

TRENDSETTER TECTONICS OF AFRICA

Anthropological Motherland-Geopolitical Heartland-Nature's Endowment

Advanced Research Saga & Deemed Thesis

ROJUKURTHI SUDHAKAR RAO

M.PHIL STUDENT RESEARCHER

AFRICA AREA STUDIES CENTRE,

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI ,WESTERN INDIA.

Abstract

In my fourth standard school curriculum in South India, I had a lesson on the “Pygmies of Africa” prescribed in the then Government of the Andhra Pradesh State’s Text-book for Standard IV and that was all in the 20th century. Now, I am a student-researcher in ‘Africa Area Studies’ studying for M.Phil. Degree of the Maharashtra State University of Mumbai in Western India and this happens in the current 21st Century. I am wondered naturally at this remotely connected Africa study phases- to my credit, but in a hidden manner in my Education which I believe is a life-long positive learning and a wonder-enterprise of expertise too.


In the above way, ‘Wonder’ becomes known for being a sugary uncertainty at the appearance of an object/event for which there is no place in the natural taxonomy of things. This leads to enquiry/search in order to get rid of the feeling of wonder itself in the natural philosophy of things characterized by the sentiment of an intellectual passion. In this regard, what scientific theories do is present new connections between objects /events; they create a new constitution of things that may be contrary to ordinary public perception, unexpected, surprising and occasionally revolutionary, i.e., a new difference with the sphere of practical applications or exercises in a branch of learning or far from habitual or established practices or customs. Likewise, in this Research Paper on Africa, my self-imposed target is present Africa proving that Africa is the Nature’s wonder sculpted on the favorite tectonic configuration chartered crafting certain stable plate built-up measured with permanent geo-political value-centric . When that is so planned and well-done naturally, no wonder, the rest of the natural endowments is virgin accompaniments within Africa’s natural borders. Added to these original merits of the Africa Continent, subsequent generations of humankind have found out the worth of Africa formation in its being the motherland for homo-sapiens and the first place on the Earth for all types of human activity including Philosophy and Science.

Unlike scientists, philosophers disagree too much, said a leader of the logical positivists, because philosophers do not achieve universally endorsed results. One philosopher declared that notoriously all philosophy is meaningless endorsing science at the same time for what he called philosophy is like a political manifesto indulging in excess of self-congratulation most of the while. This Paper uses the ‘Science’ that modifies the public opinion built into historical rationalities on Africa saying “Give the Facts: I will take care of the Philosophy & Philosophers”.

Keywords : Africa , Education, Humankind, Mumbai, Philosophy , Science, Target, Wonder

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1. Introduction

The African geographical features are such that that Africa is credited with the statuses of Motherland of human beings, Heartland for rivalry in geographical-expansionism of human-intelligence’s effort and the last but not the least important of the human needs fulfilling Virgin Reservoir for natural resources of minerals, precious metals, oil and gases, gold & diamonds, land for agriculture, timber, fisheries, crude oil and petroleum.

Associating motherland status with anthropology, heartland status with geopolitics and Virgin Reservoir status with Endowments is a step in the right direction which opens the flood gates of Africa in multidisciplinary research imbued with new definitions, concepts, theories and massive illustrations to bring home the nature-carved formations of ‘Trendsetter Tectonics of Africa’s Earth & Borders (TTAEB).’

Africa becomes the mighty research-priority as the anthropological, geopolitical and endowment nature-built asset of the Motherland, Heartland and Virgin Reservoir in the whole World which has attracted the attention of foreign powers as for example to exploit energy-resources prompted in win-win situations and terms : beneficial to Africa and outsiders’ consumption. The global reflex is Africa’s natural place in the global order reinstates Africa in that order signaling Africa’s place in capitalist world order of political economic importance with ambiguities and negative consequences historically.

2. Characterization

Soil Recognition outside the scientific and agricultural laboratories is an aspect of human beings acquiring prominence by showing leading ways to the human beings on the soil other than and otherwise unknown to them. In the process, there develops in letter and spirit, a value connoting the set of associations implied by human beings in this social-science-world, as the sons and daughters on the soil with logical set of attributes/intensions posturizing the relevance of sons and daughters of a soil in terms of wholesome denomination and issues of chastity. For example, the uniqueness and national population identification acquire an incremental worth day-by-day in today's world through the people-to-people educational Universities, innovative Science, tourism and diplomatic missions of dignity and honor for the populations and armies on the respective soils. In the same vein, the sons and daughters of the African Soil are pro-democracy and development-oriented making headlights of Africanism, i.e., their uniqueness and national population identification of the African Solidarity, African Union and African Continent.

Africa was infamous as the Dark Continent centuries ago. There is no truth in this statement. European sea-explorers gave Africa a bad image of the darkest place on the Earth in their own words as they found no easy way or stayput safety on the land owing to the fear of mosquito threat or malarial fever inside Africa causing untimely deaths to inside travellers, intellectual explorers and powerful bodied spying non-African Christians!

Really, Africa wasn't at all such a dark place on the Earth. The word of mouth damaged the image of Africa, that too, by the distant coming sea-explorer foreigners.

My research upholds the image and values of Africa on the brighter side geographically and as the one and only one geostrategic ally to the Big Powers despite geopolitical victimization at the hands of armed non-dark complexioned invader-hunter-team usurpers arrived from Europe.

3. Elaboration

Recent researches in history and Archeological studies have suggested that quite complex African civilizations did exist. For example, Mali situated in French West Africa is named after the 13th century African Empire. The African world is also female-dominated as per the Continents' royal history of intelligent African Queens & powerful African Queendoms. This shows the primary interest in human thought processes focusing on phases of intelligence without gender inequalities between males and females. However, development has entered the African mind in particular and the world in general with two of its accomplices--modern science and colonialization. From science, development has inherited the belief that Africa can go on increasing the power of Africans. The modern man has evolved from the lap of Africa as per the science which confirms that the world has enough resources to meet not only the needs but also the greed of all humans inside and outside Africa. As of colonialization, development has inherited faith that there is a duty toward one another harmoniously shaping the walks of life for the reason that the origin of human beings is traced to Africa.



Fig. African Queens : Aminatu,Makeda ,Nefertiti (Top row , left to right) , Ranavalona, Cleopatra,Nandi , Asantewa (Middle row , left to right) & Al-kahina

The dark ages of Africa in the 18th and 19th centuries have obscured much of an earlier civilization in integration processes of the ethnically torn plural territories that led to odd creations of later time's colonial settings and settlements within Africa. Africa is back on the map of civilization with the implication that collectivism of the land, sea and desert that makeup the Africans is as permanent as the Humane Oxygen! Research has shown that the African is not a primitive helpless person or incapable of understanding others' minds. The African mind, according to me, is a balance of power that can expose the wrong doings of quite complex non-African civilizations elsewhere on the planet with over-dosed-self-confidence in mental makeup that they are non-African for the time being.

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4. Flashback

Gone are the days of fateful destiny in the nature of pre-colonial , colonial , post-colonial , first world war , second world war , pre-cold-war , cold war , non-alignment post-cold-war , bi-polar , multi-polar and uni-polar times of the World's and Africa's transformational phases into the stories of History Chapters for partial and impartial Historians to variously interpret in light of evidences or in their absence through their authored and co-

authored writings. African independence and uplift on a worldwide dimension have been the well-known truths. It is no exaggeration to say that Africans are regenerated in America and on the African Continent or wherever they may be but certainly is a 100% contradiction opposing the laymen's popular and non-academic perception "Why are Africa and African people at the bottom of the world order, when they gave the world its first civilization, created the first religion, science and all of the high technology now in use". Therefore, all of the African peoples are no more functioning at the mercy of whites all over the World even in the odd sense of somewhat racially partial thinkers on the Globe. Those familiar with the Harold Cruse's Crisis of the Negro Intellectual will harbor no surprise that at this moment in our history An African Answer as the key to global productivity is being presented at this moment not by a well-known astrologer or soothsayer but by millions, billions and trillions of new breed of African thinkers with special exposure to and involvement with the ripe and flourishing Continent of African States numbering as the 54 active populous units as well as the gargantuan corporate structures that populate America and the West. In the current 21st century, the African States' emergence on the world stage holds the key to a more benign enhancement of corporate and political life the world over. Africa's world leadership is guaranteed by the Sciences which have proven facts beyond rectification such as the following ones.

Fact One: Dr. Elso S. Barghoorn, a Harvard University's Paleontologist, discovered microscopic one-celled microfossils that are 4.6 billion years old embedded in rocks in South Africa. This discovery pushes back the age of the oldest known evidence of life by 100 million years.

Fact Two: Anthropologist Timothy White at the University of California at Berkeley has completed an analysis of skeletal remains of four million-year-old fossils that were found on the banks of an African river. These fossils predate by a million years the famous three million-year-old "Lucy" skeleton found in Ethiopia in 1974.

Fact Three: Allan Wilson, a professor of biochemistry at the University of California at Berkeley, has discovered in his DNA research that all of today's humans descended from one woman who lived in Africa from 140,000-280,000 years ago. This was based on the estimated rate of mutation of DNA in human cells. Wilson's conclusion bolsters the contention that Africa is the sole nursery for ancestors of modern Homo sapiens.

Fact Four: A recent Study called a New Study says that Neanderthals or the archaic humans (Africans) were compassionate beings as per the University of York in the United Kingdom challenging our notions that they were brutish compared to modern humans.

Fact Five: The Journal of World Archaeology in its Research favorably argues that not helping others out of self-interest is their (refer to Fact Four above) attribute. A Senior Lecturer, Mr. Penny at the University of York confirms that they knew psychologies like feelings, love, suffering, efforts and non-expectations of reciprocity beforehand.

Fact Six: The worldly African and European participants had travelled great distances, spoke multiple languages, absorbed various forms of structural and directly-transacted violence's results and together negotiated the complex roles of rescuer and refugee.

Fact Seven: Most of the historians know practically nothing about the Africans prior to their enslavement. Scholars in large numbers have not shown keen interest to study the African scientifically in the direction of human family and early civilization just like that of the primitive Greeks or early Romans.

Fact Eight: In Art & Architecture, Africans had advanced far beyond the primitive stage even with the limited evidence available with the Archaeologists for sure as made available. The everlasting Architecture still exists, though in ruins in Africa.

Fact Nine: The modern Area Studier's Research gave weight and confidence that the African population asserting that they were indeed an integral part of the human family of practical men & women.

Fact Ten: The African Eve or The First Mother is African or Adam & Eve of African Soil

Proteins & Genes could change over time at a steady rate and thus act as a molecular clock. Applying this technique, the African Eve Hypothesis has been coined, which gave rise in 1987 to what was popularly known as the African Eve hypothesis. Dr. Wilson and his colleagues based their research on the analysis of genetic material,

mitochondrial DNA that is passed only from women to their offspring. The mitochondrion is an energy-producing organ inside every cell and contains its own complement of genes separate from the genes in the cell nucleus.

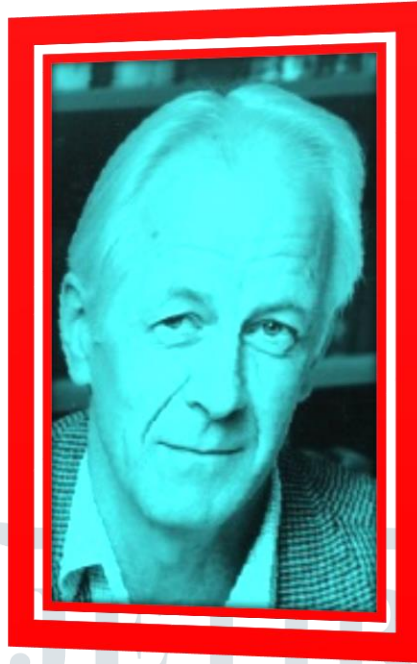


fig. Dr. Wilson (1934-1991)

After examining mitochondrial DNA from people of various races, the scientists hypothesized that all humans living today have mitochondria traceable to a common ancestor, a woman who was described as "the mother of us all." The theory also held that her descendants, the first modern humans, spread out of Africa 50,000 to 100,000 years ago. Dr. Wilson hailed from the University of California at Berkeley, America.

5. Review of Literature

My focus is on examining the academic work of earlier times for an insight into the advanced research saga. Literature review is the art of looking into available studies on Africa to build a platform for investigative purposes, interests and inspiration.

A. Grinker, R.R. and Steiner, C.B. (Ed) (1997). *Perspectives on Africa*.

“Africa - at one level, refers to an actual geological unity (the second largest continent after Asia) but at another level it refers to much more -the term “continent” implied something that holds or retains since Africa has been a powerful and fundamental force in world history long before the rise of European civilizations”.

Leopold Sedar Senghor (1948) stresses that “the indigenous wisdom of African peoples and argues that beneath the superficial cultural idiosyncrasies that distinguish one society from another, Africans are united by a profound commonality which is expressed in their democratic social structures, their religions, their work practices, their arts and in the rhythm of African life itself”.

Terence Ranger (1983) maintains that “the 1870s 1880s and 1890s were the time of the European rush into Africa and were the time of a great flowering of European invented tradition –ecclesiastical, educational, military, republican and monarchical. In Africa, therefore, the whole apparatus of invented school and professional and regimental traditions became much more starkly a matter of command and control than it was within Europe itself. Deployed in Africa, however, the new traditions took on a peculiar character, distinguishing them from both their European and Asian Imperial forms. All this is part of the history of European ideas but it is so also very much part of the history of modern Africa.”

B. Saxena, S.C. (2001). Africa Beyond 2000

The future of Africa in the 21st century is a hotly debated issue: Africa and the Democratic Tradition, Africa and Political Stability, Good Governance and Development as Africa's Majors among academic scholars including economists, political scientists and sociologists all over the world (Dr. S.C. Saxena, 2001).

C. Robertson, C. (2012). The Fastest Billion: The Story behind Africa's Economic Revolution

Africa will rule the 21st Century and has economic, social and political development given the geo-economic structure of the world and poised to grow along at a faster pace, due to its advantages in possessing vast natural resources, huge tracts of cultivable land and a population structure in which productive youth will outnumber the elderly or the very young.

D. Cheru, F. (2008). Africa's Development in the 21st Century: Reshaping the Research Agenda

As Africa enters the 21st century, it faces mounting challenges as well as new opportunities. Unlike in the 1980s and the 1990s, however, the conditions for Africa's sustained growth and development are more favorable today than ever before. As a result of economic reforms the overall growth has been in excess of 4.5 percent annually since the mid-1990s. There is greater consensus among Africans now than at any previous time on what needs to be done to accelerate growth, reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. The positive response of Africa's international partners enhances the prospects for sustaining the progress. Africa is also benefiting from a commodity boom and increased investment in infrastructure and the extractive industry sector.

F. Zuma, J. (2015). The Rise of Africa in the Twenty-First Century

It is a fillip in discussing the rise of Africa, Jacob Zuma being the President of South Africa himself writes as the head of the government that much has been said about the rise of Africa in the twenty-first century and as home to seven of the 10 fastest growing economies in the world, the continent has in the past few years received a slew of attention from investors, commentators, developers and philosophers alike.

G. Lust, E.M. and Ndegwa, S.N (2012). Governing Africa's Changing Societies: Dynamics of Reform

What is the cumulative impact of the immense social, economic, and political changes that Africa has undergone in recent decades? What opportunities do those changes present to improve the lives of the continent's citizens? Countering the prevailing mood of pessimism in the face of disappointed expectations, the authors of *Governing Africa's Changing Societies* demonstrate the significance of even incomplete reforms in the areas of competitive elections and democratization, gender relations, property rights, the public sector, and privatization, among others. In the aggregate, their work reveals how seemingly small or sluggish changes are accumulating to fundamentally, and positively, transform Africa's governance environment.

H. Tim, K. (2013). Business, Politics, and the State in Africa Challenging the Orthodoxies on Growth and Transformation.

In recent years Africa appears to have turned a corner economically. It is posting increased growth rates and is no longer the world's slowest growing region. This book goes behind the headlines to examine the conditions necessary not just for growth in Africa but for a wider business and economic transformation.

I. Jones, A. (2006). Genocide A Comprehensive Introduction

Genocide: A Comprehensive Introduction is the most wide-ranging textbook on genocide as a primer for non-specialists and general readers interested in learning about one of humanity's enduring blights and reflects the latest thinking. Provides an introduction to genocide as both a historical phenomenon and an analytical-legal concept, including the concept of genocidal intent, and the dynamism and contingency of

genocidal processes. Discusses the role of state-building, imperialism, war, and social revolution in fuelling genocide and supplies a wide range of full-length case studies of genocides worldwide.

Explores perspectives on genocide from the social sciences, including psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science/international relations, and gender studies.

Considers "The Future of Genocide," with attention to historical memory and genocide denial; initiatives for truth/justice/ redress; strategies of intervention and prevention; Nigeria/Biafra as a "contested case" of genocide; extensive new material on the Kurds, Islamic State/ISIS; civil wars/genocide in Iraq and Syria; conflict/ atrocities in the world's newest state of South Sudan; role, activities, and constraints of the United Nations Office (UNO) of Genocide Prevention; new testimonies from genocide victims, survivors, witnesses and perpetrators.

J. Khapoya, V.B. (1994). The African Experience

The African Experience is a masterpiece written by a passionate African scholar, His Excellency Vincent B. Khapoya. This book is a must-read for any student of Africa.

Khapoya deftly integrates the particular and the general to present a compelling scholarly view of Africa's past and present in this Book which is pro-researching endlessly on the two largest colonial powers in Africa, namely France and the Great Britain.

