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Africa: Neo-Capitalism Neo-Colonialism Neo-National Liberation Movement

Mahgoub El-Tigani Mahmoud
Tennessee State University, USA

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Abstract

Africa entered the twenty-first century 'saddled with brain drain, political violence, repression of human rights and the lack of a productive professional and technological environment.' African armies continued to seize the political power taking advantage of a massive civilian movement motivated by experienced professional and worker trades unions supporting millions of aspiring patriotic youths in need of education, job opportunities, and organizational training. While the glorious legacies of the older generations of DuBois, Nkrumah, Nasir, Mandela, and many other liberal leaderships passed away, a new wave of predominantly youth populations has exceedingly taken the lead, defying neo-capitalism and escalating confrontation with neo-colonialism free of underdevelopment exploitation and abuse of authority, foreign investors from all corners of the planet must salvage the indigenous farmers productive force and the impoverished low-income workers and professionals from long-lasting deprivations.

Keywords: Underdevelopment - armed conflict - colonialism - neo-colonialism - development - neo-capitalism - neo-liberalism

Introduction

This paper aims to clarify critical dynamics of colonialism, capitalism, and liberation movements in the Continent of Africa, in particular, and the Third World Countries (TWCs), in general, in the light of historical and contemporary interconnectedness. The study explores the

possible consequences of which a growing conflict shows around uncompromising modes between determined neo-liberalism and lingering foreign investments.

The analytical concepts of the study consisted of classical colonialism, i.e., foreign conquest for servitude material benefits; neo-colonialism contemporary military, security, and cultural hegemony; neo-capitalist commercial globalization and MNCs/IMF dominance over TWCs by foreign debts.

The theoretical framework is founded on the anti-colonial beliefs the classical liberalism, i.e., the African/TWCs and African-American liberation leaderships developed by the National Liberation Movement (NLM) throughout the 20th century pre-independence and post-independent periods (DuBois, 1935; Diop, 1956, 1963; OAU, 1981; Karenga, 1993; Mazrui & Mutunga, 2003; Mahmoud, 2017). William DuBois (1903) 'demanded a curriculum of liberation for Black people' (VMHC, 2024).

To eradicate all forms of colonialism, the Organization of African Unity (OAU: Nairobi, Kenya, June 1981) pledged resorting to any means recognized by the international community' (Preamble; Article 20-2).

Kwame Nkrumah (2009; A-APRP, 2023) taught 'Where neo-colonialism exists the power exercising control is often the State which formerly ruled the territory in question, but this is not necessarily so.'

Neo-liberalism embraces today's efforts to strike mutual deals by political non-alignment, principled enforcement of international norms, and adjustable terms of trade and commerce. Adversely, the resort to violence by militant inter-continental groups hardly beholden to religious ethics or humanitarian norms comprises an ill-fated alternative.

Africa In The Past

Equity, justice, human dignity, and solidarity principles standardized by the verbal words of spiritual trust the domestic market. The post-independence NLM and the African Charter protected meticulously these African value-orientations, the social fabric of the social life. Along the NLM era, Nkrumah, Sékou Touré, 'Abd al-Nasir, Nyerere, Kenyatta, Ben Bella, Mandela, and Lumumba led a lifelong campaign to eradicate racism and oppression worldwide, supported by the political thought of Amílcar Cabral, 'Abd al-Khaliq Mahgoub, Ali Mazrui, and Gilbert Rodney, besides leading Diaspora Africans, Marcus Garvey, W. B. DuBois, Martin Luther King, Jr., El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz [Malcolm X], and the other leaderships of the American Civil Rights' Movement.

Emphasizing the role western colonialism played in Muslim colonized societies, Abdikadir Ibrahim (2011) affirmed: 'Corruption, totalitarian dictatorship, and deprivation of basic human rights such as

education, freedom of speech, free enterprise, political participation, to name a few became the normal practice of governments. This leads to low human development index, which is measured by three indicators-life expectancy at birth, (long and healthy life), literacy, and income. The majority of Muslim nations fall in the low middle or bottom of the list in all these indicators according to the UN report on Human Development Index.'

In recent times, several indigenous standards were violated by bilateral contracts with African governments to build hydroelectric dams that displaced the indigenous natives from agricultural lands, in addition to replacing successful pharmaceutical production by UAE investments (Gebremariam et al, 2016; Abbas, 2017). In Sudan, under Muslim Brotherhood MB dictatorship (1989-2018), for example, it was not difficult to assume that the Gulf investments in Africa applied direct pay to rulers and the rest dealers (Jill Crystal, 1990:6). The Western banking interest usury system, however, has been entrenched by the European colonial impositions, national post-colonial agreements, and world financial contracts.

