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The poor cannot participate in politics: the political-oligarchic pact and the criminalization of the poor in the Angolan socio-political landscape.

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Summary

Interdisciplinary in nature, this article uses qualitative research, specifically the critical document analysis method. It is a text that engages with different fields of knowledge, such as Sociology, Political Science, Legal Sciences, Geopolitics, and Education, from a dynamic of class relations under a popular and Afrocentric perspective. For documentary research, official documents from the Angolan state were used to gather socioeconomic data on the Angolan population, taking into account its variables. After a general discussion based on related literature, it was found that the political-oligarchic pact – the political criminalization of the poor – is a problem of conjunctural dimension in Angola. This means that, in addition to the members of the current regime (MPLA), under whom the greatest diagnosis of sadistic-social behavior syndrome falls, it also includes political figures and politically exposed persons affiliated with the main opposition party (UNITA), as well as political formations that present themselves as alternatives to traditional political parties.

Keywords: Angola. Old guard. Criminalization of the poor.

Abstract

Interdisciplinary in nature, this article uses qualitative research, specifically the critical document analysis method. It is a text that engages with different fields of knowledge, such as Sociology, Political Science, Legal Sciences, Geopolitics, and Education, based on a dynamic of class relations from a popular and Afrocentric perspective. For documentary research, official documents from the Angolan State were used to collect socioeconomic data on the Angolan population, taking into account its variables. After a general discussion based on related literature, it was found that the political-oligarchic pact – the political criminalization of the poor – is a problem of conjunctural dimension in Angola. This means that, in addition to the members of the current regime (MPLA), under whom the greatest diagnosis of the sadistic-social behavior syndrome falls, it also includes political figures and politically exposed persons affiliated with the main opposition party (UNITA), as well as political formations that present themselves as alternatives to traditional political parties.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Concept of discourse and dialogues on the topic

According to Foucault (1996), discourse is more than a simple expression of desire. Discourse itself constitutes an object of desire. It is a resource for struggles, tensions and conflicts that different political and social actors seek to control. Depending on its type, form, and purpose, discourse has creative, "productive" power. Discourse allows ideologies to materialize, but it becomes dangerous to the extent that it serves that purpose. Interests, it consolidates social stratifications, and can be used to exclude, marginalize, and discriminate.



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Discourse, from this perspective, means power” (Foucault, 1996, pp. 10-17). It is no coincidence that, Orlandi (2007)

It considers that discourse analysis takes place within the contradiction of relationships, that discourse produces another.

a place of knowledge and, within the different fields of specialization, is laden with a set of elements that include languages and patterns of ideologically oriented social disciplines.

It is from these concepts that we analyze the discourse that *the poor cannot participate in politics*, that they have has been reproduced and systematically normalized in the Angolan socio-political environment. Just as Following Foucault (1996), we believe that, more than mere discourse for discourse's sake, this specific discourse represents a political-oligarchic power project in Angola. It is a discourse that precedes the materialization of the institutionalization of an elitist-oligarchic political structure, whether at the level of government, whether from the political opposition or perhaps from organized civil society.

Because discourse has creative power and enables ideologies to materialize as such. According to Foucault (1996), poor discourse *cannot engage in politics*, which is a project of marginalization. Discrimination and social stratification must, if we base ourselves on Orlandi (2007) – and need to be fought against from the moment it manifests itself as a combination of languages. ideologically oriented in their embryonic form, with a view to counteracting the consolidation of disciplining national social thought to the interests of the established political class, which is mostly elitist and ideologically subordinate to Euro-Western ideals and interests.

As we will see in the "general discussion" section, poor discourse *cannot make policy* . It emerges from a vacuum, as it is preceded by a geopolitical dynamic characterized by a process of passive assimilation to Western political and ideological assumptions by a large part of the political elite Angolan, especially the so-called old guard. It is a dynamic of political vassalage. ideological combined with sociocultural alienation, which affects a large part of Angolan political actors. all political party organizations. Among all the assumptions in question, the one that is most... What stands out is the importation and adoption of *neoliberal* logic at the institutional, social, and media levels. the latter being the means by which political and social analysts propagate their discourses and vision. of the country – usually based on a Western metric.

Therefore, political actors must, and need to be, pressured and criticized from their positions. Positions materialized in speeches. From government programs and parliamentary votes without the need to wait for predicted political, social, and economic disasters to materialize. in the form of a government established so that, at least – they may have common sense and reconsider their intentions. and programs turning towards the people, the sovereign – instead of defending individual interests, family-owned, business-oriented, government-owned (in centrally capitalist countries), and financial organizations Western institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB).

It is from this combination of factors, such as geopolitical assimilation/vassalage, alienation sociocultural factors associated with greed and elitist hypocrisy give rise to the oligarchic political pact and,



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Therefore, the criminalization of the poor is embedded in the intricacies of socio-political discourse in Angola. It is a discourse that, we reiterate, constitutes a power project. It is a project that needs to be preceded, and vigorously combated as discourse, as intention, as mere thought, in order to curb it. any attempt to institutionalize what can be classified as one of the most sordid and malevolent elements of the so-called old guard of Angolan politics.

It is important to point out that, in the same way that the current group of... is categorically criticized oligarchs in power, at no point will this text give space to the defense of corrupt oligarchs. Illegally enriched individuals linked to the circle of family and close friends of the former President José Eduardo dos Santos. Because it is a survey focused on the poor, on the people, who... Unlike the oligarchs, he doesn't even have three meals a day, much less the ability to pay for a lawyer. It is also important to point out that in Angola, there are hundreds of young people detained and unjustly condemned, yet too poor to find favor with the sometimes excessively so. Incoherent and sensationalist Angolan press.

1. 2. Brief historical context

On November 11, 1975, Angola's independence was declared in the form of a A state with a Marxist-Leninist origin, with the country officially named a Republic. Popular in Angola. As is characteristic of communist doctrine, private initiative was not a This practice was permitted in the country, and the centralized government concentrated all powers for itself. any entrepreneurial initiative. For this reason, officially there was no private economic elite. In Angola, the State is the sole owner of large and small businesses (Angola, 1975). In 1991, with the end of the People's Republic of Angola (a socialist state), an Assembly was created. During the Constituent Assembly, a new Constitution of the Republic was formulated and adopted, which began to classify the... country as a multi-party republic with a market economy (Angola, 1992).

However, surrounding this, a problem of great magnitude arises, namely – the country did not have a domestic economic elite, a class of entrepreneurs who, in light of (neo)liberal theories, are Those who give form and substance to any market economy. In order to overcome the Given the aforementioned problem, the Angolan political elite decided to create an artificial economic elite. In other words, large and medium-sized companies, commercial banks, and large-scale real estate properties that were formerly public and large sums of money were simply handed over to a restricted group of individuals, namely – Politically exposed persons. In other words, the new economic elite was anything but new, because it was and is... part of the same ruling political elite (MPLA), the holders of public portfolios, their family members and friends. It is an economic-business elite that has enriched itself through politics (Sala, 2024).



