



Entrenched Africa's Dutch-French-British colonialism: A Case-study in Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Applicative Generative Model

Rojukurthi Sudhakar Rao,

M. Phil (Africa Area Studies), Centre for African Studies, University of Mumbai, Mumbai, Western India

Currently, PhD-Preparatory Research-Learner-Explorer & Earlier, Pre-PhD-Applied Mathematics, Andhra University.

Formerly, Ex-CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) Junior Research Fellowship with MSc (Applied Science)

E-mail: 1955sudhakar@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.4.1223.123420>

ABSTRACT

An applicative generative model is a universal generative grammar wherein grammar implies the basic principles of any area of knowledge such as the TBL. In this Paper, the TBL in its applied philosophical approach deals with the entrenched Africa's Dutch- French-British geo-colonialization.

People, Politicking and Welfare, as a trinity, do not make any sense at all had there been no treaties amongst them. Isolated, each one has quantitative superficial appearance devoid of qualitatively valued relevance. But, put to unity-test, trinity starts emitting radiance of conceptual education in Economics, Sociology and Environmental Science of importance and accountability on the Planet housing human races with contrasting racial activities and episodes.

Above said is virtually detected and researched in volume by academic analysts and synthesists in decoction processes for educative knowledge and informational World. Hence emerged the coinage Triple Bottom line (TBL) or 3BL, which is in vogue to gauge the trinity for aggregate performing impact called sustainability-based accounting model. Examples are social viability of political policy of a Nation, cost accounting, investment decisions, etc.

Work in this Paper casts TBL shadow over colonial administrative economic, social, and environmental value-relevance in the routes of political history culminating into colonialism featured by apartness-directness-indirectness as directive colonial principles.

Also, this is my answering research-approach in all propriety of outstanding presentation to clear backlog, if any, and just like the cleanest mirror held to what is researched in distant past and professed contemporarily.

Keywords: Africa, British, Dutch, Entrenched, French, Geo-colonialization, TBL, Research, Shadow

1. EVERY RESEARCH HAS THE BEGINNING OF UNIQUE INDEX



2. INTRODUCTION

According to the Global History Faculty, Africa was colonized by the Dutch, French, and British due to the sizes of racial population, racial qualities, and arms & ammunition. In the field of African Studies, there is an understanding of geo-colonialization, which refers to the process of subjecting or subjugating a region through colonization. This phenomenon occurred between Africans and multiple non- African races, where natural sentiments of strength and weakness influenced their interactions.

As said in the Abstract's opening sentence, People, Politicking and Welfare do not make any sense at all had there been no treaties amongst them. The colonial era in Africa saw the establishment of complex logistical networks controlled by European powers, primarily the Dutch, French, and British. These networks were crucial for the exploitation of African resources and the perpetuation of colonial rule. However, they also had significant social, environmental, and economic consequences for the African continent.

This implies that there must have been some or the other kind of treaties amongst the three (People, Politicking and Welfare) in their existence or their existential-relevance. Having said so, it can also be said that the existence per se is subject to their being getting governed in one or even more than one manner of governance. The manner of governance, therefore, must have led to some or the other kind of treaties. The manner that all the three of the People, Politicking and Welfare are not mutually expelling one another, not mutually excluding one another and not mutually exclusive to/from/by each other indicates indelible probability of relationship designated as the trinity in mutual bondage to one another and invariably resulting into treaty. Treaty rules out any doubtful question of any two of the three are inter-dependent while the third is independent from the two. So, the treaty binds all the three together in inclusivity as the 3BL of People, Politicking and Welfare. Obviously, the latter are the compounded catalyzers in the roles of performances, reforms and transformations, given the phenomenon of colonialism and this research into entrenched Africa under the Dutch-French-British as a case-study in TBL's applied philosophy.