Colonization of Africa by European countries was a monumental milestone in the development of Africa. The Africans consider the impact of colonization on them to be perhaps the most important factor in understanding the present condition of the African continent and of the African people. Therefore, a close scrutiny of the phenomenon of colonialism is necessary to appreciate the degree to which it influenced not only the economic and political development of Africa but also the African people's perception of themselves.

This Book focuses on the major European colonial powers in Africa. It will begin by comparing and contrasting in some detail the racial attitudes of the British, the French, and the Portuguese. Their respective political administrative styles in their colonies and their economic policies and practices with some assessment of the effect of all these factors on the political and economic evolution of African countries are highlighted.

6. Advanced Research Methodology

Research in a layman's language is search for knowledge. For the educated, Research is a scientific and systematic effort to search for information. Chiefly, it is an art of scientific enquiry or investigation. The term Research is made up of two words.

[Research = Re + Search]> ['Re' means again and again]> ['Search' means to find out something]

The term Research is used to collect information about a particular subject. It forms means to finding out what one does not already have on record. Hence Research records certain things or gathered evidences. It promotes movement from the known to the unknown with a learning bent of mind in letter and spirit. So, Research becomes an organized learning for own benefit of store of knowledge. This is information hitherto unknown or a fact one doesn't have. Hence, Research or Research Activity or Research Productivity. For example, a Study about '21 Century: Africa's Century'.

In the words of Professor Clifford Woody of the Michigan University (Kunzangthinley BlogSpot, 2012 & Arvind Luhar, Meghan Somani & Shital Mehta 2014, p. 11)

“Research ideally is a careful unbiased investigation of a problem.”

-- Clifford Woody

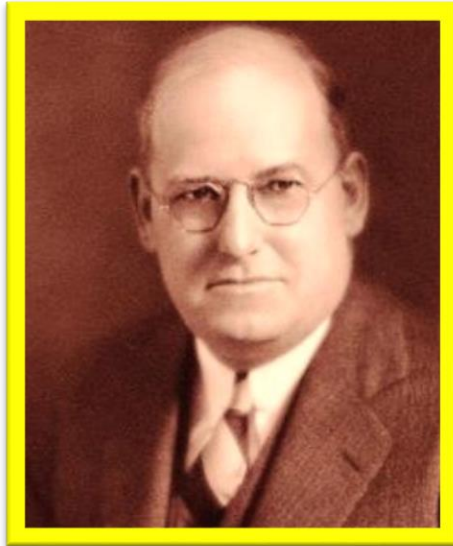


fig.Prof. Clifford Woody (1921-1948)

The Webster's International Dictionary defines research as the collecting of information about a particular subject (Online dictionary 1828). So, one can deduce that research is 'A careful critical examination in seeking facts or principles or diligent investigation in order to ascertain something'.

Research Tools

1. Primary Sources of Data
Organizations, People, unpublished.
2. Secondary Sources : Books, Articles,
3. Evidences
4. Examples & Illustrations
5. Analogy and Comparison
6. Personal Experience
7. Observation
8. Interviews 9. Books. 10. Journals
11. Newspapers & Magazines & Webliography
12. Internet. 13. Statistics
14. Brainstorming to synthesize and analyze to find relationships between ideas and concepts.
15. Voluntary Consent Statements from governmental state actors and responsible non-state actors .

Research Process

Just as there are a wide variety of views as to what research consists of and great differences in actual practices as to what people research and how, so there are alternative perspectives of what the process of undertaking research should look like.

A diagrammatic representation of the research process called 'Spiral' can be seen below.

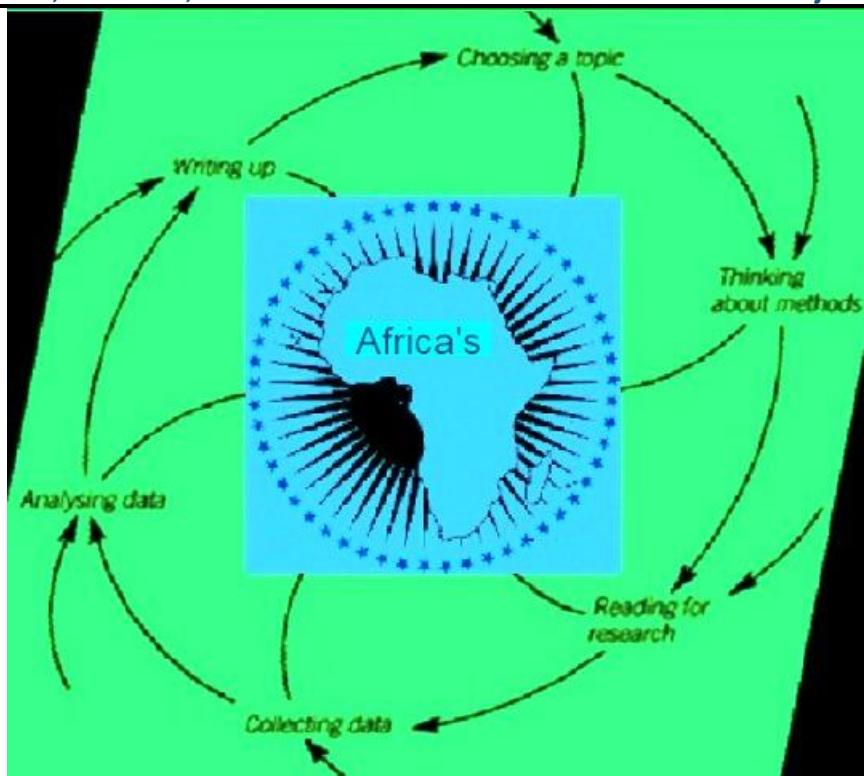


fig. A research spiral in Africology/Black Studies

Seen from the perspective of spiral, one can appreciate the intrinsic nature research has such as

- ✦ Research is cyclical
- ✦ Research is never-ending process
- ✦ Research is a cause for reconsideration of practice
- ✦ Research is a return to a different starting place or theme
- ✦ Research has an open entrance at almost any point or aspect or opinion

chart –Why Research is an attraction?

Research Method

Formulation of the research hypothesis is the most important aspect of the research process.

Research Hypothesis:

It is a brilliant guess about the solution of a research proposal or a leap into the dark! The word hypothesis is made up of two Greek roots. ‘Hypo’ means that it is some sort of ‘sub-statements’, for it is the presumptive statement of a proposition. ‘Thesis’ is about solution of a problem which the investigation seeks to prove in a specific frame of reference.

One can infer so as that “Hypo + Thesis = Hypothesis”.

It might be observed that a hypothesis can arise from personal experience, past records, observations, expert discussions, cultural values, folk wisdom, intuition, dreams, the sixth sense, unconsciousness or even a coma condition like sleep walking and /or nightmare dreaming!

A hypothesis formation is not mandatory in every research. However, it should emerge as naturally as possible in the discourses of research studies in area studies such as the Africa Area Studies. Take for example-- this Paper’s

research that bank on Africa’s trendsetter tectonics which are anthropologically, geopolitically and endowmentally promoting Africa as the human motherland, heartland for rivalry between super powers and virgin reservoir to exploit natural resources as natural right of the strong powers-that-be , respectively.

Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. In it one studies various logical steps adopted by a Researcher. The implication is that the entire gamut of logical efforts is a science of doing Research constructively or scientifically. In other words, it not only involves research methods but also logic behind the method one uses in the context of Research. Also, it will be known as modus operandi of a study. Research methods and research techniques are synonymous expressions used interchangeably within the same compass of research and refer to the popular methods the researchers use. When techniques are called analytical tools, it implies that that research has sole dependence on statistical methods entirely.

The below tabulation is easier means of making explicit the scope of method and methodology.

METHOD	METHODOLOGY
1. Conduction of research	Cause of research study
2. Gives solution to a problem	Definition of research problem
3. Fixation of objects	How and why of Hypothesis
4. Information relates to solution	Information collection methodically
5. Collection of new information opposite to inadequate information	Information collected organized technically and per time-line/chronological/glotto- chronological
6. Research activities	Research results or conclusions or synopsis
7. Research techniques within the scope of method	Chosen methods are used
8. Method constitutes part of Research methodology	Methodology has many dimensions

fig. Research Method & Methodology’s Basics

Thus, simplified definition of research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem involving a logical studying with various steps in addition to knowing research method. In other words, this means to say that a researcher needs to design a methodology for his/her research problem solving since all problems are not one and the same in their individual scope and limitation.

Ackoff Russell in the year 1961 said that research design is subject to economy in procedure relevant to research purpose on hand. His famous saying was “All of our social problems arise out of doing the wrong thing righter. The more efficient you are at doing the wrong thing, the wronger you become. It is much better to do the right thing wronger than the wrong thing righter! If you do the right thing wrong and correct it, you get better!”



fig. Ackoff Russell

Martin Bulmer in the year 1974 said that research design is the specification of the problems, conceptual definitions, derivation of hypotheses and defining of population to be studied.



fig. Professor Martin Bulmer

William Zikmund in the year 1988 described research design as a master plan of the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information.

Under mentioned is a sample variety of research design of a research topic in simple sense.

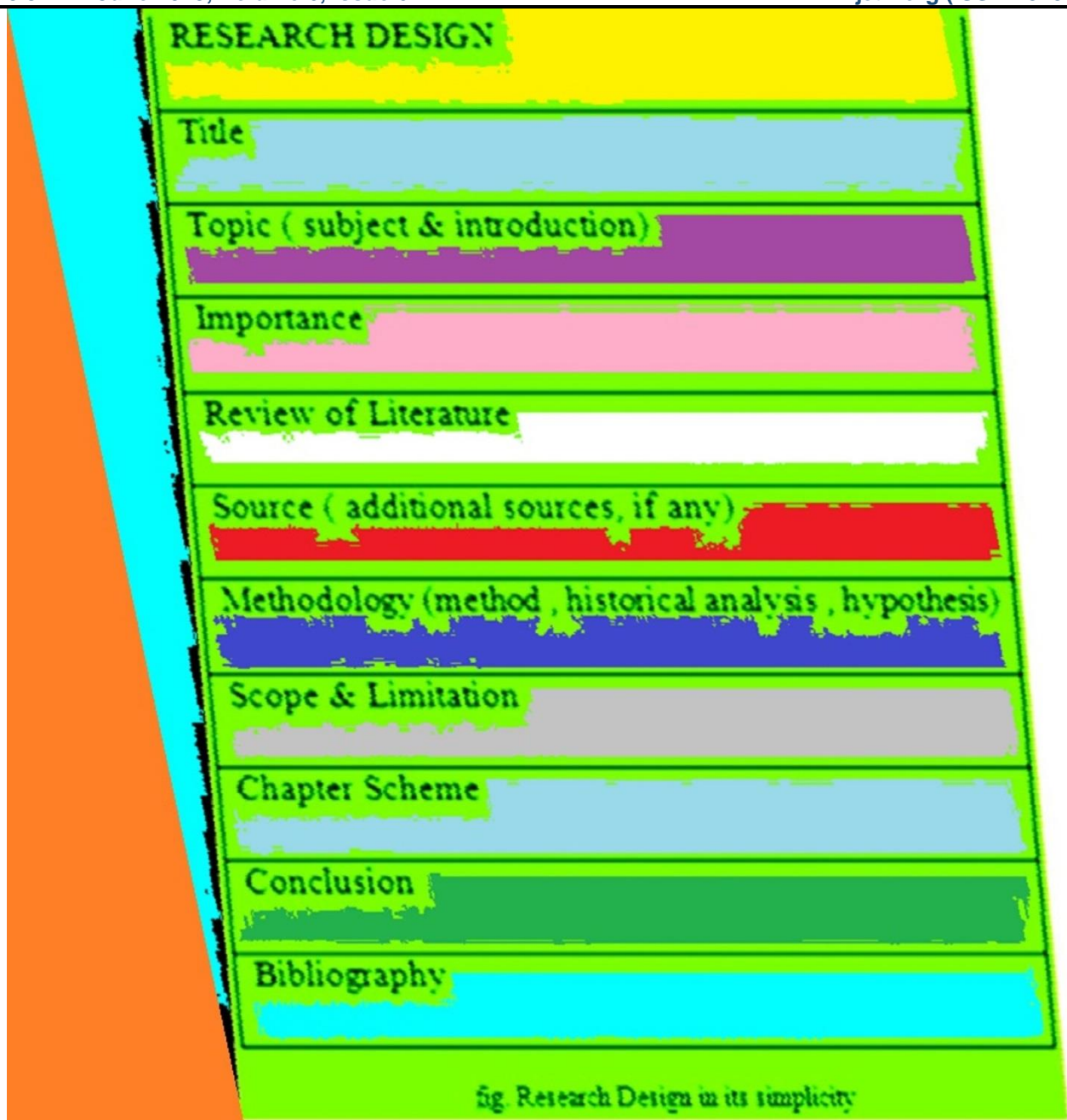


fig. Research Design

7. Research Compartmentalization

The basis for research compartmentalization is the idea that clarity and relevance within organization of my presentation of the knowledge of research--- taken for both of the input and output---survive at all times. Yet, if someone has the highest clarity of thought , certain 'compartmentalized' information, identified referring to particular types of detailed information, may still be organized and coordinated to certain standardizations , be it African or global.

In its post-independent period, Africa has the advantage of the youngest population in the world. It plays its roles on global issues and African issues at various international and national platforms/forums conforming to the principles of development and progress on the globe. Africanism as a resultant of the budding democracies in African States witnessed in the existing progressive social and economic developments and the new ones in offing , it is cultivated and harvested by the nascent generations of the people and leaders on the African soil- in other words, the real Africa owners.

All of the above to me being a student-researcher constitutes an advanced research saga. In other words, in my estimation and assessment, pertaining to one-- the 'human-world-of Africa ' while the other— the 'human-mind attracting origins from ethnicities to economic ethics , peacefulness to prosperity levels, unity to divinity scales, constitutional understanding to rule of law for equality to wisdom with happiness . All of this, in the 21st century times, symbolize stable macro-characteristics of the African international relations and global harmony amidst the one-up-man-ship of choplogical geo-politics, geo-cooperation and geo-strategies for and against Africa in current technologically threatening warfare and developmental progress of the industrialized Nations in the international community. Let us not forget that the Peaceful coexistence and sustainable development have been the ideals of Africa which has well-prepared for the 21st Century's effects in her favor.

Therefore, Africa's strengths with opportunities become the mighty research-priority to formation of research compartments as the anthropological, geopolitical and endowmental beneficial tectonics for Africa as the Motherland, Heartland and Virgin Reservoir trend-setters in the whole world attracting the attention of foreign powers , for example, exploitation of energy-resources prompted in win-win situations and terms : beneficial to Africa and outsiders' consumption. The global reflex is Africa's natural place in the global order reinstates Africa in that order signaling Africa's place in capitalist world order of political economic importance with ambiguities and negative consequences historically.

The following three are the emergent research compartments of this deemed thesis : Motherland , Heartland and Virgin Reservoir , i.e., the Africa's , trendsetter tectonics *ab initio* , to research about composing at one place like within this research Paper , elevated in standard of research , to become an advanced research saga and a deemed thesis.

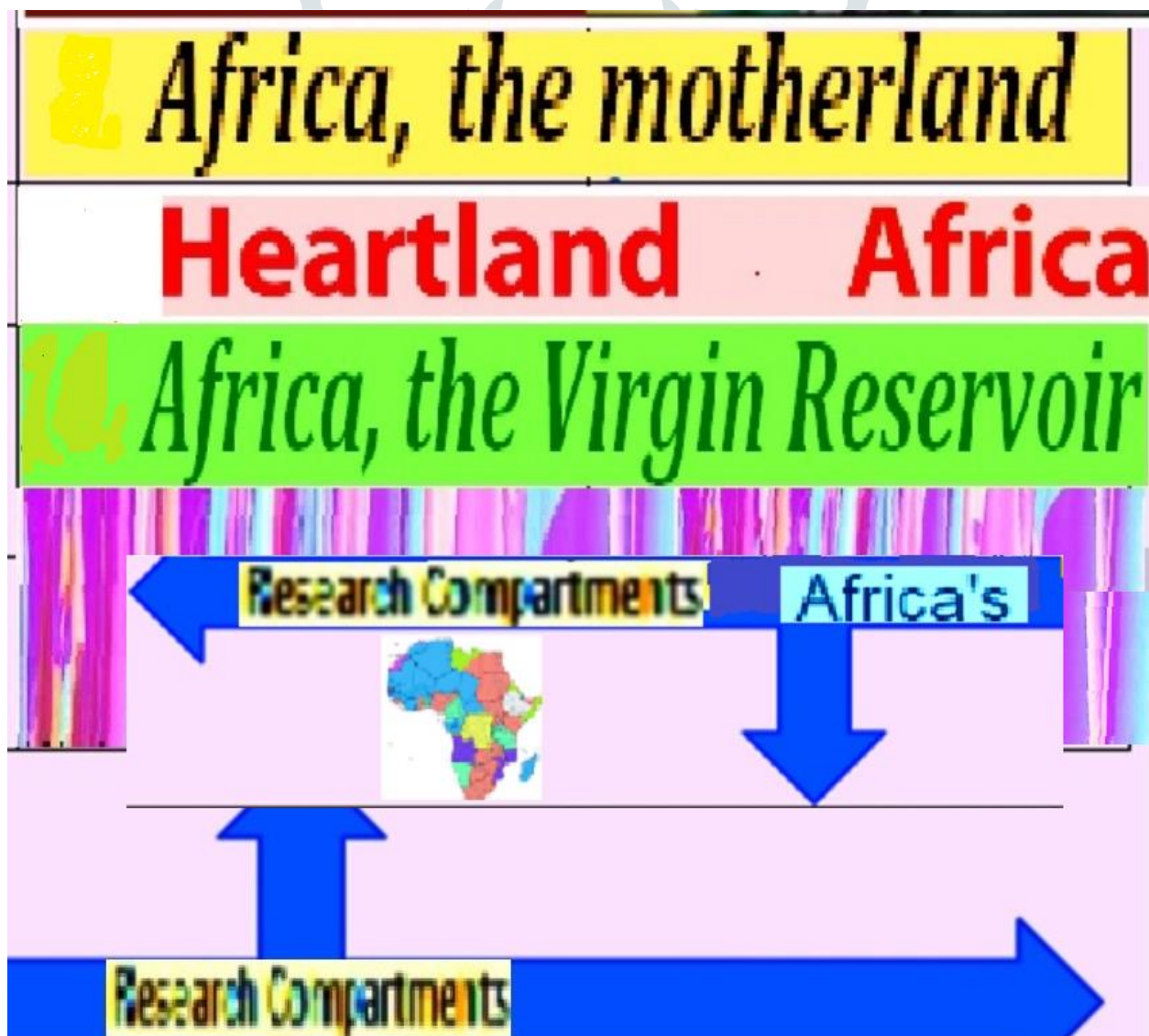


fig. research compartments

8. Africa, the Motherland

Africa is known as the motherland of human race. Its global reputation is not limited to this place of birth of the very first human being situated in Ethiopia, a location in the Horn of Africa protruding into the Arabian Sea, as per the scientifically unchallenged discovery of pure fact without cinematic fiction whatsoever, at last and of late. It does not necessarily and should not essentially mean that the native Africans as human beings are a kind of born-raw-material-content-beings with merely human form /shape with a dark-blackish-skin-complexion present in the Nature. Neither has it meant that the opposite skin-complexions such as the White/Red/Purple/Yellow/Brown are indicators of a kind of processed / finished /refined products of human beings surviving elsewhere in Nature outside Africa. The universal truth is that the Africans do not lack in any of the natural properties attributable to human beings commonly everywhere on the Planet earth. It may be our mental and general weakness with recourse to opine without resorting to the balancing mechanism of thoughts and thinking processes and actions thereof that something like the black to look at or to feel about has no magnetic-like affinity or core attraction in our hearts and minds.

