



Entrenched Africa's Dutch-French-British Colonialism: A Case-Study in Environmental-Social-Governance (ESG) 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.4.1223.123523>*

ABSTRACT

An applicative generative model is a universal generative grammar wherein grammar implies the basic principles of any area of knowledge such as the ESG. In this Paper, the ESG 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 Environmental Science, Sociology and Governance 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 acronym ESG of definition Environment-Social-Governance, which is in vogue to gauge the trinity for aggregate performing impact. Elaborately, the ESG is the guiding-path or road-map to evaluate and rate how sustainable and ethical the policies, procedures and operations of the Dutch-French-British geo-colonialization and how it impacted environment and colonial Africans plus how the colonies were governed.

Work in this Paper casts the ESG shadow over colonial administrative Environment-Social-Governance value-relevance in the routes of political history culminating into colonialism featured by apartness-directness-indirectness as directive colonial principles.

Also, this is research 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. The adoption of ESG is not a natural process but driven by intentional new technique-launching for colonialism-knowledge-production-research and competing applied-research-scope.

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

1. EVERY RESEARCH HAS THE BEGINNING OF UNIQUE INDEX

Every Research Has The Beginning Of Unique Index	
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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 (*second para*), 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 ESG's significant Environmental-Social-Governance consequences for the African people.

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 ESG inside Africa made out by People, Politicking and Welfare. Obviously, the latter are the compounded catalysers 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 ESG's applied philosophy. However, viewed from distinguished faculties of racial perceptions, the ESG implies different things to different intellectuals/pundits/pandits depending upon their respectable and distinguished pursuits/avocations/faculties/ professions/occupations.

As per the last and concluding sentence in the Abstract of this Paper which says that "The adoption of ESG is not a natural process but driven by intentional new technique-launching for colonialism-knowledge-production-research and competing applied-research-scope", it is clear that it implies to see colonialism in contemporary light of universal generative grammar of our time rather than restricting it curtailing our creative-research-instinct to limited understanding of the then universal generative grammar prevalent during colonial times. Again, one should recall that grammar implies the basic principles of any area of knowledge as per the opening sentence (*first para*) of the Abstract. That's why, given hereunder is a brief history and present value of the ESG in its valued relevance.

3. ESG HISTORY & MODERN AFFABILITY

If the history of ESG (environment, social and governance) shows us one thing, it's that the concept is a lot older than we might think. And it's grown exponentially. Love it or hate it, ESG now impacts almost every organization. Experts recently claimed that financial firms worldwide would have "no choice" but to embrace it.

- Pre-ESG History: The principles behind ESG are decades, maybe even centuries, old. but the principles are feeding it
- Theoretically, labor conditions improvement during the age of industrial revolution (1700AD–1920AD) were efforts in the SG of the ESG's Environment-Social-Governance value-relevance.
- Examples include efforts to stop the exploitation of workers, the funding of wars or **oppressive regimes like Apartheid (Colonial directive principle of Apartness) of the Dutch colonizers.**
- Throughout the 20th century, several campaigns pressurized companies into sustainable business practices. ESG proponents enforced companies incorporate the ESG concept into business strategy for automatic success.
- Modern concept of ESG got currency in mid-2000s with corporate governance legal codes becoming mandatory.
- The UN (United Nations, New York HQ, America) endorsed ESG for its official and legal rulebook in its 2004-Report in the modern context.
- Modern developments are governments worldwide emphasized ESG, be it E or S or G categories.
- The UN is after the environment & sustainability across the globe making ESG enjoy global prominence.
- The realm of investment has experienced a notable transformation in recent times, with a strong inclination towards responsible and sustainable investing. Consequently, ESG principles have emerged as a sturdy framework that takes into account not just financial gains, but also the environmental, social, and ethical consequences associated with investment choices.

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 environmental (polluted Rivers /industrial toxicants), financial (slave trade / taxes), governance (colored areas/ population/representation) and sociological (mixed marriages/immorality) 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 environmental safety in light of ESG applied philosophy. This will help shed light on the maleficence as well as munificence of colonial times in Africa at the European instinct and instance.

4. LITERATURE SURVEY'S SNOWBALL SAMPLING OF MUST-READ COLONIAL & ECONOMIC 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.

