson, Jonathan. "The Relevance of the Flexible Specialisation Paradigm for Small-Scale Industrial Restructuring in Ghana." *IDS Bulletin*, 23, no. 3 (1992): 34-38

This article examines how a group of small enterprises in Kumasi, Ghana, utilized the flexible specialization model to boost their growth. Specifically, the author explains how these enterprises, mainly in the engineering workshops, assisted each other by improving equipment and dividing labour among firms. However, the author highlights that while this model helped fuel the growth of new firms, it has not resulted in the delivery of quality products.

Deedat, Hameda and Christi van der Westhuizen. "The Socioeconomic Impact of Trade Liberalization and Employment loss on Women in the South African Clothing Industry: A Cape Town case study." University of Warwick: Gender in Global and Regional Trade Policy: Contrasting Views and New Research, 2006.

<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=e6f70616e53434229259a3fdf0070572f7c9a13c>.

This report explores how South Africa's trade liberalization increased the dumping of cheap clothes in the country, which paralyzed its local textile industry. Specifically, the authors focus on its effects on retrenched women's livelihoods by exploring the coping mechanisms deployed by women after job losses.

Dewa, Didmus, Enock Musara, and Edward Mupfururi. "Industrial Decline in Zimbabwe, Gweru Post 2000: Which way now?" *World Journal of Arts, Commerce and Science* 1, no.1 (2013): 1-13.

The Zimbabwean economy has been through a rollercoaster of crises over the past three decades due to political actions that resulted in Western sanctions against the country. These sanctions have severely affected the country's manufacturing sector, with factories shutting down and massive job losses. This article examines the factors contributing to the continuous decline of the industrial sector in Gweru, Midlands. Home to many of the country's labour-intensive industries, many of them have shut down, retrenching thousands of workers. The authors highlight the reason for their closure and policy recommendations to revamp the country's manufacturing sector.

Dubb, Alex. "The Rise and Decline of Small-Scale Sugarcane Production in South Africa: A Historical Perspective." *Journal of Agrarian Change* 16, no. 4 (2016): 518–542.

This article explores the history of small-scale sugarcane production in South Africa by discussing the private regulatory structure that enabled production to thrive under apartheid and the factors responsible for its decline during the post-apartheid era. The author argues that the factors that aided the rise and decline of the industry are tied to its regulatory structure.

Durand, J.F., M. Liefferink, and E.S. Van Eeden. "Legal Issues Concerning Mine Closure and Social Responsibility on the West Rand." *TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa* 5, no. 1 (2009): 51–71.

Mining and mine closures come at serious environmental costs due to pollution, ecological degradation, and health hazards caused by mining. South Africa has had lax implementation of environmental regulations guiding mining operations. This article argues that a multidisciplinary approach is needed to address water pollution by mining companies in the West Rand and far West Rand regions. Also, the authors recommend the implementation of the National Environmental Management Act to address water pollution in the Wonderfonteinspruit and Tweelopiespruit catchments.

Edward, Lawrence and Rhys Jenkins. "The Competitive Effects China on the South African Manufacturing Sector." Development Policy Research Unit, Policy Brief: PB 14/40. (Cape Town, 2014)
https://commerce.uct.ac.za/sites/default/files/content_migration/commerce_uct_a_c_za/1093/files/DPRU%2520PB%252014-40.pdf.

The global debate about fair trade has become more intense due to competition from China. In this policy paper, the authors examine the impact of South Africa's trade with China on its manufacturing industry. The authors discuss the structure of Chinese-South African trade, how imports from China affect the prices of domestic manufacturers, and its impact on manufacturing output, employment, and exports.

Ewert, J. "Restructuring Industry on the Factory Floor: Neo-Fordist Tendencies at Western Cape Firms." *South African Sociological Review* 5, no. 1 (1992): 1–22.

This article examines the debates surrounding the structure of industrial production in Western Cape, South Africa. It discusses divergent discourse about production organization at the international and local levels. Also, the author argues that the restructuring of local manufacturing processes and industrial relations, termed world-class manufacturing, is tilted towards Neo-Fordism rather than Post-Fordism.

