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African Studies End of Semester.

Is Africa preparing for re-colonization? Justify your position.

Re-colonization is the act of colonizing a place or object once more. The act of colonization itself is the occupation of a country's or territory's administrative region by another nation. The act of re-establishing colonies at a location is an example of re-colonization, which is defined as the colonization of a previously colonized territory or environment.

After Asia, Africa is the continent with the second-highest population. As of 2021, there were 1.4 billion people living there, or 18% of all people on the planet.

Since most of Africa's historical blemishes date from more recent periods, the continent has a rather gloomy past. The colonization of the bulk of the continent, with the exception of two or three of the fifty-five countries, is sometimes considered as the main cause of this scenario. The continent is said to have become more modern throughout colonization, despite the brutal institution of slavery. Even many years after the end of colonialism, complete stability has not yet been achieved in the majority of the continent's regions. The newly independent republics of the African continent are actively troubled by civil unrest, a lack of amenities, and an uncertain economy, to name a few, while other continents thrive. The only way to deal with this issue is to grant the extremely powerful countries that control the majority of global affairs some type of conditional control over governance. Africa does seem to be going backwards and getting poorer, which makes it even more crucial to accept a new colonial system to help run the nations.

For a brief period of time, Europe colonized Africa. The majority of the colonies seized or incorporated after 1885 achieved independence in less than 80 years. However fleeting the event may have been, it had a significant impact on African populations and left a legacy of strong, centralized, authoritarian rulers. The majority of Africans were also quite different from the political systems of European colonial countries, which had developed during the long precolonial history of the continent. The administrative structures of the bulk of African countries have rarely changed since then. European conquerors abandoned them. Although the legal and governmental systems that the French, British, Portuguese, Belgian, German, and Italian officials imposed in their colonies in Africa were distinct, the administration of these colonial possessions was governed by a number of different administrative systems that all had some fundamental elements in common. Excessive amounts of people from other cultures entered colonial areas. Numerous individuals were compelled to adopt Christianity, enroll in formal education, begin adopting a new system of government in place of the old chieftaincy system, among other things. Due to this, the native culture of the inhabitants was mostly or completely eradicated. Many customs were lost as a result. As was previously discussed, pre-colonial Africa seemed to be flourishing before the invasion of outside forces. On the continent, leaders had already started establishing systems of governance, education, building technologies, and many other foundational aspects of civilization. The Mali empire, for instance, traded mostly goods like gold and salt. Some of these civilizations, such as the ancient Roman Empire, expanded by conquest. In the year 1800, a large number of European nations were battling for control of African colonies and dividing up the available land. Africa was seen as a continent with a wealth of natural resources as well as savage, intellectually immature people who needed guidance and control. Any in-depth analysis will reveal that British colonialism still has a significant impact on the catastrophes and disasters that are happening in Africa right now. When you consider the number of people dying in the Mediterranean and the British government's persistent animosity toward immigration, tell me this isn't the worst form of colonialism. The main reason for the present migrant surges is the catastrophic British involvement in the assassination and removal of the Libyan dictator. In first-world countries, the industrial revolution required a supply of raw resources. In Africa, there were many of these resources. Therefore, as these civilizations strove to further dominate one another, conquest was a vital task. During the colonial control of many colonies, the growth of the colonies to increase their degree of modernisation did not receive much attention. In contrast, the facilities were primarily employed for financial gain and the resources were heavily exploited. They created new political structures that Africans had to adapt to. The norms they set made it difficult to rebel or put up a fight. Furthermore, Christianity spread and some scholars think that it is a type of mental slavery due to its conservative and pacifist values. Because of their belief, they were unable to act firmly. Any assertion that oversimplifies and generalizes African traditions in order to only associate them with negative connotations and undesirable traits, or that uses the phrase "this is Africa" to justify wrong behavior, exhibits long-lasting internalized colonialism. The majority of African countries have abundant natural resources. Many African regions experienced disruptions to their traditional economic structures. There were stable trade systems and ideas of currencies, such cowries, in Africa prior to the arrival of the colonial masters, who introduced their own standards of commerce and items to trade and upset the entire trade system of Africa. The production of products, social amenities, transportation, traders, marketplaces, and many other aspects of an economy were all fundamentally altered by colonization. Between the 1950s and the early 2000s, African countries gradually fought for and won independence, with some going so far as to go to war with their colonial masters and others succeeding through elections. Military coups, dictatorships, civil wars, and political unrest were common in many post-colonial nations, which made some wonder whether independence was even worthwhile. It seemed to be a turning point in understanding how modern governance is supposed to work given how strongly colonial masters are still felt in the affairs of many nations. In general, Africa today seems to have a more stable government, but relative to before independence, we seem to be edging further away from developed countries. We struggle to keep up with the rate of global development because the idea of a developed nation shifts and changes with time. Additionally, the media makes a big difference. Reports concerning the horrible problems that famine and other natural disasters have caused in Africa are easily found on the BBC, but news and analysis regarding the vast quantities of money that have been stolen from that continent and are being held in British banks are not as easily found. Who decides who controls Africa's income still uses these colonial-era tactics. This revenue loss results in stagnation and a battle for survival for the people of resource-rich countries. Government and economics are the two key axis around which countries revolve. According to Kaufman et al., the practices and structures through which authority is exercised in a country are referred to as governance. The World Bank defines governance as "the process by which rulers are invested with authority, by means of which they establish laws and regulations, and by means of which they supervise their implementation and revision." All the elements that go into making a country a nation essentially pertain to how its leaders run the nation. The state of a country or region's economy is determined by the availability of money, the production and consumption of goods and services, as well as other relevant aspects. It appears that most of Africa has poor governance, with its leaders making poor decisions that affect the economies of their individual countries. Even worse, other countries, like Zimbabwe, experienced the collapse of their national currency. Many countries borrow money to boost their economies, although doing so ultimately makes things worse. The World Bank even keeps track of a list of nations that are considered to have very high rates of poverty and debt and are therefore eligible for special assistance. Of these 39 countries, at least 30 are in Africa. The Americans have a mechanism in place to track terrorist funding as part of their war on terrorism. If the British government chose to cease its colonial authority, it could halt all illicit funds from leaving Africa. However, it won't because of how crucial it is to the British economy. When the British government takes action to stop the theft of money by dishonest political and business leaders and recovers the cash so they may be used for development, migration and aid will only get simpler. Many of the major companies on the continent are foreign conglomerates with only a small portion of their stock owned by citizens, indicating that only a small portion of the money created by the continent's industrial sectors truly benefits it. Many of the conditions and agreements that are part of the loans and grants that governments take out are reportedly in their favor. They have successfully integrated African economies, demonstrating their amount of power or influence over specific nations as shown by their invasion of systems and continuous dominance in modern societal spheres. In conclusion I can strongly say that Africa as a continent is one way or another preparing for re-colonization. Even if it was never the intention of Africans to cede what is rightfully theirs, countries from Europe and the West in general made a bad deal with us and now effectively rule the continent, In conclusion I can strongly say that Africa as a continent is one way or another preparing for re-colonization. Even if it was never the intention of Africans to cede what is rightfully theirs, countries from Europe and the West in general made a bad deal with us and now effectively rule the continent

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