A comparative investigation into the socio-economic and cultural survival strategies of black people within the African continent and those in the African diaspora: the case of Africans in South Africa and people of African origin in Brazil

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Abstract
The study examined the Socio-Economic and Cultural Survival Strategies of Black People within the African Continent and those in the Diaspora: The Case of Africans in South Africa and People of African Origin in Brazil. The following were the findings: • As a result of historical circumstances including forceful removals, the black people of African origin in Brazil have experienced various changes in their lives including westernization. This has impacted on their relationship and attitudes towards their relation with Africa. • The increasing awareness of the importance of Africans in the continent and those in the Diaspora to work together towards the socio-economic, cultural and scientific development of Africa. The black people of African origin in Brazil have expressed the desire to benefit from the South Africa and Brazil bilateral relation and to reaffirm the cultural, historical bonds between Africans in the continent and those in the Diaspora. The study recommends the following: The need to document the contribution of Africans within the continent and in the Diaspora especially in issues of science and technology. This information should be made accessible to people through various channels including its incorporation into the school curriculum; • The need to and acknowledge the contributions of Africans in the continent and in the Diaspora in the field of science and technology, this will assist in eradication of the myth that regions outside Europe contributed nothing to the development of science and technology. • As part of the South Africa-Brazil bilateral and south-south cooperation, the governments of both countries should facilitate the establishment of joint programmes and projects that will enable cooperation and contact among the people of the two countries. There is a need for more research on cultural and historical bonds between Africans in the continent and those in the Diaspora.

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The Great Migration, sometimes known as the Great Northward Migration or the Black Migration, was the movement of 6 million African Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest and West that occurred between 1916 and 1970. It was caused primarily by the poor economic conditions as well as the prevalent racial segregation and discrimination in the Southern states where Jim Crow laws were upheld. The governments of African states have implemented measures for economic support of their citizens and businesses, as well as for mitigating the negative impact of the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. According to the recent PERC (Partnership for Evidence Based Response to COVID-19) report summarising results of the survey conducted from 17 March to 29 April in 20 states—members of the African Union, most respondents stated that overall they trust the actions of their governments; however, the level of trust is correlated to the age of the respondents (61% among respondents between. It is impossible to look into the effectiveness of quarantine measures in the African states without addressing certain special socio-economic contours of the African continent. Whether as displaced people or labor migrants, millions of Africans join the desperate, massive population movements across national boundaries on the African continent and to the West. In search of livelihood, they often face rejection and victimization within new nations struggling with declining economies and population pressure. Cultural Survival Quarterly Magazine. Africa: Migration and Economic Crisis. Author. Mikell, Gwendolyn; Skinner, Elliott P. Whether as displaced people or labor migrants, millions of Africans join the desperate, massive population movements across national boundaries on the African continent and to the West. The African Charter includes civil and political rights as well as specific economic and social rights. [21] It has not separated socio-economic rights into a different instrument like in the European and American system. [22] As to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it contains a comparable catalogue of rights. For instance, both texts recognize the right to satisfactory working conditions and to equal pay for equal (Article 15 of the ACHPR and Articles 23 & 24 of the UNDHR). [23] Nevertheless, the African Charter is the only one to incorporate the right of equal access to public prop African-American acknowledges that. Any term that emphasizes the color and not the heritage separates us from our heritage. There are also concerns that turning black into a proper noun lumps people of the African diaspora into a monolithic group and erases the diversity of their experiences. Some have said it bestows credibility upon a social construct created to oppress black people. Perhaps the most notable concern is what to do about white and brown as racial identifiers. So far, most news organizations have declined to capitalize white, generally arguing that it is an identifier of skin