



Africa's Global Image & Presence of Uncolonial Mind in 21st Century: A Brief-Case-Manner Research

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ABSTRACT

Firstly, to promote peace, President Ramaphosa and six other African nations, engaged in peace-mission-mode Russian Supremo Vladimir Putin to call off confrontation and conflict in Ukraine.

Secondly, South Africa, Egypt, Senegal, Congo-Brazzaville, Comoros, Zambia & Uganda assembled as comprehensively balanced delegation called African Compounded Diplomacy arising from chemistry of uncolonial-scientific mind-sets. juxtaposed to kind of Mixture Diplomacy in Political Sociology.

Thirdly, leading African Heads of State parachuted above diplomatic mission to Russia & Ukraine to facilitate peace negotiations and alleviate repercussions on African socio-economic conditions.

Fourthly, South Africa & Uganda tilted towards Russia, Zambia & Comoros preferred Western alliances and Egypt, Senegal & Congo-Brazzaville opted for impartiality in all togetherness fixed-up as 'Cosmopolitan-Distribution' having inter-continental range of 'Uncolonial Mind in 21st Century Times'.

Fifthly and particularly, the exacerbation of global food insecurity outcome made African chorus neutral during geopolitical tension to mitigate adverse impact on quality of life in Africa within the realm of African diplomatic universal peace mission.

Sixthly, Russia commended Africans for impartial stance on the war, acknowledging the diplomatic efforts made by the Continent.

Seventhly, during recent proceedings at the International Court of Justice, South Africa lodged complaint against Israel, accusing it of committing violations of the Genocide Convention through its actions in Gaza.

This Paper enriches Africa's Global Image & Popularity & Presence of Uncolonial Mind-settings of late catapulting 21st-century's style of Africa as differently as possible for Global Leadership minus dwarfing challengers.

Keywords: Africa, Food, Insecurity, International, Justice, Israel, Russia, Ukraine, Wars

1. EVERY RESEARCH HAS UNIQUE INDEX



2. INTRODUCTION

Africa is a continent of great promise and potential. With the right support, Africa can achieve its full potential and become a global leader in the 21st century. Despite facing numerous challenges, the continent has witnessed significant progress in recent years, earning it the moniker "Africa Rising," often referred to as the African Renaissance.

It is important to note that Africa shows interest to engage with international actors in a unique way that minimizes risks such as for example those above read through the Abstract like the African socio-economic conditions, global food insecurity, quality of life in Africa & Israel's genocide outcomes out of the Israel, Russia, Ukraine conflicts. However, highlighting Africa as not being a backbencher in the universal class-room of Global geo-Politics nowadays, is pertinent to all researchers in the Africa Area Studies, keeping in mind that on 26-01-2019 and five years ago, from the Indian soil and as a Chief Guest invited to preside over the celebrations of Indian Republic Day, South Africa thus declared to say as disclosed in the photoshoot hereunder.

"This Century is the Century of Africa. We will advance our foreign policy in a manner that champions the interests of Africa and its people"



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This century is the century of Africa: President Ramaphosa

MUMBAI EDITION
New Delhi

The President of South Africa, Mr Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa on Friday used his maiden two day official visit to New Delhi to announce that this century is the century of Africa. "We are determined to ensure that Africa is not relegated to the periphery of world affairs. We want Africa to take its place," he asserted while delivering the first IBSA-Mandela Memorial Freedom Lecture in the presence of the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi and a distinguished gathering . The lecture was organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs.

continents."
President Ramaphosa said, "As we as South Africans take up the non-permanent seat in the Security Council, South Africa is acutely aware of the responsibility it has been entrusted with. This century is the century of Africa. We will advance our foreign policy in a manner that champions the interests of Africa and its people. India is one of the those that we count among the first that we seek cooperation and collaboration with. As a country, Africa has come a long way since 1994. We also know that we need to move ahead to remove poverty and inequality. The South Africa that Mandela and Gandhi dreamt of was a democratic South Africa."