I say that Africa is synonymous with the human race which began with Neanderthals who are equivalent in connotation with the generally believed and trusted for divinity-sake Eves or Adams! The proof with evidence is contained in the following New Study at the University of York, Great Briton. Scientific findings suggest that Neanderthals did not think in terms of whether others might repay their efforts; they just responded to their feelings about seeing their loved ones suffering. It is well known that Neanderthals sometimes provided care for the injured; they were genuinely caring of their peers, regardless of the level of illness or injury, rather than helping others out of self-interest. Neanderthals may have an unwarranted image as brutish and uncaring, say scientists who claim that the archaic African humans were compassionate beings who could provide knowledgeable response to injury and illness.



fig. Motherland Africa

New study says Neanderthals were compassionate beings

London, March 14: Neanderthal may have an unwarranted image as brutish and uncaring, say scientists who claim that the archaic humans were compassionate beings who could provide knowledgeable response to injury and illness. The study by the University of York in the UK, shows that Neanderthal health care was uncalculated and highly effective — challenging our notions that they were brutish compared to modern humans.



lished in the journal *World Archaeology* suggests that they were genuinely caring of their peers, regardless of the level of illness or injury, rather than helping others out of self-interest.

Penny Spikins, University of York – Human Origins

The care provided was widespread and should be seen as a “compassionate and knowledgeable response to injury and illness,” researchers said. It is well known that Neanderthals sometimes provided care for the injured.

However, the study pub-

“Our findings suggest Neanderthals didn't think in terms of whether others might repay their efforts, they just responded to their feelings about seeing their loved ones suffering,” said Penny Spikins, senior lecturer at the University of York. —PTI



fig . Press Trust of India Report-2018

According to Penny Spikins, Senior Lecturer in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the York University, there were the typical evolutionary phases of social emotions embedded in the significance of care for the vulnerable in human origins from Neanderthal childhood.

Sometime after 100,000 years ago, the humans went from being limited to particular regions to rapidly colonizing the whole world. People spread against the odds and moving quickly out of Africa, at around 1km per year, crossing daunting barriers like major deserts, spreading from the north to the very south of the Americas and even across at least 60km of sea to Australia. Emotional commitments made modern hunter-gatherers fall out with one another, find friends and make allies and move somewhere new from everywhere old, creating their physical presence's smell felt from stretch to stretch and furlong to furlong resulting in their global expansion eventually.

Reading the covers of the *History of the World* is certainly a great quality from any academically researching endeavors on the various true colors of Africa which is the origin of *Homo sapiens*! Africa should get its due global credit and popularity from the international community without exceptions since Modern Man has evolved from Ethiopia (Africa) as per the established Science. This fact will help make the populations of the remaining

five Continents of the man-made World feel absolutely that they too are belonging to Africa and Africa only! Not any different origin or region or locality or horizon!

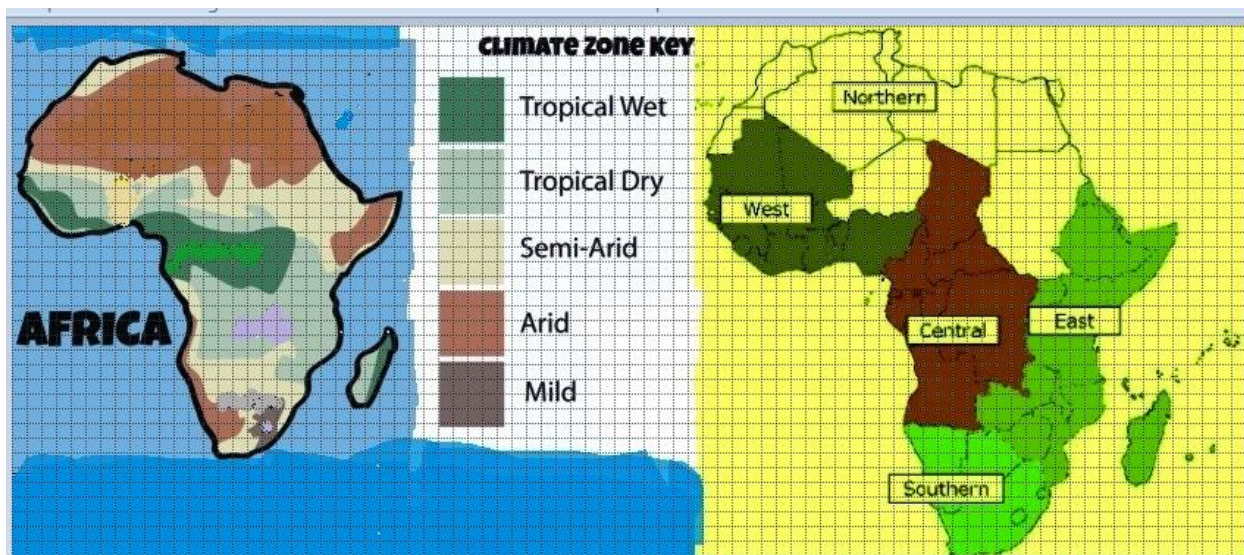


fig. African geo-climatic graph

The above is significant to the whole of Indians as well as whole of Africans as brothers and sisters once-upon-a-time on the geological time-scale for the Earth itself is changing continually while Continents broken up drifted by plate tectonics. The pre-tectonic movements created a southern super-continent by name the “Gond-Wana-Land” made up of Africa and India as a consolidated geographical unit, 225 million years ago. The post-tectonic movements again broke Africa and India into separate geographical units, some 40 million years ago. That's how emergence of separated Africa from India. Human genetics proved that, 50,000 years ago, Africans came to the Deep South in India. Called African Ancestors!

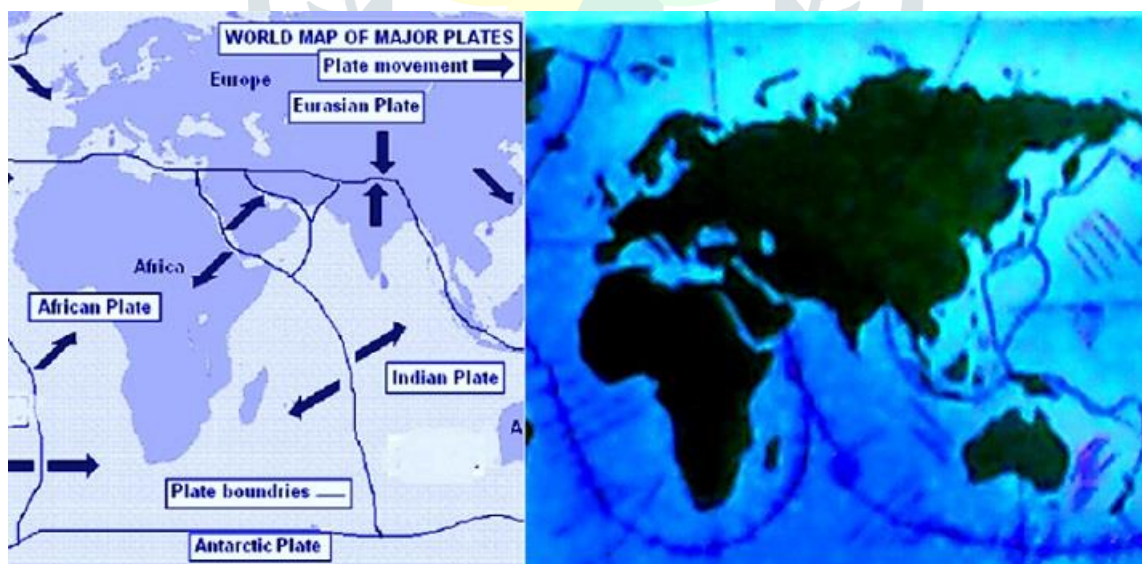


fig. Tectonic plate drifts separated Africa from India

Thus, modern humans arrived in India because of an early coastal migration from Africa. Credit goes to the Africans for ushering in the Early Old Stone Age to otherwise dullard India. Also, known as the Negrito arrival from Africa, they were pitch black in skin coloration besides food-gathering and storing artful. Volumes galore--the super-natural powers / Gods & Goddesses-influences consolidating Africa’s Ghana and Africa’s Nigeria with Asia’s India vide spiritual sutras & recitals of power-hoods and power-heads in addition to Nature's hybridization

reproductive tactics and psychoanal tendencies among folk-high-breeds genetically attracting to one another called linga pipasane (genitalia purification) in the presence of Fire God ! For that matter , the South Indian God & Goddess called Balaji , Ammaji , Mataji and Devi Kalika are all in frightening-diamond black in coloration . The Indian God Krishna is known to have a wife by name Zambian or Zambawathi (resemblance to modern Zimbabwe) besides the Indian God Balaji was said to have a 3rd wife of an African-Islamic-roots namely, Bibi-Nonchar-amma . Daily used words in India like Barber (meaning hair-cutter professional) and Barabar (meaning equal to) point to the existence of the similar sounding 'Berber' Tribe of Africans domiciled as Indian natives.

Also, the ancient India had a Republic called ' Gana ' Nation (current Africa's Ghana) which on translation into English proved made up of tribals who could be identified even now with strange curly hairs' locks of shortest and interwoven dense scalp-thick-hairs as at times spotted in present day India. The beliefs in Gold , Gods & precious metal mines as well as related ghosts/witches/crafts/ceremonies/devils' promises / soul's invitations / pregnant-women's venom / reborn's vengeance / wrist-threads / finger-planetary-rings /bracelets / nose-holing/metallic rings stitched into vaginal lips or secret-private- parts of women or on even tongues with endless and limitless traditional customs and dogmatic practices are indeed prevalent in Indian traditional practices and instances too just like those of Africa's Ghana . The power of God is absolute. We cast a spiritual fence around the territory by the power of the Holy Spirit, in Jesus' name. This blessing of the shafts ritual replaced the annual libations and blood sacrifices made at the shafts by local prominent traditional authorities and their priests and priestesses. Gold occupies a pivotal place in Akan cosmology. It is held to be at once a sacred symbol and a manifestation of Onyame, the supreme creator (Absolute Consciousness of Being and Wisdom); in turn, powerful divine spirit governs gold. Surprisingly, there is the Indian -Telugu-Language word "Onama" with the similar meaning of the supreme creator (Absolute Consciousness of Being and Wisdom) administered in childhood at the time of learning the Alphabets during the Ceremonial Function called "Akshara Abhyasamu" in the Indian Telugu language.



fig. The Indian Onama & the African Onyame(www.godchecker.com) supreme God

A young and growing population: -- The continent's population is projected to grow by 20 percent over the next eight years, with Africa's youth making up 40 percent of the total. By 2025, almost one-fifth of the world's people will be living in Africa. This population growth is accompanied by falling dependency ratios and an expanding workforce: the size of Africa's working-age population is expected to surpass both India's and China's by 2034. Africa is the largest place on earth that it is possible, most of the time, to overlook. But, such an outlook is eternally not a wishful mindset. The practical and simple reason is in Africa's arithmetical information, which renders Africa materially relevant. According to the United Nations (UN), Africa's population will triple between 2000 and 2050 from 800 million to 2.4 billion. It will then double to 4.2 billion between 2050 and 2100.The

African population has already reached almost 1.3 billion people, more than double the population of the European Union with 512 million people, at the end 2017. The same is going to matter for debates and especially, among the student-researcher-scholars about the future of Africa demographically for Africa is expanding at a rate unmatched by any other continent making others attentive and also, a global attraction to the rest of the 194 Nations in this World of today’s planetary Earth. Along the lines of religions and optimistic social classes, Africans united in vibrant diversity given the swallowing size of Africa as Continent being four times as large as the forty-eight contiguous states of America combined with entire China, India & Australia in magnificent area dimensions. See the demonstrative maps below which will catch up with such imaginative reality before exclaiming in aghast. As Africa was the cradle of Man, Africa may be the last place where Man can still be Man. This is supported by the tectonically largest-sized content of Africa meaning an extra-large area which can even accommodate other countries /continents /sub-continent like India as seen.

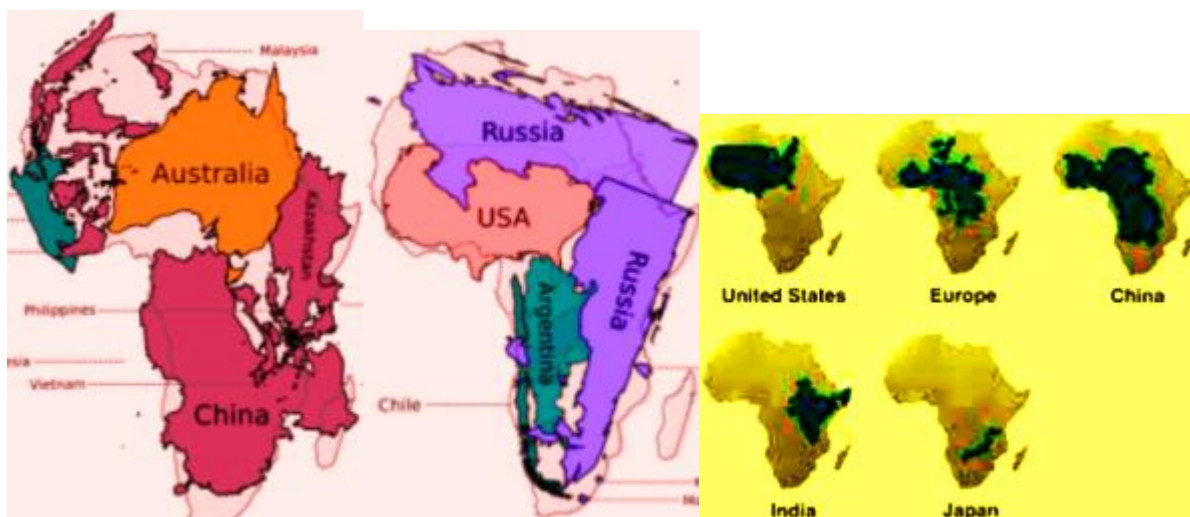


fig. Demonstrative Maps indicating the vast size of Africa Continent

It cannot complete the research study on hand in respect of the motherland feather-in-the-cap to Africa unless and until one attempts to gauge the fertility potential of the African women contributing to the population rise and to prefacing definition of African women which would set the tone for researching into many evolutionary stages.

Definition of African women by simple saying that expresses practical wisdom is contained in two African proverbs to fathom. The African women can make or mar anything while power is handed down through the African mother’s breast milk.



fig. African mother’s breast-sucking African child for breast-milk .