Neo-Colonialism

The Afro Euro Migration Scourge: Ponzanesi & Colpani (2016 61-2) signposted the handling of European countries to the influx of African migration by adventurous journeys over the Mediterranean Sea as *demographic colonialism* – a geopolitical relationship ‘where one partner has sought to manage migration to its own benefit.’

Abusing the Right to Work: At least 2.4 domestic workers in the Gulf suffered labor abuses, including unpaid wages, confiscation of passports, physical abuse, and forced labor,’ reported Human Rights Watch (2014) while similar forms of labor servitude prevailed in Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar (The World Post, 2017) in spite of the international obligation to guarantee ‘free choice of work, fair wages, and the right to form and join trade unions’ (OHCHR, 2007).

Subversive Armies: The politico-religious contradictory doctrines of the Muslim Brotherhood and the Arab secular socialists both aiming to dominate the political authority of Muslim states and societies, dealt with pragmatic deals in alliance with the national armies, as well as inescapable collaboration with international powers throughout the storming alliances of the Cold World War Era. The reality of emerging modern coordinating bodies in varying degrees surrounded satellite groups’ revealed substantial accessibility to reach the top authority structures all over the world, actively maneuvering the national armies as strategic partners. The national army mostly controlled by some ethnic groups(s) in the African and Arab societies falls under the influence of the two doctrines since it enforces aspects of one or both doctrines by the State’s powers. The national army utilized ethnic

and/or religious ideologies to produce the most dangerous conversion of governance: the authoritative military bureaucratic systems of rule.

Accepting a few movements initiated and pursued by democratic groups in the army to seize the political power of the State to facilitate stable democratic transition versus the authoritative-bureaucratic military leaderships, that sudden conversion of the ‘traditional politics’ imposed a permanent obligation upon the army to enter into political coalitions with all players in the scene. Yet, such coalitions have always been undermined by civil organizations. In many North, East, and West African states the army chiefs seized the political power from civilian rule for the only purpose of possessing full dominion over the rubbed structures of the State and society.

Non-Democratic Governance

Overall, the negative attitudes of foreign investors since the early colonial times up to contemporary post-independence decades, perpetuated elitist rule and constructed only top necessary State infrastructural schemes (railways, dams, etc.). In the meantime, education, health, and the other basic needs and welfare necessities with meager portions of state annual budgets remained a luxury for a few urbanites in the vast lands of the Continent. Hence came Mutua’s prediction (2000:38) that democracy ‘will not take root in Africa if the majority of its population continues to live in abject poverty.’

Short-Lived Democracies South Africa, Eritrea, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Congo, and Sudan experienced revolutionary movements that transformed despotic governance without all of them turning into stable democratic systems of rule. Only meager changes touched upon the political economy and welfare of people. Nationalist governments were blamed for the development disappointments. Innovated shapes of abusive systems of rule, nonetheless, surfaced in the Continent, for example clothing military coup with some *selected or even elected* institutions and the insistent use of constitutional law to monopolize presidential executive powers at expense of the legislative and judicial branches of government.

Authoritarian & Cult Leaderships

Not only in Africa. In deeply-rooted democracies too. Democracy hinges on principled popular participation of civil society in national decision making and a constant commitment by both state and society to act accordingly. Here, C. Wright Mills theorized a coalition of power composed of the power elite – big businesses, the leading military officials, and the members of the executive branch of government.

Mills saw Americans ‘certainly could not determine the people who ran the corporations, nor could they select the high-ranking members of the military’ (Orum & Dale, 2009:123). Despite immense popularity and a

triumphant win of the WW, President Eisenhower 's involvement in Vietnam war, as well as succeeding war involvement by Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Bush war in Iraq were 'the power of the presidency truly came to its own' not fully warranted by direct American interests or national security (Ibid, 126-31).

In Africa, the performance of many leaderships upset the meaningful principles that the independence ancestors inculcated meticulously in the histories of independence. Also seen as *leadership cult* tending toward monarchism, Ali Mazrui condemned the serious interruption that tendency developed against public institutions, 'the destruction of the opposition and the subsequent weakening of democratic institutions' (Mazrui & Mutunga, 2003:4-6). Lately in 2024, meant to restore independence of the Judiciary and fight corruption, President Qais Sa'eed solo enforcements of the Constitution to liquidate the MB Nahda former regime in Tunisia received bitter criticisms from human rights organizations and neo-liberalist groups.

