

# Orthopedics Surgery Poverty vs Status of Economy and Population in Africa: A Sociological Appraisal

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## ABSTRACT

Africa with a very high birth rate, and many children in need of bone surgery cannot easily provide the surgeries necessary. Many African countries do not have the required infrastructure to be able to provide the services necessary to such patients. So, many of such patients have to remain handicapped for the whole of their lives. Many African countries do not also have adequate insurance to use where and when necessary. Poverty in orthopedics surgery is quite widespread in many African countries. Long term solution for the issue is improving education, and short term solution is seeking help from the international institutions. In general, the medical culture needs to be improved and revolutionized. Such disorders/ impairments sometimes made genetic and affect next generations too. Similarly, one of the ways towards the solution of the problem is to decrease the population growth rate in African countries.

**Keywords:** Rapid Population Growth; Special Situation of Africa; Horror of Food in Africa; Required Infrastructure; Sociology

## Introduction

Sociologically speaking, orthopedics surgery and many more surgeries are quite in weak status in African countries because of poor relevant infrastructure. Many factors including high illiteracy and shortage of science and technology have caused such a problem. Rapid population growth and low economic growth widely help in creation of the present scenario. Though Africa is a continent rich in resources, yet at the same time many people on the continent are poor in many ways. Population increase is a hazard in Africa-creating socio-medical problems for any of the 56 countries of the region. Generally speaking, orthopedic surgery is a branch of surgery concerned with conditions involving the musculoskeletal system [1]. Similarly, Nicholas Andry coined the word in French as "Orthopedie" in 1741 as the art of correcting and preventing deformities in children [2]. As many children are born in Africa per year, some are with deformed bones for which there is not treatment there enough, and they have to tolerate the deformed

bodies for the whole life. The way to help such people in Africa is just through the international contributions. African economy is based on trade, agriculture, industry and human resources. Africa, with 56 different countries with many cultural similarities, today faces a very different economic and industrial world. The developments that the Western world and large parts of Asia, Latin America, and elsewhere experienced during the 20<sup>th</sup> century have been less addressed by the African continent, which has brought with it many challenges, limitations, and deprivations for its people; That is, a phenomenon commonly referred to as poverty. Africa is a continent rich in resources, but at the same time many people on this continent are poor in many ways.

While many resources and mines lie in this land, poverty and backwardness on the continent have made it impossible for them to exploit their potential resources easily. The same trend has affected the African lifestyle in various ways, and it has caused

many economic, industrial, health, income, nutrition, education, etc. indicators to not be normal in that society. The continent's recent economic growth has been largely due to the sale of goods and services; Optimistically, GDP growth in sub-Saharan Africa is projected to reach \$ 29 trillion by 2050. It should be noted that the gross domestic product of African countries in 2014 varied between \$ 594 billion in Nigeria to \$ 722 million in the Comoros. This means that per capita GDP in Nigeria in 2014 was estimated at \$ 3355 and in the Comoros, it was estimated at \$ 1031. Such economic differences in African countries bring different levels of industrialization and industrial development to the countries of the continent.

## Method of Research

Methodology used in the present article is of qualitative type. In that, various paradigms have been used to find out about the facts regarding pandemics during the history. Qualitative research usually studies people, events or areas in their natural settings. In finding facts for the research, the researcher engaged in careful data collection and thoughtful analysis of what was relevant. In the documentary research applied for the present research, printed and written materials were widely regarded. The research was performed as a qualitative library-type in which the researcher had to refer to the relevant and related sources. In the current research, various documents were thoroughly investigated, and the needful inferences were made. The data fed by the investigator in the present article is hopefully reliable. Though literature on pandemics is very limited, yet the author tried to investigate many different resources in order to elicit the necessary information to build up the text.

## Rapid Population Growth and Economic Situation

By the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, about half of the world's children will belong to Africa. This estimate indicates an explosive increase in population on that continent; That is, increasing the manpower, which itself requires economic and industrial transformation, increasing income and providing more. Therefore, the African continent, given the cultural and social infrastructure of that society, must always be able to use its resources better and more effectively. The continent's natural resources, mines and untapped potential must be exploited effectively to meet the material and intangible needs of the continent's population of more than 4 billion by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Economic sociologists must not only measure the present, but also predict populations and resources in the near or distant future. Otherwise, many national and international dangers are predictable and probable by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century in that society and beyond. The human life situation in Africa is as dire as ever. Of the 34 countries listed by the United Nations as having low development indicators, 30 have

high illiteracy rates, inadequate infrastructure, and basic health services. These countries owed \$ 204 billion at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century; That is, as much as 64% of their GDP [3].

However, if the current population growth in Africa continues by the end of this century, half of the world's population under the age of 18 will be born in Africa. According to this forecast, half of the potential workforce will leave Africa by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Without proper planning in terms of employment, income, food production and other needs, unrestricted migration from that continent during the 21<sup>st</sup> century is very likely; That is, a move that would jeopardize the stability and security of other areas as well. Therefore, sociologists, especially economic sociologists, should always focus more on the African continent. While the current ratio is only a quarter, so given the growing population growth in Africa, economic growth must also be considered and invested in. The African continent needs to build technical infrastructure, communications, education, cultural development, exploit the potential resources of that continent and so on. From a sociological point of view, many unforeseen dangers would arise from that society, and its growing population, if the necessary economic and industrial movements did not take place on that continent.