However, viewed from distinguished faculties of sociological perceptions, the 3BL or the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) implies different things to different intellectuals/pundits/pandits depending upon their respectable and distinguished pursuits/avocations/faculties/ professions/occupations. For example, the online Free Dictionary by Farlex (2023) mentions maintaining that in 1981, Freer Spreckley first articulated the triple bottom line in a publication called Social Audit - A Management Tool for Co-operative Working arguing that enterprises should measure and report on financial performance, social wealth creation, and environmental responsibility. This Farlex Dictionary (2023) also mentions that the phrase "triple bottom line" was articulated more fully by John Elkington in his 1997 book 'Cannibals with Forks: the Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business', suggesting that it applies to case of "sustainable capitalism", wherein competing corporate entities seek to maintain their relative position by addressing people and planet issues as well as profit maximization

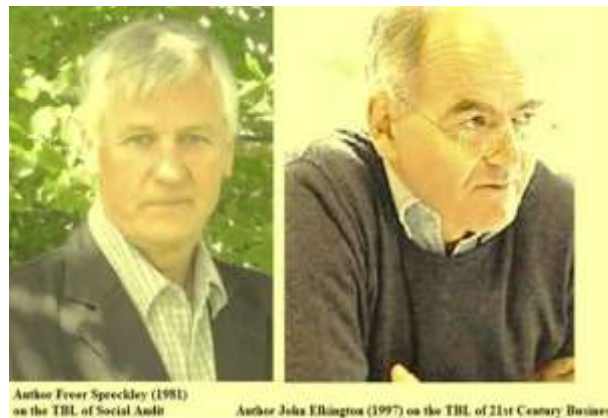


Image-Source:<<https://www.pioneerspost.com/news-views/20220211/six-social-enterprise-essentials-why-true-social-enterprises-reject-hierarchy>> & [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Elkington_\(business_author\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Elkington_(business_author))>

The colonial policies of the Dutch, French, and British in Africa were strategically different when it came to the administration of their colonies. These European powers implemented various measures to control and convert the local population, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of European-dominated colonies. This complex process involved economic, financial, and sociological aspects, all aimed at manipulating the African continent to serve the interests of the colonizers. Colonialization was not just a standalone phenomenon, but rather an integral part of a broader and deeper colonial policy. The impact of geo-colonialization on Africa's history and the lives of its people was significant. Africa possessed abundant natural resources, including gold, arable land, platinum, uranium, and freshwater routes. However, despite these valuable resources, European powers disregarded the rights of the African people and embarked on colonial adventures in a distant land. Therefore, it is crucial to study the process of geo-colonialization and its aftermath in Africa, particularly in terms of its impact on the people, the planet, and economic profitability. This will help shed light on the economic, social, and environmental significance of colonial times in Africa.

3. LITERATURE SURVEY'S SNOWBALL SAMPLING OF MUST-READ COLONIAL LEGACY TWINS

Vast literature is available on colonial legacy: pre-colonial, colonial & post-colonial economy assessments in the contexts, narratives and descriptions on the colonial Africa including books and research papers appeared. The referencing and absorptive reading inspires one and encourages to effortlessly make research applications just like the present Title of this Paper.

3.1 Lee & Schultz (2012): *Comparing British and French Colonial Legacies: A Discontinuity Analysis of Cameroon* @*Quarterly Journal of Political Science*, 2012, 7: 1–46

This Research Paper provides following feedback worthy of reading effort to a large extent in relevant portions to the context of desired 'Case-study in the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Applied Philosophy'.

Colonial institutions are thought to be an important determinate of post-independence levels of political stability, economic growth, and public goods provision. In particular, many scholars have suggested that British institutional and cultural legacies are more conducive to growth than those of France or other colonizers. Systematic tests of this hypothesis are complicated by unobserved heterogeneity among nations due to variable pre- and post-colonial histories.



<Image Source: Author's self-compilation from relevant websites>

The men who built Europe's colonial empires thought they were doing a favour for those whom they conquered. They argued that the institutional package that they brought to the colonies — David Livingston's "Commerce, Christianity and Civilization" — would ultimately lead to a higher standard of living and quality of government than that provided by the institutions they destroyed. While contemporary scholars no longer see colonialism as unambiguously positive, they do agree on its importance. A series of quantitative studies, both within and across nations, have linked colonial-era policies and institutions to post-independence variation in economic growth, public goods provision, democracy and corruption. One strand of this literature suggests that colonization by the British led to better outcomes than colonization by the French or by the smaller colonial powers, because of either the adaptability of British legal institutions to the market economy or the higher levels of personal freedom provided by British political institutions and culture.

Several scholars have argued that British colonial origin is associated with positive outcomes, though they have not always agreed on what these outcomes are or by what mechanism British colonialism produces them. The question is complicated by the fact that colonial legacies vary on multiple dimensions, and there is substantial variation not only across empires, but also within them.