Hopeless Globalization

As expected, the African state budgets guaranteed the lion-share of revenues to foreign investments seconded by large-scale state armament, security, state-managers, and bureaucratic leaderships to the detriment of the working force, farmers, and Bedouins in the lower ranks of the society. Thus, a class-oriented poverty continued in Africa.

The State ignored the need for adaptation to facilitate appropriate use of modern technology, as well as efficient methods of traditional skills. More than three decades ago, Bukuku & Mahmoud (1989:117-134) founded evidence of a close correlation between large-scale agricultural schemes and the ethnic cleavages, regional feuds, and state political conflicts 'ensuing in huge losses of lives and property and violating gravely the rights of women and children.'

Next to the Western modernization that confused the African indigenous progression by insensitive technologies traumatizing the traditional socio-economic and cultural structures, Globalization crept into the TWCs policy making, shaking trade balances, and depreciating national currencies by bureaucratic corruption and deficit borrowing to exacerbate the foreign debts. Thus, globalization wasted the TWCs spirituality and native cultures.

Consequently, the productive forces and the youth generations have been effectively held in reserve deprived of education, employment, and the amenities of life. In confrontation of the globalization negativities, neo-colonialism, and neo-capitalism, the African non-governmental civil societies, professional associations, trades unions, and progressive political parties became a popular force in the national sphere, strongly urged to

revise policies, legislate liberal laws, and boost the basic needs and human rights.

Maputo Declaration: conveyed a strong critique of the continent underdevelopment. Clearly lamenting the impacts of globalization, neo-colonialism, and neo-capitalism, the African NGOs neo-liberal progressives criticized ‘neo-liberal policies that impoverish the African people; the deteriorating terms of trade within the continent; privatization of basic social services; [and] the erosion/neglect of African cultural heritage ... the ballooning levels of internal and external debt; the lack of political will to resolve the exploitation of natural resources; and the removal of local resource management’ (African Civil Society Organizations to the Second Summit of the Heads of States and Governments of the African Union, Maputo, Mozambique, 4th-12th July 2003 cited in Mahmoud, 2003).

Falling Foreign Development

In the current globalization epoch, rapid economic growth interventionist policies and practices deteriorated many traditional ways of life. ‘As one of the poorest regions, Multi-National (MNCs, also Trans-National TNCs) exerted hegemonic control and ownership over African financial, economic, and developmental realities (UNCTAD, 2013: XI).

TNCs production worldwide generated value added of approximately \$16 trillion in 2010, about a quarter of global GDP. State-owned TNCs are an important emerging source of FDI (UNCTAD, Ibid.). The rapidly growing Middle-Eastern investors were actively involved in the whereabouts of this globalization. The bureaucratic structures of the Gulf rich states overwhelmed poor African states with prodigal finances’ (Doherty, 2012; Seliman, 2013; Augé 2016; Mahmoud, 2017).

From 2004 to 2023, the share of cross-border greenfield projects in the services sector jumped from 66% to 81%. Simultaneously, investment in services within manufacturing industries nearly doubled to about 70%, propelled by rapid technological advances. In contrast, FDI in manufacturing stagnated for two decades before experiencing a significant downturn, with a negative compound annual growth rate of -12% in the three years after the COVID-19 outbreak ... Monetary policy alone cannot provide solutions to key global challenges, pointing to the ongoing crises linked to sovereign debt, ever-growing inequalities, and climate change. (<https://unctad.org/news/shifting-investment-patterns-5-key-fdi-trends-and-their-impact-development>).

Neo-Colonial Relations

The African NGOs and human rights' groups called on the African Heads of States and governments to 'Recognize, engage, and utilize Indigenous knowledge systems inherent and intrinsic to the poor and resides amongst them.' 'Africa entered the twenty-first century saddled with brain drain, political violence, repression of human rights and the lack of a productive professional and technological environment' (Economic Commission for Africa, 2009:277). A plan of Action called on good governance by good economic governance by a joint civil society-government, environmental preservation, and efficient rural development.