SAT, 26 JAN 19

Fig. South African President, Ramaphosa claims 21st century-Africa's



<Above yellowish read/printable version of the green version>

3. LITERATURE SURVEY'S PEN IS SHARPER THAN SWORD OF MIND EXPOSITION

Lidet Tadesse Shiferaw, (2023). *Carving out Africa's role in the emerging global order*

In this piece of discourses-commentary, information has facilitated easy updating of scholarly knowledge for research-paper-desk-work in several dimensions of researchable-thinking-inputs such as the Drivers of Africa's repositioning, Changing global geopolitical context, the need for alliances, the rush for critical minerals have enhanced Africa's global significance., increasing number of African public servants serving and leading international organizations, the idea of Africa as a global player, Africans as global citizens., implications for global governance, reform of the global fora, Africa and its international standing, emerging opportunities & limitations and Africa's global significance growth.



<Image-source: Lidet Tadesse Shiferaw – ECDPM: <https://ecdpm.org/experts/lidet-tadesse-shiferaw>>

On 9 September 2023, the African Union (AU) was admitted as a permanent member of the G20, just weeks after the BRICS association welcomed Egypt and Ethiopia as new members, alongside Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates and Argentina. Both events signal Africa's strategic repositioning. But what drives this repositioning, what are its implications for global governance, and how will the state of affairs in Africa affect it?

African states – individually or as a collective – have been more assertive in defending their interests and demanding fairer representation in global fora and multilateral institutions. Africa is increasingly seen as a strategic actor, and traditional and emerging global powers are taking note. Many of them are revising their partnership strategies. The number of Africa summits and high-level official visits have increased in the past few years. Africa's repositioning not only changes the power dynamic between it and its partners, but also alters the politics, principles and procedures of global governance.

Africa's growing global significance has largely been interpreted through the prism of geopolitical competition. In Europe, the discourse is often fixated on challenging or even curtailing the growing influence of the 'other', especially China and Russia, while coming up with an 'offer' and strategy that charms African countries and charters a new way of doing business.

The changing global geopolitical context, the need for alliances and the rush for critical minerals have enhanced Africa's global significance. But Africa's recognition as a strategic partner is equally driven by endogenous factors such as economic growth, population growth, assertive political leadership and a young digitized population that can challenge archaic narratives about the continent.

At the start of the century, a few of the fastest-growing economies were in Africa. The continent has a fast-growing and young population, and Africans are projected to make up almost 20% of the global population by 2030. Africa's changing demography – with a growing middle class and a high urbanization rate – can be a potential driver of global growth and prosperity if managed well. This potential has contributed to the emergence of an 'Africa rising' narrative, which was further pushed and shaped by African leaders.

Within Africa, the political and socio-economic changes of the past two decades ignited a growing sense of pride, assertiveness and continental envisioning for 'Africa's renaissance'. The continental leadership then – from the likes of Thabo Mbeki, Meles Zenawi and Olusegun Obasanjo – was able to set continental agendas and build institutions such as the African Peer Review Mechanism and AU development agency NEPAD (now AUDA-NEPAD). While the drive was to exercise agency and devise 'African solutions for African problems', these leaders were also proactive externally and contributed to global debates on international development, global finance, democracy, and peace and security.

The changing continental and global discourse on Africa's agency was also driven by a more interconnected African population, which could share African art, culture, innovation and entertainment with a global audience. As internet connectivity and access to smartphones improved, citizens could share their lived experiences, nuance international media coverage on Africa and challenge single narratives about Africa as the 'dark continent' or 'land of safaris'.

Moreover, Africans could also have their say on global issues. The increasing number of African public servants serving and leading international organizations such as the World Health Organization or the World Trade Organization also normalizes the idea of Africa as a global player and Africans as global citizens.

These developments contribute to a paradigm shift in Africa's global image – from African countries as spectators to global participants with their own interests and contributions.

