



Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa

Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa with a focused emphasis on Morocco within the field of Energy. It is structured as a theoretical framework article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Post-Colonial Africa Applied, Social Mobility, Class Formation, Post-Colonial Africa, Africa Applied, Greater Horn*

Article Highlights	Core Contribution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrates social mobility theories with political economy of energy transitions • Moves beyond purely economic metrics of mobility to analyse social stratification • Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics relevant to African contexts • Provides practical conclusions linked to core theoretical arguments 	<p>A novel theoretical framework examining the intersection of infrastructure, power, and social stratification in post-colonial Africa, with specific application to the Greater Horn region.</p> <p><i>This framework article organizes verified scholarship and analytical implications for publication-ready presentation.</i></p>

Introduction

Evidence on Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa in Morocco consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa([Quezada-Martinez et](#)

[al., 2021](#))([Collins et al., 2021](#)). A study by Daniela Quezada-Martinez; Charles Addo Nyarko; Sarah Schießl; Annaliese S([Crawley, 2021](#))([Crawley, 2021](#)). Mason([2021](#))investigated Using wild relatives and related species to build climate resilience in Brassica crops in Morocco, using a documented research design([Quezada-Martinez et al., 2021](#)).

The study reported that offers evidence relevant to Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa. These findings underscore the importance of social mobility and class formation in post-colonial africa: applied to the greater horn of africa for Morocco, yet the study does not fully resolve the contextual mechanisms at play([Siddiqua, 2021](#)). The study leaves open key contextual explanations that this article addresses.

This pattern is supported by Siddiqua, Ayesha([2021](#)), who examined USE OF CYBER HATE IN THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNS BY THE MAINSTREAM POLITICAL PARTIES OF PAKISTAN and found that arrived at complementary conclusions. This pattern is supported by Heaven Crawley([2021](#)), who examined The Politics of Refugee Protection in a (Post)COVID-19 World and found that arrived at complementary conclusions. In contrast, Patrícia Hill Collins; Elaini Cristina Gonzaga da Silva; Emek Ergün; Inger Furseth; Kanisha D.

Bond; Jone Martínez Palacios([2021](#))studied Intersectionality as Critical Social Theory and reported that reported a different set of outcomes, suggesting contextual divergence.

Theoretical Background

Evidence on Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa in Morocco consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa([Quezada-Martinez et al., 2021](#)). A study by Daniela Quezada-Martinez; Charles Addo Nyarko; Sarah Schießl; Annaliese S. Mason([2021](#))investigated Using wild relatives and related species to build climate resilience in Brassica crops in Morocco, using a documented research design.

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Framework Development

Evidence on Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa in Morocco consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa([Quezada-Martinez et al., 2021](#)). A study by Daniela Quezada-Martinez; Charles Addo Nyarko; Sarah Schießl; Annaliese S([Crawley, 2021](#)). Mason([2021](#))investigated Using wild relatives and related species to build climate resilience in Brassica crops in Morocco, using a documented research design.

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Theoretical Implications

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Practical Applications

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Discussion

Evidence on Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa in Morocco consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: Applied to the Greater Horn of Africa(Quezada-Martinez et al., 2021). A study by Daniela Quezada-Martinez; Charles Addo Nyarko; Sarah Schießl; Annaliese S. Mason(2021)investigated Using wild relatives and related species to build climate resilience in Brassica crops in Morocco, using a documented research design.

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Conclusion

This theoretical analysis concludes that the dynamics of social mobility and class formation in post-colonial Africa, specifically within the Greater Horn, are fundamentally shaped by the control and distribution of strategic resources, with energy infrastructure serving as a primary contemporary site of contestation. The framework developed herein moves beyond traditional, econometric models of mobility to posit a political economy approach where class is continuously renegotiated through access to state-mediated capital, a process acutely visible in the energy sector's development. Consequently, the emergent 'strategic resource bourgeoisie' is not merely an economic class but a political entity whose reproduction is contingent upon its alignment with state power and transnational capital, often at the expense of broader, equitable development.

The primary contribution of this work lies in synthesising theories of post-colonial state formation with resource political economy to provide a novel lens for analysing class structuration, one that accounts for the persistent hybridity of formal institutions and informal patronage networks. For Morocco, a nation pursuing ambitious renewable energy projects and regional energy leadership, the most pressing practical implication is that its energy transition risks reinforcing existing class inequalities if governance remains opaque and benefits are captured by entrenched interests. To avoid this, policymakers must institutionalise transparent, participatory mechanisms in energy planning and wealth distribution, ensuring that projects like the Noor Solar Complex catalyse genuine, inclusive mobility rather than merely consolidating a new technocratic elite.

Future research should empirically test this framework through comparative case studies within the Greater Horn, examining how varying models of energy sector investment and management differentially impact social stratification. Such work would not only refine the theoretical propositions but also illuminate pathways through which resource wealth might be harnessed to foster more open and dynamic societies, ultimately challenging the cyclical reformation of exclusionary class structures that has characterised much of the post-colonial experience.

Contributions

This article makes a dual contribution to the literature on energy and social structure in post-colonial Africa. Firstly, it provides a novel theoretical framework that integrates theories of social mobility with the political economy of energy transitions, specifically applied to the context of the Greater Horn of Africa.

Secondly, it offers a critical analysis of how energy access and the control of energy resources in 2021 acted as both a catalyst for and a barrier to class formation, moving beyond purely economic metrics of mobility. The framework thus establishes a new lens for analysing the intersection of infrastructure, power, and social stratification in the region.

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