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The effects of decolonization in Africa

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important effects of decolonization is the instability of the post-colonial political systems, which entails another, far-reaching consequences. These include deep economic problems, inhibiting growth and widening disparities between the northern and southern part of the globe. These disparities are reflected clearly on the African continent. Experiences a particularly important problem - rapid urbanization, with serious economic and social consequences. Expanding the city, and especially its suburbs, the areas inhabited by people with very low incomes, hence the quality of life in these areas is extremely low. The problem becomes to satisfy their basic human rights, such as access to education, health care and clean water. Welfare system does not exist, and clan traditions that replace it, were superseded by the Western European model of urban life - atomization, focus on obtaining a livelihood for his own family, competition. Regardless of the African region, similar problems exist in almost all major cities in its area.

Keywords: decolonization; development; sanitation problems; transport; social networks
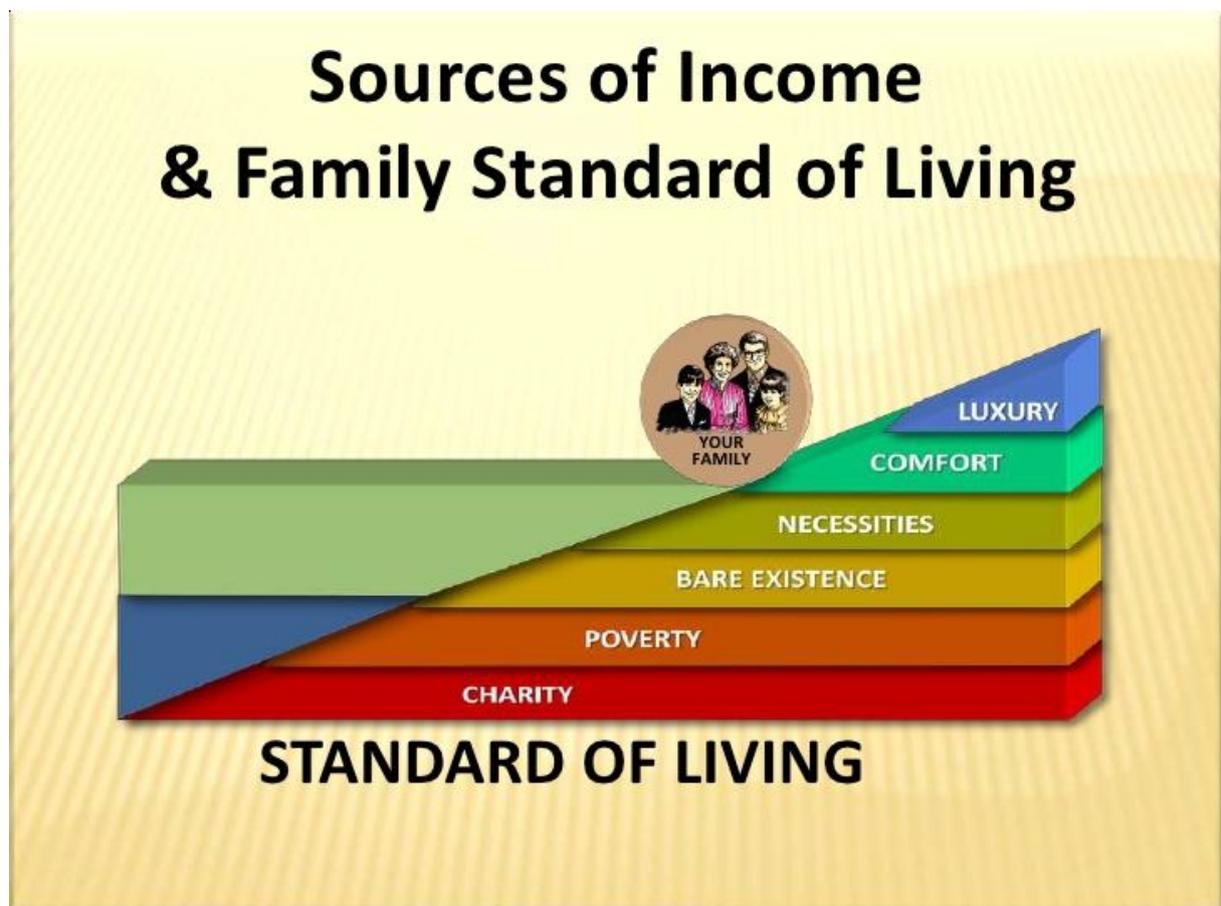
1. INTRODUCTION

After World War II, only four countries on the African continent were independent: Ethiopia (Abyssinia), Egypt, Liberia and the Union of South Africa. All the rest was under the rule of the colonial European powers. Both the level of economic development and education of local people deliberately kept low. Indigenous elite consisted mainly of tribal aristocracy and lower officials of the colonial apparatus. For these circles were recruited activists first self-determination of the peoples of Africa, such as Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Leopold Sedar Senghor and Senegal.