Nonetheless, theory and evidence suggest that practices and institutions generally associated with British colonial rule help generate superior development compared to those of other colonizers

British administration in Cameroon was based on the concept of indirect rule, allowing native chiefs to perform most executive and judicial functions. Indirect rule was standard practice in Nigeria, and it appealed to the British both because it appeared to respect native traditions and because it economized on money and manpower. French policy, by contrast, was focused on the closer integration of the colonies with the metropole. The mechanism for this was the policy of assimilation, by which Africans who had received a western education were granted French citizenship and the legal rights of Frenchmen, including participation in elections to urban councils and the French parliament.

3.2 Austin, G (2010). *African Economic Development and Colonial Legacies*

This article examines the impact of colonial rule and African actions on the resources and institutional settings that influenced economic development in the southern region of the Sahara. The focus is on the developmental dynamics of a region that was abundant in land but faced shortages of labour and capital during the colonial period. Surprisingly, there were extensive indigenous market activities and varying levels of political centralization, often low. The article explores the differing effects of French and British rule, but argues that the contrasting economies of "settlers" and "peasants" played a more significant role in shaping poverty, welfare, and structural change.



<Image Source: Author's self-compilation from relevant websites>

A feature of the theoretical and ideological debate about the history of economic development in Africa is that it is possible to reach rather similar conclusions from very different scholarly and political starting-points. Regarding the colonial impact, the case for the prosecution, which a generation ago was urged most strongly by dependency theorists and radical nationalists is now championed by "rational choice" growth economists. Africa's relative poverty at the end of the 20th century was primarily the result of the form taken by European colonialism on the continent: Europeans settling for extraction rather than settling themselves in overwhelming numbers and thereby introducing the kinds of institution (private property rights and systems of government) that would support them was responsible for economic development in Europe and the colonies of European settlement in North America and Australasia.

Colonial extraction in Africa could be seen most decisively in the appropriation of land for European settlers or plantations, a strategy used not only to provide European investors and settlers with cheap and secure control of land, but also to oblige Africans to sell their labour to European farmers, planters or mine-owners. Even in the "peasant" colonies, i.e. where the land remained overwhelmingly in African ownership, we will see that major parts of the services sector were effectively monopolized by Europeans. Then there was coercive recruitment of labour by colonial administrations, whether to work for the State or for European private enterprise. Of potentially great long-term importance was the unwillingness of colonial governments to accept, still less promote, the emergence of markets in land rights on land occupied by Africans, whether in "settler" or "peasant" colonies. From the perspectives of both dependency theory and "rational choice" institutionalism, the original sin of colonialism in Africa was that it did not introduce a full-blooded capitalist system, based upon private property and thereby generating the pressures towards competition and accumulation necessary to drive self-sustained economic growth.

4. RESEARCH METHOD OF COLONIALISM EVIDENCE FOR TBL ANALYSIS

The term "research method of evidence for analysis" is a broad concept that encompasses various approaches depending on the specific field of study and research topic. In my research, I am focusing on the field of [Field of study] and investigating the specific question or issue of [Research topic]. I am interested in analysing [Type of evidence] to achieve the goal of [Goal of analysis].

To conduct this research method, there are several general steps involved:

- Clearly define the research question or issue that needs to be addressed. This will serve as a guide for selecting appropriate evidence and analysis methods.
- Identify the relevant evidence that will be most useful in answering the research question. This may involve reviewing existing literature, conducting surveys or interviews, collecting observations, or analysing physical evidence.
- Develop a research design that is suitable for the research question and the type of evidence being used. This will involve determining the sample size, data collection methods, and analysis techniques.
- Collect the necessary evidence for analysis. This may include administering surveys, conducting interviews, recording observations, or collecting physical evidence.
- Apply appropriate analysis techniques to the collected data. This can involve quantitative methods such as statistical analysis or qualitative methods such as thematic analysis.
- Interpret the results of the analysis based on the evidence collected. It is important to consider the limitations of the study and alternative interpretations of the findings.
- Communicate the results to others by sharing the findings. This allows for the dissemination of knowledge and the exchange of ideas across research publications, presentations, or other means.