Fortunato, Andres. "Getting Back on the Curve South Africa's Manufacturing Challenge." CID Research Fellow and Graduate Student, Working Paper: No. 139, 2022.
<https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/growthlab/files/2022-11-cid-fellows-wp-139-south-africa-manufacturing.pdf>.

This report examines the potential for job creation in the South African manufacturing sector by analyzing trends shaping manufacturing, global deindustrialization, and South Africa's dynamic manufacturing sector. The report also discusses South Africa's position in the global deindustrialization trends and how the government can improve the country's industrial output.

Frederick, Katharine. "Deindustrialization in East Africa: Textile production in an era of globalization and colonization, c. 1830-1940" (PhD Dissertation., Wageningen University, Wageningen, 2018).

This dissertation discusses factors that shaped deindustrialization in the Southern and Central East African textile industry. It argues that a combination of structural factors such as demographic, geographic, institutional, and external contributed to East Africa's textile industry's decline.

Grabowski, Richard. "Deindustrialization in Africa." *International Journal of African Development* 3, no. 3 (2015): 51-67.

This article argues against the common notion shared by economists that the lack of an enabling environment for businesses to thrive is one of the leading causes of deindustrialization in Africa. It further argues that food inflation has made labour expensive, impeding the growth of labour-intensive industries, which are one of the primary drivers of economic growth in developing countries.

Grabowski, Richard. "Deindustrialisation in Mozambique: The Role of Agriculture." *Canadian Journal of Development Studies / Revue Canadienne d'études du développement* 39, no. 4 (2018): 569-585.

Sub-Saharan African countries have been plagued by premature deindustrialization, impeding their ability to develop a vibrant manufacturing sector. Using Mozambique as a case study, this article argues that reduced indirect taxation and government support for manufacturing failed to boost industrial productivity. It suggests that an increase in agricultural productivity can offset failure in the manufacturing sector.

Gumata, Nombulelo, and Eliphas Ndou. *The Secular Decline of the South African Manufacturing Sector: Policy Interventions, Missing Links and Gaps in Discussions*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020.

This book discusses global and local forces shaping the decline of South Africa's manufacturing sector. It also highlights measures that can be applied to improve the sector's competitiveness and policy recommendations that can enable the government to achieve its national development plans.

Hati, Abdelhamid, and Amina Abdessemed-Foufa. "Industrial Heritage Identification Process in North Africa: 19th and 20th Century Flour Mills in Algeria." *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, 2023.

Industrial heritage represents a significant part of a nation's history. However, unlike historical sites and artifacts, not much attention is paid to industrial heritage. In this article, the authors identify sites and buildings of industrial heritage, such as flour mills, among others, through the use of data.

Imbs, Jean. "The Premature Deindustrialization of South Africa." In *The Industrial Policy Revolution II: Africa in the Twenty-first Century*, edited by Joseph E. Stiglitz, Justin Lin Yifu, Ebrahim Patel, 529-540. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

The growth of Asia's manufacturing sector ushered in an era of deindustrialization across Western countries and other emerging economies, mostly in Africa. While economies in the West moved into the service industry due to a decline in manufacturing productivity, African countries moved into the extractive sector. This article discusses South Africa's industrial decline and how reliance on extractive industries makes the economy vulnerable to global economic shocks.

Itaman, Richard E., and Oluwafemi E. Awopegba. "Finance, Oil Rent and Premature Deindustrialisation in Nigeria." *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* 59 (2021): 149–161.

This article examines one of the issues often overlooked in the discourse about deindustrialization. It explores how the Nigerian financial industry has contributed to the collapse of the country's manufacturing sector due to the continuous flow of bank credit to the oil and gas industry. It also highlights the government's role in entrenching capital flows to the oil and gas sector through the government's subsidies.

Knierzinger, Johannes, and Isaac Ter-Ibinibe Sopelle. "Mine Closure from Below: Transformative Movements in Two Shrinking West African Mining Towns." *The Extractive Industries and Society* 6, no. 1 (n.d.): 145–153.