Equally important (and run - even more important) the importance was the fact that in the ranks of troops belonging to the anti-Hitler coalition colonial powers (especially Britain and France), there were many people in Africa. During his military service, they encountered the first of many social and cultural phenomena. The course of the war undermined their faith in the power of the colonial powers. Crucial to the process of decolonization of Africa was the

Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941. In one of the points contained the declaration of the right of peoples to self-determination. It gave independence activists hope for progress in the implementation of their demands. In practice, however, the colonial powers did not intend to withdraw from their possessions.

Made the most of small changes in the way, including introducing elements of local democracy. This was due to the economic importance of the colonies and strategic considerations (under the so-called. The Cold War) and to some extent prestigious. In addition to the Atlantic Charter, a significant impact on the growth trend of independence in Africa was an example of such countries as India, Indonesia and Vietnam (in which the decolonization process has already occurred) and the propaganda of the Soviet bloc countries. The weakening of the colonial powers in the Second World War, together with the aforementioned social change in Africa, created the favorable conditions for the efforts towards self-determination.

The negative impact of these efforts was still enormous socio-economic backwardness and tribal and clan societies break colonies. For example, at the end of the 40s the twentieth century. In Nigeria numbering approx. 30 million inhabitants there were only 150 lawyers and 160 doctors of local origin.
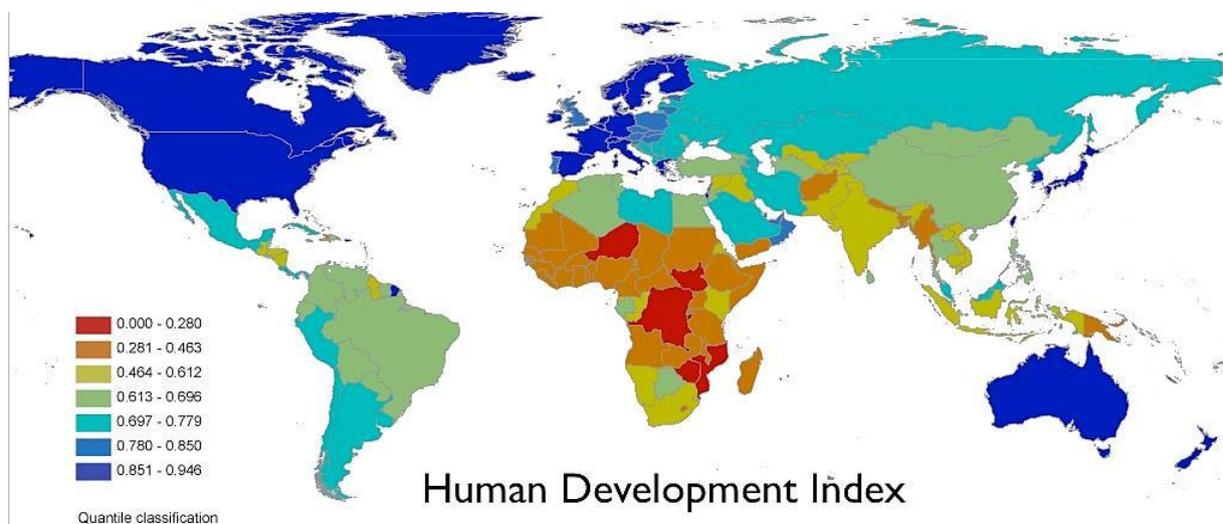

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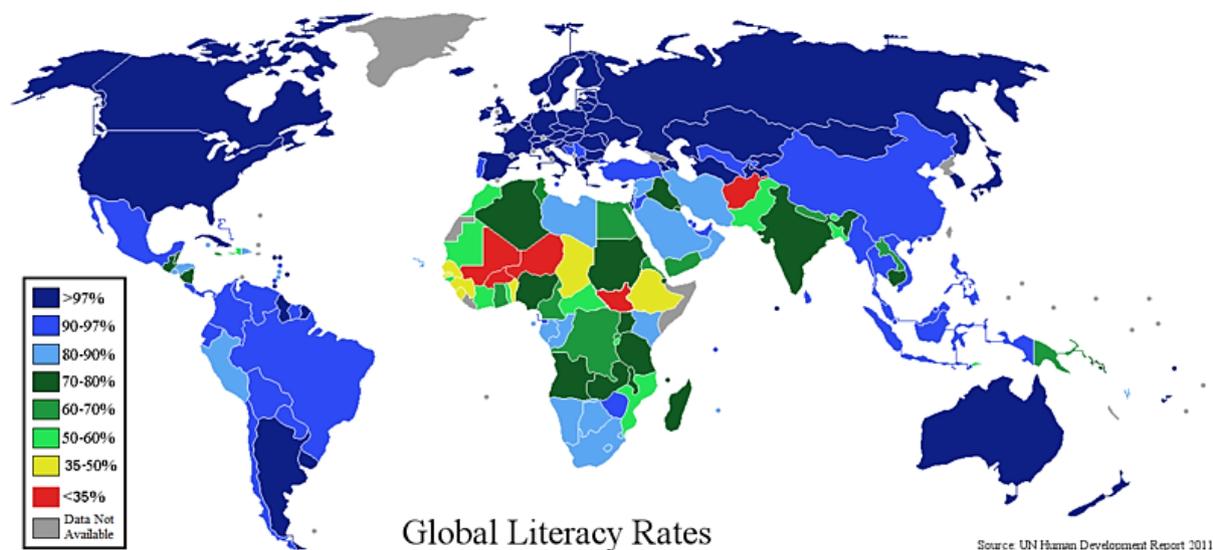
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Human Development Index

