Comparing-Contrasting-Differential-Analysis in Political Science of African Politicians post-Colonialism-Globalization Domestic Politics

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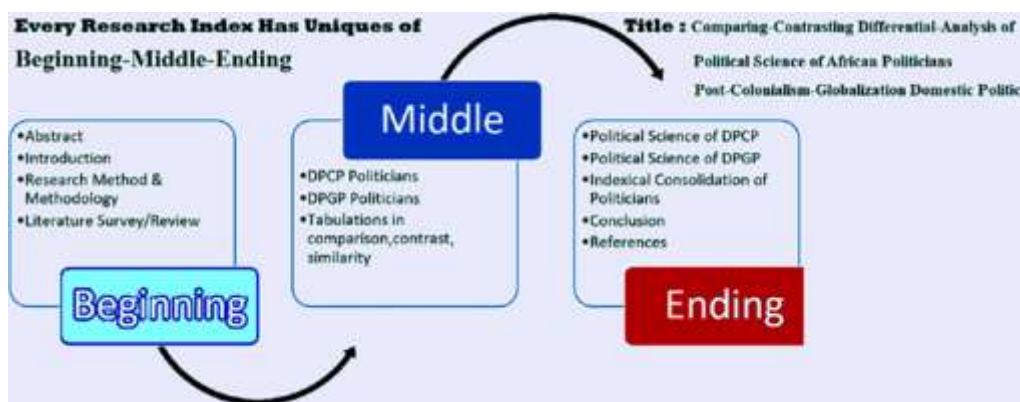
A B S T R A C T

In Africa Area Studies for University Degree MPhil (Master of Philosophy), Political Science has had its academic hold on an examinee's mindset after the learning of theory and practical constructions in conceptualization of Area Studies. Assertively, MPhil Degree does not isolate Political Science from Political Concepts & Area Studies via changing geo-strategic international relations with the beginning and ending of the cold wars-old & new, amongst Great Powers to capture Global Order in terms of trading contracts, immigration settlements, collective security, metropolitan economies, oil and debt frictions and the United Nations (UN) for racial-interdependence.

So far as Africa is concerned, it occupies a position and place of significance drawn toward it from every nook and corner of the World of Politics dealing in political tactics of isolating, domineering, dominating, defeating, dividing, pardoning, compromising, reconciliating, cooperating, uplifting and re-uniting features. Such all political features are in their composite content analysis and frequency count, throw light on the Political Scientific System approach with the importance of modes of explanation and modelling of structural functional establishment of casual relationships' variables as well as constants.

This Paper having regard to political workers in the occupation of People-Politicking-Welfare rises above the unskilled non-academic practicing breeds in African domestic Politics. Disregarding them on record of this Paper does not mean that they are not unsung heroes in public life with politics as their penchant and yet 'Not the prominently eminent. leading lights of African domestic Politics'. Hence the Title theme, 'Comparing-Contrasting-Analytically Post-colonialism-post-globalization Political Science of African Eminent Domestic Politicians'.

Keywords: Africa, Colonialism, Domestic, Globalization, Immigration, Politics, Racial, Welfare

1. EVERY RESEARCH INDEX HAS UNIQUES OF BEGINNING-MIDDLE-ENDING

2. INTRODUCTION

The domestic politicians in Africa have encountered significant strategies, challenges, and opportunities due to the influential historical forces of colonialism and globalization. These forces have played a pivotal role in shaping the African continental political landscape. The latter has been

significantly shaped by the experiences of colonialism and globalization. Although post-colonial and post-globalization politicians may have distinct challenges and priorities, they also exhibit numerous similarities. Gaining insights into these divergences and commonalities is critical and crucial for comprehending the intricate dynamics of African politics in the present era. It is worth noting that research facilitates a shortcut comparison while there might be substantial unearthed variation within both groups of politicians designated as the post-colonial and post-globalization politicians by this Paper. Moreover, the terms "post-colonial" and "post-globalization" are subjects of debate and din, lacking a definitive consensus regarding their precise commencement and conclusion. Obviously, time-range for political frameworks rather than point of time assumes academic relevance.