This study explores the issues surrounding mine closures and their effects on the communities around the mines. Through a comparative analysis of mine closures in Fria in Guinea and Obuasi in Ghana, the study discusses how to bridge the technical problems and challenges involved in mine closures.

Klerck, G. "Industrial Restructuring, Labour Market Segmentation and the Temporary Employment Industry in Namibia." *South African Review of Sociology* 36, no. 2 (2005): 269–294.

This study examines factors responsible for the rise of temporary employment in Namibia and how production processes, market conditions, and employment flexibility influence the casualization of employment.

Lauferts M., Mavunganidze J. "Ruins of the Past: Industrial Heritage in Johannesburg." *WIT Transactions on The Built Environment* 109 (2009): 533-542.

This study discusses the importance of industrial heritage to the city of Johannesburg. It argues that these buildings and sites are integral to the city's landscape and architectural heritage. It suggests including this heritage in the city's regeneration projects would help protect its cultural heritage.

Lombard, Michael, and Owen Crankshaw. "Deindustrialization and Racial Inequality: Social Polarisation in eThekweni?" *Cities* 60 (2017): 221–233.

Deindustrialization in South Africa has led to many conflicting theories about its effects on job structure and inequality. This article challenges the idea that deindustrialization has entrenched inequality between white, colored, and Black communities in eThekweni, South Africa. It argues that deindustrialization has led to a surge in middle and semi-skilled jobs in eThekweni.

Lubeck, Paul M. "Restructuring Nigeria's Urban-Industrial Sector within the West African Region: The Interplay of Crisis, Linkages and Popular Resistance*." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 16, no. 1 (1992): 6–23

This study examines one of the topics often overlooked when discussing Nigeria's economic crisis in relation to its post-colonial economy and the 1980s structural adjustment program. It argues that how the country has managed its post-colonial economic crisis, and the

implementation of the structural adjustment program has laid a foundation for an industrial base that can catalyze renewed growth and balanced industrialization.

Naankiel, Peter Wilfred, Danladi A., and Bwash Rufai. "Colonialism and the Igala textile industry 1900–1960." *Lafia Journal of Africa and Heritage Studies* 1, (2016): 1-12.

In this article, the author examines the impact of the British colonial policies on the textile industry in Igalaland, Nigeria. It argues that the industry was a thriving source of socioeconomic and cultural development in the town. However, the introduction of Christianity, western education, and the proliferation of Western culture contributed to the industry's decline.

Nattrass, Nicoli, and Jeremy Seekings. "Job Destruction in Newcastle: Minimum Wage-Setting and Low-Wage Employment in the South African Clothing Industry." *Transformation* 84 (2014): 1–30.

This report discusses the South African government's efforts to enforce decent wages for textile workers working with Chinese firms in Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal. The imposition of higher labour costs led to noncompliance from some employers, whose firms were eventually forced to shut down. The report highlights how the government's efforts to improve wages can lead to structural adjustment that diminishes labour-intensive employment and forces firms to move to countries with lower labour costs.

Nel, Etienne, and Tony Binns. "Decline and Response in South Africa's Free State Goldfields: Local Economic Development in Matjhabeng." *International Development Planning Review* 24, no. 3 (2002): 249–269.

This article assesses how the decline in gold production has severely impacted the socioeconomic conditions of communities around Matjhabeng and the Free State goldfields. It highlights how the closure of several mines has affected businesses and individuals in these communities. Also, it highlights how several community-led development projects that have worked to diversify the local economy and create jobs, have had limited success due to the severity of the economic crisis left behind by the mine closures.

Nguimkeu, Pierre, and Albert Zeufack G. Manufacturing in Structural Change in Africa. World Bank Group Policy Research Working Paper: 8992 (2019). <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/ar/592701566323946678/pdf/Manufacturing-in-Structural-Change-in-Africa.pdf>.

