



A Continental Union’s Value-Reason-Edifice Dictation Major: Africa Vs Others without Union like The African Union (AU)

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ABSTRACT

Geo-political-cum-geo-physical Globe is composed of several non-nation-sites called Regional States within Independent Nations like India, for example, of 29 Regional States in Asia. Also, many sites of independent Nation-states within Africa of 54 Nation-states prevail. Regional States are not necessarily equal to or treated above the Nation-states. Africa & Asia, together with four other Continents hold both types of sites culminating into ill-disputed border-rows amongst Nation-states as well as non-Nation-states which have been restricted to ‘Actual Lines of Borders Management & Control (ALO-BMC)’ given the intra-continental and inter-continental proximities in current civilized World.

ALO-BMC demonstrates complex interrelations between factorial units of History, Geography, Culture, Economics & Politics (of possible connections per se being factorial one hundred thousand) giving rise to backdrop of racial feelings and tensions. As a result, civil wars / genocides / colonialism / expansionism unabated their dangerous bottom-up curvatures. Hence, Continents deal in subsequent Peace and War’s mean-median-mode negotiator-diplomacies creating politically critical foreign friends and foreign foes in course of Live and Let Live’s Sovereignty-Constitution-Governance maximized by foxy nuclear might.

This Paper establishes preferred attachment with the African Continent as a model lesson to offer to other Continents to learn from Africa having single African Union (AU) of indivisibility through functional identification of continental solidarity by way of precautionary measure as well as non-invadable parametric equation. In other words, of “Africa versus Others: Why Other Continents Don’t Have Single Union like The African Union (AU)?”. Hence, an offering of Values-Reasons Highlighter Paper Dictation by this Research Paper.

Keywords: African, Borders, Continents, Diplomacies, Geographies, India, Nation-states, Wars,

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2. INTRODUCTION

The African Union, widely acknowledged for its dedication to safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of its 55 Member States, assumes a pivotal role in advocating a unified political stance on significant geopolitical matters that impact the entire continent. Established in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, the African Union (AU) emerged as a result of a resolution passed in September 1999 by its predecessor, the

Organization of African Unity (OAU), with the objective of advancing its endeavors. All 55 African nations are officially recognized as Member States of the African Union. The AU strives to foster an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, propelled by its own citizens and serving as a dynamic force on the global stage. The AU's inward-looking Unity, coupled with its outlook-philosophy, embodies the continental values of integration, peace, and prosperity for the 55 nations within the African Union (AU). Efforts are currently underway to promote greater unity among other continents, such as the European Union, which is a political and economic union comprising 27 member states primarily located in Europe. Similarly, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional intergovernmental organization consisting of ten member states in Southeast Asia. There are various factors, including history, geography, culture, economics, and politics, that contribute to the absence of a comparable union to the African Union in other continents

3. AU'S VALUE-REASON-EDIFICE

This is best comprehended by means of following the Africa's History, Geography, Culture, Economics & Politics as selectively briefed hereunder. The AU is still a relatively young organization, but it has made significant progress in recent years.

- **History:** Africa has a long history of colonialism and imperialism, which has left a legacy of division and conflict among its many countries. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) originally was founded in 1963 with the goal of promoting unity and cooperation among African nations, but it has had short comings and faced many challenges in achieving so-called Unity-goal. Therefore, the African Union (AU) was founded in 2001, but its roots go back to the pan-African movement of the early 20th century. This movement was a response to the European colonization of Africa, and it sought to unite Africans in a common cause. Other continents do not have the same history of colonization, so there is less of a sense of shared identity.
- **Geography:** Africa is a relatively compact continent with a common land border. This makes it easier for African countries to cooperate and communicate. Other continents are more geographically diverse, and the distances between countries can make it more difficult to maintain close ties. Africa is the second-largest continent in the world, with a wide variety of geographic features. This diversity can make it difficult for African nations to work together, as they often have different needs and priorities.
- **Culture:** Africa is a very diverse continent with a wide range of cultures. However, there are also some shared cultural values, such as Ubuntu and the importance of community. These shared values can help to bridge the differences between African countries. Other continents are also culturally diverse, but there may not be the same level of shared values. Africa is home to a wide variety of cultures, languages, and religions. The Organization of African Unity was formed to promote African unity and solidarity in the face of colonialism and apartheid. However, there is a great deal of diversity among African countries in terms of their history, culture, and language. This diversity can make it difficult to achieve the same level of integration as the European Union, for example, where there is a shared cultural heritage. This diversity can be a source of strength, but it can also be a source of conflict.



- **Politics & Economics:** Africa has a long history of political instability. This can make it difficult for African countries to work together effectively. Other continents have more stable political systems, which can make it easier for them to maintain close ties. Africa is a relatively poor continent, and many African countries are still developing. This can make it difficult for them to pool their resources and cooperate on major projects. Other continents have more developed economies, which makes it easier for them to invest in joint initiatives. This economic disparity can make it difficult for African nations to cooperate on projects that require significant investment.
- **Security Concerns:** Africa is home to a number of ongoing conflicts and security threats. This can make it difficult for countries to cooperate on other issues. For example, the ongoing conflict in Somalia has spilled over into neighboring countries, and this has made it difficult for the

African Union to address other regional issues like threats, such as terrorism, separatism, and cross-border conflict. These threats can make it difficult to cooperate on regional issues. For example, the African Union has been criticized for its inability to respond effectively to crises such as the Darfur genocide and the Libyan civil war.