3. RESEARCH MEHOD & METHODOLOGY'S WORK-TABLE

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 study and investigating the specific question or issue of Research topic I am interested in analyzing evidence to achieve the goal [Goal of analysis].
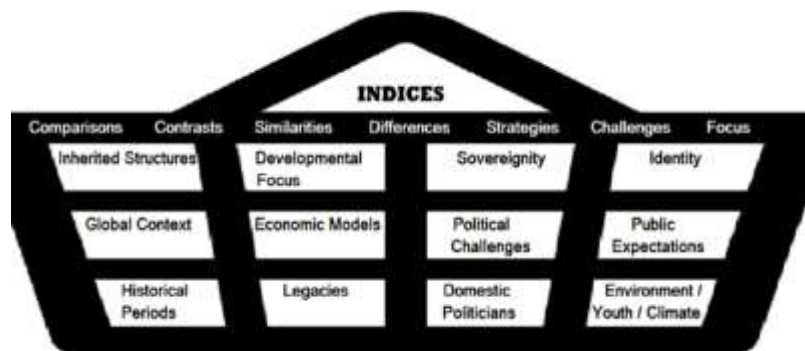
To conduct this research method, there are several general steps involved:

➢ 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 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 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. Toward this, the following work-table's searchlights into Africa's post-colonialism & post-globalization are eagerly turned on by me for comparing-contrasting differential-analysis of Political Science.

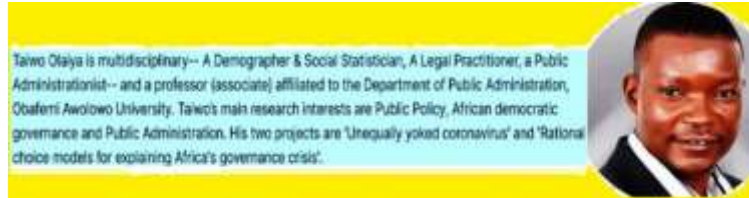### 3.1 A WORK-TABLE'S SEARCHLIGHTS INTO POST-COLONIALISM & POST-GLOBALIZATION

For comparing and contrasting post-colonial and post-globalization African domestic politics owing to politicians, the need of the hour is to draw a self-obvious work-table of political indices to capture the pulse of the titled central idea in terms of 'Comparing-Contrasting-Analysis of Africa's Post-Colonialization & Post-Globalization Political Science of Eminent Domestic Politicians'

4. LITERATURE SURVEY'S HIMALAYAN-TASK MADE-EASY-WINNER

Olaiya, T.A. (2022). Shifting the Goalposts: Postcolonial Africa and the West in the Global "Two Publics" of the Development Paradigm

Colonialism may seem a shared historical experience across global passages. Nevertheless, the dimensions meted on Africans produced unthinkable and shocking anguish, in terms of overwhelming and constant "magnitude of colonial destruction and exploitations. Colonialism did little to develop strong, indigenously rooted institutions that could tackle the development demands of modern states. State capacity and institutions of governance in many African countries have never been particularly strong. The newly independent nations of Africa were not well prepared for self-government, and faced ethnic tensions that had been exacerbated by colonial rule.

Imagesource:<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Taiwo-Olaiya>

The classic works of African and Africana political thinkers are explored to thoughtfully situate the position of African states in the contemporary competitive market systems amidst the various distortions in the trade morality and fundamentals. The fundamental economic and political imperative that places the grossly underdeveloped continent of Africa side-by-side with financial giants of the globe has continued to elude scholarly attentions There appears no gainsaying the fact that the umbilical cord that binds the nations of Africa with their past and the injustices that leave permanent characters on the sociology of her governance is still very much in existence

5. AFRICA'S DOMESTIC POST-COLONIAL POLITICIANS (DPCP) OF EMINENCE

Kwame Nkrumah hailed from Ghana, Julius Nyerere was from Tanzania and Sekou Touré rose from Guinea in Africa. Their patriotic services to Africa are categorically simplified in the terms of strategies, challenges and focus as given below.

Strategies	Challenges	Focus
National self-reliance, developmentalist policies, following Socialists, emphasized one-political-party-States, promoted centralization of political power and often employed centralized.	Bypassing rooted legacies of colonialism like many artificial borders, ethnic hatred, communal tensions, and rubber-stamp institutions bowing to colonial values.	To strengthen hard-earned national Independence, mainly one- nation-building, supporting national identity, and consolidating the political victories and civil gains for protection of Independence Republics with Sovereignty.

Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)   Julius Nyerere (Tanzania)   Sekou Touré (Guinea)

Politicians of Eminence in Africa's Domestic Politics

6. AFRICA'S DOMESTIC POST-GLOBALIZATION POLITICIANS (DPGP) OF EMINENCE

Paul Kagame hailed from Rwanda, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was from Liberia and Cyril Ramaphosa rose from South Africa in Africa. Their patriotic services to Africa are categorically simplified in the terms of strategies, challenges and focus as given below.