The most significant consequence of decolonization of Africa was a complete change in the political map of the continent. Young African countries stood in the face of many problems related to their socio-economic backwardness, including the lack of qualified personnel. One of the most important issues that plague these countries are their unnatural borders completely bypass local ethnic structure, plotted arbitrarily by the colonial powers in the nineteenth century. In the postcolonial period, this resulted in a number of ethnic and religious conflicts. The former metropolises not abandoned their behavior impacts on the economy and politics of their former colonies, maintaining their relationship in the form of so-called. neocolonialism.

Global Literacy Rates

Source: UN Human Development Report 2011

The weakness of state institutions contributed to the growth of corruption and frequent political upheavals, leading to the authoritarian rule of the often violent nature. All these factors have contributed to economic and political instability independent African countries. One of the main problems arising from the above-mentioned CYM factors is urban sprawl in virtually every African country.

In 1800,. Only 3 per cent. the world's population lived in cities, in 1900 almost 14 per cent., but only 12 cities had 1 million or more inhabitants. In 1950. 30 percent. the world's population lived in cities, some of whom were already more than 83 million population, but more than 10 million people had only New York. In the twentieth century. Number of urban dwellers in the world increased from 220 million in 1900. To 2.84 billion in 2000. In 2010, more than 50 percent. the world's population lived in cities, and 411 cities had more than 1 million inhabitants.

Between 2000 and 2030. Asian urban population will increase from 1.36 billion to 2.64 billion, Africa with 294 million to 742 million, and Latin America and the Caribbean from 394 million to 609 million. In 2030. Seven out of ten urban dwellers will live in Asia or Africa. In the cities arrives each year 67 million inhabitants, 1.3 million every week. In the same 2030. In cities will live about five billion people, ie. 60 percent. of the 8.3 billion inhabitants of the earth. The last years of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century is the formation of mega-cities (more than 10 million people) - large concentration of population generating new problems, including those related to water management and environmental protection.

Currently, the world's highest urban population growth recorded in Africa. If this rate was maintained until 2050. In African cities would live about 1.2 billion people, or 25 percent. the world's urban population. Such large cities generate a variety of problems, one of the key is the problem of access to clean water. The paradox is that the water of much lower quality, coming from unknown sources, sold in African cities is often several times more expensive than the water supply network with utilities allow vehicles displaying the wealthier neighborhoods in the same mixture path. The water of the highest quality guaranteed, eg. In New York and European cities is cheaper than in the consumption of unsafe water from random sources in the slums of African or Asian.

The long journey in search of water in some developing countries are associated rather with difficulties in water supply in rural areas, but practice shows that this is also the problem of population in the cities. Eg. The percentage of the urban population of selected African countries, which loses more than 30 minutes to transport drinking water from the source is in Malawi, 55%, 38% of Burkina Faso, Uganda, 28%, 36% Mauritania, Rwanda 23%, the Central African Republic 22% Nigeria 22%, 15% Gambia, Cameroon 15%. UNFPA study shows that the time required for the water to get extended in certain regions of the world, eg. For the 10 cases investigated in East Africa this time was extended from 28 minutes in 1967. To 92 min. in 1997. Many African countries benefit from only 1% of its water resources. This is due to the shortage of funds for construction of infrastructure. Often, a city located on the river, which belongs to the biggest in the world in terms of water resources, has problems with the public water supply due to lack of investment or lack of funds for the operation of existing facilities. As a result of damage to the water supply system, or its poor technical condition, followed by frequent interruptions in water supply. Leaks from leaking sewer pipes cause water pollution in the leaky water mains. The problem of an increasing number of cities in developing countries is the occurrence of periodic drops in water pressure in the mains supply.

2. CONCLUSIONS

Equally important (and run - even more important) the importance was the fact that in the ranks of troops belonging to the anti-Hitler coalition colonial powers (especially Britain and France), there were many people in Africa. During his military service, they encountered the first of many social and cultural phenomena. The course of the war undermined their faith in the power of the colonial powers. Crucial to the process of decolonization of Africa was the Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941. In one of the points contained the declaration of the right of peoples to self-determination.

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