The issue of equal citizenship to the multiple peoples of Africa, Muslims or non-Muslims, African, Asian, and European minorities, etc. is a headache to African states though it might be peacefully incorporated into the social constituencies. The history of the Continent reflects the abilities of Africans to exercise religious tolerance and dispute resolution by traditional regularities. It was always state security/military interventionist operations that undermined the native folkways'. Such mal-practices incited countless prejudices, often ending in prolonged civil wars as has been escalating in Morocco-Belisario, Libya, Central Africa, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Congo, etc.

Grievously, the unwise large-scale military interventionist strategies of the Gulf UAE rich small country versus Sudan, Yemen, Libya, and other large nations brought on it the wrath of millions of nationals of the victimized countries, as well as local and international human rights groups that produced evidence 'The continued arming of the RSF by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a major factor enabling their atrocities' (Darfur Union, 2024).

Conservatism and Neo-Liberalism

Africa is composed of multiple indigenous systems of faith, including Christianity and Islam. To conduct sisterly relations with People of the Book, God say {Invite (all) to the Way Of thy Lord with wisdom And beautiful preaching; And argue with them In ways that are best And most gracious: For thy Lord knoweth best, Who have strayed from His Path, And who receive guidance }[16, Nahl:125].

The violent methods of coerced indoctrination by Muslim Brotherhood [MB, i.e., the Akhwan] groups and their offshoots (al-Qaida, ISIS, and the other antagonistic militants) abused the Shari'a of Islam peaceful teachings to seize political power by force. The foundation of the MB political adventures is based on the curtailment of public freedoms and human rights.

No surprise, the MB ideals and plans of action have been globally dismissed by both Muslim and non-Muslim societies. Muslims are urged to abide-by the teachings of Islam, to avoid wasteful argumentation, let alone aggressive violence for political goals. Muslims must seriously unify the good efforts to maintain the good life. They should exercise the human right to free expression and opinion without prejudice.

The Muslim thought has been distinguished for long centuries by long-enduring jurist dialogues via knowledgeable scholars and intellectuals on various matters of thinking for individuals, groups, and nations. Allah prayers and peace be upon Prophet Muhammad and his Family who committed Muslims to co-exist peacefully with all humans by {wisdom and beautiful preaching}.

Fundamental aspects of the Holy Qur'an and Prophet Muhammad's Hadith have been progressively combined with International Human Rights norms. The norms guaranteed the right to life, work, and movement besides the freedoms of opinion, free expression, and religious beliefs. They guaranteed political options, peaceful organization and assembly, protection of environment, privacy, and property. The fundamental teachings of Islam work well with Christianity and the indigenous African mores that ensure the prohibition of discrimination, torture, or degrading the human dignity and the other branching out rights and freedoms.

These inherited ideals in the African psychosocial and philosophical settings entrenched further the detestation of racism and xenophobia, the appreciation of sisterly humanitarian sentiments, and the enjoyment of a delightful productive life. Watchful observations on the most recent masses' demonstrations in African capitols noted steady militancy of the youth population rejecting foreign intrusions by a hard-liner pursuit of independent civil rule. Comparative studies between selected scholars, classical, modernist, or secular thinkers, showed well awareness of the Western doctrines of constitutional law and human rights, of which they inferred critical opinions.

The molds detected further discrepancies between Western thought and Believer ideals. The failure to match worldly constitutional laws with Godly teachings articulated in persecuting political opposition by the repressive coercion of authoritative regimes. A great many Muslim 'ulama and the other theologians have been increasingly moved to assume political locations by the rising waves of contradictory interests in the local and global climates.

Safi (2008) summed up a major part of the centuries' dispute with respect to progressive understandings of Islam and modernity, emphasizing social action and transformation by thoughtful thinking.

Even when some of the religious doctrines would have been incorporated in the constitutions, nevertheless, there was not a great benevolence or justice made attainable under the real experiences of no consensus, or the injustices often inflicted by dictatorships or antidemocratic movements. The extra-judicial killings of prisoners of opinion and leaders of peaceful opposition were overwhelming throughout the world, even for a few scholars who dared reminding suppressive rulers with the ultimate commitment to abide-by the law and honor the Truth.

The Post-Cold War Era

The Cold War succeeded the World War, determined to do away the physical ravages of the war brutalities, but actually failed to establish consistent lasting peace in the national and international arenas. Civil war, state corruption, and political instability continued unabated, as well furthered by ethnic cleavages fanned by religious hostilities.

The fall of humanity into some of the most horrendous violations of human rights were magnified by the Hoto-Tutsi massacres in Rwanda, the Bosnia-Serb genocide, the Red revengers' campaign in Vietnam, and the Saudi-UAE invasion of Yemen, etc.

