



## **How Different is United Africa (UA) at the United Nations (UN) from African Union (AU) Within Africa? A Paradigmatics Research**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Why do Paradigmatics come into vogue like Pragmatics? Why do Paradigmatics become trendy just like Pragmatics? To illustrate, the African context becomes a timely and lively menu to pick and choose from a variety of existing applied research environs. This Paper just does so. In doing so, however, it tried to rope in those facts only which makes complete sense unlike dangerous half-truths or half-knowledge.

The term "United Africa (UA) " at the United Nations (UN) is not typically used in official contexts. However, there are two interpretations on UA. There is not a formal entity called UA within the UN or within Africa. In essence, the African Union (AU) and the African Group (AG) are two complementary entities working at different levels to achieve similar objectives. One operates within Africa, while the other operates within the UN system, representing African critical interests on the global scale. The UA is currently a hypothetical concept. The AU and the AG have become UN symbols for African cooperation serving different purposes and distinct spheres geo-relevance. The AU is a real entity with concrete activities marginalizing the UA conception to a level of occasional aspirational vision barring shrinkage of the whole of existing Continent into a survivor-mole-nation. The UA is not a symptom of fools rushing in where angels fear to tread!

This Paper brings out the totality of applicable facts, irrevocable certainties, damned uncertainties, prevailing concepts, key differences, sensitive similarities, hypothetical scenarios and presumptive African emotions which are taking forward Africans as the originators, organizers and superiors in human race in the eyes of the World. In unique words, United Africa is a testament to the courage and vision of those who dare to venture where others hesitate.

**Keywords:** Africa, African, Africans, Continent, Group, Nations, Paradigmatics, Union, United

### **1. EVERY RESEARCH HAS THE BEGINNING OF UNIQUE INDEX**



## 2. INTRODUCTION

The concept of UA refers to the idea of a single, unified African state. This is not a formal entity but a long-held aspiration for some pan-Africanists. Legally speaking, no formal treaty or agreement exists to create a "United Africa". The AU is the closest existing entity to a unified Africa but it's a collaboration of independent states, not a single nation. Many hurdles exist to achieving a united Africa, including diverse cultures, languages, and political systems across the continent. Reiterating what is already said in Abstract, one can say that it is crucial to bear in mind that the AU and the idea of a "United Africa" fulfill separate functions and function in different realms. The AU is an actual organization engaged in tangible actions, whereas the notion of a "United Africa" represents a goal to strive towards.

The following picture-example might be said to be the foundation stone for UA concept.

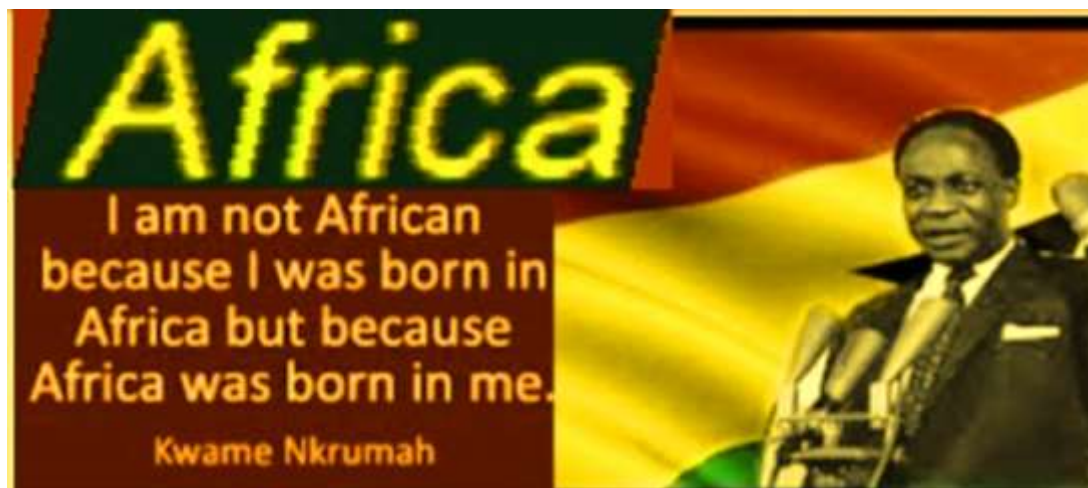


Fig. <The first African-born Prime Minister of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah & Personification of UA Concept>