1.3. Problem Statement

Enrichment through politics in Angola is not something unique to party members in power (MPLA). The main difference is perhaps the fact that the vast majority of politicians Those affiliated with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) amassed a fortune by engaging in acts of corruption, directly seizing public funds, budgets, and material assets and intangible assets of the State for decades.

With regard to the political leaders of the opposition, who despite having assets Material and liquid resources, though less expensive than those of the ruling party leaders, are equally wealthy and/or at least... belonging to a category that could be classified as upper middle class in Angola. Many of these They are also part of a non-originating medium-sized business category, that is, they are originally politicians, citizens who built their wealth through politics. This means that, just as many members of the executive branch from half a century ago, the current wealthy and upper-middle classes, are aligned with the opposition. They come from humble families, that is, they originate from poor families and remained so until they entered. In politics, some wealthy and others of medium standing accumulated wealth.

In light of all the aforementioned context, today, both those linked to the ruling party and those... From the opposition, these are the same politicians who were originally poor and became rich through politics who have He delivered speeches such as: *poor people can't do politics, poor people don't have the capacity to do it. Politics, the poor aren't fit for politics, etc.* Given the origin of these people's wealth, it becomes clear... It is clear that subjective hypocrisy in such discourses translates into one of the most blatant characteristics of the *political-oligarchic pact* that ostracizes the class, and the descendants of the humble working class in Angola.

It is important to highlight that, in addition to the privileges obtained, as well as the assets... built at the expense of public money maintained by the taxes of the poor working people who today They seek to disdain and marginalize him from positions of power; many of these politicians profit from... lifetime pension obtained within a mere two full parliamentary terms (two legislatures, 10 years), making Angola one of the last and only countries in the world to maintain salaries. Lifetime tenure for members of parliament. Which in itself is an outrage, considering it's an immensely [populated/developed] country. unequal, which has been grappling with a financial and budgetary crisis for years.

It is also important to highlight that some of these figures have recruited their own children and recently licensed (graduated) family members in politics. This points to the fact that, in addition to Maintaining one's own privileges is, in itself, also a strategy of elitism. Transgenerational shifts in power spaces. This elitism has been maintained, and is intended to continue to the detriment of the political and social immobilization of the descendants of the lower social classes. The discourse *The idea that the poor cannot participate in politics* is part of this strategy of transgenerational stratification of spaces power in Angola.



2. Methodology and results

Interdisciplinary in nature, this article uses qualitative research, a method of... Critical documentary analysis. This is a text that engages with different fields of knowledge. how Sociology, Political Science, Legal Sciences, Geopolitics and Education, from a... The dynamics of class relations from a popular and Afrocentric perspective. For documentary research, the following were... Official documents from the Angolan State were used to collect socioeconomic data. of the Angolan population, taking into account its variables (e.g., age range).

Initially, we analyzed the report from the National Institute of Statistics (INE). from the year 2020 which deals with multidimensional poverty in Angola. In this specific document, We analyzed the level of poverty based on indicators of access to, or lack of access to, services. basic services of a multi-sectoral nature, such as access to drinking water (included in the services). sanitation). Furthermore, in the same document, we analyzed the levels of poverty incidence with based on the age group variable. In another INE document corresponding to the same year, which deals with Regarding the survey of income and expenditure as indicators of poverty, we analyzed the average amount. The monetary system on which most Angolan families survive, based on the exchange rate calculation. The equivalent in US dollars, currently the reserve currency, and therefore the reference currency. international standard used in this type of study.

Thirdly, we analyzed the 2021 INE report concerning the indicators of Employment and unemployment in Angola. In this document, we analyze the total unemployment rate (at the national level). national) and the unemployment percentage corresponding to the age group variable. Another The document analyzed was the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, more specifically its Article 4, which establishes the universal requirement for the exercise of political power in the country. And the Article 23, which deals with the principle of equality in Angola.

We also analyzed the constitutional laws of 1975 (People's Republic of Angola) and 1992. (Republic of Angola), with a view to highlighting the different forms of socio-economic organization. of the Angolan State throughout history according to the political-ideological contexts of the time established institutions. In addition, we conducted some specific literature reviews based on excerpts from some academic debates held in the area. After a general discussion based on the literature. In other words, it was found that the political-oligarchic pact – the political criminalization of the poor – is a This is a problem of a temporary nature in Angola. This means that, in addition to the members of the current... The regime in power is supported by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which is responsible for... The majority share of responsibility also includes political figures and politically exposed persons affected. to the main opposition party – the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), as well as the political formations that present themselves as alternatives to the aforementioned political parties. traditional.



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The political-oligarchic pact is a subjective conclusion, an unspoken agreement within the old order. guard. That is – an undocumented pact between the different political actors generally belonging to the old guard, who live off and use politics for their own benefit, enjoying privileges derived from money. The public sector, from the same State that seeks a minimum for others, that is – for more than half of the Angolan population, mostly young people, the people. It is a pact of vipers, and therefore, It needs to be overthrown precisely with the entry into politics of those whom the reactionary elite intends. obstruct by propagating, reproducing, and attempting to normalize the discourse that *poor people cannot do things. Politics* – that is, the peripheral population, which is young and the majority among the demographic variables.

Such speeches demonstrate that the Angolan political class has allowed itself to be assimilated by a A political/socioeconomic ideology born already decomposed, and becoming addicted to the taste of decay. elitist, it appropriated the worst aspects of it, giving it its most rotten and despicable characteristics. Neoliberalism – *the criminalization of the poor* through a *political-oligarchic pact* aimed at maintaining the status quo. of the *status quo*. The pact of arrogance, hypocrisy, hubris, and greed.

The situation with the MPLA has become undeniably unsustainable in Angola. The roses of The winds suggest that, before long, the comrades' party will have to move into opposition. It is a simply inevitable outcome, and attempts to evade it may lead to a Unprecedented political instability, except for the 27 long years of civil war. Which is not... of interest to Angolan nationalists/Africanists from all political and social segments.

In this vein, this text offers a preview of Angola as it will be (re)built in the post-alternation era. warning about the risks of falling into the same vices and institutionalized programs of the current regime. It is a reflection for now, not for the post-next established power as some claim. Analysts. It is necessary to analyze the speeches and government programs of potential future leaders. rulers need to adapt and commit themselves to the people, and to the people alone.