In Africa and the Middle East, most than all other corners of earth, fierce fighters' committed unprecedented crimes against humanity under religious banners that had nothing to do with the peaceful teachings or the forgiving meanings of the Words of God in every path of faith.

Not only that: in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia and the UAE invaded the peaceful nation of Yemen, recruiting the poor farmers of Sudan in the military invasion and doing their best to pick up favorable royal rulers instead of the Houthi Shia, Iran supporters by religious faith independent from the Sunni followers in neighboring states.

Major differences differentiated the Cold War Era from the post-CWE with respect to targeted goals, economics, and diplomacy. The targeted goals of the global powers were remarkably compromised to replace the 19th-20th colonial centuries by a 'light' version of military occupation. That had to be well-guarded by newly independent states via heavy economic dependency on Multi-National Corporations (MNCs), International Monetary Fund (IMF) capitalist high-interest-borrowing 'development', and tight diplomatic loyalties to the former colonial metropolitans in a new world order.

The capitalist profit-making investments in the former colonial times, notwithstanding, prolonged the continuity of old enslavement relationships, if not relatively altered by U.S. post-war aid to Europe, Asia, and a few Middle East nations by free or low-interest long-term loans.

In the 1970s, Camp David Agreement between Egypt and Israel combatant nations on the Palestinian Cause of independent governance helped to stabilize the politics and economics of the two states. Camp David, however, isolated Egypt for years from the Arab World, which moved furiously the Arab League from Cairo to Tunis (the capital city of Tunisia).

Exceptionally, United States' outstanding policies to end Sudan North-South civil war, supported by the Troika - the United States, Great Britain, Norway - provided touching aid and diplomatic pressures that mitigated military rule until the conflict resolved in peace by the 2000s.

Most recently, however, the U.S. foreign policies have not successfully quieted serious tensions between Russia and Ukraine, China and Taiwan, North Korea and South Korea and Japan, while simultaneously partying hostile reactions between Iran, Israel, and Muslim nations.

The West continued remarkably secular thinking at large, separately from religions that believed. Western-TWCs relations immersed in lengthy fighting and human rights' gross violations in a world not indeed sharing all of the western interests. Despite sharing the benefits of advanced sciences, technology, and arts by trade and international law, the Muslim World's faith, Fiqh, even the meanings and purposes of science, have been quite differentiated in epistemological terms that require careful cognizance.

The ending years of Camp David Agreement passed through the combats of warring Israeli troops in the occupied land of the People of Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon. The combats gave rise to mutual actions by Hamas, Hizb Allah, Jihad, and many other armed groups. The hostile climates thwarted the decades' costly peace for which the U.S. paid annual aid in billion dollars to stop battlefields led by militant fighters guided by extremist decision makers.

As of 13 May 2024, over 36,000 people (35,233 Palestinian and 1,410 Israeli) have been reported as killed in the Israel-Hamas war, including ninety-seven journalists (92 Palestinian, 2 Israeli and 3 Lebanese and over 224 humanitarian aid workers, including 179 employees of UNRWA (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties20iethcenturyen.wikipedia.org>).

The erupting war undermined active U.S.-led peace negotiations to cease fire and release the captives. But the American actions included increased arms' shipments to IDF that alienated President Biden's supporters in the U.S. amongst college students and some voting Democrats.

The United Nations General Assembly, Security Council, and Secretary-General, together with the EU, AL, and AU warned the IDF threats to sack Rafah, a border town with Egypt, posited a real danger to the lives of a million plus Palestinian civilians, repressively pushed to leave their homes, besides the possibility of unrestrained conflict with Egypt, the main

Camp David Peace partner with Israel and a determinant negotiator in the Hamas-Israel peace talks.

From the TWCs part, South Africa (also Türkiye) sued Israel before the International Court of Justice in the Hague for genocide of the Palestinian people in Gaza. The rising armed hostilities between the Middle East warring nations faded away the post-CWE optimistic promises.

The permanent U.S. bias to Israel frustrated the world advocating peaceful normal relationships between the nations of Israel and Palestine, particularly the civilians rejecting armed struggle in two independent national states, each with a designated portion of the spiritual capitol Jerusalem's.

The so-called security self-defense priorities of Israel have often blocked out the Palestinian legitimate goal-achievement to have their occupied lands fully placed under the Palestinian state's control.