That's why, long time ago, they survived the atrocious deeds like the slave-trade, partition & colonization which destroyed and decimated Family, Society and Social System. They have successfully emerged into Freedom from slavery, apartheid, colonialism, human trade, domestication and last but not least important hidden serial dictatorships. In other words, the centuries-old political history of the African Soil & Continent had literally spoken and written volumes of Himalayan evidence on intelligent African Queens and powerful Queendoms that are not just figment of imagination but virtual. The African women on the motherland from ancient times were said to have evolved. As per Edua Graham & Wendy Davies (' Women in Africa ' in Sean Moroney , ed., 1989 } , " Definition of "African Women " , " There are obvious dangers in generalizing about African women – just as there would be in speaking about " European men " or " Latin American children . Consider, for a start, the enormous size of the continent and the wide range of geographical and climatic conditions it embraces. The historical and political contexts are equally diverse; it is only comparatively recently that nation-states as political entities have existed in Africa , and more recently still that any notion of shared continental identity and concerns has emerged . Although external influences tend toward the creation of a uniform materialistic culture, which is particularly evident in the cities, traditional forms of culture and social organization remain a dominant force in many communities. Here, too, there is very great diversity. An important general distinction can be drawn between matrilineal and patrilineal societies. In those societies where descent is reckoned in the female line, women tend to have rather more rights and freedom than they do in the patrilineal communities .In matrilineal Akan society in Ghana, for example , girls are highly valued .When an Akan woman marries she retains a considerable amount of independence and can normally rely on continuing support from mother's side of the family . She is not obliged traditionally to move in with her husband, and she can inherit property and gain access to land through her mother's family. In Ewe society, which is patrilineal, a woman is expected to move into her husband's compound when she marries, and is dependent on her husband to allow her access to land. Other factors are equally important in shaping women's lives. Political systems—from the egalitarian forms found , for example , in Eritrea and Tigre , to the repressive apartheid regime in South Africa –as well as religion and social class all have an impact on both men and women , but affect women in particular ways . "

Roy Richard Grinker & Christopher B.Steiner (1997) report that "Africa - at one level , refers to an actual geological unity (the second largest continent after Asia) but at another level it refers to much more -the term " continent " implied something that holds or retains since Africa has been a powerful and fundamental force in world history long before the rise of European civilizations"

Leopold Sedar Senghor (1948 ;1964) stresses that "the indigenous wisdom of African peoples and argues that beneath the superficial cultural idiosyncrasies that distinguish one society from another, Africans are united by a profound commonality which is expressed in their democratic social structures , their religions ,their work practices , their arts and in the rhythm of African life itself" .

Terence Ranger (1983) maintains that "the 1870s 1880s and 1890s were the time of the European rush into Africa and were the time of a great flowering of European invented tradition – ecclesiastical, educational, military, republican and monarchical. In Africa, therefore, the whole apparatus of invented school and professional and regimental traditions became much more starkly a matter of command and control than it was within Europe itself. Deployed in Africa, however, the new traditions took on a peculiar character, distinguishing them from both their European and Asian Imperial forms. All this is part of the history of European ideas but it is so also very much part of the history of modern Africa."

According to me , ' modern Africa ' is so-called because , in Terence Ranger's own words , " the invented traditions of nineteenth century Europe had been introduced into Africa to allow European and certain Africans to combine for modernizing ends and offered many Africans models of modern behavior.

9. Heartland Africa

So far as Africa is concerned , it is tectonically placed surrounded by and physically threatened by an uncertain and complex world of military might as can be visualized from the below world map in which Africa is shown as the shining heartland in bright complexion dangling between two kidnapping super-giant-inter-connected land-towers vying for the possessing the heartland .



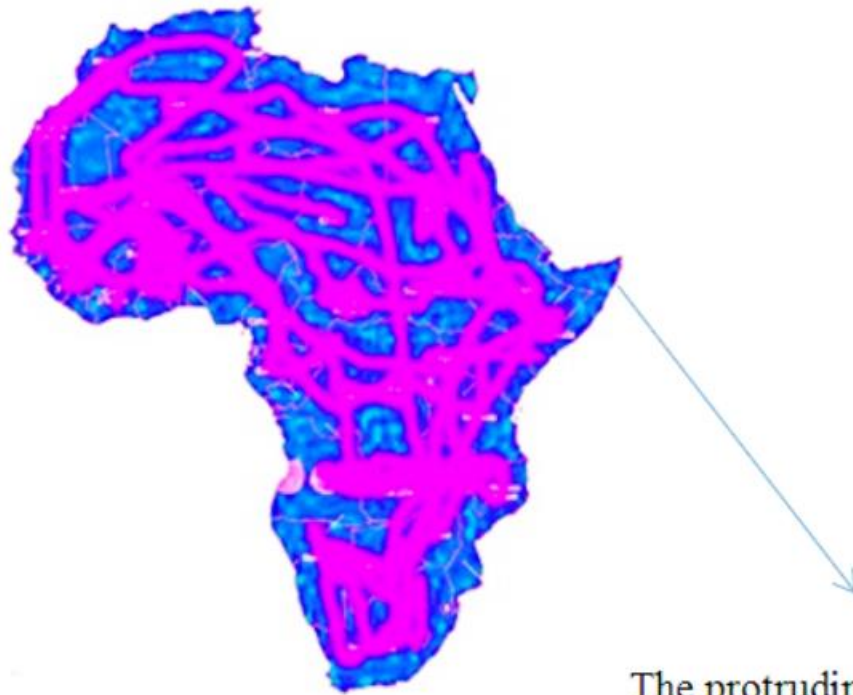
fig. Africa dangling between two kidnapping super-giants; author's self-visualization map

“According to Ali Mazrui (1933-2014) and his study on the African history, there are three causative factors for European exploration of the African continent” (Saitip, 2014). The three factors are stated to be the following.

- Need for gathering scientific knowledge with information vital about the unknown Dark Continent of Africa back in time with mysteries distant from Europe.
- European ethno centrism or racism's white-complexion-roots deeply entrenched in Western Christianity.
- The desires of European patriots in claiming their country's grandeurs overwhelmingly by contributing the distant lands of Africa.

Those three led to the colonial administrators' social scientific theories of Assimilation and/or Association, Direct and / or Indirect Rule policies so far as the colonial Africa was concerned with.

All of the three factors above are not mutually exclusive but inter-related homogeneously with built-in intersectional common ground for the then sufficiently early imperialism's superior thinking owing to propelled psychological conditional complex's pre-potential 'exponential horn'. The latter is the actually protruding African stuff of the so-called 'Horn of Africa' existing inseparable from the born largest continent in Nature attributed with what is called 'the peculiar origin of the Horn' as may be seen hereunder.



The protruding Horn of Africa

fig. The Horn of Africa protrudes into the Arabian Sea

That's the precise reason for the christian missionaries and the colonial authorities joining hands and hearts together in a chain forging a very close unique working relationship amongst themselves in pursuit of the development, progress and succession of the colonial legacies. This is meant to say that the white men's superiority unconditionally met with in all and every African corner, matter and material, a very visible acceptance predominantly making colonialization achieve its success. The intellectual white men did not even tolerate their own broadmindedness's hidden assimilation advantages to the natives of places in Horn of Africa in general and Africa as a whole in particular. As Osei (1968) reported that " much of what the white men have written about Africa bears no realistic relationship to the favorable conditions obtaining in Africa before the advent of the whites" (my snippets collection -2018@ Knowledge Resources Centre, University of Mumbai, Western India) .



chart: Highlights on Africa turning into the heartland

Systemic engineering of Geo-strategic-political-nationhood

Strategy is as inter-twined with Geography as Geography is with the Nationhood on this Planet. In light of this premise, let us examine three ideas of the human mind.

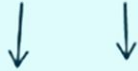
A. Geography. B. Geostrategy C. Geopolitics**Geography → Geo + Graphy****→ Earth + to describe****→ Geography is to describe about Earth's surfaces.****Geographical Locations → Continents + Oceans****→ Constant****Geographical Factors → Populations+NaturalResources+States+PoliticalSystems+Technologies****→ Change in time as time passes****Geopolitics' Origin & Conceptualization****Early 3rd Century's Greek Philosopher, Herodotus, said that****All Geography → All History****All History → All Geography**

chart: A blue-board on importance of geography-based politics & strategy

At that time itself during 3rd Century, political entities called States linked themselves to geographical locations and conceptualized origin of geopolitics. Thus, geographic basis of national and international power date far back in History.

Geostrategy

As per the Professors, Gray & Sloan (Reading University, England), Geography is the mother of strategy and conclusively called Geostrategy. It subserves Geopolitics and parasite on foreign policy subject to geographical factors.



Chart on geography's essence

The expressible equalities are as below.

Geography + Power politics = Geopolitics

Geography + Politics = Geopolitics

Hence,

Strategy: Geography :: Geography: Nationhood

Modern Times & Geopolitics

Any two States are dissimilar without identical geopolitics.

For every State, applicable equation is

Geopolitical Objectives + Resources = Geostrategy

Modern Economics and Technology in their modification as geographical factors affect the relationship between any two States. This is called political analysis or connotation of geopolitics. Therefore, geopolitics and international relations remained in their expansion since centuries of World Nations' History.

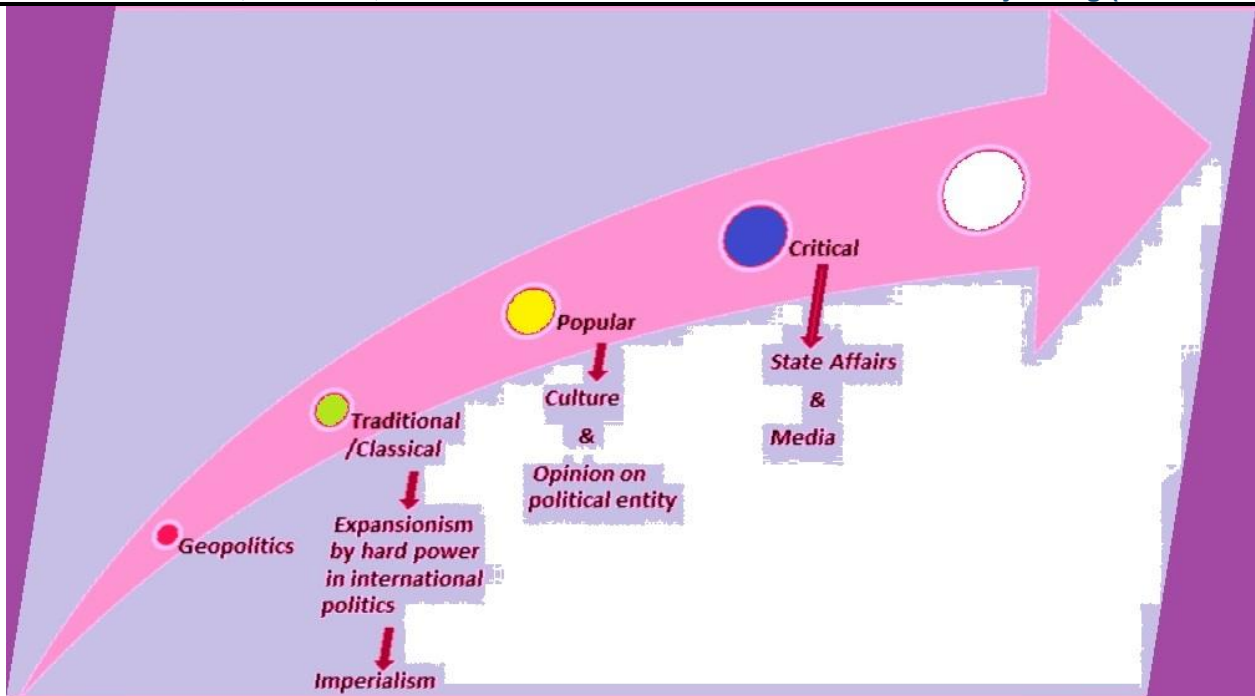


chart showing geopolitical stages

Uppsala University of Sweden’s Political Scientist, Rudolf Kjellen, in the year of 1899, coined the term Geopolitik implying that the State is a geographic organism or most pregnantly, as a Country to remind diplomatic and military planners on the geographical factors.



fig. Rudolf Kjellen

Colonial Division of Africa in 1914

Colonial power	Territories*	Sq. Miles
1 France	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, French West Africa, French Congo, French Somaliland	4,086,950
2 Britain	Union of South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,701,411
3 Germany	East Africa, South-West Africa, Cameroon, Togoland	910,150
4 Belgium	Congo State	900,000
5 Portugal	Guinea, West Africa, East Africa	787,500
6 Italy	Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Libya	600,000
7 Spain	Rio de Oro, Mini river Settlements	79,800
8 Independent states	Liberia, Ethiopia	393,000
Total		11,458,811

chart of the African colonial occupations in area-size-measures
 Source: Okumu, (2002)The African renaissance : history, significance, and strategy

Geopolitics has been created, negotiated and contested within a variety of intellectual and popular contexts. Using insights from critical geopolitics and cultural history, the late American geographer Richard Hartshorne, condemned geopolitics as an intellectual poison.



fig. Late .Richard Hartshorne , the American Geographer

Today it remains a popular and important intellectual field despite the persistent allegations that geopolitics helped to legitimate Hitler’s German policies of spacial expansionism and the domination of place. Yet despite the

frequent condemnation of the term, geographers in Europe and North America never altogether abandoned the intellectual terrain demarcated by geopolitics.



fig. Late Adolf Hitler of Germany

The Anglo-American geopolitics began from 1945 onwards. Some geographers continued to undertake geopolitical investigations under the guise of different studies, while others displayed considerable intellectual courage by refusing to abandon 'geopolitics'. This has been the intellectual context within which geopolitics has remained minuscule and marginalized, tending to flower as little more than notorious warmongering when 'pacific' social science can appear to be severely wanting, for instance German geopolitics leading up the Second World War and, to a much lesser extent, American geopolitics leading up to the Second Cold War. Hence a look at the achievements of geopolitics in social change (Dodds and Atkinson, 2000, p.376).

By contrast, during the 1970s, beyond the sensitivities, the 'security intellectuals' and foreign policy advisors of the United States enthusiastically rehabilitated the term. Ironically though, their understanding of geopolitical ideas was probably prompted by their own longstanding use of geopolitical concepts such as 'Heartland' and 'Rimland' to sustain and justify American Cold War strategies and interventions throughout the world for more than two decades. It is only in recent years that geographers have begun to reengage more rigorously with geopolitics; the interrogation of these Cold War geopolitical representations of the world, for example, has underpinned the emergence of what is called 'critical geopolitics' (Dodds and Atkinson, 2000, pp iv-vi).

Geopolitics is divided to be in an organized fashion in the modern times as much visible as follows for one to believe in it.



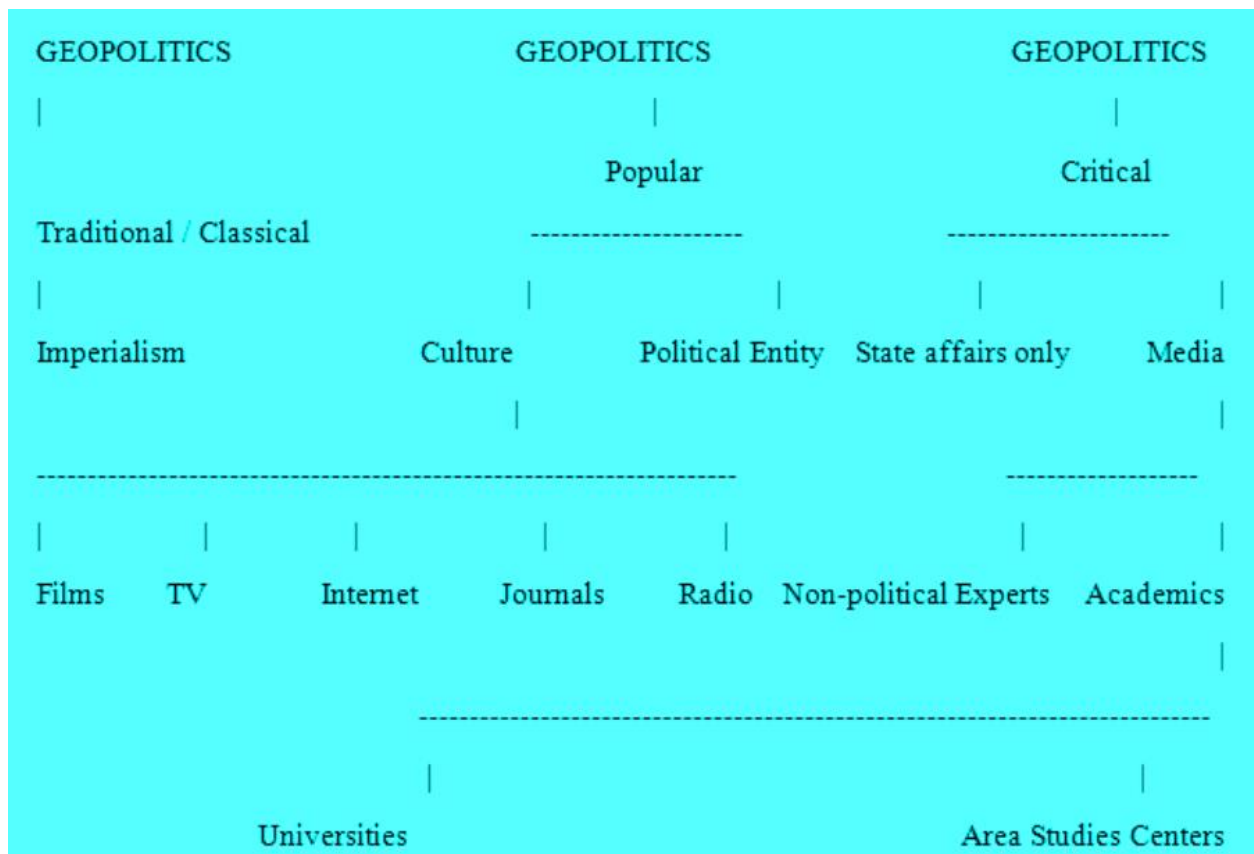


fig. Geopolitics in modern times organized

Geopolitical Inter-National Perspectives (GINP)

This is a global vision of international power relationship vide geography in 4 consistent models.

After industrial revolution, strong, great and super powers made colonies by strategic capturing of Island and Chock points in High Seas.

The set of prominent perspectives on geopolitics in transition and changing geo-strategic engineering innovative theories in their timeline are accumulated below beginning from 1881 and 1914 and thereafter keeping in consideration tacit support to the then Scramble for Africa, also called the Partition of Africa or the Conquest of Africa, its invasion, occupation, geometrical division, and colonization of African territory in general by European powers known to historians as the New Imperialism .