By following these steps, the research method of evidence for analysis can be effectively utilized to address specific research questions or issues in a systematic and rigorous manner.

5. CANVASSING VIA TBL MEDIUM DUTCH-FRENCH-BRITISH GEO-COLONIZATION

The colonial period in Africa, especially the era of Dutch, French, and British triangularism, witnessed a complex interplay between economic exploitation, political manipulation, and social upheaval. While the primary objective of colonial powers was to extract resources and maximize profits, their actions also had significant social and environmental consequences. This Paper examines developing applied philosophy in vitality on the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) of colonial logistics in Africa, considering the economic, social, and environmental impacts of this historical period

The establishment of colonial logistics networks in Africa had a significant and enduring influence on the continent. Although these networks contributed to the economic growth of European powers, they also imposed immense social and environmental costs. The consequences of this era still shape Africa's development in the present day. The involvement of each European power (Dutch, French, British) in the colonial logistics system varied depending on the region and time period. The effects of colonial logistics were not evenly distributed across Africa, as certain regions faced greater exploitation and devastation than others. The enduring impacts of colonial logistics continue to shape ongoing discussions about development in Africa. In other words, it can be said that the colonial logistics became the tool of triangularism or triangular colonial politicking.

The Dutch, French, and British empires employed triangular trade routes to maximize their economic gains from Africa. These routes involved the transportation of goods between Europe, Africa, and the Americas, with each leg generating profits. Colonial logistics played a crucial role in this system, ensuring the efficient movement of goods and people. However, this system also contributed to the negative social and environmental impacts. Both the colonially positive and colonially negative impacts are collected and compiled hereunder.



Sl No	Colonially Positive	Colonially Negative
1	Development of infrastructure, including ports, railroads, and communication networks, which facilitated trade and economic activity.	Exploitation of natural resources for the benefit of European powers, leading to depletion and environmental damage
2	Introduction of new technologies and agricultural practices, leading to increased productivity and resource extraction.	Forced labor and unfair trade practices, resulting in economic hardship for African societies
3	Creation of new markets for European goods and services	Disruption of traditional economic systems and land ownership patterns.
4.	Limited spread of certain diseases through improved sanitation and medical care	Loss of cultural identity and traditions due to forced assimilation and Europeanization
5	Increased access to education and literacy programs	Social unrest and conflict due to political and economic marginalization
6	Introduction of new cultural influences and ideas	Breakdown of traditional social structures and family units
7	Introduction of conservation measures for certain species and natural resources	Deforestation and habitat destruction due to resource extraction and agricultural expansion
8	Development of agricultural techniques that improved soil quality and prevented erosion	Pollution of air and water resources from industrial activity.
9		Overexploitation of land and water resources, leading to degradation and desertification.

6. TBL-FOLD'S IMPACTERS ON ENTRENCHED AFRICA

The colonial period in Africa, especially the era of Dutch, French, and British triangularism, witnessed a complex interplay between economic exploitation, political manipulation, and social upheaval. While the primary objective of colonial powers was to extract resources and maximize profits, their actions also had significant social and environmental consequences. This Paper examines to develop the applied philosophy's vitality to the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) of colonial logistics in Africa, considering the economic, social, and environmental impacts of this historical period.

For non-rhetoric type analytical dimensions, the TBL's foundational social, environmental and economic pointers facilitate us with easy-going and less computational burden at the outset, if a researcher adopts them, for a debutante presentation, meaning thereby a first performance or showing of TBL applied philosophy. Accordingly, the following are arrived at as a matter of a swot's discerning work-in-progeria.