This paper examines different states of industrialization and deindustrialization in Sub-Saharan Africa by discussing the scale and factors shaping each region and country's

industrialization and deindustrialization process. It identifies South Africa as the only country on the continent experiencing deindustrialization and challenges the popular belief that premature deindustrialization is widespread on the continent.

Njoku, O.N. "Colonialism and the Decline of the Traditional Metal Industry of the Igbo, Nigeria." *Itinerario* 15, no. 2 (n.d.): 59–78.

The Igbo traditional metal industry was renowned for its high productivity and quality products before the advent of British colonialism in Nigeria. This article argues that the colonial regulations, imports from Europe, and Christian missionaries' activities led to the industry's collapse. The author highlights how Christian missionary's efforts to clamp down on Indigenous rituals also contributed to the decline of the industry.

Noorbakhsh, Farhad, and Alberto Paloni. "Structural Adjustment Programs and Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa: Restructuring or De-Industrialization?" *The Journal of Developing Areas* 33, no. 4 (1999): 549–580.

The late 20th century was a period of economic decline and crisis for most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Thirty-seven African countries underwent the World Bank and International Monetary Fund structural adjustment programs, which resulted in severe hardship for the citizens of these countries due to massive cuts in government spending and subsidies. This article explores the impact of structural adjustment programs on the continent and assesses whether it led to economic restructuring or deindustrialization.

Ntema, John, Lochner Marais, Jan Cloete, and Molefi Lenka. "Social Disruption, Mine Closure and Housing Policy: Evidence from the Free State Goldfields, South Africa." *Natural Resources Forum* 41, no. 1 (2017): 30–41.

This study explores how the closure of mines disrupted communities' livelihood in the Free State Goldfields. The author highlights how building permanent settlements around mines made them vulnerable to an economic crisis when the mines eventually shut down. Also, it highlights the living conditions of households in mine settlements where the mines have been closed.

Ntema, John, Lochner Marais, Jan Cloete, and Molefi Lenka. "Mine Closure in Matjhabeng in the Free State Goldfields, South Africa: Implications for Households." *The Extractive Industries and Society* 14 (2023): 1-9.

This article assesses the impact of mine closure on the towns of Mangaung and Thabong in the Free States. It assesses how households cope with the effects of mine closures.

Magidi, Martin. "Sustaining Livelihoods in Norton Town After Deindustrialization in Zimbabwe. PhD diss., University of Kwazulu-Natal, 2019.
<https://researchspace.ukzn.ac.za/items/1cee8ddb-8930-4779-870a-0770d1f66337>

This dissertation examines how the residents of Norton Town, Zimbabwe, sustain their communities and livelihoods amidst rapid urbanization and deindustrialization. It highlights household agencies and various innovative enterprises developed by the town's residents. The author also discusses urban resilience in the face of economic downturn.

Maiwada, Salihu, and Elisha Renne. "The Kaduna Textile Industry and the Decline of Textile Manufacturing in Northern Nigeria, 1955–2010." *Textile History* 44, no. 2 (2013): 171–196.

The second half of the 20th century witnessed the establishment of a thriving textile industry in Kaduna, Nigeria. However, this success was short-lived due to geopolitical and local factors. This article discusses how several factors, such as unstable political leadership, poor infrastructure, the structural adjustment program of the 1980s, and Chinese economic liberalization, led to the industry's collapse.

Marais, Lochner, Emeka Ndaguba, Elelwani Mmbadi, Jan Cloete, and Molefi Lenka. "Mine Closure, Social Disruption, and Crime in South Africa." *The Geographical Journal* 188, no. 3 (2022): 383–400

This paper examines the social disruption that occurs due to mine closure. This study highlights increased crime rates in communities with declining mine activities.

Marais, Lochner, Jan Cloete, and Molefi Lenka. "The Plight of Mining Cities in South Africa: Planning for Growth and Closure." *Cities* 130 (2022): 1-12.

This study examines the challenges and state of mining towns in South Africa. It discusses the vulnerabilities of cities whose economies have been built around mining and how these cities can plan to avoid long-term dependence on mining activities. Also, it assesses the social disruption these cities are experiencing and how it is straining their finances.

