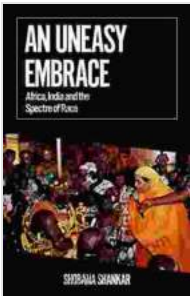


# Africa, India, and the Specter of Race: African Arguments



## An Uneasy Embrace: Africa, India and the Spectre of Race (African Arguments) by Frédéric Encel

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 2189 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
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The relationship between Africa and India is a complex and often fraught one, marked by both cooperation and conflict. Throughout history, the two continents have been linked by trade, migration, and cultural exchange. However, they have also been divided by colonialism, racism, and economic inequality. In recent years, the rise of China and the growing importance of the global South have led to a renewed interest in the relationship between Africa and India. This article explores the complex and often fraught relationship between Africa and India, examining the historical, political, and cultural factors that have shaped their interactions.

## Historical Background

The relationship between Africa and India dates back to ancient times. There is evidence of trade between the two continents as early as the first century AD. Indian traders established settlements along the East African coast, and African goods, such as gold, ivory, and slaves, were exported to India. This trade continued for centuries, and it helped to spread Indian culture and religion to Africa. However, the relationship between Africa and India was not always peaceful. In the 16th century, the Portuguese established a trading post at Goa, India, and they soon began to dominate the Indian Ocean trade. This led to a decline in trade between Africa and India, and it also contributed to the rise of racism in the region.

## **Colonialism and Racism**

The arrival of Europeans in Africa and India had a profound impact on the relationship between the two continents. European powers, such as Britain, France, and Portugal, colonized both Africa and India, and they imposed their own values and institutions on the colonized peoples. This led to the spread of racism in both Africa and India, as Europeans justified their domination by claiming that they were superior to Africans and Indians. Racism was also used to divide Africans and Indians, and it played a role in the conflicts that occurred between the two groups during the colonial period.

## **Post-Colonialism and the Rise of the Global South**

After World War II, Africa and India gained independence from European colonial rule. However, the legacy of colonialism continued to shape the relationship between the two continents. Racism and economic inequality remained major problems, and they continued to contribute to conflicts between Africa and India. In recent years, the rise of China and the growing

importance of the global South have led to a renewed interest in the relationship between Africa and India. Both continents are now seen as important players in the global economy, and they are working together to promote economic development and cooperation. However, the specter of race continues to haunt the relationship between Africa and India, and it remains a major obstacle to the full realization of their potential.

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## References

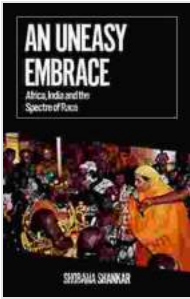
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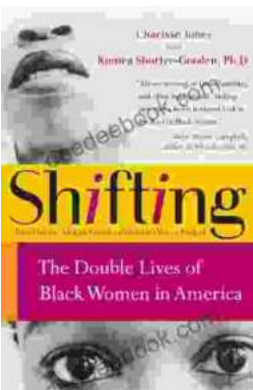
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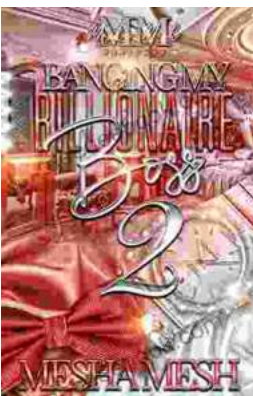


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