

Preface

This book attempts to discuss the situation of the Nubi Community in Eastern Africa, which is considered as a unique phenomenon in the region. Their history of migration goes back to the late 1823, during the Anglo-Egyptian colonial rule in Sudan. They were at first reflected as Slaves and recruited as soldiers, guards, and porters loyal to the British crown, and later enrolled in the British King's African Rifles' (KAR) battalions of East Africa to safeguard the colonial interest, and these soldiers were known as "Sudanese askaries", recognized as formidable warriors and most faithful. Indeed, their ancestors have originated from various tribes of Sudan, particularly from the territory of southern Sudan. They had amalgamated together, and inter-married with the native population in their new settlement areas, and in the process these natives have to adapt the Nubi's culture. Consequently, they created a homogeneous tribal group named Nubi. This is how they multiplied themselves with dignity in east Africa, but without inherited homeland.

The study in this book covered a geographical scope of two States in the Map of East Africa, namely the Republic of South Sudan and Uganda. The reason of choosing these two countries is because they share almost the same history, and with great similarities in their geographical, sociological and cultural characteristics. Therefore, this work focuses to answer some vital questions about their origin, the source of the name "Nubi", and the link between them with the Nubians of southern Egypt, and the Nuba of southern Kordofan. Moreover, identification of the socio-political and economic roles they have played in the region and what made them to be landless citizens?

The methodology used was the descriptive methods, quantitative approach, and historical design approach. Other tools were applied such as conducting direct interviews, group discussions with the respondents is considered as first-hand information, including gathering information about Nubi literature from both primary and secondary sources. The origin, culture and social composition of this

community seems to be very rich, unique copied and mixed with precious African culture, and their contributions and legacy are greatly recognized in the region by the British and the post-independence governments. However, they are facing great threats and challenges that may affect their societal and cultural system if it's not well addressed quickly.

Subsequently, these may lead to their easy assimilation into the other local tribes that they have intermingled, co-existed together for long time, or disappearing of this unique community, and their great Culture in East Africa region, although this group is assumed to be the most multi-lingual group probably constituted in East Africa. Nevertheless, the Nubi Community aspires to advocate for their recognition as a tribe in East Africa comparable to that of Uganda. Also, they seek to secure their own homeland through legal procedures, or backing human rights organizations to intervene so that they can get their rights, improve their socio-economic and political prospects, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality life, through certain opportunities in the region in order to relief them from the triangle of poverty, ignorance and marginalization, to the square of peace, unity, equality, and prosperity.