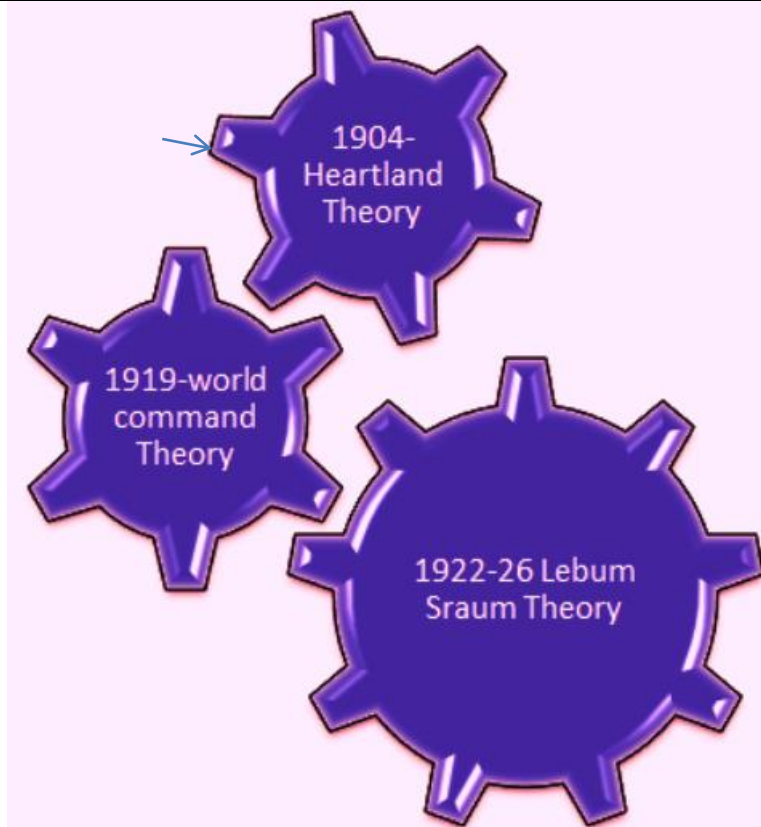


fig. wheels of geopolitical theorizations

A horizontal timeline on a black background. It starts with the text '1. Year 1904' in white, followed by a white arrow pointing to the text 'Heart Land Theory' in white. A second white arrow points from 'Heart Land Theory' to a small, square, black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. Below the timeline, the text 'Sir Halford John Mackinder, a British Geographer published the Heartland Theory' is written in white. Below that, a paragraph in white text reads: 'He said that the actual balance of political power is the product of geographical conditions and relative number of virility, equipment, and organization of competing peoples.'

fig. Sir. H.J.Mackinder & his work as Geographer



2. Year 1919 → World Command Theory →

Mackinder offered a summarized theory stating that

Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland
Who rules Heartland commands the World Island
Who rules World Island commands the World.

chart of Mackinder(inset)'s command theory

3. During 1922-1926 → Leben Sraum Theory →

The German politician, Karl Haushofer said Leben Sraum which means that a State is to expand its territories to guarantee the lives of its increasing population. This was implemented by Adolf Hitler of Germany in World War II.

chart of Karl Haushofer(inset)'s Theory



fig. 1940-1942 in geopolitical evolutionary theories

A green rectangular box containing a diagram and a portrait. On the left, the text "4. Year 1940" is followed by a right-pointing arrow. This arrow points to the text "Technological Manpower Theory". From this text, another right-pointing arrow leads to a small, square inset portrait of a man in a suit, identified as Alfred Thayer Mahan. Below the diagram, a paragraph of text reads: "Spykman of the Yale University said that Geography does not argue but it just is implying tacitly that geopolitical ideas correspond to changes in technology, manpower and global power structure."

fig. chart of Spykman(inset) techno-manpower theory

5. Year 1942 → Foreign Policy Theory →



Isaiah Bowman, an American Geographer said that enemy's foreign policy is geopolitics and that of his own is scientific Geography at the time of the World War II (1942).

fig. Bowman with his Foreign Policy theoreticalization

6. Year 1942 → Rimland Theory



Spykman of the Yale University also offered (in addition to 4 above) his geopolitical idea called the Rimland Theory which is also known as the Heartland vs Inner Crescent. It says that Eurasia's rimland, i.e., the coastal areas, is the key to controlling the World Island. Rimland contains the Heartland of Mackinder. Hence, Mackinder is countered by Spykman's theory of Rimland which indeed had an immediate application of itself when the Americans followed the Rimland Theory to the containment of communism.

fig. Spykman and his Rimland theory

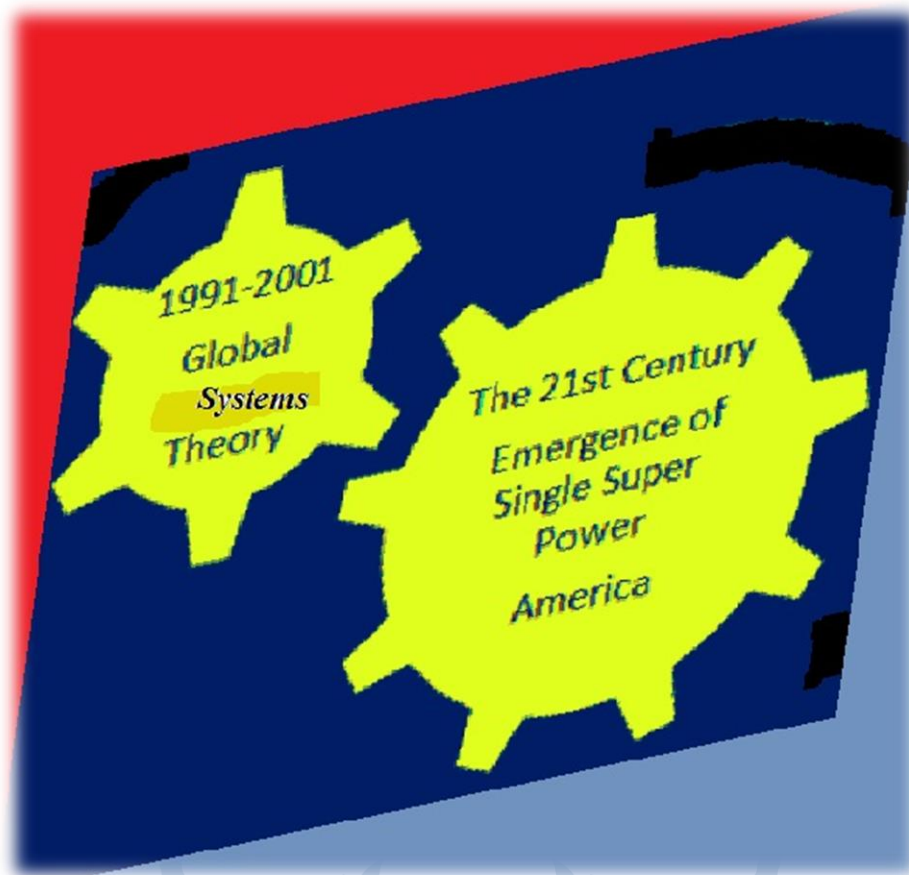


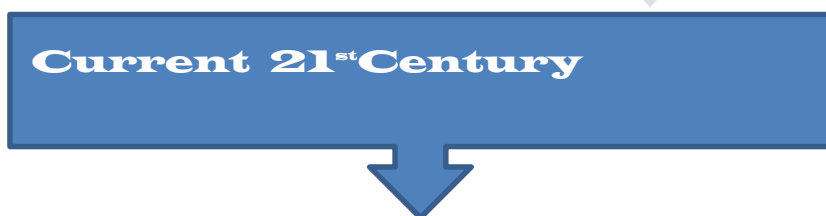
chart. Nascent geopolitical emergence in theory

7. During 1991-2001



Geopolitics and Geostrategic concepts are moving in new directions in the aftermath of the Soviet collapse in 1991 and the anti-state terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon on 11-9-2001. A reconceptualization has proved necessary to better analyze the global ramifications and predict the future geopolitical contours of the global systems on the eve of the 21st century.

8.

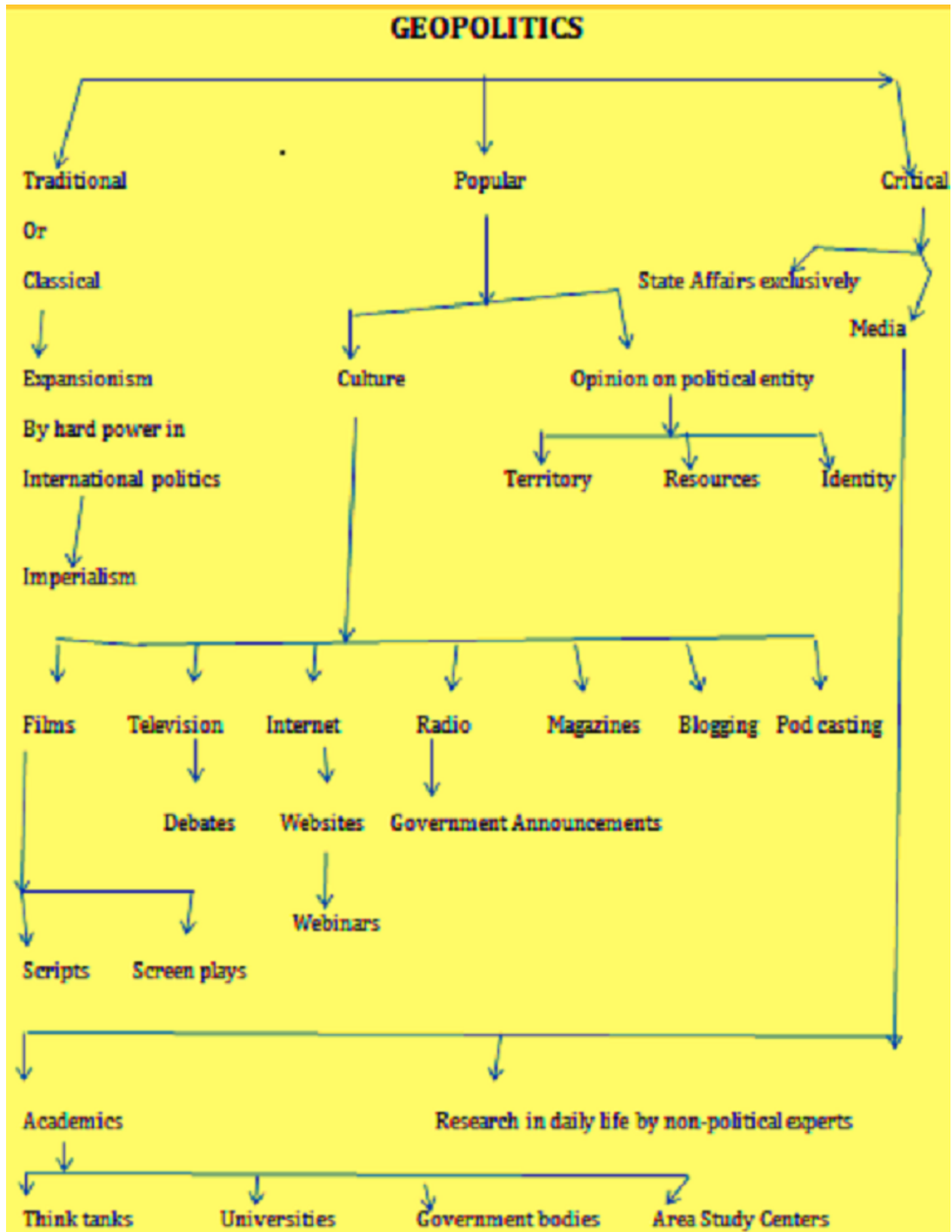


AMERICA-SUPER-POWER-THEORY

Of late, during the days of the 21st century, the United States of America (USA) continues to sustain global military superiority with predominance but appears to be losing ground and influence due to rise of emerging powers. Of course, Russia has already acknowledgingly declared that America is the only one Super Power in the current World. As to the scale of military might, America created Space Censor Weapon against the Russian's so called Dooms Day Weapon System. Mightbe, a new form of polycentricism is in the making or else, new system of global governance crop up. Once again, look at the propagation –chart of geopolitical-frequency-wave-factors.

GEOPOLITICAL FREQUENCY WAVES

Traditional * Popular * Cultural



Flow-chart for organized geopolitics

African Case Study of European geopolitical scrambling stratagem

Known as the Scramble for Africa, the European imperialist policy geometrically divided Africa at the then Berlin Conference (1884-85) scrambling through drawing 50 countries devoid of common area-wise cultural, linguistic and traditions/customs criteria.

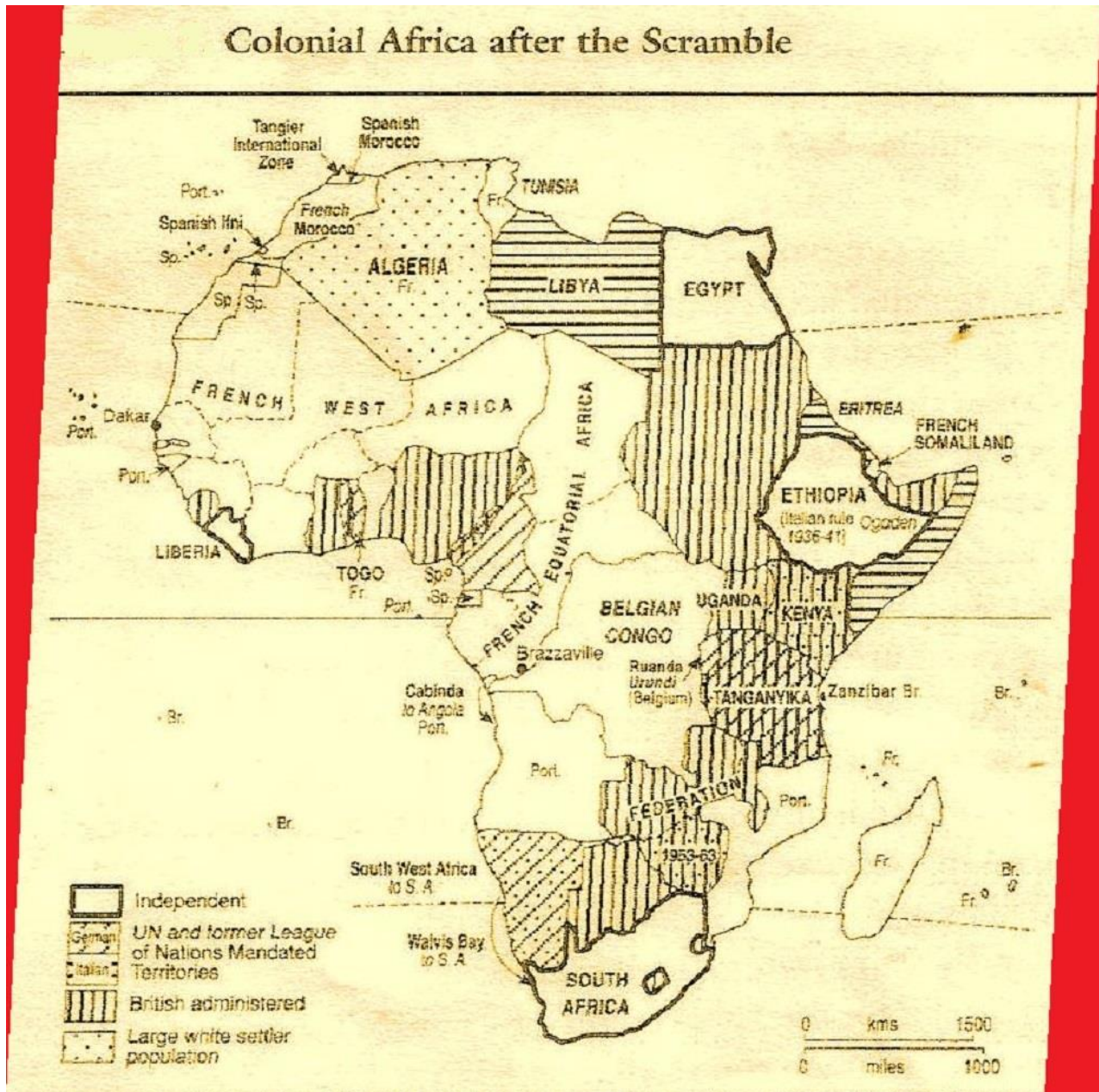


fig. Post-scramble Africa in Mapping

Source: Okumu, (2002) The African renaissance : history, significance, and strategy

Africa has historically been assigned five roles by the European great power calculators such as

- Physical obstacle or a resting point on the way to some important place
- Launching pad for attacks against other territories
- Defensive bastion to protect sea-lanes heading elsewhere
- Major source of military supplies
- Surrogate terrain for big European powers enabling symbolic and /or simulative cut-throat-competition without the accompanying costs of visible destructions.

The above five depict strategic importance of Africa from the standpoint of European and/or Western Powers which have obvious global interests and conflict of interests in the nature of both military and economic parameters. That is to conclude that geopolitics and geostrategy seek to examine multiple systemic factors that affect global decision-making processes and traditional geopolitical analysis. The multi-dimensional aspects of global strategy including military strategy and diplomacy with vital issues of geostrategic, military, technological and political-economic concerns are important. See the context diagram hereunder.