Matebesi, S., Marais, L., and Nel, V. (Eds.). *Local Responses to Mine Closure in South Africa: Dependencies and Social Disruption* (1st ed.). Routledge, 2024.

This book explores the issues surrounding mine closure and their impact on South African communities. It discusses the problem of dependency on the mining economy and the social

disruption that ensued due to mine closures. It also examines the challenges of mine closures in the Global South.

Mbalenhle Mpanza, Elhadi Adam, and Raeesa Moolla. "A Critical Review of the Impact of South Africa's Mine Closure Policy and the Winding-up Process of Mining Companies." *The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa* 17, no. 1 (2021): 1–21.

This study examines the effects of unexpected mine closures on communities in South Africa. Utilizing a comparative analysis, it discusses legal frameworks of mine closure in Canada, Australia, and South Africa by suggesting South Africa could benefit from adopting similar frameworks to enforce compliance and preparation in case of a sudden mine closure.

Mbira, Leonard. "The De-Industrialization of Bulawayo Manufacturing Sector in Zimbabwe: Is the Capital Vacuum to Blame?" *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management* 3, no. 3 (2015): 1-15.

Premature deindustrialization has been one of the characteristics of economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. This article examines the factors that caused deindustrialization in the city of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. It highlights unfavorable wages and tax regimes, fall in demand, and inadequate capital as the major factors that contributed to the city's deindustrialization.

Mechergui, Rania, and Rim Mouelhi. "Deindustrialization and Trade Openness: The Tunisian Case." Economic Research Forum Working Papers No. 1643 (Giza, July 2023). https://erf.org.eg/app/uploads/2023/07/1690820852_303_822104_1643.pdf

This paper explores the deindustrialization process in Tunisia and the factors influencing this trend. Numerous factors, such as trade openness, competition, human capital, and foreign direct investment flow, among others, are the key factors contributing to the country's deindustrialization process.

Mensah, Emmanuel B. "Is Sub-Saharan Africa Deindustrializing." Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT) Working Paper Series (October 2020). <https://www.merit.unu.edu/publications/wppdf/2020/wp2020-045.pdf>

This study challenges the notion that the African continent is experiencing large-scale deindustrialization. While it acknowledges that industrial development on the continent has

slowed since the 1970s, it highlights East Africa exhibits signs of industrialization while South Africa is experiencing deindustrialization.

Meredith, David. "Government and the Decline of the Nigerian Oil-Palm Export Industry, 1919-1939." *The Journal of African History* 25, no. 3 (1984): 311–329.

The end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade led to a new trade in commodities such as palm oil, which thrived in colonial Nigeria. However, the failure of the colonial government to invest in the palm oil industry affected its development. This article examines how the actions of the colonial government diminished the industry's potential to become a leader in the global palm oil market.

Mkandawire, Thandika. "The Road to Crisis, Adjustment and De-Industrialisation: The African Case." *Africa and Development / Afrique et Développement* 13, no. 1 (1988): 5–31.

This article explores Africa's relationship with the global economy by examining the industrial challenges faced by the continent during different stages of its interaction with the global economy. It also highlights the structural barriers that impeded Africa from capitalizing on the global economic shifts beneficial to other developing countries.

Mlambo, A. S. "From an Industrial Powerhouse to a Nation of Vendors: Over Two Decades of Economic Decline and Deindustrialization in Zimbabwe 1990–2015." *Journal of Developing Societies* 33, no. 1 (2017): 99-125.

Prior to independence, Zimbabwe had the second most industrialized economy on the continent, just behind South Africa. However, the economy has gone through a roller coaster since its independence in 1980. The article traces the factors responsible for the decline of the Zimbabwean manufacturing sector.

Morris, Mike, Justin Barnes, and Nikki Dunne. "Globalisation and Industrial Restructuring in a South African City." *Economic and Political Weekly* 36, no. 24 (2001): 2157–2165.