It is a call, if not an exhortation, to the Angolan people not to shirk their responsibilities, nor... allow yourself to be excluded from the post-regime transition process, so that the reins of The refounding of the fundamental (guiding) principles of the State should not fall exclusively in the hands of Politicians of the moment. No politician and/or political organization can even consider that they have the people in their hands. Hands, *because it's dangerous*. This is a call for the people to assert themselves, to take the reins of... political protagonism and, as the illustrious Reverend Ntoni-A-Nzinga says – *“so that we may sit and “Let's agree on what kind of Angola we want to be.”*

3. Sociological and legal analysis

3.1. Sociological analysis

The 2020 report from the National Institute of Statistics (INE) indicates that, according to the data based on indices of deprivation in access to and obtaining civil registration (identity card)



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(as a national citizen), the quality of the housing in which the household resides, access to water appropriate (drinking water) and the lack of suitable fuel for cooking, more than half of

The Angolan population is poor, as it is the average corresponding to the number of Angolans without access to... to these basic services. The poverty incidence rate corresponds to a percentage of 54%, the which means that 5 out of every 10 Angolans are poor (INE, 2020).

Furthermore, according to INE data, 41 out of every 100 Angolans live below the poverty line.

surviving on a financial amount equivalent to 12,181 Kwanzas per month (USD 13.28 or R\$ 71.40) (INE, 2020). If we calculate the INE (2020) data concerning in isolation

The incidence of poverty according to age groups can reach up to 70.9%.

among young people aged 18 to 35. As for unemployment, the corresponding rate is 30.6%.

population aged 15 and over. Among those aged 15 to 24, this figure corresponds to 55.3% of the population.

unemployed (INE, 2021).

In other words, more than half of the Angolan population is poor, and that excludes children (the victims).

In primary education, young people make up the age group with the highest incidence of poverty and the highest rate of...

Unemployment in the country. Which means that, more than discriminating, the discourse about *the poor cannot do anything*.

Angola's *political system* criminalizes more than half of the population, mostly young people, by taxing them.

In summary, they are inept and potentially corrupt. Without mincing words, we will not resort to empty rhetoric.

There are no beautiful ways to describe such a situation, which simply cannot be romanticized. The fact is, we are...

in the face of a blatant and flagrant criminalization of the poor, therefore, of the majority of the population and of

youth, instead of criminalizing poverty and the corrupt leaders who produce it and

They enhance.

This is the neoliberal logic that the elite of backwardness (Souza, 2017) in the country has imported into

Angola. An elite that, living in a country in the conditions Angola is in, does not

They relinquish the exorbitant privileges they enjoy, squander, and use public money for their own benefit.

while, simultaneously, they seek to exclude from the sector they use instead of serving (politics)

the overwhelming majority of Angolans, the sovereign people.

It is no coincidence that these are mostly politicians belonging to the old guard.

(older, more senior), many of whom are reactionary with outdated ideas, who sell themselves and...

They promote themselves as pseudo-intellectuals and leading sociopolitical analysts in the sociopolitical landscape.

national. In this text, without self-censorship or reticence, we will attempt to uncover these frauds.

Disguised as politicians, they are removing the masks of "friends of the people" with which they conceal themselves, and

Once done, reveal the faces of hypocrisy, arrogance, and greed behind them in the public square.

public".



3.2. Legal Analysis

First of all, it is necessary to explain and clarify that it is not, nor should it be, the responsibility of politicians, Analysts and politically exposed figures who use public funds to determine who should or should not enter politics, much less using "social class" as a metric. It is necessary to remember for these gentlemen, some of whom are lawyers, that, according to article 4, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola (CRA) which determines the universal requirement for the exercise of political power, "Political power is exercised by those who obtain legitimacy through a free and independent electoral process." democratically exercised, in accordance with the Constitution and the law" (Angola, 2010, p. 4). At the moment Does the Magna Carta make any reference to social class?

According to Article 23 of the Constitution of the Republic, which deals with the principle of equality, Paragraph 1 states that all are equal before the constitution and the law. Paragraph 2, however, is much more... detailed because, among other conditions, it objectively states that no one can be discriminated against in depending on their *economic or social status*:

No one may be harmed, privileged, deprived of any right, or exempted from anything. any duty based on your ancestry, sex, race, ethnicity, color, disability, language, place of residence birth, religion, political, ideological or philosophical beliefs, level of education, *condition economic or social* or professional (Angola, 2010, p. 11).

According to Article 53 (Access to public office), number 1 of the Constitution of the Republic (Angola, 2022, p. 20) "every citizen has the right of access, under conditions of equality and freedom, to public office, in accordance with the Constitution and the law." Number 3 of the same article states that, "Regarding access to elected positions, the law can only establish the ineligibilities necessary to guarantee the..." 'freedom of choice for voters and impartiality and independence in the exercise of their respective offices'. In *article 145*, which deals with ineligibility in the category of deputies, its subparagraph e determines that Citizens who have been sentenced to a prison term exceeding [amount] are ineligible to run for parliament. two years" (Angola, 2022, p. 51)

Except for other situations related to issues such as job incompatibility, the element of The most significant grounds for ineligibility are committing a crime and resulting in a conviction. Therefore, by arbitrarily classifying the poor as ineligible based on the discourse that *the poor cannot do* In politics, the reactionary part of the national elite, authors and reproducers of such discourse, places itself above the... The constitution, in a summary and unscrupulous manner, criminalizes the poor. In other words, the discourse according to... The idea that *poor people cannot participate in politics* is unconstitutional and therefore constitutes a summary criminalization of... Poor, with more than half of the Angolan population being mostly young. Consequently, it is a speech that incriminates its authors and reproducers because, as foreseen in the constitution of In the Republic, this is a discriminatory and incriminating practice, therefore illegal.



4. Sociopolitical and geopolitical debate: general discussion

Firstly, it is necessary to observe that, contrary to what many people think.

In economic and social terms, the MPLA is mistakenly considered not to be a left-wing party anymore.

If it ever was. In fact, even in the political field, it is far from being a social organization.

Democrat. Today it has become a political anomaly without identity, whose sole purpose is power through the pursuit of it. power, without goals for solving social problems, resembling economic and social actions.

of far-right political parties around the world that, like literature and events

They are clearly guided by the prism of subservience to the US and are essentially pro-Western.

A recent example of this were the theatrical performances, the charades, such as the attempt to enlist the pan-Africanist leader Ibrahim Traoré, a prime target of Trump's fascist regime in Africa, of an alleged attempted coup in Angola, or to blame the recent social upheavals on...

an alleged Russian conspiracy, actions that link the Angolan regime to a Euro-style *modus operandi*-

A very well-documented Western approach, in a desperate attempt to attract the empathy of the masses, well...

as part of a class of Western-leaning political and social analysts who reproduce Western narratives.

as if they were absolute and indisputable truths.

The year 2017 marks the abandonment of the political strategy of non-alignment, the shortsighted shift.

of the Angolan state under the Western sphere of influence and, consequently, the adoption of policies

neoliberal economic and social policies adopted by a president clearly unfit for the job,

so complex and incompetent, a sellout devoid of any functional geopolitical vision,

A disaster waiting to happen. In Angola, the uncoordinated and impulsive withdrawal of subsidies to

Fuel prices regulated by the IMF, increased energy and electricity rates, and other measures.

