

## A JOURNEY FROM BEING THE RICHEST TO THE POOREST CONTINENTAL – A STUDY ON AFRICA'S HEALTH, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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### ABSTRACT

From being home to the richest people in the world , Africa today has become an impoverishment continent which has given birth to uncountable problems which has acted as a hurdle in the development and sustainable growth of the continent , it is the second largest continent in the world which has high poverty rate , hunger problem , the continent is home to maximum number of diseases , with lack of basic health care facilities , with 600 million people having no access to electricity , food shortage , agricultural problems , lack of infrastructure, food shortage and lack of education . Education and health care are two important ingredients that are required for the economic and social development of a continent. Africa needs to adopt new measures and policies in the sector of education , health , food security , water policy for the development and trying to bring positive changes as the political system of Africa is itself responsibility for the lack of development in Africa followed by the religion and mentality .With the COVID situation the situation has turned out to be worst with lack of education and health care facility , no access to safe drinking water , more and more people are dying . Basic material and necessity needs to be provided to all its people for survival of Africa

**Keywords** : Africa , Sustainable growth , poverty , hunger , health care facilities , political system.

### INTRODUCTION

Africa before colonialism was one of the rich and powerful continent where East Africa was connected with the Indian Ocean for trade and economic growth and West Africa was home to the Richest people in the world till the 14th Century. During the 15<sup>th</sup> century when Africa was facing problem in Financial issues , they agreed to work as slaves for the European which was the beginning of African Colonialism and rise of poverty in Africa which has continued even today , after the Independence of Africa , other colonial countries where successful in coming

out of this period of crisis , whereas in Africa the situation has become worst with each passing year . Africa is home to 1.3 Billion people , it is the poorest continent and sometimes also referred to as the Tribal Continent , Africa has around 3000 tribal groups in 4 separate countries with more than 2000 languages . It is one the least developed continent in the world and is home to a number of serious problems such as Hunger , poverty , healthcare issues especially South Africa suffers the most when it comes to health care facilities HIV and AIDS is very common among them along with many serious health diseases , local ethnic , religion , politics , empowerment of women , drug abuse , rural development , tribal problems are some of the major problem of the people of Africa . Sub-Saharan Africa has serious issue of forest and desertification . Climate Change is approaching as a major issue with no electricity and clean water facility available for the citizens , these problems have raised after the colonialism . The Political system of Africa is the biggest reason which has made it difficult for development to happen in Africa , nation-state has existed as a big problem in Africa , for example Nigeria has more than 400 languages and the growth of new states which comes in conflict with the old political power with the new states overlying the old one , Africa has not yet been successful in creating a spirit of citizenship among all its people like other countries because of this issue of nation-state since 1960 , In Africa Business and Politics go hand in hand only people belonging to the elite class can run the country , a person has to be rich to become a powerful leader in Africa , due to such rules and regulation only a few people get the opportunity to stand as leaders and bring in changes and development in the economy and political system . Due to this reason around 60 to 70 % of the capital of Africa have been shifted to international banks of Europe and America . In Africa around 780 Million people live in poverty which means that they don't even have access to schools , the government has made such rules and regulation , that it becomes very difficult for people to earn and live , The government leaders have made the situation worst for its own people in Africa.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this exploration , I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellants in a methodical and convenient way . Question were asked to the parents and their children , survey , interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group .

### OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. History of Africa since the time of colonialism
2. What problems Africa is facing today .
3. What has the government done to improve the situation
4. What are the reasons behind this outbreak and problems in Africa.
5. How can we overcome these challenges

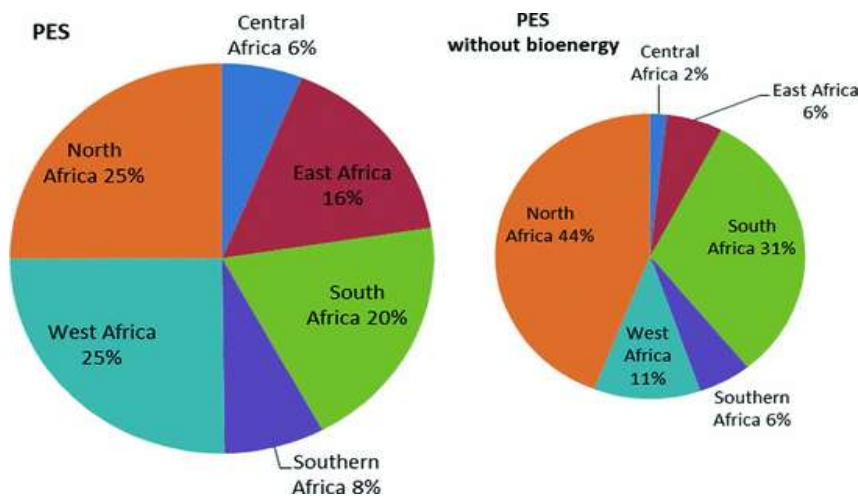
### LITERATURE REVIEW

The International aid which is something around 50 billion dollar is taken away by the government of Africa , so the people are left with nothing . The Education system of Africa is very poor , 52% of the Africa people are illiterate and majority of the people have only primary education ,they have a impoverishment environment , lack of infrastructure , sanitation facilities , violence is prevalent in the school , they have outdated curriculum , lack of material for studies , they have poorly trained teachers and there is no system of compulsory schooling