Earlier, the United States' efforts to make true the post-CWE peace promises were broken by the U.S. expansive wars in Somalia and Afghanistan. It was appreciative wisdom the United States thereafter pulled troops out of Somalia and Afghanistan, which allowed these nations to attend independently to their national agenda in their own interest.

Africa and the TWCs hoped to maintain a new world order with equalitarian terms of peace, economic prosperity, mutual respect of national constituencies, and mutual progressive global interests for the benefit of humankind, indiscriminately.

Intensive armament lies ahead of diplomatic face-value announcements by powerful governments. They are propagated only to calm down the anguish of deep concerns by the rest of the world for nuclear war, environmental pollution, starvation, economic collapse, and the other problematic disasters.

The United Nations competencies must be strongly reinforced,' stressed António Guterres, the current United Nations Secretary-General and his specialized assistants. 'The United States is strengthening counterterrorism and defense cooperation with littoral West African countries as it plans its withdrawal from Niger.

US Africa Command Commander Gen. Michael Langley met with top civilian and military leaders, including the presidents and defense chiefs, in Côte d'Ivoire and Benin between April 28 and May 3' (ISW, 2024).

On their own right, aspirant leaderships in Russia, China and North Korea are not prepared to follow suit the commitment to the post-CWE peace undertakings. Russia drifted recently to mend up relations with Africa, forgiving US 20+ billion debts plus dispatching or approving mercenaries to support one or another of the competing fighters for political power in

unstable African societies - all provoking African nationalism, demoralizing relations with Western powers and disrupting the world peace.

The Russian approach to Africa was brought about by intensive mercenary intrusions in Central Africa and Sudan the Kremlin claimed approval apart from its ministry of defense. And yet, follow-up deals surfaced attempting to possess a naval station at the Sudanese Red Sea coast among other strategic searches. Obviously, Africa became an arena for military pacts with the U.S. Command in Kenya/Uganda and then Russia competing by a military base in Sudan beside strategic treaties in Syria.

Guided by the interventionist policies of President Putin, Kremlin awaits military, economic, and diplomatic booty, inclusionary policies to benefit Russia and China, exclusionary African response against the West, and strong encroachment to the European and American interests in Africa.

China has already reaped huge monies from oil ventures through unfair agreements with weak regimes, exactly as the neo-capitalist Gulf and Iran states dealt with the MB military regime in the Sudan. Over-populated by poor farmers, the Chinese neo-capitalist 'socialist' nation familiarized with disrupting out-turns of its fast-growing industrialized society in continuous rivalries with the West.

Replacing the Maoist deterring mode of communist governance with state-controlled private businesses, yearning to accumulate profit-making neo-capitalist forms of investment, China left behind little by little the strictness of the former communist suppression; remotely confused by the perplexed transition in the absence of freedom of expression and opinion.

Enjoying the industrialized heritage of the overthrown Shah, Iran built strong orthodox structures of the Shia Mullah [jurist] rule, outlawing pluralist democracy and resting on an ancient form of inherited governance since the beginnings of the Muslim medieval empire. It would have been sufficient for the Iranian ruling jurists to confine power aspirations inside the borders of Iran. Notwithstanding, the Iranian ruling jurists promised the Muslim World a new Caliphate over all Muslim nations to battle the non-Muslim powers, regardless of the states and/or societies that resist the imperial dream.

Once again, in the humankind modern history, the new 21st century is challenged by some invaluable patriotic agenda of the TWCs greatly endangered by contradictory East-West and TWCs interests. Under the on-going inclinations to apply neo-liberal policies and practices, it is expedient the AU and all African states should resort to the non-Alignment Movement the OAU founding leaderships adopted throughout the 20th century NLM.

China, Iran, and the Gulf oil-rich states Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, and Bahrain were lured by huge capitalist accumulations to desire political

and ideological domination over the economically faltering States in Africa. (Doherty, 2012; UNCTAD, 2013; Augé, 2016).

The Arab peninsula transition to modernity has been speedily rushed in recent years to reach Western styles of arts, theater, singing and dancing, etc. The outcry in opposition to the state-instigated change came from the neighboring Iraq whose Shiite population protested crossly the public dancing of an Egyptian famous artist for violating the social concerns by 'not properly dressed on the theatre' 17 December 2011 (BBC: bbc.com/arabic/trending-59702725#).