Kwame Nkrumah, the inaugural Prime Minister of Ghana born in Africa, played a significant role as a Pan-African advocate with his revolutionary ideas and decisive governance that contributed to Ghana's independence in 1957. Nkrumah's leadership served as a model of peaceful resistance and inspired many. Nkrumah's commitment to nonviolent activism served as a powerful example to others. His quotation became universally valid in his own terms of feelings like "I am not African because I was born in Africa but because Africa was born in me". In other sense it conveys that he is not to be a burden to Africa but he shoulders the burdens of Africa's Africans and also that "My African identity does not stem from my place of birth in Africa, but rather from the fact that Africa resides within me".

In 1962, Prime Minister Nkrumah encountered the obstacles of state formation within the context of colonial rule. Growing economic difficulties resulted in heightened dissatisfaction with Nkrumah among the local population and other Africans, while Ashanti nationalism posed an additional threat. Nevertheless, Nkrumah remained confident that the ultimate resolution to these issues would be achieved through the political unification of Africa. Nkrumah had earlier before all trusted that the final solution of all this will come when Africa is politically united calling it the conceptual UA.

## 3. LITERATURE SURVEY'S JADE-GREEN-IMPETUS ARTICLE OF RESEARCH

*Sarkin, J. (2009). The Role of the United Nations, the African Union and Africa's Sub-Regional Organizations in Dealing with Africa's Human Rights Problems: Connecting Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect.*

It is widely acknowledged that peace and security remain elusive for many individuals in Africa. Despite a reported 40% decrease in global conflicts between 1992 and 2005, and a reduction in the number of African states experiencing ongoing conflict, several African nations continue to grapple with issues such as genocide, crimes against humanity, extrajudicial killings, torture, and other violations of civil and political rights. A 2007 report by Freedom House identified eight African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland) among the 20 nations with the poorest records in safeguarding civil and political rights.



Fig. < Professor Jeremy Sarkin>

The research on humanitarian intervention (HI) in the United Nations Charter, the African Union (AU) Charter, and several African sub-regional institutions is crucial. It delves into the historical evolution of HI, highlighting its roots in the Genocide Convention. The article also explores how the right to HI has been intertwined with the concept of the responsibility to protect (R2P), gaining momentum globally. By focusing on the UN, AU, and other regional bodies, it examines the authorization of intervention without a UN Security Council mandate. Additionally, it analyzes the principles, application, and relationship between R2P and HI in the African context, assessing their effectiveness in addressing conflict and human rights violations in the region.

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#### 4. RESEARCH METHOD /METHODOLOGY/APPLICATION

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 Group/African Union/United Africa simulations of the Continent of Africa in a world of fast transforming conceptual political equilibriums from the chemistry of the geo-political-relevance of Africans.

**5. CONSTITUTIONAL RELEVANCE OF UA & AU & AG AT GLANCE**



<b>CONSTITUTIONAL RELEVANCE OF UA &amp; AU &amp; AG @ A GLANCE</b>			
	<b>AU</b>	<b>AG</b>	<b>UA</b>
<b>African Aspect</b>			
<b>Definition</b>	<b>This is a continental body representing 55 States to promote peace, security, and development from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.</b>	<b>Informal grouping of member states at the United Nations coordinating issues &amp; interests on the global stage. No nodal office.</b>	<b>United Africa at the United Nations is not typically used in official contexts. A hypothetical scenario of United African State</b>
<b>Focus</b>	<b>The AU focuses on internal African issues</b>	<b>The African Group focuses on global issues.</b>	<b>A representation called United Africa would have a single seat at the UN for all citizens unlike different States</b>
<b>Structure</b>	<b>AU has formal structure @ staff &amp; institutions</b>	<b>African Group is an informal grouping.</b>	<b>In respect of Power &amp; influence, United Africa would likely have more at the UN, due to larger size and population.</b>
<b>Decision-making</b>	<b>AU makes decisions through member States</b>	<b>African Group seeks consensus among members.</b>	<b>New internal dynamics , structure &amp; decisions for Continent and global stage</b>