This article examines the forces shaping Durban, South Africa's manufacturing sector. It explores how the city manufacturing sector would respond to the forces of globalization and the government's economic liberalization program.

Morris, Rosalind C. "Shadow and Impress: Ethnography, Film, and the Task of Writing History in the Space of South Africa's Deindustrialization." *History and Theory* 57, no. 4 (2018): 102-125.v

This paper argues that industrialization shapes the physical and cultural landscape of communities situated in manufacturing hubs, influencing their socioeconomic and cultural development. It also examines the lived experiences of individuals in postindustrial societies, such as the illegal miners occupying abandoned mines in South Africa. It highlights how industrialization shapes societies and its impact on postindustrial societies.

Mugumisi, Nathan. "Sectorial Deindustrialisation of Zimbabwe's Textiles and Clothing Sectors: Are Chinese Imports to Blame?" *Research Journal of Commerce & Behavioral Science*, 3, no. 3 (2014): 24-33.

This article examines the factors responsible for the deindustrialization of the Zimbabwean textile and clothing industry, highlighting the role of Chinese imports, poor business environment, political climate, and other structural issues.

Muhammad, Murtala. "Trade Liberalisation and Deindustrialisation of the Textile Industry in Nigeria (1997-2000)." *Journal of Advances in Social Science and Humanities* 5, no. 6 (2019): 834-856.

This study critically examines how trade liberalization enabled the deindustrialization of Nigeria's textile industry between 1997-2000. It also highlights how the country's poor infrastructure and unstable economic conditions contributed to the industry's decline.

Mususa, Patience. "'Getting By': Life on the Copperbelt after the Privatisation of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines." *Social Dynamics* 36, no. 2 (n.d.): 380-394.

This article examines the lived experiences of former miners in the Copperbelt region of Zambia after their retrenchment following the privatization of the state-owned mining company. The author also highlights the informal economy that dots the communities where former miners live and how it shaped new class formation.

Otchia, Christian. "Macroeconomic and Distributional Consequences of Premature Deindustrialization in Chad: A CGE Analysis." Conference Papers 333224. Purdue University, Center for Global Trade Analysis, Global Trade Analysis Project, 2020. <https://ideas.repec.org/p/ags/pugtwp/333224.html>

This paper explores issues shaping Chad's deindustrialization and its impact on people's livelihoods.

Panza, Laura. "De-Industrialization and Re-Industrialization in the Middle East: Reflections on the Cotton Industry in Egypt and in the Izmir Region." *The Economic History Review* 67, no. 1 (2014): 146–169.

This article examines the forces shaping deindustrialization in Egypt and Izmir, Turkey.

Phalatse, M.R. "From industrialisation to de-industrialisation in the former South African homelands." *Urban Forum* 11, (2000):149-161.

This study examines how the town of Mogwase, which became industrialized under the apartheid industry decentralization policy, is now on the path toward deindustrialization. It highlights the potential impacts of the economic decline on households' livelihoods in the town.

Pickles, John. "Industrial Restructuring, Peripheral Industrialization, and Rural Development in South Africa." *Antipode* 23, no. 1 (1991): 68–91.

This paper explores the changing dynamics of Bantustans' role in rural-urban restructuring, its impact on labour movement between the rural areas and the metropolitan regions, and its effects on the South African economy.

Posthuma, Anne Caroline. "Japanese Techniques in Africa? Human Resources and Industrial Restructuring in Zimbabwe." *World Development* 23, no. 1 (n.d.): 103–116

In this article, the author explores the effectiveness of Japanese organizational techniques in selected Zimbabwean firms. While these techniques brought rapid change to performance, efficiency, and productivity, the author highlights these firms lack the necessary management skills to sustain the success of the Japanese organizational reform.

Rogerson, C.M., and J.M. Rogerson. "The Decline of Manufacturing in Inner-City Johannesburg, 1980-1994." *Urban Forum* 6, no. 1 (1995): 16–42.

This study examines the factors that shaped the decline of manufacturing in inner-city Johannesburg between 1980 and 1984. It analyses various sectors in the city and the trends that influenced their growth, productivity, and efficiency.