The neoliberal policies of João Lourenço's government have generated successive demonstrations organized by

civil society. Overall, all of this and much more has triggered popular discontent followed

of protests, the most unprecedented of which was the taxi drivers' strike that took place on July 28, 29 and 30.

of 2025 in which groups unrelated to the taxi driver class appropriated the moment, resulting in

Acts of vandalism and looting of public and private property.

Although the aforementioned acts are entirely condemnable, in his statement to the nation on the 1st of

In August 2025, the President of the Republic merely condemned the consequences, reproducing

conspiracy theories about an alleged invisible hand of internal and external enemies without, in

However, addressing the root causes of the problem, which constitute more than just symbolic violence,

(Bourdieu, 1989), objective, direct and concrete. Which are: the increase in food prices and loss

the purchasing power of the population in the first instance, followed by the lack of access to education and

health, lack of democratic openness, such as the transparency of the National Electoral Commission (CNE)

and the institutionalization of local authorities.

That is why Paulo Freire, in his work *Pedagogy of the Oppressed* (1987, p. 23), asks:



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How could the oppressed initiate violence if they are the result of violence? How

Could they be the promoters of something that, by objectively establishing itself, constitutes them?" In response to

Regarding the questions raised, the author himself answers by saying that "there would be no oppressed people if there were no..."

a situation of violence that shapes them as victims of violence, in an objective situation of oppression.

(Freire, 1987, p. 23). Therefore, in the first and last instance, it is the Angolan government that is the oppressor.

social subversions being a reaction to five decades of violence inflicted upon...

the suffering people of Angola who, fundamentally, live above a gold mine, whose dividends they derive from which

They've only been dreaming.

Moreover, the mass arrests and convictions carried out in violation of the constitution and the law, and the

Even more serious is the inaction of the President of the Republic regarding the deaths that resulted from...

The excesses committed by the National Police demonstrate that, as we have been highlighting, the law prevails in

Angola is a despotic regime whose continued hold on power can only be explained by...

The commonly denounced practice of electoral fraud, fabricated through a CNE (National Electoral Commission).

partisan. Because no democratically elected government survives such a high rate of...

Popular discontent and disapproval. When the President of the Republic praises the actions of a

The police force, which proved to be primarily deadly and un-republican, reveals the regime's own fear that

Seeing himself threatened, he now resorts to a policy of terror and death, applying what Mbembe...

(2016) calls it necropolitics. All this and much more constitute characteristics of a regime of government that can be called, at the very least, autocratic and authoritarian¹.

Angolans, mostly perplexed and frightened, cannot understand why the

The self-proclaimed and much-acclaimed civilized world (the West) so disregards the actions of the regime.

because, for decades, they were sold the false belief that it is the guardian pole of

Democratic values, human rights, and the social well-being of peoples worldwide – A farce.

This was exposed with their participation in the genocide carried out by Israeli Zionism in

Gaza and the inaction in the face of the humanitarian crisis in Sudan. Meanwhile, cynically, they curse the four corners of the earth.

Winds are blowing over Russia's aggression against Ukraine. We believe that, for so-called democracies...

In Western society, human rights have today become a convenient pretext for achieving...

specific purposes.

¹ During João Lourenço's regime, there have been strong similarities to the modus operandi of the Eduardo dos Santos regime, if not unprecedented setbacks in the history of the Multiparty Republic. The National Assembly and the Courts, sovereign bodies according to the Angolan constitution, have come under the direct tutelage of the President of the Republic, with their decisions being made according to his superior orders. The President's personal military garrison (UGP) has become a de facto military force, a personal paramilitary apparatus outside the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA). The fact is that, from António Agostinho Neto and José Eduardo dos Santos to João Lourenço, from the single-party system to the Multiparty Republic, the regime supported by the MPLA has been characterized by issues such as: indiscriminate policing, persecution of critics and political opponents, lack of freedom of assembly, press, and expression, and the manipulation of the courts, the public prosecutor's office, and other judicial bodies. The manipulation of other state institutions and the policy of appointments to the detriment of elections, nepotism, economic and market monopolization, intimidation tactics, personality cults, sycophancy, and the plundering of public funds.



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The fact is that, given the current geopolitical context, extreme caution is necessary to avoid...

Confuse the fight against an authoritarian national political regime with the need to ally with certain figures.

and openly and admittedly African-phobic Euro-Western political organizations. As for

For example, praising a Portuguese fascist politician who supports the genocide of Palestinians in Gaza and persecutes them.

Africans in Portugal, just as many already do in Angola, because it attacks the authoritarian regime.

For example, supporting João Lourenço (MPLA) would be like a Soviet citizen applauding the ultra-fascist dictator and

The German genocidal dictator Adolf Hitler was accused of hating Stalin. The point is, the problem was never the dictator.

Stalin himself, but rather the obstacles he represented to the Nazi project of subjugation and cleansing.

ethnicity and conquest of the USSR and the riches that lay within it.

Right or left, center, far right or far left, Angola doesn't need...

Western and/or Eastern European heroes. Moreover, there's an old saying that *"good intentions don't always work."*

"Hell is full of them." Any paradigm shift must start from within, according to them.

constitutional and legal frameworks, respecting the principles of peace, unity, and territorial integrity.

and national sovereignty, guided by diverse and inclusive governance where everyone feels

represented, including members of the current ruling party.

In this vein, we believe that education, more specifically the Social Sciences

Afrocentric, libertarian, and anti-colonial/anti-colonial movements should play a patriotic role in raising awareness.

popular, whose foundations should be based on a participatory democratic worldview, as guided by...

The Bantu Ubuntu philosophy, the source of Bantu African socialism, which, contrary to the dictatorship of

A proletariat of Marxist leanings, fosters a solidarity-based democracy among the population, based on power.

From the people, for the people. Fascism, racist and supremacist in its essence, is not trustworthy and will never be.

It can't be considered an ally of the glorious people of Angola under any circumstances! Not even...

in the face of the most desperate circumstances.

With regard to the economic geopolitics of the current government, which has been reflected in

Given the intensification of poverty levels among the population, we cannot forget that the government...

vassal of João Lourenço (MPLA) in 2023, after a meeting in Washington with the then

Joe Biden, head of state and leader of the two-party system in the United States, withdrew Angola from...

Important and strategic Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries - OPEC (Sala, 2024). From

According to DW, in 2025, the puppet government handed over to Gemcorp - an oligarchy.

British multinational financial institution, the first Angolan refinery built from scratch (in Angola)

(independent), the strategic Cabinda oil refinery. According to official data, Gemcorp

holds 90% of the refinery's shares against the meager 10% held by the Angolan government through...

National Fuel Company of Angola - Public Company (SONANGOL EP).

Given all this, the question that arises is: whose interests does the regime truly defend?

João Lourenço's puppet? The events of his administration attest that those of the Angolan people did not.