4.1 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 ESG-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 favor 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.

4.2 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 labor 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 labor 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 labor 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.

5. RESEARCH METHOD OF COMBINATORIAL EVIDENCE OF COLONIALISM WITH COLONIAL ECONOMIC PROVIDENCE FOR ESG ANALYSIS

To begin with, the research method of combinatorial evidence for analysis is a broad concept that encompasses various approaches depending on the specific field of the research topic and title. In my research, I am specifically focusing on the field of study known as Entrenched Africa and investigating the specific issue of Dutch-French-British Colonialism. My main objective is to analyze the combination of evidence related to colonialism and colonial economic providence in order to achieve the goal of an ESG applicative generative model.

In order to conduct this research method, there are several general steps that need to be followed:

- 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 analyzing 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 through research publications, presentations, or other means.

By following these steps, researchers can effectively utilize the method of combinatorial evidence for analysis and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in their respective fields.

6. AIM & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH

The aim of this study is to investigate the impacts of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices, despite the existing economic challenges. Furthermore, it highlights the significant influence of social and governance practices on economic performance. This research contributes to the existing literature on ESG practices and their relationship with economic performance, encompassing a global perspective.

7. CANVASSING VIA ESG 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 ESG (Environment-Social-Governance) of colonial logistics in Africa, considering the colonial economic providence coupled with the social, and environmental impacts of this historical period. The colonial economic situation must have been closely intertwined with all three aspects of the unexplored ESG, and vice versa. In a rough tone of saying differently the same thing, one would say that the colonial economic scenario must have been hands-in-glove with all the three categories of the ESG and so also conversely indeed but went unheeded in utter disregard.

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 economic system also contributed to the negative social and environmental impacts, leave alone the political interests of governance. So, both the colonially positive and colonially negative impacts are collected and compiled hereunder based on the overall colonial economic scenarios.



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.

8. ESG-FOLD'S IMPACTERS ON ENTRENCHED AFRICA

The examination of the colonial powers of the Dutch, French, and British reveals that colonial policies were shaped by geographical, economic, and political factors. Various regions in Africa provide distinct evidences of colonial practices, highlighting the intricate interaction between environmental, social, and governance factors. Africa's colonial history during the periods of foreign domination provides intricate viewpoint. Here is a detailed explanation of the ESG impact called as tabulation of *ESG- impacter tabulation*.

ESG IMPACTER TABULATION		
Environmental Impact	Social Impact	Governance Impact
1. Resource extraction: Analyze the utilization of natural resources such as minerals, timber, and agricultural land by colonial powers. Evaluate the environmental impacts caused by mining, deforestation, and unsustainable farming methods.	Examine the forced relocation, deprivation of land and resources, and social exclusion experienced by native populations. Evaluate the enforcement of non-native languages, religions, and legal frameworks upon ancestral communities.	Examine the frameworks of colonial administration, encompassing indirect rule and centralized governance, within colonial institutions. Assess the ways in which these systems sustained hierarchies and marginalized the voices of local communities.
2. Examine the consequences of colonial endeavors on biodiversity, soil erosion, water contamination, and alterations in climate patterns. Explore the introduction of non-indigenous species and the disturbance caused to conventional ecological management practices.	Examine the involvement of slavery and coerced labor within colonial economies, delving into the repercussions on human lives and the enduring effects on society.	Examine the process of economic exploitation: Explore the extraction of wealth from African colonies with the intention of benefiting the colonizers. Evaluate the imbalanced conditions of trade and the imposition of economic reliance.
3. Evaluate the endeavors made by colonial powers to safeguard the environment, including the creation of national parks or wildlife reserves. Take into account the limitations and biases associated with these initiatives.	Examine the educational systems implemented during colonial times and their emphasis on cultivating a compliant labor force rather than nurturing individual autonomy. Delve into the constraints surrounding healthcare accessibility and the proliferation of diseases under colonial governance.	Analyze the restricted avenues for political engagement and autonomy provided to Africans during the era of colonial governance. Reflect upon the endeavors for liberation and the enduring impact of colonial establishments.
4	Colonial policies played a significant role in intensifying pre-existing ethnic and social tensions, ultimately resulting in conflicts and political instability.	