Politicians of Eminence in Africa's Domestic Politics

Strategies	Challenges	Focus
Working for regional integration with cooperation, upliftment of democracy with good governance and liberalization in economic transformation.	Cultivating rapid technological changing practices, resolving on priority poverty problem, environmental degradation plus inequality dilution and to achieve success with harmony between domestic national interests and globally compelling pressures.	Managing multiple impacts of globalization, attracting more and more FDI (Foreign Direct Investments), non-stop participation to beneficially steering through complex and competitive interconnected continental world economies

7. COMPARISON TABLE OF DPCP & DPGP

Domestic Type Feature	PC Politicians	PG Politicians
Strategies	Centralized States, Developmental/socialist policies; self-reliance	Economic liberalization, democracy, regional cooperation
Challenges	Colonial legacies, ethnic tensions, weak institutions	Global pressures, poverty, inequality, technology
Focus	Nation-building, independence	Globalization, economic development

8. CONTRAST TABLE OF DPCP & DPGP

Domestic Type / Feature	PC Politicians	PG Politicians
Role of the State	It is the State's duty and responsibility to lead the economy under its command and control	Mixed economy & partenership with bigger private sector role & responsibility
Political System	Single Political Party system most preferred	Democracy via Multi-political party System
Economic Policy	Governments of Parties of inward-party-oriented policies & regulators	Open market Trade Liberalization/Global Agreements/ WTO

Applications & Africa

9. SIMILARITIES TABLE OF DPCP & DPGP

Domestic Type / Feature	PC Politicians	PG Politicians
CONSTITUENCIES / LEGACIES / LIVING STANDARDS	Politicians from both sides encounter the task of maintaining a delicate equilibrium between various interests and constituencies within their respective nations.	
Cverall DEVELOPMENT / INSTITUTIONS / ETHNICITY TENSION	Both politicians faced unbearable to tackle consequences of colonialism & racialism encompassing ethnic conflicts & suffering pains compromised institutional limits	
VARIOUS INTERESTS / Shared Objectives / Progress & Peoples	Both have a shared objective of enhancing the well-being of their populace and fostering comprehensive progress	

10. POLITICAL SCIENCE OF DPCP

The DPCP pursued the school of thought in Political Science which allowed especially the integration of political science with political sociology, incorporating elements of social psychology, economic dynamics, and financial considerations. This interdisciplinary approach aims to foster political socialization, which in turn facilitates the acquisition and internalization of political norms, values, and beliefs. Consequently, Africans can acquire a deeper understanding and appreciation of their political culture. Its salient features are given below

> ➢ Development through National Sovereignty

After the arduous battle against colonial domination, post-colonial leaders were primarily focused on the establishment of their nation's independence, preservation of territorial boundaries, and achieving economic autonomy. Frequently, they embraced development models that prioritized the role of the state, emphasizing the nationalization of resources and industries, as well as centralized planning.

> ➢ Robust Leadership within a One-Party Framework

Other names given to this are Powerful Leadership in a Monopolistic Political System, Resolute Leadership for a One-Party Regime, Authoritative Leadership in a Singular Political Structure, Effective Leadership in a Single-Party System and Strong Leadership for One-Party System. Numerous post-colonial nations implemented either one-party systems or dominant-party systems, wherein influential leaders with charismatic qualities held substantial authority. This phenomenon can be attributed, in part, to the necessity of fostering national cohesion and stability amidst intricate predicaments. However, it also served as a means to concentrate power within the ruling elites.

> ➢ Pan-Africanism as a response against Western influence.

Post-colonial leaders frequently nurtured a deep-seated aversion towards the West as a result of the enduring impacts of colonial rule. Moreover, they actively embraced the ideology of Pan-Africanism, which entailed advocating for unity and collaboration across the African continent. This collective effort aimed to counter the resurgence of neo-colonialism and foster socio-economic progress and advancement.

11. POLITICAL SCIENCE OF DPGP

The DPGP followed the Political Science ideology that emphasized the significant impact of economic modernization on the process of political modernization. This ideology advocated for the replacement of colonial political organizations and state-forms with western state-forms, including modern political parties. These parties were modeled after western European patterns of liberal democracy, which were considered crucial for political development. It was widely accepted that this approach provided an open-ended path for political modernization, regardless of its specific form, and was deemed suitable for Africa's progress. Its salient features are given below

> ➢ Putting the Spotlight on Integration and Market Liberalization.

During the late 20th century, the emergence of globalization led to a transformation in African domestic politics. The focus shifted towards economic integration, trade liberalization, and the attraction of foreign investment. This transition frequently entailed the implementation of market-oriented reforms, the privatization of state-owned enterprises, and a decrease in government intervention within the economy.

> ➢ Multi-Party Systems in the Process of Democratization.

The emergence of multi-party systems and democratic reforms in numerous African countries can be attributed to the pressure of globalization and internal demands for political participation. This significant development has not only provided an opportunity for diverse voices and interests to be heard but has also posed challenges in terms of political stability and governance effectiveness.

> ➢ Engaging with International Players and Networks

Post-globalization politicians actively collaborate with international institutions, foreign benefactors, and transnational enterprises. They adeptly maneuver through intricate global economic and political frameworks to ensure access to resources, entice investments, and tackle transnational issues such as climate change and migration.