- **Principle of Pan-Africanism:** The African Union founded on the principle of Pan-Africanism made success of the idea of unity and solidarity among all African peoples. This shared sense of identity has helped to overcome some of the challenges that have prevented other continents in comparison to Africa from forming single union like the OAU gradually transformed into the AU.
- **Economic Disparities:** The African Union is home to a wide range of countries with different levels of economic development. This can make it difficult to agree on common economic policies and goals. For example, some African countries are major exporters of oil and other natural resources, while others are primarily agricultural producers. These different economic interests can make it difficult to find common ground.
- **African Justice System/Human Rights:** Despite above disparities-challenge, the African Union has made significance of unity in Africa. The AU has established a number of common institutions, such as the Pan-African Parliament and the African Court of Justice and Human Rights for role in mediating conflicts and promoting democracy in Africa.

3. NON-AFRICAN CONTINENTS' VALUE-REASON-EDIFICE

- **Economic disparities:** Many continents have a wide range of economic development levels. This can create tensions between richer and poorer countries, and make it difficult to agree on common economic policies. For example, the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) was ultimately unsuccessful due to the economic disparities between its members. The level of economic development varies significantly between countries on other continents. This can create tensions between wealthier and poorer nations, making it difficult to agree on common goals and policies. For example, the European Union has been grappling with the issue of how to integrate poorer Eastern European countries into its economy.
- **Geopolitical rivalries:** Many continents are home to major powers with competing interests. These rivalries can make it difficult to build consensus on regional issues. For example, the European Union has been hampered by divisions between France and Germany, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been divided by tensions between China and the United States.
- **External interference:** Other continents are often subject to interference from outside powers. This can make it difficult for countries to achieve unity on their own terms. For example, the United States has a long history of intervening in the affairs of Latin American countries, and this has made it difficult for these countries to achieve regional integration.
- **Lack of political will:** In some cases, the lack of political will among leaders can prevent the formation of a regional union. For example, the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was initially rejected by the United States Congress. The creation of a supranational body requires a significant commitment from all participating countries. This can be difficult to achieve, as countries are often reluctant to give up their sovereignty. For example, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been criticized for its lack of progress towards regional integration.



- **Geopolitical considerations:** The global balance of power has traditionally been centered on Europe and North America. This has led to a reluctance among some countries to cede sovereignty to a supranational body. For example, the United States has been hesitant to join any regional union that would limit its freedom of action.
- **Security concerns:** The threat of terrorism and other forms of instability has made some countries wary of sharing borders and resources with other nations. For example, the Middle East is a region that has been plagued by conflict and instability, making it difficult to achieve regional cooperation.

- **Historical & cultural differences:** Other continents have a much longer and more complex history of state formation and interaction than Africa. This has resulted in a greater diversity of cultures, languages, and political systems, which can make it more difficult to achieve unity. For example, Europe has been home to a number of competing empires and nation-states for centuries, and these rivalries have often made it difficult to achieve lasting cooperation. In other words, non-African continents have a more diverse history of political and cultural development, which has difficult a unified identity. Europe is home to a wide range of nation-states with distinct languages, religions, and traditions but unable to have a single supranational body that is able to represent the interests of all European countries.

CONCLUSION

There are several reasons why the rest of the continents differ from Africa, which houses the African Union encompassing all nations within. The African Union has made significant strides in fostering unity and collaboration among African nations. For instance, it has played a pivotal role in resolving conflicts and advancing democracy in Africa. Additionally, the African Union has initiated numerous endeavors to stimulate economic development and integration across the continent. Conversely, the remaining continents possess their own distinct histories, geographies, cultures, and economies. These factors have profoundly influenced the development and intercontinental interactions of these continents. Europe, for instance, boasts a lengthy history of cooperation and integration. This can be attributed, in part, to the geographical and cultural proximity of European countries. Furthermore, Europe has been shaped by shared historical experiences, notably the two world wars. The European Union stands as a prime example of a successful regional union. Conversely, the varying levels of development and economic integration among countries on different continents pose challenges in achieving a comparable level of integration as seen in the European Union. For instance, the high degree of economic integration and a common currency present in the European Union are difficult to replicate elsewhere. The Americas, similarly, enjoy relative geographical and cultural proximity. However, the Americas possess a more diverse history compared to Europe, largely due to colonization by different European powers. The presence of indigenous peoples has also significantly influenced the shaping of the Americas. Asia, on the other hand, stands as the largest and most populous continent globally. It is also characterized by immense diversity in terms of geography, culture, and religion. This diversity can pose challenges for Asian countries to collaborate effectively. Nevertheless, there are organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), actively working towards promoting cooperation among Asian countries. Australia, the smallest and least populous continent, is geographically isolated from other continents. This isolation has shaped Australia's development and its interactions with other continents.

Similarly, the African Union, consisting of 55 member states with diverse political systems, faces challenges in achieving consensus on important issues due to differences in values and principles. The presence of democracies and dictatorships within the union can make it difficult to establish a common ground.

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