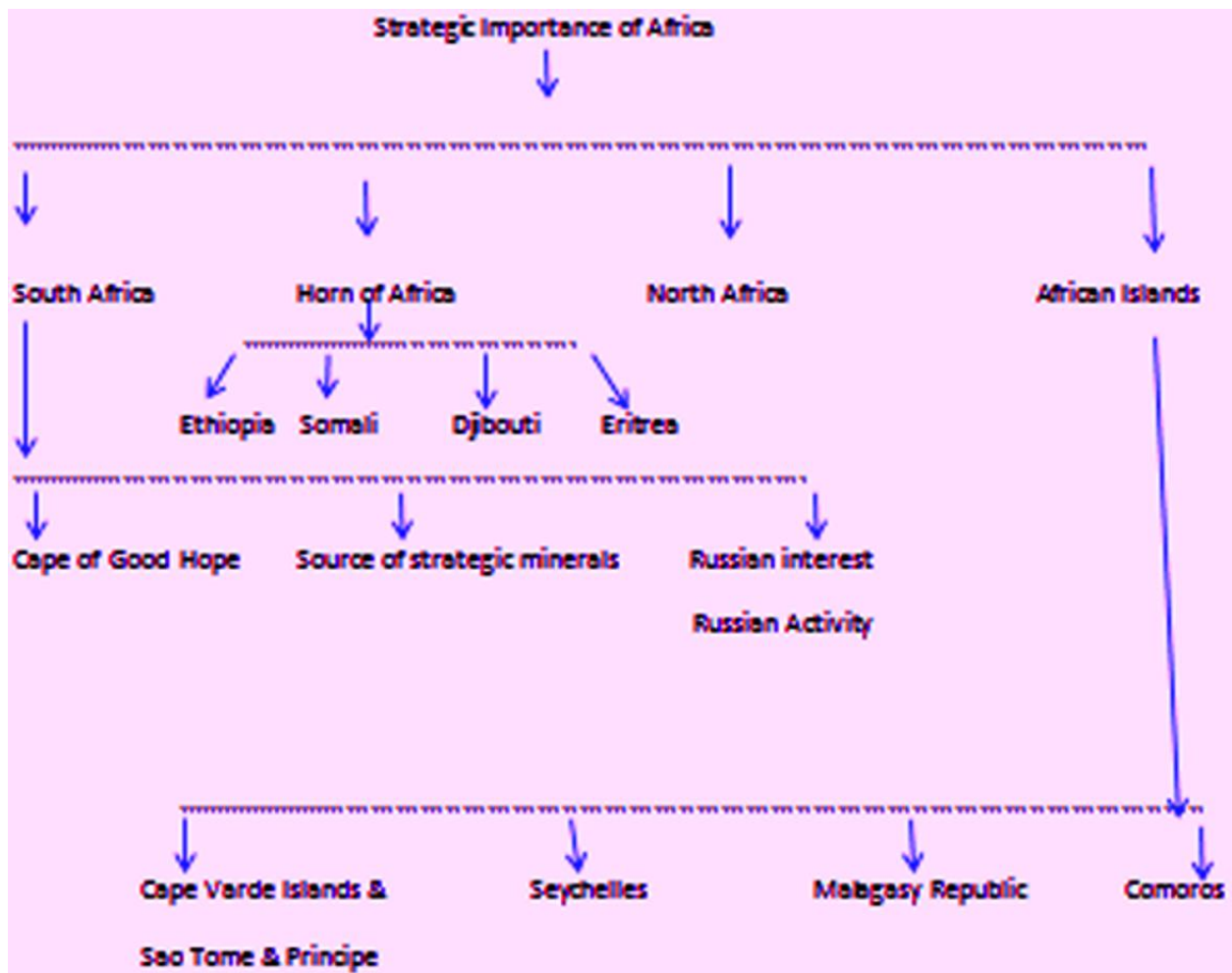


fig. Strategic importance of Africa interiors

Africa's Political & Social Missions

A study of contemporary political and social missions in Africa proves on a solid-basis that the centuries-old African humanism still runs deep in the troubled waters of global crises.

Political and Social Missions are defined ideas called functional expressions of a given people in a given span of time regardless of the geographies and histories transcending the borders of differently colored, speaking and writing African “Republics”. After all, at the end of the day, man’s destiny on earth is not determined by self-interest alone that has torn the populations into the haves and have-nots or so to say, heroes and villains, in the modern World. The chain of Political and Social Missions for human welfare is followed up with diametrical responsibility toward the African Solidarity as per the African Union.

The United Nations (UN) praises that Africa has set ‘Gold Standard’ for African Solidarity citing unmatched African generosity to those seeking hospitality and safe haven in Africa vide the African political and social missions of global fight to eradicate statelessness, migrants, victims of war and persecutions, refugee-protection and forcefully-displaced-persons-settlement and their rehabilitation inside Africa permanently.

Current Scenario

Africa hosts nearly a third of the world's refugees and internally displaced persons despite the continent's own social, economic and security challenges. Africa's Governments and people have kept the borders, doors and hearts open to millions in need as a proof of the unchecked African Solidarity toward such global crises. Africa believes in free movement of people to offer potential overseas migrants, particularly those taking dangerous routes, new options and thus help their pursuit for better life and employment across Africa.

Real-time Gold Standard of African Solidarity in 21st Century

In the search for durable solutions to forced displacement, the World and the UN have drawn constant inspiration from African leadership, African vision and African compassion according to the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterre's praise showered on the African Union (AU) at Addis Ababa (on 10-2-2019) and unfortunately the richest Nations are not so better serving the refugee-cause like Africa and therefore, Africa has set the Gold Standard for Solidarity.



fig. United Nations General Secretary, Hon'ble António Guterres

“As the High Commissioner for Refugees, I greatly admired and depended on that African Solidarity “-- the Secretary-General added.

The spirit of African Generosity & Compassion

The AU's 2015- Abidjan Declaration was a pioneering moment in the global fight to eradicate statelessness. During the last year, 2018, African leadership helped secure the adoption of two pivotal Global Compacts — on Refugees and on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In every corner of Africa, the spirit of African compassion is noteworthy with Africa's generosity to those seeking havens from war and persecution which is unmatched according to the UN's Secretary-General and he determined to forge ever closer ties between the United Nations and Africa.

African Solidarity

The Political and Social missions in Africa prove the African solidarity on a solid-basis for centuries-old African humanism still runs deep in the troubled waters of global crises. The spate of Political and Social Missions for human welfare is followed by diametrical responsibility toward the African Solidarity as proclaimed by the African Union.

A quantum leap in AU's African Solidarity

The AU can be aptly depicted as the backgrounder or the Pan-African Parliament, headquartered in Midrand, South Africa intended as a platform for people from all African states to be involved in discussions and decision-making on problems facing the continent for peace, security, political affairs, infrastructure, energy, social affairs, human resources, science, technology, trade, industry, rural economy, agriculture and economic affairs.

The AU has shifted focus from supporting liberation and rebellion movements to spear-heading Africa's development and integration unilaterally declaring that it is important for the AU to show African Continent and African Partners that self-financing of AU is not only independent from external partners but is also a step towards ensuring that African states are responsible for decisions agreed on by the AU.

The strategic cooperation with the UN by the AU is made up of the prominent eleven incremental folds listed below befitting the topmost African Solidarity's intergovernmental organization ever since 2002 which has been assiduously canvassing to promoting solidarity of African states besides to spur economic development through international cooperation as a geo-strategy .

AU's 11-point Formula on African Solidarity

1. Joint Frameworks on Peace, Security and Sustainable Development between UN & Africa.
2. Institutionalized UN-AU annual conferences at the summit level.
3. Numerous joint UN –AU high-level visits across Africa.
4. Joint Declarations on cooperation for peace support operations.
5. AU & UN's Human Rights Dialogue (HRD).
6. Combined efforts to address shared challenges in peace, security, sustainable development and climate change.
7. On peace and security, strong winds of hope are blowing across the African continent. The African Union's efforts to "silence the guns" by 2020 are gaining ground. The United Nation's surge in diplomacy for peace is producing results.
8. Remarkable progress in conflict resolution in Africa shows the determination of the African Union and the United Nations. African countries provide nearly half of all "Blue Helmets" deployed worldwide, including some two thirds of all women peacekeepers and the majority of United Nations police.
9. African peace-enforcing and counter-terrorism operations are justified and supported by the UN to be effective with robust mandates from the UN Security Council and predictable, sustainable financing, including assessed contributions.
10. Women's leadership in peace processes and political agreements. Groups such as FemWise and the African Women Leaders Network are making invaluable contributions to the joint United Nations-African Union collaboration proving that women's equality, meaningful participation and leadership are critical to lasting peace.
11. Climate change is an existential threat — particularly in Africa, which has least responsibility for the crisis, but Africa will shoulder some of the heaviest burden with the UN to slow it.

The Pan-Africanism is the whole and sole of the African Solidarity implying the belief in the uniqueness called the political unity of African-black-people and acknowledgement of the right to be treated with dignity as equals in all parts of the 'Round-Table-World' of the color line of the relationships of the darker to the lighter races of populations across Asia, Americas, Africa, Europe, Australia and the Islands of the Oceans and Seas without any blemish of otherliness toward one another. Africa is the only quarter of the world where African Solidarity amidst spate of political and social missions in the 21st century's 'Modern Africa Rising' optimism overlooks the narrow confines of class, race, tribe and religion much more than the early 20th century born Pan-Africanism did!

African Solidarity's vision stretches beyond the limited frontiers of the nation-state and its perspective embraces the federation of regional self-governing countries and their ultimate amalgamation into a United States of Africa for common wealth, equality, freedom, equal opportunity, reward to talent & merit and universal superiority of human-welfare-status-levels.

Therefore, Africa's Political and Social Missions for African Solidarity is discernible as the utmost contemporary issue in Modern Africa in harmony with its ruling elite of politicians, judges, doctors, teachers, civil servants and nurses on one hand while the ruled with their right to take part in Governance, right to education, medical care, housing, good food, ownership of property, travel, freedom of worship, speech, other personal freedoms of complaining for justice, fair trial with equal rights of man and woman, labor reforms with social welfare of generations of children, nil-color-bar-code in social life, modern ways of public discussions, social media debates, explanations and upliftment of living standards in real-time African life in the 21st Century.

Africa in Global Relations

Africa is a physical setting within its borders by virtue of certain availability of Natural Resources, soil cultivation and pro-vegetational climatic trends. Africa has itself poised in educational area studies with the historical perspectives given the global order of today's World with competitive economics ushered in by the Resources of mutually dependent and unequal foreign exchange mechanisms as per the Monetary System of the world-order. Prior to the Second World War, Africa was a net exporter of food. Long before Europeans discovered the Americas, people of Africa had built towns and carried on trade with Europe and Asia. Its many-faceted history and culture reach back through the empires of early antiquity to the first known site of human life.

Today's global relations are linkages of Africa with the outside world's metropolitan economies around Africa attracting the African population. Africa has learnt to sail through the oil and debt problems in its post-independence existence subject to the conditional ties and conditionalities of the United Nations' membership in the international community outside Africa's borders supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its operational efforts to ensure collective Security of the African Nations fulfilling the sensitive role imposed by the membership-strength in the Non-aligned Movement (NAM).

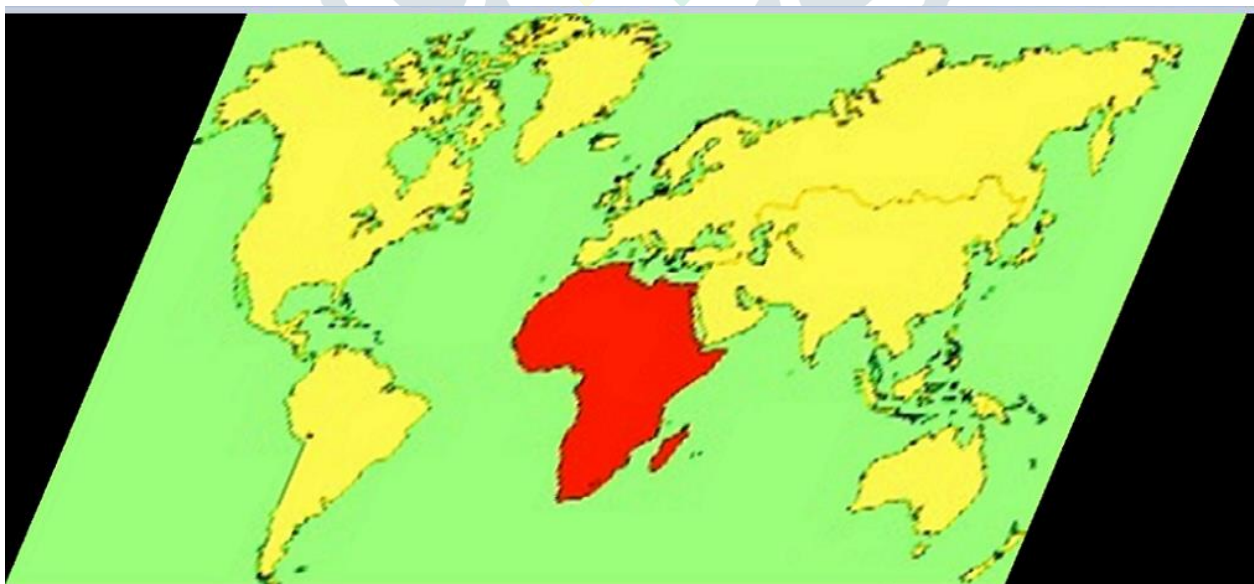


fig. Africa championed the cause of non-aligned movement-NAM

Came the decade of the 1990s with an inborn loyalty to Globalization and interdependence of regional and sub-regional organizations and corporations besides the arrival of a new initiative called NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development). Lastly, African National Development has also been influenced by the Asiatic immigrants, the non-racial cooperation, indentured labor forces, successful trade contracts and unstoppable Asian settlements with volunteering diaspora. Today, with a population of over 500 million, Africa ships an infinite

variety of mineral and agricultural riches, the raw sinews of modern industry and luxurious consumption to all corners of the Earth.

Significance of African Heartland in Global Area Studies with African History

The ancestry of every human being is made up of a unique set of thousands of genes. In any particular locality like Africa in the world, unless a great deal of immigration has occurred, the inhabitants will tend, on the whole, to share higher frequencies of the same genes with each other than they will share with people of more distant areas. Africa celebrates in regard to its identity and the African culturally distinctive traits like social inclusion, hospitality and generous sharing of possessions and money with the needy. Owing to certain unfavorable natural factors, the settled life in Africa started much late. Hence, a handful of cultural islands scattered in sub-Saharan Africa.

The study of Africa is becoming increasingly popular all over the world as more and more scholars venture into this previously uncharted field. In India also, more and more scholars are now taking up this field as their special area of study and research though non-availability of sufficient and latest literature on the subject is a major constraint on the academic activity. Africa is going to be in future India's major thrust area for forging international relations, especially in the economic sphere. Formulation of India's meaningful African policy is not possible without an adequate and in-depth knowledge of Africa. The study of African problems has been growing in popularity in India. As a result, Africa is now better understood in India than it was about two or three decades ago about its problems and difficulties. Researchers need field trips instead of pleasure trips to Africa with full support and encouragement from Governments all over the globe.

Human race is interdependent. Those of us outside Africa cannot be indifferent to what happens in Africa. Africa is part of us all. The important point is that Africa, because of its perceived record and the perceived scale of its problems, has been marginalized. Anyone who knows Africa knows also how exciting and vibrant it is. Its future is in all our hands. Old timers elsewhere who still are living outside Africa may even now be saying that Africa is a dark continent because of its hard-black-skinned population without knowing that for all its social historical salience, race can no longer be considered a valid scientific concept. In the terms of human genetic science, there is no such thing as race! Therefore, there are no hard and fast racial boundaries and a few significant differences other than the mostly superficial elements of outward appearance exist among the numerous human populations around the world.

At present, Africa does not regard itself as the poor relation in economic and intellectual terms as compared with the rest of the world, especially the Europe or America. Modern scholarship has gone far to destroy the myths of primitive Africa. Wherever Historians, Archeologists and Anthropologists have applied themselves to factual research, they have found the evidence of complex social and technological growth and development among a wide range of peoples in almost every region of Africa.

Pre-colonial Africa achieved a symbiosis of African and non-African culture, often of great distinction at two points where literacy developed with great themes as the real African literature in abundance, as for example, racial tension, the conflict between the old African culture and the coming of European Civilization, the growing yearning for political freedom, the inhuman growth of the cities, the search for the African mind and the intensity of African (south) tensions. It is, therefore, most fortunate that an African Literature exists, more revealing often than the spoken words, even among friends. For Africans, ever so polite, are more likely to tell us what they feel we would like to hear than what is deepest in their hearts. But, in their writings they express themselves without restraint; like all artists they have a message to proclaim and share; they desire to be understood; which does not mean approved. Africans laid claim to Africa's possession of modes of social thought, action and belief that are unique, valuable and fruitful of civilizing virtue.

From Ethiopia and the Middle Nile in the north to the so-called tribal states of the southern Bantu, Africa possessed a resonated and remarkable history of its own; a history of movement, in the broad-sense of the term, from one stage of civilization to another. Outside world (invading world) ignored the ties of tribal community (men bound together). The condemners are pro-christianity who stared at Africa's geographic unity as countries, as individuals and as a race. The African discontent must be deeper than has been admitted. Africa bounced back on the map of civilization, is a hard task worthwhile undertaking which implies collectivism of the land in which we always believe the vast prospects of amelioration that Physical and Social Sciences open up. All institutions

existed for the good of the many rather than for the benefit of the few. Everyone accepts the existence of the growth but there is still much uncertainty as to what exactly it is. Lord Hailey's African Survey says Africanism but not nationalism. Universities are creators of national intellectual communities and as the only possible means of ending scientific and technological dependency. Universities produce national self-confidence in African Societies as well as being sources of high-level professionals in tune with the African proverb—"The mouth of an old man smells bad, but good and salutary things come out of it!!"