Sachikonye, Lloyd M. "Restructuring or De-Industrializing?: Zimbabwe's Textile and Metal Industries Under Structural Adjustment." Research Report No. 110. Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala, 1999. <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A275858&dswid=-4858>

This report analyses the effect of the structural adjustment program on Zimbabwe's textile and metal industries. It argues the program should be abandoned for another alternative that would favor local capital accumulation and enhance productivity in these industries.

Salom, and Kivinen. "Closed and Abandoned Mines in Namibia: A Critical Review of Environmental Impacts and Constraints to Rehabilitation." *South African Geographical Journal* 102, no. 3 (2020): 389–405.

This paper explores the loopholes in the legal framework guiding mine closure in Namibia. The authors suggest policy recommendations to integrate environmental and mining laws and regulations, forming the basis for a comprehensive policy framework for the country's mining industry.

Sediki, Chaima, Jeremy Cenci, and Isabelle de Smet. "Postcolonial Industrial Heritage in North Africa: Investigations and Insights into the City of Casablanca, Morocco." *WIT Transactions on The Built Environment* 203 (2021): 275-284.

This article examines public attitudes and beliefs regarding industrial heritage in Casablanca, Morocco. It analyses how colonialism, history, and identity shape people's perceptions of industrial heritage.

Sesele, Kentse, Lochner Marais, Deidre van Rooyen, and Jan Cloete. "Mine Decline and Women: Reflections from the Free State Goldfields." *The Extractive Industries and Society* 8, no. 1 (2021): 211–219.

This paper examines gender inequality in the mining industry and how women have been underrepresented in South Africa's mining sector. It argues women's livelihoods become more vulnerable after mine closures by highlighting women's lived experience of mine decline and closure in South Africa's Free State Goldfields.

Sesele, Kentse, Lochner Marais, and Deidre van Rooyen. "Women and Mine Closure: A Case Study of Policy in South Africa." *Resources Policy* 72 (2021): 1-9.

Black women are underrepresented in South Africa's mining industry and often face discrimination. This paper discusses South Africa's policy on women in mining and how mine closures affect women's livelihoods.

Siyongwana, Pakama Q., and Ayanda Shabalala. "The Socio-Economic Impacts of Mine Closure on Local Communities: Evidence from Mpumalanga Province in South Africa." *GeoJournal: Spatially Integrated Social Sciences and Humanities* 84, no. 2 (2019): 367-380.

This paper investigates the coping mechanisms adopted by the residents of Pilgrim's Rest in Mpumalanga following the closure of a gold mine. The paper discusses both the negative and positive impacts of mine closure and how the residents of Pilgrim's Rest navigate post-mining life.

Slater, R. "De-Industrialisation, Multiple Livelihoods and Identity: Tracking Social Change in Qwaqwa, South Africa." *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 19, no. 1 (2001): 81-92.

Deindustrialization changes the fabric of society in different forms, from an increase in crime to mass unemployment and poverty, among others. This article investigates social changes engineered by deindustrialization in Qwaqwa, South Africa. It analyses the lived experiences of people living in a region undergoing deindustrialization.

Stacey J, Naude A, Hermanus M, Frankel P. "The socio-economic aspects of mine closure and sustainable development: Literature overview and lessons for the socio-economic aspects of closure - Report 1." *Journal of the Southern Africa Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* 110, no. 7 (2010): 379-394.

This report examines local relevant socioeconomic guidelines that govern mine closure. It highlights measures mining companies have to implement while planning mine closure.

Stein, Howard. "Deindustrialization, Adjustment, the World Bank and the IMF in Africa." *World Development* 20, no. 1 (n.d.): 83-95.

This article compares the World Bank and International Monetary Fund industrial adjustment model to Africa's industrial structure. It highlights the deficiencies in the model and how it can deindustrialize the current industrial structure on the continent.

Sulaiman, L. A. "Does restructuring improve performance? An industry analysis of Nigerian oil & gas sector." *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting* 3, no. 6 (2012): 55-62.