as mandatory in many continents , poor school management system , Poverty and Education go hand in hand and people have very less access to pedagogy . The government doesn't pay attention to these issues which has acted as a major hurdle in the development of other sectors in Africa and the biggest reason for poverty . In fact lack of health care services and rise in disease is linked with education , with no proper education system , people have no knowledge about the circumstances and effect of these disease . From an early age young children are forced to join civil war and in this way they are kept away from schooling , The agricultural sector of Africa has undergone many development in the past few years with the development in technology , the sub-Saharan Africa highly depend on Agriculture for their living , 79% of the population in Rwanda and 85% in Burkina Faso depend on agriculture for their living with growing climate changes and environment issues , in Burkina Faso , agriculture is managed by women , rise in drought due to climate change not only has an impact on the food security of Africa but also on the health of the women .There has been urbanization taking place in Africa at a rapid rate like for instance in Ethiopia , where the rural fertility rate has also increased and for the urban area also , innovative measures have been taken in Ethiopia's rural area with proper health care and environment protection training facilities to reduce environment degradation and protect natural resources and to balance urban-rural gap . Also development has been made in Nigeria in the agricultural sector where new innovative methods are been used in which farmers communicate with the market, strategic measures to promote and develop agri business with advance in technology and enhancing agricultural productivity , investment in irrigation and water management to minimize the dependency on rain-fed agriculture , promote productivity and resilience to climate changes , along with promote commercialization and allow famers access to boarder markets linking agricultural , trade and industrialization , 80% of the farmers have small or marginal land , land reforms have been expected to be one of the initiative by Africa government to amplify productivity and also enhance security for the farmers , working for the comprehensive growth of the farming sector

### FINDINGS

1.1Billion people don't have access to electricity , out of which 600 million people are living in the Sub-Saharan African region , Micro grid powered by solar energy is being used to provide electricity to rural area , people in most of the villages use kerosene oil lanterns , wood fire , animal drug or crop waste to light their homes and to cook food , these different instruments used to produce light has serious consequences on the health of the people , these fuel cause asthma , burns , allergies which has resulted in the death of millions of people moreover fuel based light produces 240 million tons of carbon mission annual . Power Africa project was started in 2013 Obama administration took up the initiative to electrify Africa with an initiative by 120 private sectors partners, development banks , non-governmental organization, receiving development aid for electrification in Africa , however many part of the region , do not receive or receive very less funding for instance sub-Saharan region receives only one-tenth of the funding for electrification.



Food security is also one of the major issue in Africa with poor agricultural technical and lack of vocational and skill training , lack of knowledge about soil fertility and practices , with rapid rise in deforestation and desertification with high level water crisis , agricultural sector is facing major problem , highly depended on rain-fed agricultural and absences of technology and education among the famers , food security is turning out to a major crisis in Africa ,climate change , technology invention and education , financing , policy and infrastructure development also contributes to food shortage . Hunger and Poverty are interlinked , In 2015 , 777 million people in Africa were undernourished , where as in 2017 it was 821 million , in Eastern Africa , one-third of the people are undernourished , this is because of his huge population and poverty issues with lack of education facilities , Lack of nutrition causes stunting in children under the age of 5 , In Eastern , Middle and western sub-region of Africa we find the maximum number of cases of stunting , Poverty is the main cause of hunger in Africa , followed by conflict and violence have a direct impact on food security , conflict restricts income opportunities and reduces employment facilities 11 countries in Africa where affected by food security issues due to conflict which affected 37 million people . Along with that Africa faces environment challenges like deforestation, desertification, drought and water crisis which have contributed to food crisis in Africa , Uganda faced food security in 2017 due to drought , population growth is also one of the factor which affects food security , as the population grows demand for food also increases .



Africa has a tropical forest, where in the Sub-Saharan Africa 70% of the population is depended on forest for their living, one-fifth of the rural family basic needs come from the forest, Forests and woodland contributes to 60% of the energy and Forest activities contributes a huge sum to the overall GDP of Africa, Africa constitutes 25% of the world's rainforests, rapid deforestation has affected the lives many people especially the tribal population who are highly depended on it for their livelihood, however the government have taken measures to improve the condition by planting trees and constructing new policies to prevent future damage, along with watershed restoration and landscape, improving forest sales management.