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They are. It's no coincidence that in 2025, in a program broadcast via YouTube, Justino Pinto de Andrade, a One of the nationalist leaders, while still alive, emphasized that: *"we do not dominate our country, the Angolans no longer control the supply of goods and services in Angola. You are witnessing a denationalization. "We've lost control of our economy."*

Post-colonial and current Angolan authorities, having drawn from their own experiences Epistemic-revolutionaries, as students of the then-imperial schools, have today become oppressors of the ideals that brought them to power. It is the ghost of the indigenous counter-revolution (traditional- (popular) over the assimilated (acculturated-elitist). The former revolutionaries through the lens of power. Popular and anti-imperial, today the flags of neoliberalism are being raised on Angolan soil. Subservience and total vassalage to the West—there is no better betrayal. As Sanches says. (2011), "it is observed that among the most faithful allies of the oppressor are some high-ranking officials and intellectuals of liberal professions, assimilated, and a large number of leaders from rural areas" (Sanches, 2011, p. 365).

Another point that cannot be overlooked is that today, it is practically a consensus among the Angolan academic community believes that the current political regime is deliberately disregarding Education, since it is the sector that has access to and manages the country's financial resources. However, the inertia also seen on the part of the political opposition reveals, in itself, a The current problem, moreover, is something these people waste no time in approving, in agreement with the regime, They increase perks for members of parliament and constantly complain about the supposed "insufficiency" of... own salaries in an immensely unequal country, with around nine million children outside of The education system and 44% of the population living below the poverty line.

In the current year of 2025, for example, on a radio program with a large national audience, Amidst a discussion about the high salaries and perks of parliamentarians, a congresswoman is affected by... The UNITA parliamentary group made an unfiltered statement. Without any decorum, it insulted the people. of being ignorant and illiterate because he does not understand the supposed hard work that his "poor" people do. Representatives perform within the luxurious walls of the National Assembly building. Ironically, though... Unfortunately, there is no record of any draft bill submitted by these same individuals. deputies and the respective groups they represent, who aim to dignify the work of university and basic education professor, improving the academic system and strengthening scientific research in the country, with a view to rescuing the very people they claim to represent from "ignorance" in which he finds himself immersed.

It is simply worrying when so-called representatives of the people are unable to distinguish a basic difference between describing a real social situation in the country, such as illiteracy, with the The despicable act of publicly calling people ignorant is a vertically directed insult. top-down, typical of a political elite that is too complacent, authorized, and lacking external oversight.



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Therefore, discursive self-monitoring.

Arrogance and aversion to criticism are equally a syndrome of a conjunctural dimension among the country's political elite, the regime, and its opposition, in the absence of a civil society.

sufficiently strong and autonomous, with some organizations already co-opted and under tutelage, they feel above any other category and/or class, including that of academics and researchers.

scientists. In 1994, Neto (1994, p. 1), visibly indignant with the "needy poor"

The tenants of the house, or rather, the palace of laws, made their complaint about it in 1994. "And now,

Honorable Members of Parliament? The parliamentarians' visit to the university has ended for now. We saw some...

Some were quite depressed, others so worried about the missing material that they forgot to speak.

in the "disappearance" of teachers:

And I assure you, readers, that it is much more difficult to find one good teacher than fifty.

microscopes. Of course, from a market perspective, in Angola a (national) teacher is much cheaper: it costs 20 dollars/month, that is, 240 dollars for the whole year of 1994. That's less than

they spend on a nice celebratory dinner or not "simple" attire (African or Italian, which

Does it matter?) some of the people who appear on television crying crocodile tears over

Sad reality... And 200 dollars is not equivalent to a day's allowance for a typical trip.

to a foreigner? (Neto, 1994, p. 1).

This behavior of the Angolan political class is typical of the neoliberal mentality that comes systematically neocolonizing national social thought. The problem is that decolonization

The psychosocial and epistemological approach clashes with the fact that many scientists and social analysts are...

more concerned with attacking countries that provide the all-important counterweight (balance of power) to

Western unipolar balance of power. They condemn the Russian invasion of Ukraine and remain silent in the face of...

The genocide of thousands of Palestinians (mostly women and children) carried out by Israel.

in Gaza, as well as the ongoing conflicts on the African continent itself. These are *modus operandi* that,

In the 21st century, they reveal the extent to which mental corruption and human immorality can reach.

In the age of the internet and digital platforms, where things are, to say the least, quite...

obvious and explicit. This fact has two possible explanations: hypocrisy or alienation of those in power.

opinion makers.

Analysts and academics who, out of solidarity akin to Stockholm Syndrome, showed solidarity with the former-

A colonizer, a member of a supremacist group, or for reasons unknown, is trying to import into Angola.

phobias held by Western Europeans against their traditional geopolitical rivals, as well as prejudices based on...

based on ethno-religious assumptions, sentiments that have nothing to do with Africans who, moreover,

They have more socio-historical reasons to distrust and distance themselves from the Western sphere of influence.

The resumption and updating of the non-alignment policy, as well as the effective integration between the

African states, this constitutes a strategy of the Pan-Africanist movement that, notwithstanding the



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While time remains highly relevant, it is more necessary than ever.

A story about inter-democracy solidarity as opposed to the authoritarian league of evil.

It puts society on hold, waiting for a mythical Euro-Western liberator when

In fact, freedom and democratization reside in internal popular awareness and integration.

Inter-Africanism, which will only be possible through a practice of teaching, research, and sociopolitical discourse.

ideologically oriented towards Pan-Africanism. Many analysts fail to realize that geopolitics

It is far more complex than one might imagine, and alliances, treaties, and memoranda (including the...)

academic-educational models are not necessarily forged based on regime models.

The political systems in place in each country prioritize advantages and interests.

national and supranational strategies.

The Social Sciences, as well as the Angolan academic system as a whole, need to...

to pay attention to a model of teaching and training with a national geostrategic orientation, in close

coordination with other sister nations and peoples of the continent, in contrast to the current model

which creates Western-loving individuals, therefore, individuals lacking critical awareness when the issue arises.

The topic at hand is geopolitics, and more specifically, the geopolitics of education and knowledge.

Pan-Africanism is Afrocentric and places Africans at the center of their own intellectual productions.

and materials (Asante, 2016), leaving the struggle to third parties, such as the West vs. East disputes.

which, as the saying goes, is "their problem."

Mama (2010) observes that Africans must have their own interpretation of globalization, because,

The empirically collected data demonstrate the inefficiency of neoliberal policies when

applied in the context of African nations. Such evidence allows us to question and refute the

Hegemonic theories that underpin these policies, although conceived and defined from the outside, are applied

uncritically in Africa as if they were universally valid, as the author...

He calls it dogmatic. "Analyses that propose to take seriously the devastating effects that such

The policies they have for the African people, and those who criticize the underlying academic literature, leave...

from being a mere academic matter to becoming a true ethical imperative" (Mama, 2010, p.

604).

Unfortunately, in the current Angolan political climate, in addition to the regime in power, this formula...