This article examines the impact of restructuring on Nigeria's oil and gas industry. It suggests restructuring should be geared towards improving competitiveness and financial stability rather than trying to save a failing enterprise.

Ravindran, Rekha and Suresh Babu Manalaya. "Does Premature Deindustrialisation Stall Growth? Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa." *Progress in Development Studies* 23, no. 1 (2023): 65–81.

This paper analyses the effects of premature deindustrialization on structural transformation on the African continent. It suggests enough economic growth has not been achieved to offset premature deindustrialization.

Tibandebage, Paula, Samuel Wangwe, Maureen Mackintosh and Phares G.M. Mujinja. "Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Decline in Tanzania: How Possible is a Turnaround to Growth?" in *Making Medicines in Africa: The Political Economy of Industrializing for Local Health*, edited by Maureen Mackintosh, Geoffrey Banda, Paula Tibandebage, Watu Wamae, 45-64. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

This book explores the history of the Tanzanian pharmaceutical industry by investigating factors responsible for its decline. It also highlights possible ways to improve productivity and boost growth in the industry.

Todes, Alison. "Industrial Restructuring in South Africa: The Case of Newcastle." *Tijdschrift Voor Economische En Sociale Geografie* 90, no. 4 (1999): 379–390.

Globalization and South Africa's economic liberalization resulted in the industrial restructuring of Newcastle. This article discusses how the forces of globalization are affecting Newcastle's key industries, which has enabled the city to undergo industrial restructuring.

Travieso, Emiliano, and Tom Westland. "What Happened to the Workshop of West Africa? Resilience and Decline of Handicraft Textiles in Colonial Northern Nigeria, 1911–52." *The Economic History Review*, (2024): 1-22.

This paper explores the history of the handicraft textiles industry in northern Nigeria during the colonial era. It highlights factors that enabled the industry to thrive and its employment patterns. The paper also discussed the reasons responsible for the industry's decline.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. "The Agony of Africa: Industrial Restructuring and the Process of Socio-economic Development in Africa, With Particular Reference to the Least-developed Countries of Africa." New York, 1984. https://downloads.unido.org/ot/48/12/4812589/10001-15000_14048.pdf.

This paper examines industrial restructuring policies that the least developed countries in Africa can implement to improve socioeconomic development.

Unumen, Julius O. "Colonialism and the Decline of Indigenous African Industries: The Example of Cloth-Weaving in Esanland, Edo State, Nigeria." *American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences* 13, no. 1 (2015): 26-31.

This paper explores the history of Esan's cloth weaving industry in colonial Nigeria. It discusses how the sector thrived up until the 1950s. However, rational economic behavior by women who dominated the industry contributed to its decline as they abandoned clothes weaving for more lucrative enterprises.

Uzoma, Ibeaja F., Amadi Kevin T. "Restructuring Industrial Sector and Economic Growth in Nigeria." *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management (IJSRM)* 12, no. 5 (2024): 6266-6278.

This study explores the effects of industrial restructuring on the Nigerian economy. The study suggests that the adequate implementation of industrial restructuring could propel economic growth with a ripple effect on other West African states.

Wellings, Paul, and Anthony Black. "Industrial Decentralisation in South Africa: Tool of Apartheid or Spontaneous Restructuring?" *GeoJournal : An International Journal on Human Geography and Environmental Sciences* 12, no. 2 (1986): 137-149.

A reform of South Africa's industrial decentralization policy in 1982 sparked industrial relocation. This paper examines the debate about industrial decentralization policy in the country and measures that can be taken to improve its efficiency.

About DePOT

Deindustrialization and the Politics of Our Time (DePOT) is a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) of Canada-funded partnership project consisting of over 33 partner organizations and 24 co-applicants and collaborators from six countries in Western Europe (Italy, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom) and North America (Canada, United States). The partnership examines the historical roots and lived experience of deindustrialization in transnational and comparative perspective, its causes, the responses to it, its effects, and its legacies.

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deindustrialization@concordia.ca