Africa Today

Africa today is deeply wounded by the dramatic outcomes of illegal migration to Europe via insecure boats across the Mediterranean Sea. The international, European-African governments' negligence to the needs of the migrants is shameless. In the absence of the gallant AOU, its successor the African Union (AU) has been negotiating against recurring crises and military overthrow of civilian governments. Africa would pay dearly for all the troubles, although not yet fully settled.

Islamophobes blame Islam as an element of backwardness in Muslim nations. Nevertheless, the reality is entirely contrary to that delusion. Islam is a religion of progress, innovation, and development. 'It is a religion of every generation, time, and location. It is a religion of civilization; it is a way of life,' Ali (1986) and Ibrahim (2011) phrased eloquently.

The violent methods of coerced indoctrination by the Muslim Brotherhood [MB, i.e., the Akhwan] groups and their offshoots (al-Qaida, ISIS, and the other conservative militants) abused the Shari'a of Islam peaceful teachings to seize political power by force. Unless advanced religious, political, and educational awareness is democratically accessible, the misconceptions of theocratic indoctrination, ethnic discrimination and the other primordial manipulation would threaten the stability of African societies.

The foundation of the MB political adventures is based on the curtailment of public freedoms and human rights. No surprise, the MB estranged plans of action have been dismissed by both Muslim and non-Muslim societies. Steering and engineering primordial sentiments, the MB authoritative doctrine spread all over the TWCs, even operated in Western non-Muslim societies in response to offensive critique. In Africa, moreover, the MB governance stimulated ethno-religious and regional conflicts, even civil war with the state armies. The MB Jihadists spread out armed resentment by effective media campaigns to curtail the Secularist and Sufi activities where they voiced in African, Asian, and Western nations. Still,

appropriate inter-faith dialogue is the best option to promote mutual understanding, instead of skepticism and repulsion.

The former MB militia - prosecuted by the International Criminal Court for crimes against Humanity in Darfur (Sudan) 2005 to the present time - embraced gross human rights' violations testifying to the dehumanizing ill practices of such entities in the 21st century. The MB Da'm Saree' [Rapid Support Force RSF], which then became presidential forces, continued to commit the worst crimes of ethnic genocide, killings, displacement, and rape since April 2013 in Darfur and the other devastated towns against the civilian population to this day.

The abandoning of human services to African refugees in Libya and Tunisia, the savage battling over power by Sudanese SAF, the state army, and the RSF Janjaweed highwaymen produced similar outcomes, an anti-civilian anarchy of individual power struggles - all undermining popular demands.

The Ethiopian state army civil wars with the Tigray-Amhara ethno-regional governments came after similar wars with the Oromos Muslims. Abused by power-thirst groups, the compound ethnic belief indigenous systems of the African society have not been positively reconciled to unify the African state. Additionally, the single-imposed tackling of the Nahda Dam at the Blue Nile major tributary by Addis Ababa Government versus Egypt denormalized the good relationships of the two major African nations, even placing Sudan, a key mutual partner of the Nile waters, in an inapt position to sooth the potential conflict in spite of the civil war already spreading over the country between lawless militias and the Army.

The explosion of military coup regimes in the former democratically oriented governments of West Africa (Mali, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Niger, added to an attempted coup in Guinea) signaled an upcoming trend of radical change. In Libya, MB militia and political factions played active roles toppling the dictatorial regime and disintegrating democratic governments alike (Glenn, 2017).

The tendencies of state managers and/or ruling parties in Africa to monopolize the political power (by civilian election or military power) without active popular participation in the national decision making revealed the failure of post-colonial regimes and the post-CWE new world order, as well, to safeguard balanced guarantees for the national and international interests.

Senegal never was ruled by a military coup since its independence in 1960. A new risk for democracy has been seriously alarming as protesting masses took to the street (Carson & Sany, USIP: Feb. 2024). Societies sharing a history of inimical colonialism and resilient nationalism witnessed

expanded conflicts by superimposed theocratic-claimed ideologies that generated subtle results upon state authorities and civil societies.

Somalia exercised ethno-political aversion in complex situations in which both secular and religious groups participated in the feuds by inter-tribal troops. Moreover, both of the coup or elected MB governance stimulated ethno-religious and regional conflicts, even civil war with state armies.

Tunisian Nahda ascended to a liberal political structure, which opened to secular competitiveness. In Sudan, Sufi-based liberal and secular parties created a National Democratic Alliance to combat MB Jihadist coup that Iran, China, Türkiye, and Qatar supported to subdue the People of Sudan for economic and political gains.