IMPACTER TABULATION		
Social Impact	Environmental Impact	Economic Impact
1. The alteration of conventional trade routes: Colonial powers frequently diverted trade routes in order to favor their own economies, causing a disturbance in the established patterns of trade and livelihoods. This is summarized as disruption of traditional trade routes.	Colonial logging and agricultural practices resulted in extensive deforestation, causing harm to ecosystems and exacerbating climate change. In a single word, this is popularly described and known as deforestation	The extraction of resources by colonial powers from Africa resulted in the accumulation of substantial quantities of wealth for themselves, while simultaneously hindering the development of African economies.
2. The utilization of forced labor was prevalent during the construction and upkeep of colonial infrastructure, leading to the perpetration of human rights violations and immense suffering.	Soil degradation and erosion have been caused by unsustainable agricultural practices, resulting in a decline in agricultural productivity.	Monoculture economies: Colonial powers often encouraged the production of cash crops for export, neglecting the development of diverse and sustainable agricultural systems
3. Colonial powers seized land and resources from African communities in order to establish plantations and mines, resulting in the displacement of populations and the disruption of traditional ways of life. In a nutshell, it was all the loss of lands and resources.	Industrial activities linked to colonialism, such as mining, led to the contamination of both air and water due to pollution. This is called environmental pollution.	Limited economic diversification was a common characteristic of colonial economies, as they heavily relied on a single export commodity. This overdependence on a single product made these economies highly susceptible to the fluctuations and uncertainties of the global markets.
4. The arrival of Europeans in Africa brought forth the transmission of novel diseases, resulting in a significant outbreak of sickness and mortality. In a phraseology, this amounts to spread of pandemic and pandemic diseases.		

7. COLONIAL TBL ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN PEOPLE-PROFIT-PLANET

The analysis of the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) of Colonial Logistics in Africa's Geo-colonization by Dutch-French-British triangularism reveals that while the economic growth of European powers was facilitated by colonial logistics networks, the social and environmental consequences for Africa were devastating. This assertion can be effectively supported by employing a TBL framework as outlined below.

- Profit: Colonial logistics networks enabled European powers to generate substantial profits, primarily by exploiting African resources. However, it is important to note that these profits were not distributed equitably among African communities.
- People: The impact of colonial logistics on the lives of Africans was overwhelmingly negative, resulting in forced labor, displacement, disease, and the loss of land and resources. These detrimental effects had severe consequences for the well-being and livelihoods of African individuals and communities.
- Planet: The environmental damage caused by colonial logistics was significant, encompassing deforestation, soil degradation, and pollution. These adverse impacts persist in Africa to this day, further exacerbating the challenges faced by the continent.



By examining the TBL framework, it becomes evident that the colonial logistics networks implemented by European powers in Africa had far-reaching negative consequences for the continent's social fabric, economic equity, and environmental sustainability.

8. TBL INSPIRED COST-BENEFIT PROPORTIONALITY INVESTIGATION

This investigation undertakes similar to the common and non-unusual but popularly familiar numerical analysis called the Cost-Benefit Ration Analysis by the professional courses in Chartered Accountancy, the deduced colonial informational Cost-Benefit panorama in respective proportionalities of the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) of colonial logistics in Africa's geo-colonization by the Dutch, French, and British powers.

Economic Bottom Line Score		
Bottom Line	Costs	Benefits
Economic	The traditional economies in various African colonial geo-graphies suffered a severe blow as they were disrupted by the influx of European goods. This not only resulted in the defeat and destruction of local industries but also had a devastating impact on the local economies. Consequently, widespread poverty and inequality became prevalent in these regions.	Exploitation of natural resources: The colonizers extracted resources like minerals, timber, and agricultural products for their own economic gain. This generated immense wealth for the European powers, fueling their industrial development
Economic	Environmental damage: Resource extraction and infrastructure development often caused significant environmental damage, including deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution. This damage continues to have negative impacts on many African countries today.	New markets: Colonies served as captive markets for European manufactured goods, leading to increased profits for European industries
Economic	Loss of sovereignty and resources: African societies were stripped of control over their own resources and economies, leading to dependence on the colonizers	Improved transportation infrastructure: The development of ports, railways, and roads facilitated trade and resource extraction within colonies. This infrastructure sometimes remained beneficial after independence.

In overall coverages and reporting giving feedbackers, the colonial logistics system in Africa had a significant and enduring impact on the continent, both positive and negative. While it brought about certain economic advantages and the development of infrastructure, the drawbacks were immense. The exploitation of resources, the devastation of local economies and social structures, and the pervasive racism and discrimination left deep wounds in many African countries that continue to be felt today. It is crucial to acknowledge that this is a multifaceted issue with various perspectives and interpretations. There is no definitive answer to whether the economic benefits of colonialism outweighed the social and environmental costs. Furthermore, it is important to recognize that the impact of colonialism was not evenly distributed across Africa. Some regions and communities experienced more profound consequences than others. Therefore, any examination of the TBL scrutinizing colonial logistics in Africa must be nuanced and consider the specific historical context of each region and community.