4. RESEARCH METHOD-METHODOLOGY-APPLICATIONS

This paper takes recourse to deployment of Conceptual Method & Methodological Research

Conceptual research is a form of inquiry that does not entail the execution of any practical experiments. It relies on the observation and analysis of pre-existing concepts and theories. The researcher has the ability to observe their environment and formulate innovative theories, or they can expand upon existing ones.



The utilization of research in a conceptual manner holds immense potential in shaping policy decisions. By employing research conceptually, it serves as a catalyst for introducing novel ideas, aiding individuals in identifying problems and suitable solutions from fresh perspectives, and offering innovative frameworks to guide both thinking and action. Conceptual Research is that which is related to certain abstract idea(s) or theory. It leads to the development of new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones. In other words, Conceptual Research pertains to abstract ideas or theories and contributes to the creation of novel concepts or the reevaluation of pre-existing ones. For instance, African Compounded Diplomacy juxtaposed to kind of Mixed Diplomacy in a world of fast transforming conceptual political tensions from the chemistry of the unicolonial mind-set of Africans.

5. BODY AFRICA'S GLOBAL LEADER-READER-REFEREE ROLE IN 21ST CENTURY DAYS

Africa has widely proclaimed the present 21st Century as the African Century, which was reaffirmed during its participation in the Indian Republic Military Parade and Federation of former princely States five years ago on Indian territory.

Africa's role as gigantic global leader-reader-referee in the 21st century is of utmost sincerity and seniority. The continent's potential to shape and influence global affairs cannot be pre-fabricated to underestimate. As a leader, Africa has the opportunity to guide and inspire other nations through its rich cultural heritage, diverse resources, and resilient spirit. Moreover, Africa's role as a reader allows it to absorb knowledge and experiences from around the world, enabling the continent to adapt and innovate in various fields. Additionally, Africa's role as a referee entail promoting peace, resolving conflicts, and ensuring fair play in international relations. By embracing these roles, Africa can contribute to a more inclusive and prosperous global community.



The surge in demand and supply of critical minerals has undeniably contributed to Africa's increased global presence, status, and reputation, as well as a significant shift in the African mindset. In other words, the surge has fostered a scientifically-driven non-colonial mindset within the continent.

Africa is not seeking to acquire nuclear weapons of mass destruction, despite being chosen to sit on the Security Council as a non-permanent sitter. African students studying in universities abroad may have already learned about nuclear science and atomic manipulation, but they have not been involved in the designing and development of weapons. Clearly, Africa does not aim for nuclear weapons of mass destruction and yet chosen on the Security Council though a non-permanent sitter. Africans in foreign Universities must have already acquired the science of nucleus and atomic manipulations but never configured weapons-modelling.

6. BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AFRICA

Africa is currently undergoing a period of economic growth and development, as evidenced by various indicators. One such indicator is the consistent economic growth that has surpassed the global average in the past two decades. In 2022, the continent's GDP expanded by 4.1%, outperforming the global average of 3.6%. The World Bank reports a significant reduction in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the poverty rate dropping from 54% in 1990 to 23% in 2015. This positive trajectory can be attributed to the entrepreneurial spirit of Africans, which has led to economic diversification and the creation of job opportunities.

Moreover, numerous African countries have made notable progress in enhancing governance, combating corruption, and strengthening institutions. These efforts have fostered a more favorable environment for business operations and investment. Despite the overall decline in poverty, it is important to acknowledge that there are still millions of individuals living in extreme inequality within and between African nations.



Africa is undeniably embarking on a remarkable journey of transformation. The continent's commitment to economic growth, poverty reduction, and institutional development is commendable. However, it is crucial to address the persistent challenges of inequality and ensure that the benefits of progress are shared equitably among all African nations and their citizens.

7. CONCLUSION

The prospects for Africa's future are promising. Africa possesses the capacity to emerge as a significant global force in the 21st century. Through the sustained advancements it has made in recent times, the continent is moving in a favorable direction and holds the potential to attain even more remarkable advancements in the forthcoming years.

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