Boko Haram repugnant violence has been forcing Nigeria to polarize into militant supporters warring the secularist/liberal majority citizenry to the detriment of the oil-rich West African nation. It is not secretive the disruption of the pro-Western major country might have encouraged neighboring countries to react favorably to anti-Western military movements; still negotiating adjustable neo-capitalistic relations, instead of the classical monopolies or the MNCs/IMF offensive capitalism.

Egypt witnessed the MB elected to rule the country by autocratic theocracy for a year and immediately engaged in endless conflicts with the secular Judiciary and political parties before a national insurrection supported the armed forces to reinstate secular political power. Saudi Arabia and UAE outlawed the MB political activities, in addition to the U.S., Britain, and other non-Muslim Western states.

In Sudan, a peaceful popular uprising (December 2018) toppled the MB almost 30 years of military dictatorial rule, only to fall into the repressive power of the MB-influenced state army in competition with the former regime's ruling party militia. Before the popular overthrow of the MB dictatorship, some Gulf States and businesses seized cunningly large fertile lands from the Nile Basin of the country (for example, more than million acres of the Manasir-Nubian farming, cheaply).

The Sudanese masses yearn to repossess this invaluable wealth of the country that stored Nubian archaeology for thousands of years, despite their unwarranted inundation by Gulf-financed dams over the river Nile (Bosshard, 2000). The MB government killed and arrested the protestors who demonstrated against the government's unacceptable deals with Gulf governments or businesses. The Manasir people made a public sit-in for months at Berber, the capitol city of their region, to which the ruling party and the state authorities paid no attention, regardless of strong national and international appeals to cancel the deals (SHRO-Cairo, 2006). 'The Kajbar dam would have flooded an estimated 90 villages, displacing nearly 10,000

people and destroying more than 500 archeological sites – some dating back thousands of years’ (The Guardian, 2014). Ironically, the Saudi government spent generously on archaeological items in the Kingdom to encourage tourism!

Quite understandably, Africa would witness popular uprisings by civilian or military groups so long as despotic governance supported by neo-colonial neo-capitalist foreign investment challenge the neo-liberation sentiments, patriotism, and the deeply rooted traditional commitments and spiritual beliefs in Justice and Benevolence.

Conclusions

The absence of a viable world order in compliance with international human rights norms and the basic needs of humanity to secure the good life for 7 billion population is negatively hitting the Globe. The classical liberation movement that established the post-independence period, the OAU, African Charter, and adjustable worldwide post-colonial post-capitalist gave way to new forms of co-existence: overall, a mounting wave of neo-liberalism advocating a principled world order to satisfy both national and international integrated achievements.

This study confirmed, in theory and practice, the Continent of Africa and the TWCs suffering a great many disadvantages as a consequence of classical colonialism and civil wars. The 20ieth century CWE and the post 21st century CWE have not removed for good the disadvantageous situation. On the rise of globalization by neo-capitalistic hegemony, NLM deficiencies allowed neo-colonial relations to dominate by MNCs/IMF unrestrained profits in trillion dollars of imbalanced businesses, deformatizing diplomatic moralities, and expanding exchangeable transgression - eye for an eye retaliation. It is within these disruptive conditions that extremist movements and ultra-violence groups sacked the 21st century, struggling by all means to enable a wave of neo-nationalism to cope with the changes. Apart from that - excepting a few inter-faith supporters - the MB theocratic doctrine overwhelmed Africa and TWCs, operating as well in Western non-Muslim societies. The fast-winning manipulation of primordial sentiments could do more all over the world to create subtle chaotic climates by coercive activities between state authorities and sizeable sections of the public. Yet, only humanitarian exchanges reduce reciprocally the hostilities.

Occurring equally in the Middle East, Asia, Australia, Europe, and the Americas, the blame for the post-CWE disruptions should not avoid strong criticisms to both East and West powers. There have been increasing civic appeals protected by the freedom of opinion and free expression demanding reasonable balance between state obligations and popular claims, not necessarily matching with security or primordial concerns; but surely

asking for removal of authoritarian governance - a genuine factor of violence - to safeguard peace, stability, and prosperity. Likewise, a Promising Path is possible: foreign investors from all corners of the planet need to maintain the African land and humans to the service of the Continent and discourage the authoritative opportunism that imposed lasting poverty on the Indigenous productive populations - the impoverished low-income farmers, workers, and professionals. The international and regional powers must pursue the closest cooperation with Africa/TWCs to enhance this Promising Path.

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