This also applies to some opposition political leaders who, through their silence and inaction,

It is evident in the outrageous actions carried out by the submissive executive branch, coupled with the time that

They pass through the former colonial metropolis granting press conferences to the media outlets that act as mouthpieces for

With so much international financial capital, it's difficult to tell if they are mostly Angolans or Portuguese and

whose interests they truly defend. An example of this was the recent statement by the president of

The largest opposition party, UNITA, in an interview on a major radio program...

In a national audience, he declared that the economic policy model he envisions for Angola is that of



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A minimal state, where the market self-regulates.

The question that arises is: Minimal state for whom? If the political actors in Angola they truly aspire to a minimal state socioeconomic policy, one that relinquishes... exorbitant privileges they enjoy in favor of more budget for the needs of the people. Because, Effective public policies are not being implemented in strategic social sectors such as food, education, and... health, as well as strategic macroeconomic sectors (e.g., energy), without the need for a state. strong and present in some areas for coordination – such as food security, and in others for to fully assume control of the supply chain – as is the case in education, science, health and security. energetic.

It is to some extent understandable that, in times of fads and discursive following, marked by a power struggle for power's sake where historical and social awareness has no place, sometimes in when certain political figures appear who, in a clear act of opportunism, Political maneuvering and geopolitical neocolonization, self-attributing these attributes to themselves and the group they represent. Political specters of convenience, which for now, are the ones that rise in the Western political arena. We agree with the analysis of the jurist Rui Verde, who, in one of his columns on the *Maka Angola portal*, He says that "in Angola, it is not the opposition that prepares to win the elections – mainly because there is no signs of UNITA's strategic proposals capable of overcoming the country's difficulties and improving the "The well-being of Angolans." In the end, it is the opaque and unqualified government itself that... Immersed in a political-institutional psychosis, he refuses to see the deplorable reality in which subjugated and perpetuates the population's existence, fostering its own opposition.

Some analysts and politicians go even further, heaping praise on figures "at the very least..." "Detestable" figures such as Salazar, the ultra-dictatorial, fascist, and radically racist Portuguese leader, and other such figures. current far-right political figures, as is known, are representatives of the international Fascist in the 21st century. Today, fake news has become normalized and is even advocated, analysts Those who disregard scientific-academic standards and journalistic ethics appoint and justify the spread of lies as a political strategy of so-called normal leaders, resorting to Examples of crooked and unscrupulous politicians like Trump and his ideological lackeys around the world. Furthermore, although democratically elected, they are far from the democratic spectrum and possess Authoritarian political tendencies with neo-Nazi leanings and, in the economic sphere, ultra-neoliberal tendencies.

For example, in October 2025, an MPLA militant desperately tried... defend the regime regarding the questions arising from the fact that the governor of Luanda, the the main political, economic and financial center of Angola, while simultaneously being a businessman in fully exercising his business, with suspicions falling upon him regarding a conflict of interest. Public-private partnerships. To counter the critics, the regime-affiliated activist cited the government as an example. Trump as a counter-argument to the suspicions raised. What the regime's militant doesn't know is that,



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According to economist Michael Hudson, in 2025, Scott Bessent, the oligarch who heads the ministry, will be in power. of the Treasury (Secretary of the Treasury) of the authoritarian, ultra-neoliberal, and neo-Nazi-fascist regime of Donald Trump has been accused of conflicts of interest for using public resources for... to satisfy their own private/business interests through the congress of that imperialist country.

The scandal stems from the fact that the oligarch owned a farm that he leased out. for the amount of US\$1 million per year in the state of North Dakota, then used in soybean production, a product whose government is part of imposed a record import tax as a punitive measure on Countries that do not bow to the whims of the imperialist government in Washington DC. How As a result, the secretary was forced to sell the property, and a condition was imposed on him. The deadline for completing the sale is mid-December of that year. As if with a touch of... In a magical twist, the Federal Reserve lowered the interest rate the day after the decision. Besides the case... As mentioned above, other similar suspicions arose throughout the Trump administration, such as, for example, the (neo)fascist oligarch Elon Musk, a product of the apartheid regime in South Africa. during his management of the aforementioned MAGA.

In Brazil, for example, an emerging country in the Global South, scandals have been emerging. Similar to the state governments led by far-right political parties. The case The most prominent example is the State of São Paulo.² , the richest unit of the federation and currently under Managing a far-right government that has international connections with the Trump regime.

Investigative journalism reports indicate that Renato Feder, the current Secretary of An educator and former CEO (PCA in the Angolan context) of *Multilaser* for 15 years, he has formed a partnership. with this latest deal, valued at around 400 million reais in favor of *Multilaser*, with a view to the provision of tablets and notebooks to schools in the state education system. An innovative approach. of the diversion of public funds to private companies, dubbed a public-private partnership by far-right governments. The issue is that Renato Feder is, in addition to being the former CEO of *Multilaser*, shareholder of *Gagon LLC*, a business group that owns approximately 28.1% of the shares of *Multilaser* (Sala, 2025).

Just like in Trump's political-business administration, this is a blatant case of conflict. of public-private interests that has been observed in most governments of this kind worldwide outside. Flagrant cases of self-favoritism, favoritism towards business groups with which There are connections and influence peddling involved. These are acts that can be called, at the very least, unethical and that... Depending on the legislation of each country in which they occur – white-collar corruption. These are the... Types of governments with fascist-oligarchic leanings that are currently cited as examples to be followed.

² Not to be confused with the current Federal Government headed by President Lula da Silva (PT), which is a left-wing government aligned with some center-right political parties.



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by some sociopolitical analysts in Angola. Governments in which part of the reactionary political elite
And the neocolonized Angolan resorts to justifying its atrocious and foul discourse that *the poor cannot do*
policy.

These are the dangers faced by a society in which some academics and analysts,
Instead of discussing ideas and national projects, they tend to prioritize the adoption of political figures.
national and Western European figures as idols. An attitude that, as is known, leads to sectarianism and...
The despicable practice of personality cults, which is so often criticized (and rightly so). Many of these actions
This is because in Angola, there is a mistaken belief that everything that comes from the West is an example.
to be followed and therefore copied and pasted. In light of all this, it must be said: it is *the*
This is the height of absurdity, since political rhetoric and analytical discourse have, or at least should have, *limits*.
Ethical and moral!

Sanches (2011) observes that, largely due to their levels of education and knowledge
In their technical and scientific fields, these individuals have had – and continue to have – the opportunity to reach the highest positions.
of the liberation movement and/or currently, of the political regime in power and of political leaders in
opposition. According to the author, it is necessary to be vigilant because, in a general and cross-sectoral way, "both
in the cultural sphere as well as in the political one. In the concrete and quite complex conditions of the process.
Regarding the phenomenon of the liberation movement, not all that glitters is gold: political leaders - even
"The most celebrated ones can be culturally alienated" (Sanches, 2011, pp. 363-364). All of this leads us to
I also agree with the statement made by investigative journalist Rafael Marques, who during
In a radio interview , he stated that "*the political leadership in Angola is terrible.*"

Unfortunately in Angola, on opposite sides of the struggle for power are two parties that
They aspire to a socioeconomic policy model that has proven disastrous for all developing countries where it has
been implemented, particularly in Africa. To name a few, the MPLA.
– which has kidnapped and is holding hostage the national political-state machine. And UNITA – its arch-rival
although it is recognized as the main political force whose electoral capacity it possesses.
Allowed to confront the MPLA, it tends to appear possessive, behaving like the owner.
The leader of the opposition category, and considering himself as such, wastes no time in attacking any and all new [new developments].
A political and/or civil-organized force that dares to exist in the national socio-political landscape.