In Africa the Indigenous people are facing hardship and most of the people faces the challenge of marginalization and non recognition, ethnic and religion issues followed by problems of diseases, these indigenous people can follow into two categories namely livestock pastoralist and hunter-gathers, Kenya has a lot of indigenous groups who have fought for their right to expression and freedom and have registered themselves under the government, In many places, land rights and natural resources access have been taken away from the indigenous people, which are taken away for different purpose for instance in South Africa, Kenya and Tanzania land has been taken away for wildlife games reserve which has become a tourist attraction, followed by land being taken away for livestock farming, mining etc. whereas Indigenous language and culture needs to be protected and preserved. One positive thinking that the indigenous people of Africa has achieved its access to pedagogy and scholarship, along that we see a rise in the education of girls, they even organize workshops and seminars for youth and organize training programme to empower women, who at present are fighting for their rights at the national level. Poverty, identity issues and illiteracy have acted as the major issues for these indigenous people.



Africa is home to three main killer disease which would include malaria, HIV and AIBS and Tuberculosis, In Africa children under the age of five have died out of measles, HIV, pneumonia, tuberculosis, Diarrhoea amounting to 50% of the population, Africa has the highest rate of neonatal death in the world. Out of 20 countries across the world in the cases of maternal and child mortality rate, 19 countries are from Africa. In Africa 90% of the cases out of 500 million cases of malaria are reported every year, Africa also contributes to 11% of population out of 60% of the population who are infected with HIV, one of the principle cause of Africa health issue is sanitation, there is no basic sanitation facility available. In the Sub-Saharan Africa region only 58% of the people have access to safe drinking water. Certain

disease like Guinea worm m river blindness and leprosy has been eliminated by preventive measures at the community level . Steps have been taken to tackle the problem of polio and measles through Immunisation packages , In Uganda today 50% of the patients of HIV has access to anti retroviral drugs through innovation programmes , Health issues is a serious crisis in Africa which is co-related with economic and social development of the country which requires new policies and measures to make Africa a sustainable continent .

### PROPOSAL

1. We need to make mandatory to provide national health scheme in every government , semi-government and private sector for maximum health care and safety towards working individuals and promote healthy Africa concept for better national growth .
2. We need to introduce digital health camp to provide maximum support for lonely citizen who are unable to being associate with their families or stay far away from them with minimum technology use , minimum cost .
3. We need to provide mobile health care provisions for easy , smart and effective healthcare for various people from various community with less cost.
4. We need to introduce PPP model for maximum health support in remote area with minimum cost .
5. We need to introduce school health insurance for both government and private for collecting revenue, maximum health support , making health teenager , fostering youth development for better Africa .
6. We need to transform labour culture to promote efficient and growth by the help of national skill development scheme in agro economy which will un barricade agro-labour psychology and maximize agro labour potential.
7. We need to set up seed bank , fertilizer bank for research and development by using digital mechanism
8. We also need to reconstitute land related protocol and regulation to promote harmony and security towards Indian Farmers so we need to develop a policy by which constitutes that agriculture land will never be used for any purpose except agriculture until its unfertility after scientific research if we found that unfertile land will never be fertile then only we can use it for other purpose.
9. We need to introduce renewable energy with maximum advance technology to eradicate scarcity of electricity and water .
10. We need to introduce special nutrient food package to provide maximum food safety and security towards old people and orphan children
11. We need to make mandatory to provide nutritious food to support maximum mental and physical growth of people.
12. We need to introduce food collection unit to collect sea food , normal agriculture food , food waste ( urban and rural ) for providing maximum food safety in every sector which will achieve global acceptance towards globe food and security development project.
12. We need a global food corporation which will ensure food security and management towards national and urban food safety management .
13. We need to cultivate more food resources to reduce food scarcity which will convert into a larger exporter of food and other essential agricultural related commodities across the global.
14. Agricultural advancement for food security , promote community supportive agriculture , creating a direct link between the consumer and the producers which will reduce food wastage and crops will be produced according to the need , which will provide farmers direct access to economy.

15. We need to introduce circular economy for reusable forest materials (product and by-products) and resources to minimize its destructions.

16. Water scarcity is the burning channel across the globe we can set up water bank in urban and rural areas which will provide necessary water in off season and on.

17. Water allocation should be equally distributed for agriculture, trade, environment and energy use, so that no upstream and downstream country suffers and there is no scarcity or wastage of water by any particular sector.

18. Rainwater harvesting and under water management storage system will help control our underwater levels and we can easily avoid soil erosion and other erosion related issues

### CONCLUSION

Africa is the second largest continent in the world, after Asia. Its home to 1.3 Billion people and is considered to be the poorest continent in the world with humongous issues like poverty, hunger, water crisis, food shortage, electricity lack of education facilities, health crisis and many other issues, the cause of under development in Africa is because of the political system that rules the continent, their unique rules and regulation related to the running of the government, makes them left behind, since the time of colonialism, Africa has been unsuccessful in developing themselves and coming out of poverty, as all the problems of Africa are interlinked with each other. Education and poverty are the two main hurdles in the growth and development of the country with Africa having the worst health issue crisis. This calls for new policies and infrastructure change in every sector of Africa for their development and economic growth, as improvement in poverty and health care facilities can help in the overall development of the Africa.

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