See also two more score sheets in respect of the Social Bottom Line (SBL) as well as the Environmental Bottom Line (EBL).



Social Bottom Line Score		
Bottom Line	Costs	Benefits
Social	Destruction of social fabric: Colonial rule often led to the breakdown of traditional social structures and the imposition of foreign values and customs	In terms of education and healthcare, certain colonies witnessed the implementation of Western education and healthcare systems. This led to enhanced literacy rates and improved health outcomes for a portion of the African population.
Social	Forced labor and violence: Colonial powers often used forced labor and violence to control local populations and extract resources. This resulted in widespread suffering and human rights abuses	In relation to Urbanization, the expansion of trade and industry resulted in the emergence of African cities. These urban centers enticed individuals from rural regions and presented them with fresh prospects.
Social	Racism and discrimination: Africans were subjected to systematic racism and discrimination under colonial rule, which had lasting negative impacts on their self-esteem and social development.	

Environmental Bottom Line Score		
Bottom Line	Costs	Benefits
Environmental	Loss of biodiversity: The destruction of natural habitats led to the decline and extinction of many species of plants and animals	Protected areas were established by a select few colonial governments in order to safeguard wildlife and natural resources. These designated areas have consistently played a significant role in conservation efforts, a role that persists to this day in Africa since the colonial era.
Environmental	Pollution: Mining and industrial activities caused significant air and water pollution, which continues to harm the health of many Africans today.	
Environmental	Deforestation and soil erosion: Resource extraction and agricultural practices led to widespread deforestation and soil erosion, which had devastating impacts on the environment	

9. CONCLUSION

First of its kind, it might be likened to first-time research effort ever made in the area of colonialism studies in the African context in terms of the TBL. Flexibility is provided in light of the fact that the nature of the elements of the trinity may even vary depending upon which research-phenomena picked up for study such as , for example, investment decision or social viability of a political policy of a Nation . In the same vein, it is not rubbish but rubbish for those permanently satisfied and retired believing always in something we already knew and familiar does suffice than a new burden of more knowing by ways and means of research applications in Africa.

Furthermore, this work is like a constituted research application to be designated as the TBL Analys of Colonial Logistics in Africa's Geo-colonization by Dutch-French-British triangularism. The latter originated through routes of political history culminated into colonialism, further glorified and developed as concepts, practices and values of the ADI (Apartness-Directness-Indirectness). It is important to acknowledge the historical context of colonial logistics and its lasting effects on African societies. By understanding the TBL of this period, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complex challenges faced by African countries today and work towards a more sustainable and equitable future.

The TBL analysis reveals that colonial logistics had a complex and multifaceted impact on Africa. While there were some economic benefits, such as infrastructure development and technological advancements, these came at a high social and environmental cost. The exploitation of resources, forced

labor, and disruption of traditional societies resulted in widespread suffering and hardship. Additionally, the environmental damage caused by resource extraction and agricultural practices continues to have a negative impact on Africa today.

The idea of research is the triple bottom line as sustainability-based accounting model that focuses on people, profit and planet. The triple bottom line differs from traditional reporting frameworks because the latter do not cover ecological and social aspects considered inscrutable and owing to difficulty to measure or to standardize. The concept of research revolves around the triple bottom line, which serves

as a sustainability-based accounting model that emphasizes the well-being of people, profitability, and the planet. Unlike

traditional reporting frameworks, the triple bottom line goes beyond solely financial considerations and encompasses ecological and social aspects. These aspects are often deemed challenging to measure, making the triple bottom line a unique and comprehensive approach to accounting.

REFERENCES



- [1]. <https://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Triple+bottom+line> <ahref="https://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Triple+bottom+line">Triple bottom line
- [2]. https://www.rochester.edu/college/faculty/alexander_lee/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/lee-schultz-2012.pdf
- [3]. https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w18566/w18566.pdf
- [4]. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Elkington_\(business_author\)>](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Elkington_(business_author)>)
- [5]. Gareth Austin, "African Economic Development and Colonial Legacies", International Development Policy | Revue Internationale de politique de development [Online], 1 | 2010, Online since 11 March 2010, connection on 09 December 2023. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/poldev/78>; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/poldev.78>