



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, THEOLOGY, HUMANITIES & EDUCATION**

**NHIR 113: POLITICS OF EXPLOITATION AND COLONIAL DOMINATION  
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2023**

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**DURATION: 3 HRS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer **THREE** questions.
  - Answer compulsory question in **Section A** and any other **two** questions in **Section B**
  - Section A carries **40 Marks** and each question in Section B carries **30 Marks**
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## SECTION A

### QUESTION 1

Globalization gives developed nations and multinational corporations the opportunity to accumulate more wealth. While the African nations become weaker and submissive, owing to the superior capital structure of globalization that gives the developed nations the power to enforce trade agreements that favor their interests. Repositioning Africa in a globalized economy calls for both policy and intellectual review of the trends and patterns of the African substructure production system in terms of export capacity and infrastructural facilities. Without this, Africa has nothing for world trade except to consume foreign goods and services. Discuss. [40]

## SECTION B

### QUESTION 2

It has been argued by several scholars that underdevelopment of developing societies is a result of the developing of the developed states.

Prepare an opinion essay of 1000 words with a specific focus on how the history of Africa has impacted its development. [30].

### QUESTION 3

Evaluate the notion that 'the Bretton Woods Institutions are not friends of poor countries but are organizations used by imperialist countries to control the economies of poor countries and to destabilize their governments'. [30]

### QUESTION 4

From a decolonial perspective, deliberate on the strategies for freeing Africans from coloniality. [30].

### QUESTION 5

*Africa's history is laced with decades of colonial exploitation, which, together with developmental assistance programs such as the International Monetary Fund's structural adjustment initiatives of the 1980s and 1990s, has had debilitating consequences. Fast-forward to the early 2000s, and China's strategic interests in Africa become more pronounced. The Asian superpower is in search*



*of resources like oil, gas, and metals to meet its energy imports and construction demand and to sustain its manufacturing industry. More recently, China has branched into non-resource investments like building infrastructure through the Road and Belt Initiative. African leaders have embraced economic engagement with China, which is perceived as a welcome alternative to the continent's long-standing Euro-American ties that often came with demanding conditions. Africa's relationship with China has offered significant benefits, particularly in bridging the continent's infrastructure deficit. Owing to the 'no conditionality' policy, many African countries have turned to China as their partner of choice. However, the relationship is increasingly showing some characteristics evident during colonialism, raising questions about the true cost of the benefits Africa is getting from China.*

Based on the extract above, write an opinion essay on Africa-China relations in terms of economic gains or resource exploitation. [30]

**END OF PAPER**