India to Africa Road Project: An example of "Act Local-Think Global"!

Act Local-Think Global-International Partnerships for Construction of Continental Highways were truly contemplated and felt needed from times immemorial. The historical relationship of India to Africa sounds at once older and more unrestricted in terms of developmental infrastructure without politically conflicting petty continental commissions and omissions or other philosophical subtractions of alienism or alienage .

In the year of 1723, Peter the Great's continental highway project to create a Road from India to Africa was already materially contemplated. In the 19th century, the goal of the project was refined to pre-empt the unification of the British colonies in the Indian and Mediterranean Oceans.



fig . Africa –Asia connector-Roadways

Seen from this angle, choosing Ethiopia (Africa) for constructing the Africa-India continental highway was indeed considered to be suitable choice and supported by Russia to secure stop-overs for Russian traffic with an observation point facility on the Road to India connecting Africa.

Last but not least unknown is yet, there remain 8 more decades of 21st century to come and go for the sake of futuristically settling the African claim "21st Century: Africa's Century" with conclusive writings to realize that to stumble is not to fall but to go forward faster like Africans in the times to come !!!

10. Africa: Natural Endowment or the Virgin Reservoir

Africa's Natural Resources – from curse to blessing

The Africa of the 21st century has diversified her economy promoting competitiveness, innovation, and investment opportunities not only in the natural resources and human resources but also in capital goods and technology sectors of economy. As globally known, Sub-Saharan Africa has six of the world's 10 fastest-growing economies. In respect of Africa's Natural Resources, passage from a curse in pre-decades of Africans' Independence struggles to a blessing in the post-decades of virtually scientific and technological sovereign outlook of domestic and participatory global African economy.

Africa's Continental transformation from curse to blessing

There is an entire continental transformation from curse to blessing not restricted to natural resources alone since all over the Global World , Africa is not the single and aloof continent of curses to blessings , let alone natural resources taken as the Gift from the mother Nature .The natural resources curse is thus not specific to Africa and then the so-called African- curse-specificity uniquely arose from the interaction between erstwhile degenerative African institutions without advanced studies of scientific / economic character of research analyses and a very lowly exploited ready surface-deep-floating African natural resources in the bygone era of colonial masters .

Resource curse apparently implies that there are negative aspects to the possession of maximal or minimal assets of deposits of natural resources (oil and gas, petroleum, hydrocarbons , coal mines) by a single nation or association of nations of the world put together for partnering , sharing and distribution through trade , industry , and commerce amongst themselves garnering, preserving and utilizing with financial value exchange for economic well-being and social welfare at times of peace and war .

After the second world war, the phenomenon of resource curse has been analyzed by the World Bank in its Annual Report of 1994 that the Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) though endowed with natural resources of oil and gas besides high export earnings thereof, yielded smaller per capita growth conforming to the resource curse evidently than that of the developing countries without natural resources.

The following tabulation is a chronological gist of the contributions by academic researchers who have successfully scrutinized the contextual relevance in economic democracies all over the world of the resource curse phenomenon impacting growth and development economically and politically.

Table: Researchers & Observations

Year	Researchers & Economists	Observations
1995	Sachs & Warner	More GDP contribution made by other industries than resource curse.
1997	Karl	Oil's paradox of plenty

Table : Researchers & Observations

Year	Researchers & Economists	Observations
1997	Sachs & Warner	Resource curse paradox created economic history for itself.
1999	Ross	Dutch disease & Resource Curse politically weaken governance and institution.
1999	Ross	Resource Curse causes risk of fluctuating market of resource commodities belittling foreign currency deposits value .
2001	Sachs & Warner	High Resource strength leads to slow economic growth.
2001	Sachs & Warner	Minimal natural resources give rise to high economic growth rates
2004	Larsen , E	Resource Curse and Dutch disease of similar traits, if avoided, will lead to good governance.
2005	Harford & Klein	Growing evidence of the problematic effect that exports of natural resources damage Governance & Legal System
2010	Perry	Resources wealth is negatively related to economic growth culminating into Resource Curse.
Note: Dutch Disease refers to the adverse effects on Dutch manufacturing of the natural gas discoveries of 1960s, in the Netherlands of appreciation of Dutch real exchange rate.		

In the post-independent Sovereign African countries, additional capacity to boost development and peace-building projects has been enabled by the blessing of Natural Resources. All citizen engagement in natural resources investment deals , operations and revenues helped to manage the space between communities, governments and companies on account of which the United Nations (UN) appreciated that the African States are best positioned to act for development.

The African Union (AU) is also looking to develop greater community participation in the extractive sector as it takes on more transparency for assertion of peace on the continent through initiatives for bolstering community empowerment around natural resources linking them to conflict-nipping in bud. Such community engagement leads to incremental social resilience with enhanced institutional coordination between companies, governments, private sector, public sector and communities without socially unwarranted tensions. Thus, from curse to blessing is a pointer to Africa's Natural Resources building Peace while natural resources development can generate economic prosperity.

The presence of Natural Resource is neither curse nor conflict-inculcator!

According to Prof. Wayne Nafziger of Kansas State University in the US, natural resources, by themselves, are not a curse.

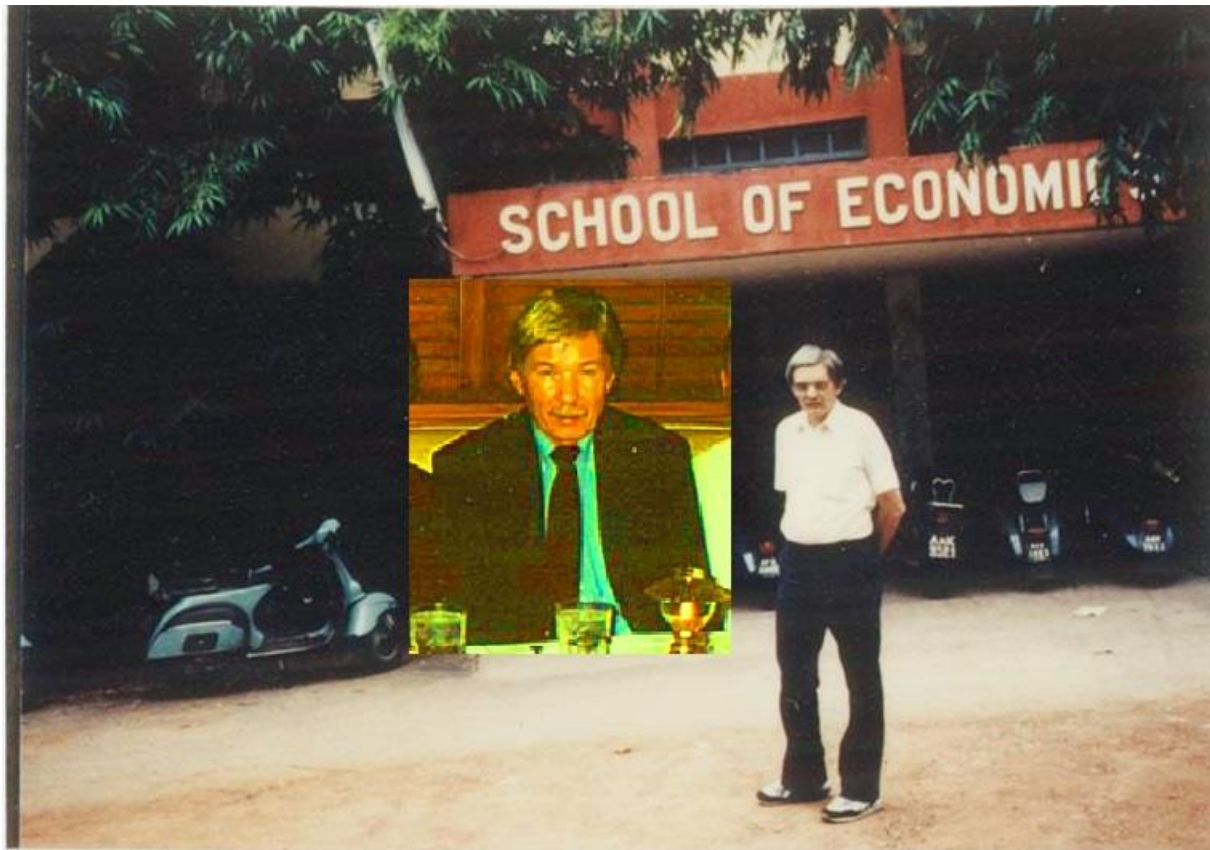


fig. Prof. Wayne Nafziger of Kansas State University, America

The Office of the Special Adviser for Africa (OSAA) in September 2007 emphasized that possessing diamonds or other minerals is not a curse citing as an example Botswana, a major African diamond producer, which is a “shining example” of good governance and judicious use of diamond revenues. OSAA issued an advisory: “Let’s stop blowing the gifts of nature and focus on what we’re doing with them.” The Under-Secretary-General of the OSAA added that “the curse is the people who abuse” natural resources. Also, the following named countries figured for consideration to know how they are put to hardship with respect to the problems and difficulties on account of the resource curse as well as Dutch disease , with the exception of Norway , Canada and Chile .

COUNTRY	EXPERIENCE
<i>Latin American Nations (Mexico)</i>	<i>Resource rich but suffered failure of resource-led development and resource-based sectors while commodity prices crashed in global market</i>
<i>South East Asian Nations (Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong & Japan)</i>	<i>Resource less but showed sustained growth @ per capita income during 1960s without reeling under the effect of vulnerable market of resource commodities , say, Petroleum</i>
<i>Switzerland & Japan</i>	<i>Tremendous growth in economy on account of non-resource based sectors</i>
<i>Russia, Whole of Africa , Nigeria in Africa & Venezuela</i>	<i>Lack of growth even though resource-led policy of economic development and victims of Dutch disease for being resource rich countries.</i>
<i>Norway</i>	<i>Economic growth with management of resource wealth succeeded called Norwegian Model of Sovereign Wealth Fund (NMSWF) and Resource Rent Use(RRU) .</i>
<i>Canada & Chile (Latin American Nations)</i>	<i>These countries beat the resource curse as contra example to the above</i>

Several Researchers and the Countries disclosed that there are four channels of transmission from abundant natural resources to stunted economic development, namely, Dutch Disease, Rent-seeking, Neglect of Education and Overconfidence across countries responsible for their economic growth varying inversely with the share of natural resources /capital in national wealth.

Africa's Special Natural Resources

Africa owns extraordinarily rich resources such as oil, natural gas, precious metals and mineral deposits which have been brought under the purview of the public domain by legislation by African elected people's representatives and law-makers to accelerate dynamic growth process of sovereign economy of the likewise developed countries elsewhere in World. That is to say, precautionary legal measures implemented to forestall the resource surplus and economic potential causing the paradox of curse of resource or other ethically unacceptable practices in resource management judicially paving the way for dislodgement of corruption, internal conflicts, armed struggles, societal rifts, military interventions and undemocratic malfunctions like staff-bribes and black money proliferation.

The Dutch Disease concept is set to explain the reasons for the underlined negative correlation between resource abundance and rate of growth. Despite the intellectual appeal and sound macroeconomic basis it accommodates, the Dutch Disease account of resource curse has generally been dismissed as being inconclusive. Additionally, the case of Africa has its own characteristics with regard to its social and economic structure, and geographical design and climate. Independent Africa cannot be confined in the 21st century to the limitations brought in by the Dutch Disease concept. North Africa has vast oil and natural gas deposits. The Saharan Africa holds the most strategic nuclear ores and resources such as coltan, gold, and copper which among many others, are abundant on the continent. African mineral reserves being globally valued are the top rated ones: Diamonds, Bauxite, Cobalt, and Phosphate rocks, Vermiculite, Zirconium and Platinum.

Africa has always been special because of the naturally endowed mineral wealth of the African soil and blessed with voluminous natural resources and minerals in certain lucky African country areas. Hence known to be a virgin continent as well as the Africa Home to substantial mineral deposits availability in the world and so we do find more African located and African situated flourishing mineral industries management in the world.

Natural Resources support African Prosperity

The democratic popular Governments of African States that are blessed with these minerals use them as a tool to better their economic prosperity through mineralization process industries and serviced by domestic African exporters .The African nations with the most mineral deposits have fared well with the treasures of these resources arising from the interaction between institutions and natural resources showing that better lawful institutions make resources more conducive to economic growth. This implies that institutional development eventually made the Africa-specific curses including the Dutch Disease dilute and vanish in terms of institutional quality of the legal arrangements disciplining the activities of the private sector and its interactions with the public and priority sectors based on legal systems with enforcement of property rights and social laws of limitation.

Terminological Resource Curse vis-a-vis Paradox of the Plenty

The resource curse (RC) refers to a situation whereby a country has an export-driven natural resources sector that generates large revenues for government but leads paradoxically to economic stagnation and political instability. It is commonly used to describe the negative development outcomes associated with the non-renewable extractive resources (petroleum & other minerals). Essentially, the RC refers to the inverse association between development and natural resource abundance.

It has often been asserted that petroleum , in particular brings trouble –waste, corruption, consumption, debt overhang, deterioration , falling apart of public services , wars and other forms of conflicts , among others. Thus, natural resources abundant countries tend to grow slower than expected—considering their resource wealth ---and, in many cases, actually grow slower than resource-scarce countries. A common thread in explaining the RC is the central role of government behavior. It means how governments administer resource wealth and how they use revenues out of natural resources. Historical accounts indicate that natural resources booms do not always worsen economic performance and can indeed catalyze economic transformation.

Take for example, the resource boom that led to growth expansion as demonstrated in the case of European industrial revolution's industrialization, the new economies of Australia, Canada & America and tropical subsistence agricultural economies without manufacturing.

Today, resource-rich countries like the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar are using revenues from their resource wealth to construct mega cities out of desert land, thereby also generating considerable down-and side – stream economic activities and additional incomes. These countries have also undertaken large-scale foreign investments which not only promote economic development but also foster inter-generational equity. The key-point is that the often referred to natural-resource-curse can be avoided with the right knowledge, institutions and policies.

The African evidence of the RC pointed out the paradox of the plenty indicating that political and social factors enabled some resource-abundant countries to utilize their natural resources to promote development and prevented other resources-abundant countries from doing the same. The management of natural resources stunted the growth and development prospects of many resource-rich African economies. The volatility in the export value reduced contribution to volatility of growth in gross domestic product per capita and to growth and development in general. Therefore, the natural resources' abundance in Africa alternated between a curse and a blessing.

Dissection of Africa's Natural Resources

Africa's rich natural resource endowment has long been at the heart of both the continent's many violent conflicts and its hopes for prosperity, so the stakes are high. The resources ranging from farmland and forests to the oil reserves, mineral deposits and its waters have been the subject of endless research, debates, conflicts, novels and movies.

The African Charter on Human & People’s Rights notes that all peoples should freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources. Natural resources governance will explore the African-led solutions to the complex natural resources challenges. African countries will be better able to leverage their natural resources for inclusive and sustained growth. See the types of natural resources.

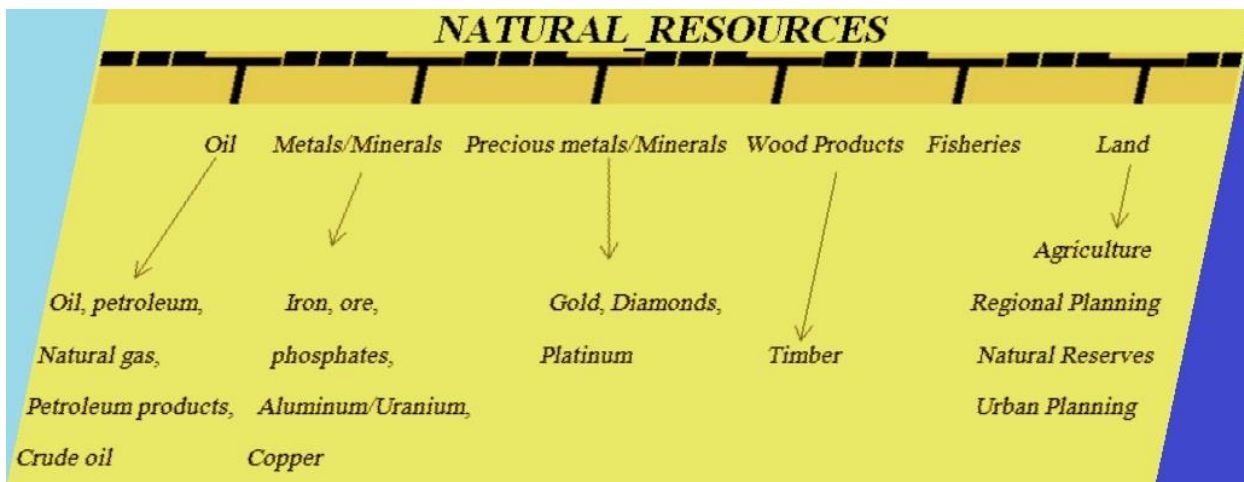


fig. Africa’s natural resources

Africa has significant natural resources wealth and in that it has challenges and opportunities also. Africa is home to the three magnanimous assets in the natural boundaries as seen below.

- ✓ World’s largest arable land mass
- ✓ Second largest longest rivers (Nile & Congo)
- ✓ Second largest tropical forest

fig. Africa’s natural magnanimity

Natural resources statistics in conjunction with Africa Development Report of 2007 are indicative of the following scenario.

