**Να επιλέξετε ένα από τα δύο παρακάτω θέματα. Να αναπτύξετε το θέμα σε εργασία έκτασης 2500-3000 λέξεις. Προθεσμία υποβολής εργασιών: 4 Ιουλίου 2025.**

1. **Ένα από τα σημαντικότερα βιβλία για το θέμα της νεοαποικιοκρατίας είναι το *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa* Rodney Walter. Τα παρακάτω αποσπάσματα περιλαμβάνονται στο Κεφάλαιο 6 αυτού του βιβλίου. Να συζητήσετε τον τρόπο με τον οποίο ο συγγραφέας αντιλαμβάνεται και προσεγγίζει το φαινόμενο της νεοαποικιοκρατίας.**

Α.

"The economic dependence of Africa is maintained through unequal trade relations, foreign control over key sectors, and the continuous extraction of surplus by multinational corporations. This is the essence of neocolonialism—a situation where a country is politically independent but remains economically enslaved to foreign powers and their local collaborators."

Β.

*"The essence of neocolonialism is that the State which is subject to it is, in theory, independent and has all the outward trappings of international sovereignty. In reality, its economic system and thus its political policy is directed from outside. [...] The imperialist powers, by a combination of economic pressure, political manipulation, and military threat, ensure that Africa remains integrated into the capitalist system on terms that perpetuate its underdevelopment.*

*Neocolonialism operates through:*

1. Foreign control of key sectors: *Mining, agriculture, banking, and trade remain in the hands of European and American corporations. The so-called ‘transfer of power’ did not include the transfer of economic power.*
2. Debt and financial dependence: *African governments are forced to borrow from former colonial masters or institutions like the IMF, which impose conditions ensuring continued exploitation.*
3. Comprador elites: *A privileged African class serves as intermediaries, enforcing policies favorable to foreign capital in exchange for personal wealth.*
4. Military interventions: *When African leaders attempt true independence (e.g., Lumumba, Nkrumah), they are overthrown by coups backed by Western powers.*

*Under neocolonialism, Africa remains a producer of raw materials and a consumer of manufactured goods—a relationship that began under slavery and colonialism but has now taken new forms. The only difference is that today, African leaders willingly sign agreements that chain their own people."*

Γ.

*"The granting of ‘independence’ to African states did not break the chains of economic servitude. Instead, new mechanisms were perfected to ensure continued domination—chief among them, the noose of foreign debt. African nations, already plundered by centuries of exploitation, were forced to borrow capital from their former colonizers or Western financial institutions to build basic infrastructure. These loans came with strings attached: policies that prioritized debt repayment over social needs, opened markets to foreign exploitation, and tied African economies to the whims of global capital.*

*Debt became the modern shackle. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, dressed as benevolent institutions, imposed ‘structural adjustment programs’ that demanded privatization, cuts to education and healthcare, and the removal of trade protections. These measures ensured that Africa remained a supplier of cheap labor and raw materials, while its people sank deeper into poverty. The debt system was not an accident—it was designed to perpetuate underdevelopment.*

*When a country is trapped in debt, its sovereignty is a fiction. Every policy, from agriculture to education, is dictated by foreign creditors. Even the most patriotic African leaders find their hands tied, for defiance means economic strangulation. This is neocolonialism in its purest form: the recolonization of Africa through finance."*

1. **Ο Franz Fanon είναι ένας από τους σπουδαιότερους διανοητές του 20ου αιώνα και ιδιαίτερα στο πεδίο των μεταποικιακών σπουδών. Τα παρακάτω αποσπάσματα προέρχονται από το βιβλίο του *Οι κολασμένοι της γης*-Τhe wretched of the earth. Να συζητήσετε τα βασικά επιχειρήματα που αναδεικνύονται σε αυτά τα αποσπάσματα και αφορούν την αποικιοκρατία και τη μεταποικιοκρατία..**

**«Decolonization is always a violent phenomenon. At whatever level we study it—whether through the individual encounters between colonizer and colonized, through the transformation of colonial into national consciousness, or through the armed struggle for liberation—decolonization is the meeting of two forces, opposed to each other by their very nature. The first is the colonizer, an agent of oppression whose legitimacy is maintained by violence. The second is the colonized, whose struggle for humanity necessitates the complete overthrow of the colonial system.»**

**«The colonized world is a world divided in two. The dividing line, the border, is represented by the barracks and the police stations. On the one side, the colonizer enforces his rule with guns and laws; on the other, the colonized live in a state of permanent tension, policed and humiliated. To break this division, the colonized must confront the colonizer not just politically, but physically. Violence in decolonization is not irrational; it is the colonized reclaiming agency from a system that has always ruled by force.»**

**«The national bourgeoisie, which takes over power at the end of the colonial regime, is an underdeveloped bourgeoisie. Its economic clout is practically nil, and in no way compares to that of the metropolitan bourgeoisie which it hopes to replace. For it, nationalization does not mean placing the whole economy at the service of the nation and satisfying the needs of the nation. To it, nationalization signifies very precisely the transfer into indigenous hands of those unfair advantages which are a legacy of the colonial period»**