12. INDEXICAL CONSOLIDATION OF POLITICIANS & POLITICS

Indexical Tabulation

Sl No.	Indices	Similarities	Differences
1.	Inherited Structures	Yes	No
2.	Developmental central Focus	Yes	No
3.	Identity & Sovereignty	Yes	No
4.	Global Context	No	Yes
5.	Economic Model	No	Yes
6.	Political Challenges	No	Yes
7.	Public Expectations	No	Yes
8	Emerging youth movements, tech-changes, environmental pollution, Climate protocols	Dynamic	Multifaceted

12.1 EXPLANATION ON ABOVE INDEXICAL TABULATIONS

➢ *Inherited Structures*: The politicians of both eras are bound by the frameworks established by their predecessors. Post-colonial politicians have inherited state structures, institutions, and economic models from the colonial powers, while post-globalization politicians grapple with the consequences of rapid integration into the globalized economy, often facing unequal terms of trade and resource extraction.

➢ *Development as a Central Focus:* In both eras, development has been given utmost importance as a crucial political goal. Nevertheless, the post-colonial era primarily emphasized state-led modernization and achieving national self-sufficiency. On the other hand, politicians in the post-globalization era face the intricate task of attracting foreign investment, effectively managing resource wealth, and skillfully navigating the forces of the global market.

➢ *Navigating Identity and Sovereignty:* In today's intricate world, politicians from all sides are confronted with the task of defining our national identity and asserting our sovereignty. Post-colonial leaders strived to unite nations and overcome the divisions left by colonialism, while post-globalization politicians now face the challenge of preserving our unique cultures amidst the pressures of cultural homogenization and interconnected economies. It is crucial for our leaders to navigate these complexities and ensure our autonomy while embracing the benefits of a globalized world.

➢ *Global Context:* The global context serves as the key differentiating factor. Post-colonial politicians emerged during the Cold War era, facing restricted choices for economic and political alliances. On the other hand, post-globalization politicians navigate a world that is more multipolar, characterized by increased interdependence and a wide array of partnerships.

➢ *Economic Models:* In the wake of colonization, many governments turned to socialist or state-driven models, aiming to uplift their nations. However, in the era of globalization, politicians have predominantly embraced neoliberal policies, emphasizing privatization, deregulation, and integration into the global markets.

➢ *Political Challenges:* Post-colonial obstacles encompassed the tasks of strengthening authority, fostering a sense of national cohesion, and countering the influences of neocolonialism. Conversely, politicians in the post-globalization era confront a distinct set of challenges, such as effectively addressing income disparity, alleviating the adverse consequences of globalization, and promoting comprehensive and equitable progress.

➢ *Public Expectations* Public expectations vary as well. In the post-colonial era, citizens frequently voiced their desire for swift enhancements in their quality of life and freedom from colonial exploitation. However, in the post-globalization era, citizens now anticipate effective governance, transparency, and active involvement in shaping economic policies.

13. CONCLUSION

This Paper's comparison provides a helpful framework for understanding the continuities and changes in African domestic politics across the eras. It's important to note that these are broad generalizations and specific experiences vary greatly across African countries and within different historical periods.

The intricate history of colonialism and globalization has shaped the domestic politics of numerous African countries. As they navigate the complexities of this legacy, these nations strive to forge their own path towards progress and development.

A comparative study conducted by African domestic politicians sheds light on the impact of colonialism and globalization on the political landscape of Africa. These two historical forces have played a significant role in shaping the priorities and nature of domestic politicians in the continent. Both post-colonial and post-globalization politicians face the challenge of nation-building and development in a complex environment. They must navigate the legacies of colonialism and the demands of globalization while balancing internal and external interests. Despite their different strategies and ideologies, both groups aim to mobilize popular support and legitimacy. Post-colonial politicians primarily focused on national sovereignty and internal development, whereas post-globalization politicians prioritize economic integration and engagement with the globalized world. Post-colonial politics often featured one-party systems and strong leaders, while post-globalization politics have witnessed a shift towards multi-party systems and democratization. The relationship with the West has evolved from anti-colonialism to a more nuanced and pragmatic engagement with global actors and institutions.

The impact of colonialism and globalization on African domestic politics has been profound, shaping its trajectory in significant ways. Although post-colonial and post-globalization politicians may have different priorities and strategies, they both face the challenge of navigating a rapidly changing world in their pursuit of national development and prosperity for their citizens. It is crucial to acknowledge that this is a general overview, as Africa exhibits considerable diversity in terms of political systems, ideologies, and experiences of colonialism and globalization. Nevertheless, the comparison between post-colonial and post-globalization politicians sheds light on some of the key trends and transformations that have influenced the political landscape of the continent.

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