< A Table Note: It is crucial to bear in mind that the notion of a united Africa remains hypothetical at present. The African Union (AU) and the African Group at the United Nations (UN) hold significant responsibilities in advocating for African interests and fostering collaboration on diverse matters>

**6. AFRICAN UNION (AU) & UNITED NATIONS (UN) DIFFERENCES**

The African Union (AU) is an intergovernmental organization with 55 member states, representing all the countries in Africa. It has a permanent observer mission at the UN, allowing it to participate in discussions and advocate for African interests.

<b>Table of AU &amp; UN Differences</b>		
<b>African Aspect</b>	<b>AU Detail</b>	<b>UN Detail</b>
<b>Scope</b>	The AU attends to issues affecting entire Africa	The UN mission deals with global issues impacting Africa.
<b>Membership</b>	The AU has only African states as members	The UN mission interacts with all UN member states.
<b>Focus</b>	The AU primarily aims for peace and security, development and human rights in Africa	The UN mission addresses a wider range of global issues impacting Africa

### 7. AFRICAN UNION (AU) & UNITED AFRICA (UA) DIFFERENCES

As known to readers by now that the concept of a United Africa does refer to the idea of a single and unified African State. This is not yet a formal entity at the moment of writing now but a long-held aspiration for influential pan-Africanists.



<b>Table of AU &amp; UA Differences</b>		
<b>African Aspect</b>	<b>AU Detail</b>	<b>UA Detail</b>
<b>Existence</b>	The AU is the closest existing entity to a unified Africa but it is a collaboration of independent States and not a single nation.	UA is all about one sound African Nationality's United Africa in identity of an entity of consolidated sub-entities.
<b>Legality</b>	It is the crucial framework for delivering on Africa's goal for inclusive and sustainable development and considered manifestation of the pan-African drive	No formal treaty or agreement exists to create a United Africa despite manifestation of the pan-African drive
<b>Challenges</b>	The African Union is a continental union consisting of 55 member states located on the continent	Many hurdles exist to achieving a united Africa, including diverse cultures, languages, and political systems across the continent.
<b>Feasibility</b>	Real entity with concrete activities	An aspirational vision.

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## 8. LISTED ACHIEVEMENTS OF AU

- This organization is made up of all 55 African countries and is called an intergovernmental organization. Its main purpose is to encourage unity and development in Africa, which includes representing Africa on the world stage.
- Within Africa, the AU mediating conflicts by deploying peacekeeping missions and offers mediation services to resolve disputes between member States.
- Promoting economic development: It works on initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to boost intra-African trade and investment.
- Coordinating regional policies by facilitating cooperation on issues like climate change, security, and human rights.

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## 9. LISTED ACHIEVEMENTS OF AG

- This is an informal grouping of all 54 African member states of the UN. It acts as a united voice on issues of common concern to Africa at the UN.
- At the UN, the African Group advocates for African interests through lobbies for resolutions and policies that benefit the continent, such as increased development aid or debt relief.
- Coordinates positions on various issues seeking consensus among its members before taking a stand on global matters.
- Collaborates with other regional groups and regional blocs like the European Union , the Latin American and Caribbean Group to advance shared interests.

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## 10. CONCLUSION

The AU operates within Africa, while the African Group operates within the UN system. The AU has a broader mandate focusing on peace, security, and development across the continent. The African Group's primary focus is advocacy and coordination within the UN. The AU is a formal organization with a constitution and defined structures. The African Group is an informal grouping without a formal structure. Both entities are composed of the same African member states aiming to advance African interests and promote peace, security, and development. They often work together to achieve common goals, with the AU providing policy direction and the African Group advocating for it at the UN. In essence, the AU and the African Group are two complementary entities working at different levels to achieve similar objectives. One operates within Africa, while the other operates within the UN system, representing African interests on the global stage.

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