African mineral reserves	=	3% of global reserves
African natural gas reserves	=	7% of global stock
African Oil reserves	=	8% of global stock
African mineral exports	=	7% of total African exports & 28% of GDP of Africa
African Fisheries + <u>Acqua</u> culture	=	US\$ 24 billion

chart : Global proportions of natural resources of Africa

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT REPORT ----2007	
Classification of African Countries	Annual GDP growth Rate (1981-2006) %
Resource Rich countries (oil & mineral exporters)	2.4
Coastal (resource rich & resource scarce) Countries	2.8
Resource scarce countries	3.8
Land locked countries (resource rich & scarce)	3.3
SANE (South Africa , Algeria, Nigeria, Egypt known as the largest economies in Africa)	3.0
Africa as a whole	3.00
Growth performance of Resource Rich countries in comparison to Resource scarce countries , is lesser.	2.4 < 3.8 by 1.4 % points

In most African countries, natural capital accounts for between 30 per cent and 50 per cent of total wealth. Over 70 per cent of people living in sub-Saharan Africa depend on forests and woodlands for their livelihoods. Land is an economic development asset as well as a socio-cultural resource. A significant share of these resources is, however, used unsustainably while others are lost through illegal activities, meaning that the stream of benefits generated from these resources is being reduced over time. For instance, Africa loses an estimated \$195 billion annually of its natural capital through illicit financial flows, illegal mining, illegal logging, and illegal trade in wildlife, unregulated fishing, environmental degradation and loss among others.

Collectively, the continent has a lot to gain in pulling together and harnessing its vast natural resources to finance the development agenda towards greater prosperity; and it must also ensure that future growth and exploitation of natural resources is results-oriented, climate resilient, and sustainable.



fig. Africa's natural green grassy soil & natural oils

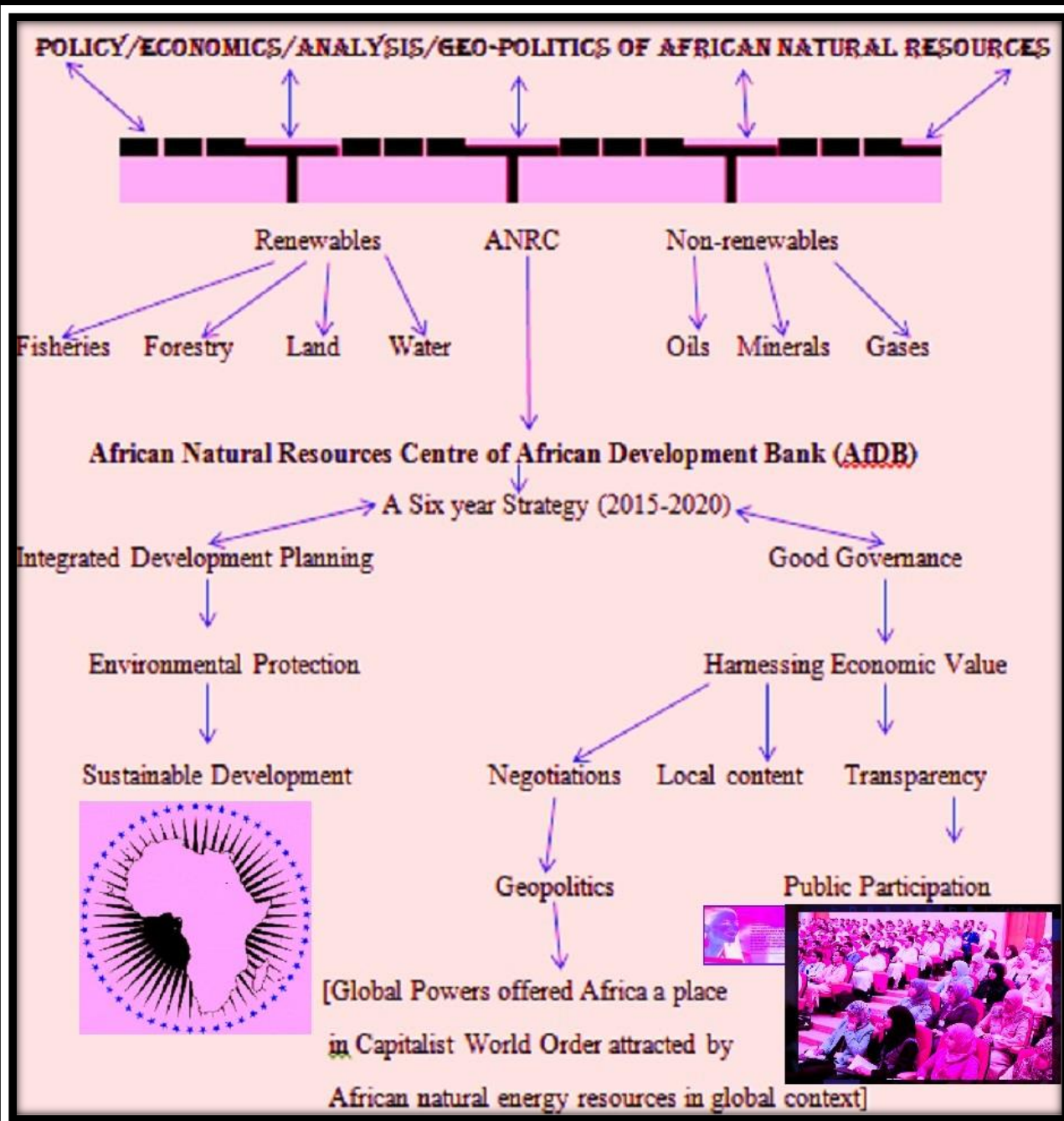


chart. African natural resources Policy & Political analysis self-explanatory

African mineral reserves ----- 3% of global reserves

African natural gas reserves ----- 7% of global stock

African Oil reserves ----- 8% of global stock

African mineral exports ---- 7% of total African exports & 28% of GDP of Africa

African Fisheries & Acqua culture's total value -----US\$ 24 billion

Africa's Self-Assessment for Good Governance

chart . strength of Africa's natural resources in global stocks

In the comprehension of paradox of the plenty, natural resource is a source of public revenue , national wealth and income and subsistence for large segments of the African population. Many African countries are in low-income trap suffering from poverty all around despite natural resources endowment abundance in Africa.

Particularly, oil resources and other point-resource-dependencies with wrong policies and programs have led to the present scenario of poverty. To reverse this poverty, the only way out is optimization of use of natural resource booms (a rise in realized natural resources exports to GDP of at least 4% of GDP from beginning to the peak of the boom with a duration of 3-years at least) which catalyze growth with transition from cottage industries and/or factory production to labor intensive manufacturing bases and giant industries. For this purpose, implementation of growth–promotion policies and strong institutions should be put in order, let alone the policy of a few mineral-resources-exports and natural resources boom of limited dynamics. Also, resource-rich parts of Africa need dynamic diversification. In Africa, with respect to oil, gas and mineral revenues, inflows are curse rather than blessing because of failure of natural resources wealth without expected growth which is due to the following economic factors.

- Role of the State
 - Socio-cultural and political impacts
 - Inflexibility in Labour , Product and Asset markets
 - Tensions between oil-producing & non-oil-producing regions within country
 - Volatility of prices and asymmetry of adjustment --- public expenditure ramp up
 - Rent-seeking by elites and others without applying their energies to profit-making activities
- Dutch disease of rising real exchange rates & wages throwing out pre-existing export-import industries

Pyramid chart @economic factors

The above economic factors are also classified into exogenous and endogenous causes as well as a combination of both exogenous and endogenous nature as seen in tabulation hereunder.

Table-exo-endo causes

EXOGENEOUS CAUSES	ENDOGENEOUS CAUSES	COMBINATION OF EXO- ENDO-GENEOUS CAUSES
Structuralist Policies	Policy failure	Role of the State
Dutch Disease	Inefficient investment	Socio-cultural and political impacts
Export-based Theory	Rent-seeking	Crowding out effect and Dutch disease
		Revenue and macro-economic volatility

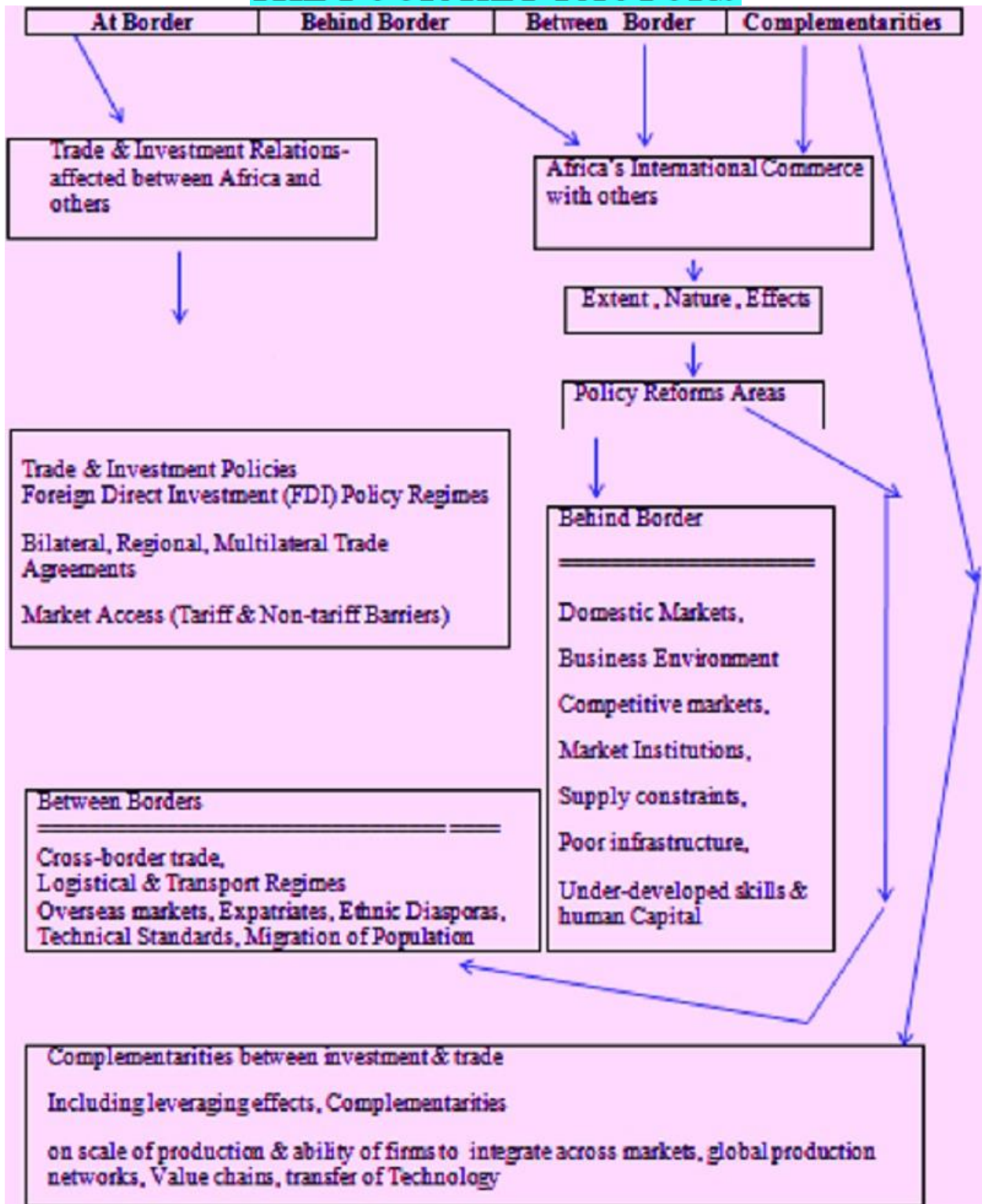
African Economy in the global context described as “The Political Economy of Africa’s Natural Resources”. Over the last two decades, Africa’s political economic importance is on rise. Its energy resources have attracted global powers called boom-and-bust cycles of their interest, signaling Africa’s place in a capitalist world order with

ambiguities and negative consequences historically. Exploitation of energy resources promoted in win-win terms, i.e., beneficial to Africa and outsiders' consumption. The global reflex is Africa's natural place in the global order reinstates Africa in that order. A Guyanese historian, Walter Rodney claimed that foreign ownership of African natural resources is the most direct way of rich countries continuing to dominate African States without formally colonizing them. African oil takes growing importance, mainly after the 2015 oil crisis and nascent oil discoveries. Some economists have talked about the scourge of raw materials, large quantities of rare raw materials putting Africa under heavy pressures in this uncertain and complex world leading to wars and slowed down development.

The African ore resources are abundant and extremely more so as other continents are beginning to face depletion of resources. However, the all-time importance in respect of accelerating or decelerating resources endowment pressure in nature underneath the earth's plates catalyzed the nations of the world to learn and exchange information on the essentials of how it is that all resource-less countries do not have resource-curse, as to what happens when the resource-rich are not self-sufficient in non-resource-sectors, as to why many resource-rich nations do not bother about non-resource sector development and lastly on the recurrent frequency and span of life of the resource-curse . The four key factors constituting answers to these are seen below.



THE FOUR KEY FACTORS



Display chart –key factors

11. Conclusion

Trend-setter tectonics of Africa has been explored for the basic reason of the proof that is available as to the motherly status of Africa on the planet when the very first human being formed on the Earth. This value is such that that it is scientific forever. Just as Scientists say that genes are proteins as well as proteins are genes, I can conclusively declare that Humans are Africans as well as Africans are Humans! With the passage of time's events under the starred sky, say climatic changes and overall Nature's physical and bio-chemical super turbochargers, the formation and configuration of tectonic plates at one particular moment in time on the Earth led to the existence of today's Continents making Africa among them, the origin or the birth-place of the first human gene.

In scientific cognition and practical activity, it is necessary to find the main and crucial link in a chain of events to pinpoint the main task in the whole complex tasks. The order of the links and their form, the manner in which they are linked together and the ways they differ from one another in the historical chain of events determine the nature, pace and direction of social processes in this African world fundamentally. Africa is mankind's road to a scientific understanding of the world, surrounding world-nature, the society and knowledge and of man's inner places in the world. Hence, the trend-setter tectonics of Africa has been made the title of this piece of research saga!

I give credit to Africa that can be read as developing a system of the social sciences which unveil interesting unexplored links and connections between the different parts of the continents constituting the whole world *per se*. And then, researchers from the faculty of social sciences do research the historical and national contexts which are matters of a politics of people to people rather than one of non-humans and hence, massive displacements, slavery, slave trade genocides and politicides culminating into moral luck or piacular feeling. High levels of crisis-driven human mobility for the foreseeable future are grave challenges confronting human populations around the world today let alone the height of the slave-traders' transportations in the 19th century and the mass movement of peoples in the latter half of the 20th century crossing oceans and continental lands in flimsy boats, talking several languages of trading in slavery, of survival intentions, political interferences, violence and poverty with hunger-stricken have-nots simply breath-dependent without even drops of drinking water. What holds for most of Africa is also true for the World.

This deemed thesis has suitably dwelt on the Africa's natural resources so far as the first awareness of the human consciousness goes to understand their influence in the long run of survival under the cycling Sun and Moon one after another before the advent of transition through industrialization and exploitation by mankind's transformation and performance. Admittedly, science has been endorsed by the mankind despite the prevalence of mystical claims with dark utterances. Natural resources are the most well-meaning forms of natural wealth and so have been universally endorsed resulting in international actors with credible political partnerships eye them with self-congratulation and excess of required utilization under the guise of hospitality. This is another trend-setter tectonically in-built marvel that exists harmoniously within the African contours covered up by politics, say, even geo-political exploits of policies and associations with societies such as missionary-engagement Centre's interventions in traditional institutional supervisions in Africa and outside Africa in African affairs linked to governance reforms, aid-conditionality and formation of credible political relationships. Well, this is to be recognized and noted as anthropic making our planet the harmonious and distinct whole through Africa which is Nature's endowment, geo-political hot-bed and anthropological motherland in unexaggerated sense of the philosophy of social science.

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Author: Rojukurthi Sudhakar Rao, Roll # 07, M.Phil. Research Degree Program @ The Centre for Africa Area Studies, University of Mumbai, Mumbai, Western India.

Cleared the M.Phil. Annual Written Examination of the University of Mumbai in October, 2018 in the first attempt with the Class-Study-Material-Course-Assignment-Seminar-Work in the ideal Subjects of (1) Global Relations & Africa. (2) Area Studies & Contemporary International Relations and (3) Research Methodology (incl. Art of Thesis Writing).

My nine Research Papers' original ideas in the African Studies listed below @ August-September-October 2019, are classified into singleton and multiplex research effort and value.

Singleton Research Value Papers: Four Published

1. Transformation of Production: Africa Redefinitive
2. Woman-laborer Reforms in African Societies
3. Global Consumerism—Award goes to Africa –History's First Globalization
4. A Nelson Mandela Genetic Research: An Aristotelian Approach

Multiplex Research Value Papers: Five Published

5. 21st Century: Africa's Century –An Advanced Research Saga & A Deemed Thesis
6. Africa & The Dark Side of the Moon in the 21st Century --- An Advanced Research Saga & A Deemed Thesis
7. Sons & Daughters of African Soil --- Democracy + Development = Africanism –Advanced Research Saga & Deemed Thesis
8. A swot's analysis of Africa's SWOT analysis --- Ethnics to Economic Ethics--- Advanced Research Saga & Deemed Thesis.
9. The current Paper: Trendsetter Tectonics of Africa: Anthropological Motherland-Geopolitical Heartland-Nature's Endowment: Advanced Research Saga & Deemed Thesis

e-mail:1955sudhakar@gmail.com



Dt.25/01/2020

on my Home Computer HP ProBook,
Dombivli (East), Thane District, Maharashtra State.

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