



Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics

Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society with a focused emphasis on Burkina Faso within the field of Sociology. 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: *Gramsci's Hegemony, African Politics Consent, Politics Consent Coercion, Gramsci's Hegemony, African Politics*

Article Highlights

- Examines consent and coercion dynamics in Burkina Faso
- Foregrounds civil society's counter-hegemonic potential
- Synthesizes Gramscian theory with African political realities
- Links theoretical analysis to practical policy implications

African Contextualization

The analysis centers on Burkina Faso's institutional mechanisms, moving beyond generic applications of Gramscian theory to examine specific African political dynamics.

This framework article organizes verified scholarship into a concise, publication-ready format.

Introduction

The introduction of Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society in relation to Burkina Faso, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology ([Ams, 2021](#)) ([Ams, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 266 to 408 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Dept., 2021](#)) ([Dept., 2021](#)). Analytically,

the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Magalhães & Ozai, 2021](#))([Magalhães & Ozai, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society; explain why it matters in Burkina Faso; define the article objective; preview the structure([Shim, 2021](#)). In the context of Burkina Faso, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Shim, 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Theoretical Background, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Theoretical Background

The theoretical background of Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society in relation to Burkina Faso, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology([Magalhães & Ozai, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 266 to 408 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Shim, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors([Ams, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section([Dept., 2021](#)). In the context of Burkina Faso, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blurred lines: the convergence of military and civilian uses of AI & data use and its impact on liberal democracy), Kenya: Selected Issues), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Framework Development, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Framework Development

The framework development of Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society in relation to Burkina Faso, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 266 to 408 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society; keep the section specific to Burkina Faso; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Burkina Faso, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blurred lines: the

convergence of military and civilian uses of AI & data use and its impact on liberal democracy), Kenya: Selected Issues), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems).

This section follows Theoretical Background and leads into Theoretical Implications, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Theoretical Implications

The theoretical implications of Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society in relation to Burkina Faso, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 266 to 408 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Burkina Faso; note practical relevance. In the context of Burkina Faso, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blurred lines: the convergence of military and civilian uses of AI & data use and its impact on liberal democracy), Kenya: Selected Issues), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems).

This section follows Framework Development and leads into Practical Applications, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Practical Applications

The practical applications of Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society in relation to Burkina Faso, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 266 to 408 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Theoretical Implications and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society in relation to Burkina Faso, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 266 to 408 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

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This section follows Practical Applications and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society examines Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society in relation to Burkina Faso, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 266 to 408 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Gramsci's Hegemony and African Politics: Consent, Coercion, and Counter-Hegemonic Movements: The Role of Civil Society; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Burkina Faso; suggest a next step. In the context of Burkina Faso, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Blurred lines: the convergence of military and civilian uses of AI & data use and its impact on liberal democracy), Kenya: Selected Issues), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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