Furthermore, lately it tends to repeat the same mistakes made by the ruling party.
with regard to practices of flattery, closing ranks, and the cult of personality surrounding
from the person of the "supreme leader," intimidating and harassing young militants aspiring to leadership.
Internal and national politics, dividing instead of uniting. These are political forces that, once blinded by...
They are unable to perceive the arrogance and megalomania that have historically characterized them.
that, in addition to the undeniable important political alternation, democracy is also built on...
diversity of different socio-political perspectives, with a plural political reality lacking actors.



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“Divinely” predestined. Where all segments of the multicultural Angolan nation feel represented and have the possibility of multiple choices.

Furthermore, it is also important to highlight that, in a culturally diverse country like Angola, as is the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, political parties cannot become isolated entities.

of power restricted to certain ethno-cultural groups. We have already highlighted this previously (Sala, 2024), And once again we reiterate that, just as the African identity of Angolans resides in cultural diversity Of the peoples of Angola, the Angolan identity of the peoples of Angola resides in the Africanness that is internal to them. – and vice versa. One cannot confuse the appreciation – the promotion and affirmation of identities specific ethnic and cultural characteristics of Angolans, along with what Falola (2007) calls *nationalisms*. *ethnic groups*. This is because, on the one hand, the first represents the natural and healthy dynamics of African societies, the latter possesses a nefarious essence – resulting in regional asymmetries, or even existential – as evidenced by the secessionist movements (with which we do not agree) in Africa.

What we want to say with all this is that one cannot speak of a national construction project. without effective integration, beyond the cultural, intercultural integration of the peoples of Angola. Similarly, it is not feasible to outline a project for constructing an Angolan national identity. without first stimulating a collective (re)taking of African civilizational consciousness of Angolans have been dormant for a long time. All actors, political parties and civil society organizations Angolans should pay attention to these details.

The fact is that, in general, no politician or political group should feel... comfortable enough to make offensive comments against the people, defend anti-popular oligarchic interests, without regard for the consequences arising from a popular reaction. enraged. The overconfidence, as well as the passivity of social movements in the face of The comments and speeches reproduced by political actors and those who are politically exposed generate a Narcissistic feelings of exceptionalism that give way to arrogance and presumption. The discourse The idea that those who do not govern should be exempt from criticism is a fallacy that authorizes permissiveness.

Every political author, some to a lesser degree than others, is, and should be, a potential target of Criticism is warranted, although the most intense criticism should be directed at those in power. Politics is not for the uncritical. Political actors make statements, as do political parties. They present governance programs, depending on the speeches they make, such as “*the poor cannot.*” *to do politics*, the government proposals they present, such as *neoliberalism*, or the way they vote. in the National Assembly, such as the *exorbitant increase in their own salaries* – they could be targets. legitimate criticisms.

Political maturity also means having the courage to take a stand against social disasters.



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announced in the form of political speeches and/or governance programs of potential future leaders.

In the end, prevention is better than cure, isn't it? In addition to socioeconomic policies...

Given the nefarious actions carried out by the current regime in power, it is necessary to be universally vigilant.

becoming familiar with the speeches, intentions, and proposals of each and every political actor or group, because

According to the Constitution of the Republic (Angola, 2010), sovereignty resides in the people. These people are...

Mostly poor, these people are mostly young, these people should indeed – not only fight for their rights

about, but also how to get into politics and do politics.

In Angola, neoliberal social policies have been/are being tested, and with the social situation

Increasingly precarious, it can now be said with conviction that they have failed miserably.

Social upheavals shook the foundations of the regime like never before seen in history.

contemporary issues in the country. All of this marks a new problem and with it, a new phase of action.

Theoretical and methodological framework of the Social Sciences is still ongoing, the first cycle of which (the current one) concludes in

2026, on the eve of the end of the term of the current vassal government, responsible for the importation of

Such socioeconomic policies are disastrous for the country.

The argument that *poor people cannot participate in politics* reveals that the political class...

Angolan society allowed itself to be assimilated by a political/socioeconomic ideology that was already decaying from the start.

And, becoming addicted to the taste of elitist decay, he appropriated the worst aspects of it, giving more...

A rotten and despicable characteristic of neoliberalism – *the criminalization of the poor* through a *political-oligarchic pact*

aimed at maintaining the *status quo*. It is a pact of arrogance, hypocrisy, and...

arrogance and greed.

In this text, we refrain from delving into the movements of the now infamous...

Generation Z, since, in our understanding, there is a big difference between alternation and transition.

with reactionism. Unlike the political-ideological transition, reactionism is easily

Manipulable because it lacks a design and/or a preview of the system to be installed post-installation.

The fall of the then-current regime. The change of power must be based on a revolution of ideas and in...

A refounding of the political, social, economic, and cultural assumptions of the State. It has to be based on...

ideological, national project.

That is why, under penalty of the State falling into the hands of a caste of political personalities

opportunists of dubious character and, within the same sphere of influence of the unipolar order based on

rules of sociopolitical and economic subalternity in which one witnesses the raising of flags of

Under imperialism, any political alternation must be ideologically driven. That is why, in

A place of political clichés, hours in fashion, with their 15 minutes of fame, like the hourly rate.

Despite the much-touted *Generation Z* movements, we are proponents of the new, pendulum-like political movements of

Pan-Africanist orders, led by young Africans ideologically oriented towards

Africanist nationalism – neo-Pan-Africanism.



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Moreover, it is also necessary to draw the attention of the old guard who tend to use age as a metric for legitimizing discourses, given that, just as being young doesn't define a While being older is a prerequisite for political vitality, it doesn't necessarily constitute a guarantee. geostrategic vision, political integrity, and historical awareness are essential. It is not enough to experience and know what... Given that it took place in colonial and post-colonial Angola, it is necessary to know how to interpret and apply that lived experience. In the present day. For younger generations, it is necessary to seek guidance in the history of the great pre-colonial African civilizations.

Once spiritually decolonized, proud to belong to an ancient civilization. Despite his great achievements, Angolans should distance themselves from self-deprecating language, such as... The famous neocolonial phrase "in civilized countries," referring to Western countries. Many sixty-year-olds and older – members of the government, political opposition and civil society reproduce a racist conceptualization that dehumanizes them and, in their critical-historical alienations and complexes that affect them These internal conflicts legitimize the fascist-colonial and supremacist discourse surrounding the nefarious, and already refuted, claim of the "European civilizing mission in Africa," transferring them to new generations.