9. USING ESG TELE-LENS ON COLONIZED AFRICA

The analysis of the ESG resulting out of the 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 of the ESG trinity for Africa were devastating. 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. 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. 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. No words are enough to say anything on colonial governance of the ESG since it was all at the European instincts, instances and adventurism primarily. This assertion can be effectively beneficial supported by understandable factors breaking and making ESG in a frame of obvious references as outlined below and seen through the still-visual furnished thereafter.

Under the Environment Category:

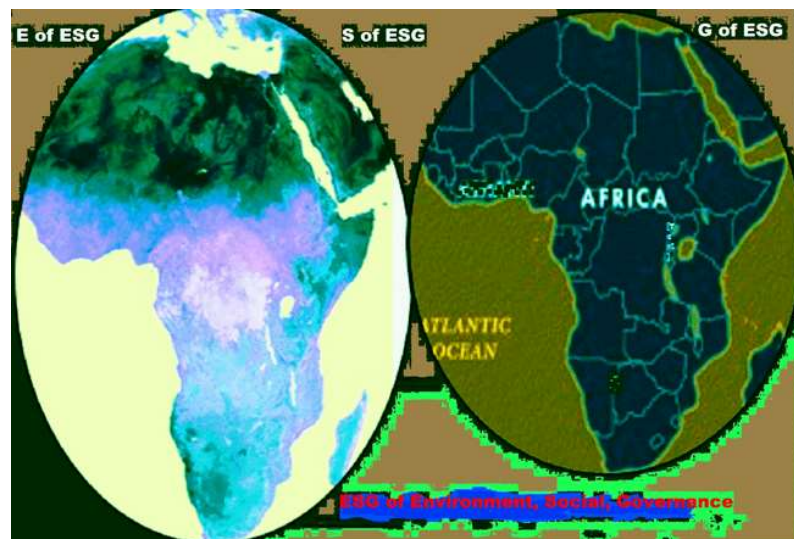
- Resource extraction: Analyze the environmental consequences of colonial resource extraction, such as deforestation, mining, and cash crop production, on ecosystems and biodiversity.

Under the Social Category:

- Labor practices: Forced labor, exploitation & discrimination in colonial economies with social and psychological disadvantages for Africans.
- 1) Cultural disruption: Colonial powers imposed their languages, religions & education systems for marginalization of indigenous cultures and identities.
 - 2) Social inequalities: Colonial policies exacerbated existing social inequalities adding ethnic tensions and bloody conflicts.
 - 3) Public health: Colonial healthcare systems on indigenous populations caused disease transmission, malnutrition & limited access to well-beingness in healthcare.

Under the Governance Category:

- Political systems: Imposition of colonial administrative structures & laws belittling local governance, self-determination & political participation.
- Economic policies: Economic systems of colonial powers focused on local economies, trade patterns & industrial progress in a self-centered manner of European wit and wisdom.
- Corruption & exploitation: Prevalence of corruption plus exploitation within colonial regimes in resource allocation, social justice and sustainable development.





<ESG Applicative Generative Model>

10. ESG INSPIRED COLONIAL THREAT SCORE INVESTIGATION

The Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework provides a valuable multi-dimensional perspective when analyzing Africa's colonial period under Dutch, French, and British rule. This approach allows us to understand the complex and often negative impacts of colonialism on the continent, while also acknowledging some potential positive contributions. Through comparative analysis, we can compare and contrast the environmental, social, and governance practices of these colonial powers in Africa, revealing unique racial characteristics and long-term exploitations. As a result, local communities launched resistance movements to mitigate the negative effects of colonialism and shape their own destinies. This highlights the diverse experiences of different African regions and communities under colonial rule, showcasing the complications and complexities of colonial history. Furthermore, the lasting legacies of colonialism, including its influence on contemporary environmental challenges, social inequalities, and political systems in Africa, cannot be overlooked. Lastly, the ESG framework provides a pathway for sustainable development, environmental justice, and post-colonial governance in the continent.

