

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS MAJOR MOVEMENT THAT SHAPED 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

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# AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

7  
of the 10  
fastest growing world  
**economies**  
are in  
**AFRICA**  
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$  
Tanzania Ethiopia Ghana  
Nigeria Zambia Congo  
Mozambique

In the developing world, Sub Sahara in Africa is said to be behind other countries and how its developed in the world. The GDP in Eastern Asia the growth is over 800 percent since 1960. Likewise, in other low-income countries, the GDP increase significantly by a fraction. As a result, the economy in stagnation has expand and increase in poverty on the continent. Africa is said to be 10 percent of the world's population; however most people who lives in Africa is in poverty. Poverty in Africa is expected to rise to a higher amount in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. Poverty continues to increase in Africa; while in Asia, there has been a significant gain in the fight against poverty. Not only, the poverty in Africa is falling by a steady amount, but the income inequality has opened a wide gap between African people and the cities in Africa. Furthermore, Africa is lagging in sense of non-income dictators of development; while globalization contributing and integrating to the growth of many least developed counties. Africa is declaring international travels and bypassing technical transformation, that's critical to invest for the future.

# LESSON OF HISTORY

The historical perspective of Africa is, in the past when the country declared its independence, their economic growth was seeing as robust. During the country's independence the education and health was improving in the country. Indeed, the expectation of education and health were high during this era. However, this period ended with a series of external shocks, that hit the continent bring a tremendous deterioration in term of trade for commodity dependent economies.

As oil price increases drastically affecting many countries who have to borrow massively to offset their declining revenues. With Africa living above their means, they are today feeling the pressure of their debt problem.

# A NEW PARADIGM

To the emergence of what is really a new paradigm for Africa development. There are quite a few lessons, some of which are very painful for Africa. African leaders took the lead in charting the continent revival, emphasizing sound economic policies, good governance and accountability. Africa is seeing a real movement toward better governance, which is necessary for their progress. Africa like other developing region has embraced MDG's (Millennium Development Goals), for formulating its development and poverty reduction strategies, meeting the MDG standard has been a challenge for most African countries, hoping that many will make progress

# HOPES REALISM

If Africa is to make progress, it will require a strong consistent leadership and effective institution programs. The development platform needs to be broadened and deepened, paying special attention to factors such as:


- 1 Peace and Stability
- 2 Good governance, democratization, civic participation, empowerment, transparency, which are all critical in fighting corruption.
- 3 Growth which is essential for poverty reduction.
- 4 Strengthening service delivery, particularly having clean water and high quality healthcare and education.
- 5 Special attention to gender and youth, especially to women who are South Africa's strongest assets, but are not recognized or utilized.

The development of Africa has a lot of challenges and will take time to fix, but it is possible that this continent has a bright future.

# SUDAN CONFLICT IN DARFUR

A major armed conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan began in 2003, when the Sudan liberation movement and the justice and equality movement, rebel group accused the government of Sudan of oppressing Darfur's non-Arab population, leading to the massive humanitarian crisis in a country ravaged by civil war for decades.


In response the government mounted a campaign of bombardment supporting ground attacks by an Arab militia, the Janjaweed. The government supported, Janjaweed were accused of committing major human rights violation, including mass killing, looting and systematic rape of the non-Arab population of Darfur. They have frequently burned down villages, during the surviving inhabitants to flee to refuge camps, mainly in Darfur and Chad.



The government of Sudan sign a Darfur peace treaty, but only one rebel group subscribed to the agreement, the conflict continued. The treaty was as signed between government and liberation and justice movement. Although the conflict is considered resolved, civil conflict in Sudan continue.

Immediately after the Janjaweed entered the conflict, rapes of women and young girls were reported at a staggering rate.

International attention to the Darfur conflict largely began with reports of war crimes by international crisis group. Darfur was now called the world's greatest humanitarian crisis in 2004.



A referendum was held to determine whether South Sudan should become an independent country and separate from Sudan, with the majority of the population adhering either to indigenous religion or Christianity, formally becoming independent from Sudan. The country continues to be ravaged by civil wars, is the least developed country in the world, and faces a massive humanitarian crisis.



# SOUTH AFRICA ECONOMIC GROWTH

The South Africa economy has recorded impressive growth, which in 2011, enabled the country to join the prestigious BRIC group. However, the country continues to struggle with many challenges, including high unemployment, a public health crisis, and one of the highest rates of income inequality in the world.



BRICS, is the acronym for an association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Originally the four were BRIC, without South Africa. The BRICS members are developing or newly industrialized countries, distinguished by their large, sometimes fast-growing economies, and significant influence on regional affairs. The group renamed BRICS to reflect the expanded membership.

The economy of South Africa is the largest in Africa. Africa gross domestic product is ranked as an upper middle-income economy, by the world bank. This movement established democracy and put an end to apartheid. South Africa does not have a thriving informal economy, unlike most of the world's formerly poor and developing countries. Mining has been the main driving force behind the history and development of Africa, most advanced economy. South Africa is one of the world's leading mining and mineral processing countries.

Government policy brought down inflation after 1994, stabilizing public finances and attracted foreign capital. However economic growth was still below average until 2004, it pick up significantly. Both employment and capital formation increased.

Over the last few decades, South Africa and Cape Town region has established itself as a successful call center and business process, outsourcing destination. Tourism also creates a substantial percentage of job in the country.

# WHY AFRICA WILL RATE IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

Many of Africa civil wars at this time were over valuable mineral resources and were supported, financed and armed by outside forces. Apartheid South Africa, acting as a western outpost in Africa, caused considerable destabilization in Southern Africa, through murderous wars and devastated national economies at all levels, through the use of land mines, many of which remains hidden in place today. The best African leaders were inexperienced and were easily deceived, by the developed world. The IMF (International Monetary Fund), were primarily designed to extract debt-service revenue, through exports that damage agriculture and forces government to cut spending on education and health.

## Sustaining Growth

While Africa has got its macro-economic management right, this will all depends on whether or not Africa can sustain its growth levels. This will depends on several factors, that includes: Good governance, greater democratisation, political stability, continuing global demand for commodities, greater diversification into manufacturing and services, deeper provision of banking and financial services, better quality education, technology, reduction of corruption and creating improvement of infrastructure. Even though not all Africans countries will develop at the same rate, those that are severely underdeveloped are likely to either stagnate or fall behind. The general trend however is positive.

## TECHNOLOGICAL LEAP FROGGING

■ With growth levels low in the OECD (organizational for economic cooperation and development) countries, Africa is becoming an increasingly attractive destination, given the high returns from the continent. The pace of technological innovation globally is now so rapid and so easy to transfer to Africa, as evidence by the boom in mobile phone technology and the rolling out of broad band, that Africa is not just the recipient of technology, but banking and exporter of it. In other words, Africa is ideally poised to leap frog centuries of industrial development and benefit from the achievement of the information age.

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## AFRICAN CENTURY

■ This modern shopping mall in Cape Town is evidence that South Africa is becoming economically prosperous and has been in the limelight, as one of the world most developed countries and is becoming more developed than other developed countries around the world. They have come a far way and is the most developed in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



## REFERENCES



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