Just like the criminalization of the poor, Angolan citizens who are truly native to the region, the speeches Apologies for colonialism must be vigorously combated. It is not, nor should it be, the function of... A citizen showing disdain for their own country by repeating phrases that ostracize nations they once colonized. and today neocolonized. On the contrary, it should be about highlighting and combating the corrupt practices of the elites. national predatory practices and, within their area of expertise, contribute to development. National and regional. Relentless criticism against authoritarianism, corruption, and bad governance. The actions perpetrated by the MPLA must be carried out in the spirit of nationalism and Africanism.

That is why respect for elders is a traditional and age-old African practice. It is not, and should not be, synonymous with a free pass for older people. They disqualify the younger generation by ignoring their aspirations and ideals for the nation. In the end... Whether one admits it or not, the future of nations and civilizations belongs to the young. There is no... an organization, institution, entity, or country that consolidates, prospers, and establishes itself within the community of nations without investing in youth. In the law of socio-existential turnover, leaders (politicians, Academics and civilians come and leaders go, but institutions remain and – therefore – demand... by new technicians, thinkers, managers, and geopolitical strategists.

In light of all this, we categorically propose that the third and subsequent generations Angolans – who are mostly young – should embrace the concepts of sovereignty and independence based on an Afrocentric education and, respectively, refusing to be victims of an unhealthy political and social situation orchestrated by a pact of old guards that They serve themselves and their own at the expense of those they claim to represent. An old guard. subservient to the former slave-owning colonial masters, outdated in time and space,



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extremely monopolistic and intolerant of any and all narratives that contradict it.

According to Mbembe (2014), "in fact, for more or less valid reasons, many colonized

They agreed to become conscious accomplices in a fable that fascinated them in various ways.

(Mbembe, 2014, p. 69).

Such situations, as well as the main problematic discourse of this text, lead to what...

Eritrean philosopher Tsenay Serequeberhan calls it African hermeneutics, that is, the need to...

to continue the liberation movements of the African continent, now in the context of African countries.

independent, yet subject to new dominations under the prism of colonialities that fuel

Western European neocolonialism, with the full acquiescence of the former sepoys, now in the guise of

national political authorities (Arredondo, 2012, pp. 41-42). This new liberation movement

that Serequeberhan refers to, will no longer be achieved through recourse to arms, but rather through a

critical-libertarian, anti-colonial education that goes beyond the boundaries of formal institutions of

teaching, in close coordination with social movements and pressure groups, where the Sciences

Social issues play a central role.

In any case, the achievements of world-renowned figures such as Nelson Mandela (1918-2013) in South Africa, or Pepe Mujica (1935-2025) in Uruguay, disprove this segment of the...

The backward national elite suggests that the poor not only can and have the capacity to participate, but should also enter and engage in politics. It's a group that knows this, but pretends not to know, that the majority...

The reality of the Angolan population is not, and never will be, a reflection of the politicians affiliated with the ruling party, nor

Those who reproduce such retrograde discourse. Angolan youth is not a reflection of a dozen of them.

young people loyal to the regime in power, therefore, it cannot be measured by their standards, nor by the standards of the regime in power.

The greedy and hypocritical part of the old guard that tends to question the moral integrity of the majority.

absolute representation of the population based on its own internal ethical and moral limitations and conflicts.

This, and all other phenomena that have been unfolding in the sociopolitical landscape.

Angolans attest that, in a determined and coordinated manner, personalities emerging from the neighborhoods and from

In the most remote areas of Angola's immensely unequal society, the prodigious young people of

Musseques (slums) must fearlessly seek to participate in politics at the national, provincial, and

local. And without reservation, to dismantle the alliance of prejudiced/greedy vipers that constitutes the

The backbone of the repugnant *political-oligarchic pact* that criminalizes the poor, more than half of them

Angolans.

Today, strong winds from remote parts of Africa bring towards

In the south-central region of the continent, a wave of popular political movements of a general orientation.

renewed pan-Africanism, articulated by young leaders from the humblest segments of society.

respective national social strata, from whose fury the greedy neocolonial elites do not

They may escape if they persist in humiliating and obliterating the futures of the members of the sectors.



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Most disadvantaged in the State. Pay attention, old guard, so that you are not surprised and caught off guard.

unprepared.

As for the actors and political groups in the opposition, let them have no illusions – enough is enough.

Fallacies, simulations, and cheap populism while voting in favor of increasing allocated funds.

They steal from party funds and inflate their own salaries. There are no half measures, enough with the tricks, just...

There are two options – unite the causes of the people, the youth, and Pan-Africanism, or they will...

Dethroned and succumbing to the same abyss in which the current regime lies, sliding in free fall.

Despotic in power. Take note, "excellencies".

Congratulations on 50 years of independence to all Angolans, from Cabinda

to the Cunene River, from the Sea to the East and in the diaspora!

Final considerations

To the old guard political actors who lend themselves to the role of social executioners, while

They can, but they should refrain from abusive speeches like " *the poor can't participate in politics*" because, more than being offensive, it criminalizes the majority of the Angolan population. It is this poor people that you gentlemen...

They classify as illiterate, ignorant, and inept those who pay for your luxurious lifestyles, of which

Suffering and poverty are what build your fortunes. Events in other parts of Africa demonstrate that if you, members of this despicable political-oligarchic pact, do not...

refrain from reproducing such vexatious speeches and conspiring against the peaceful Angolan citizen,

There will be no traditional parties, nor any alternative political opposition that will prevail in ensuring the

The fury of this ostracized youth who will legitimately claim their share of this wealth.

A suffering, yet blessed country where the vast majority of the population is made up. Leave your comfort zone, at least once, look and learn from events across Africa, and hurry, while...

First, in respecting and serving the sovereign people! "Your Excellencies."

The argument that *poor people cannot participate in politics* reveals that the political class...

Angolan society allowed itself to be assimilated by a political/socioeconomic ideology that was already decaying from the start.

And, becoming addicted to the taste of elitist decay, he appropriated the worst aspects of it, giving more...

A rotten and despicable characteristic of neoliberalism – *the criminalization of the poor* through a *political-oligarchic pact* aimed at maintaining the *status quo*. It is a pact of arrogance, hypocrisy, and...

Arrogance and greed. This, and all other phenomena that have been unfolding in the landscape.

Angolan socio-political data attests that, in a determined and coordinated manner, personalities emerging from

neighborhoods and the most remote areas of the immensely unequal Angolan society, the prodigious young people

Those living in the musseques (slums) must fearlessly seek to participate in politics at the national and provincial levels.

or local and without reservations, to dismantle the alliance of prejudiced/greedy vipers that constitutes the

The backbone of the repugnant *political-oligarchic pact* that criminalizes the poor, more than half of them



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