Colonial Environmental Threat Score

Environmental Aspect	Threat
1.Natural Resources	Resource extraction led to the environmental consequences of colonial threats in deforestation, mining, cash crop production, ecosystems and biodiversity
2.Land	Colonial policies dispossessed indigenous communities of their land and traditional practices, leading to environmental degradation and natural resource endowments exposed to colonial mismanagement.
3.Infrastructure	Colonial infrastructural projects such as the dams and railways, water resources, wildlife corridors and local communities bewildered locals with unwarranted mental anxiety and fears.



Colonial Social Threat Score	
Social Aspect	Threat
1.Labor	Forced labor and exploitation. The colonial social costs of labor exploitation, forced labor, displacement & cultural destructions thrust upon natives in victimization-manner.
2. Education & Healthcare	Created disparities in access to education and healthcare promoted by colonial policies, leading to long-term social inequalities with unrest in African societies and social fabric.
3. Ethnic & religious divisions	The colonial powers largely manipulated and exacerbated existing ethnic and religious tensions, contributing to ongoing social conflicts and communal feelings at heart.



Colonial Governance Threat Score	
Governance Aspect	Threat
1. Institutions & power structures	The colonial institutions and built-in-power-sharing structures unabatedly shape African governance even now-a-days having created challenges for democracy and development of Africa.
2. Resource allocation and corruption	The legacies of colonial resource allocation patterns and corruption hindered progressive economic development and equitable distribution of resources got paralyzed
3. Post-colonial conflicts and instability	Colonial boundaries and political systems contributed to post-colonial conflicts and instability in many African countries.

It would be noted that differing colonial practices and each colonial power had its own policies and practices leading to diverse experiences across Africa and gave impetus to Africa's destabilization under colonial setup and which all in turn contributed to slowing down of Africa's traditional dynamism.

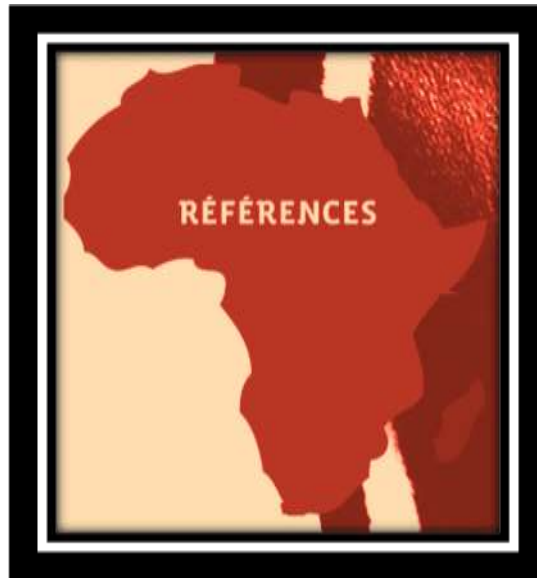
11. USES ACCRUING FROM ESG INSPIRED RESEARCH STUDIES

1. Postcolonial perspectives are better understood through the ongoing repercussions of colonialism on African societies and environments, including the criticisms of voices and interpretations by Africans in research analysis.
2. By applying the ESG framework, one can move beyond a purely political or economic analysis of colonialism gaining a more holistic and ballistic understanding of its lasting impacts on Africa's environment, societies, and governance structures.
3. Recognizes that colonialism was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon and there are no simplistic generalizations.
4. By applying the ESG lens, we can gain a deeper understanding of the lasting impacts of colonialism on Africa and work towards more sustainable and equitable futures for its people and environment.

12. CONCLUSION

Examining Africa's colonial history under the Dutch, French, and British through the Environmental-Social-Governance (ESG) Lens provides a valuable framework for understanding the enduring effects on the continent. This lens allows for a comprehensive analysis of the environmental, social, and governance aspects of colonialism. By considering local agency and resistance movements, we can acknowledge the African communities' efforts to resist colonial rule and how it influenced the environmental and social landscape. The long-term impacts and colonial legacies are evident in the ongoing and intergenerational effects on African societies and their environment. Additionally, the ESG lens offers potential research opportunities in itself. Literature surveys on specific colonial projects and their consequences provide numerous case studies for comparative analysis of colonial policies across different regions and countries. Post-colonial project reports and initiatives that address the environmental and social challenges inherited from colonialism are valuable references for researchers and student-researchers, regardless of whether they receive remunerative fellowships.

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