This quadruple increase is one of the most adventurous demographic changes. The continent of Africa will face a high population by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century as its population quadruples, and on the other hand, because industrial and economic development is not commensurate with the continent's population growth, it will lead to contradictions and limitations; That is, the emergence of more poverty between different nations in that society; More manpower transfers and such encounters. From the point of view of economic sociology, in proportion to the increase in the volume of manpower, economic, industrial and agricultural investments should also be made in that continent. What is certain is that population growth on that continent is happening easily. However, increasing wealth and raising the GDP index does not happen easily. Bridging this gap requires the use of religious methods, more government oversight, improved education, political stability in those societies, and strategies of this kind. At that time and over the next 85 years, Africa will have a population of 4.2 billion, compared to 1.1 billion in 2014; That is, a population that, following the expansion of communication networks, will expect different consumption, more services, and a different bright life. At the same time, the African continent, like other societies, will achieve longer life expectancy, longer life expectancy, a larger elderly population, and so on, each of which will need significant services in turn. If the foreseeable needs are not met, the countries of the region will face many instances of local and regional violence and conflict. Hence, the African continent itself will need more social engineering, more social studies, and various investments.

By then, Nigeria, which covers an area of 923,000 square kilometers, will grow from 180 million to 910 million. High population density, rising needs, higher living standards, and changes of this kind expose the country to many social, economic, cultural, and environmental threats. The effects of these kinds of differences and contradictions themselves permeate other lands and countries. As of January 1, 2018, Nigeria had 20120 babies after India and China. Weak policy-making in that country has created such a population drama for Nigeria [4]. Therefore, the adoption of appropriate policies, the implementation of the necessary forecasts by economic sociologists, is considered a development necessity for these countries, including Nigeria. However, in the current situation, a significant proportion of the population in African societies do not have adequate educational and cultural facilities. Therefore, the emergence of many harms and socio-economic anomalies in that society is widely predictable. A UNICEF report (2014) states that the future of humanity will be increasingly African. Following the expansion of population growth on the African continent in the coming years, more manpower and population will emerge on that continent, and as parts of the world have adopted a policy of limiting population growth following their industrial-economic development, such countries will be forced to use African-born manpower.

For this reason, some scholars consider the dominance of African manpower to be inevitable during the 21<sup>st</sup> century. By 2050, the number of African children and adolescents will increase by two-thirds to one billion. Even if the child mortality rate remains high, the continent's birth rate will increase to less than 15 billion by 2050, even with high child mortality. This high volume of manpower itself will pose threats to other nations and even within the same continent. It should be noted that only through industrial-economic growth in that continent can the potential threats posed by population explosions in the mentioned continent be prevented. Hence, the African continent today needs to build the necessary infrastructure for its economic and industrial development. Infrastructures such as increasing education, raising the literacy rate on the continent, improving the status of women, investing in raw material production, etc., are among the prerequisites and infrastructures that can meet the growing and unprecedented manpower needs in African society. Otherwise, the potential threats posed by this situation could itself affect many countries and territories far and near outside the African continent.

New and predictable figures suggest that even if welfare and living standards are higher, and if fertility rates fall, such a demographic scenario will occur in Africa. Because cultural patterns and attitudes do not change rapidly, however, the hypothesis of a changing fertility trend on the African continent will not happen in the near future. This means that the various social contexts,

the improvement of the status of women, the equalization of the rights of men and women, and the like in Africa must be planned and done. This is the only way to achieve a balance of manpower commensurate with the economic and industrial conditions of the African continent.

### **The Special Situation of Africa**

This is not the case for Africa in the last decade, as economic growth and declining fertility rates have declined in many parts of the world. This means that economic growth in that society has not affected cultural change and reproductive behavior. Under such circumstances, the fertility index continues to increase. Increased fertility, in turn, has also neutralized economic growth in that society and has had little effect. The second process, increasing fertility in Africa, has been discussed, so that, from the sociological point of view, poverty in those societies still persists; That is, a movement that affects other socio-economic variables and indicators. Fertility rates in some African countries have remained stable in recent years; That is, instead of declining, as happened in East Asia and Latin America. The countries of the East Asian region and many Hispanic countries in Latin America have, in recent decades, strengthened and sustained economic growth in those societies as their fertility has declined. The theory that population growth slows economic growth has been met with skepticism in scientific circles [5]. East Asian countries, on the other hand, re-introduced family planning programs for their economic growth, rapidly reducing their fertility, and thus achieving their economic development (Mason, 2001). According to Malthus, catastrophic conditions lead the population to a lower standard of living [6,7]. Similarly, Malthus' view has always been associated with political and social movements, but almost always refers to proponents of population control [8].

This trend has led to a huge change in the East Asian region; In other words, industrial development, per capita increase in GDP in those regions, and consequently the improvement of the quality of life in East Asia and to some extent in Latin American countries have been implemented. Therefore, and based on this hypothesis, regulating fertility itself greatly enhances and guarantees economic growth. Hence, the African continent can only improve its economic situation under conditions where reproductive behavior is reformed and revised. The UNICEF report also states that Africa's population is experiencing (fullness) and by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century its population will almost quadruple. Such population structure and movement in the African continent itself distances them from economic growth and dynamism. The African continent, meanwhile, needs industrial development, economic growth, rising gross domestic product, and similar indicators. If economic development does not change in that society, many challenges and threats await the African continent during the 21st century. The U.S.

Population Research Bureau also estimates that by 2050, Africa will have a population of more than 2.4 billion. Such warnings should lead the African continent to industrial and economic development commensurate with its growing population.

Otherwise, many potential crises await African society in the coming decades, and since the sociological sciences focus primarily on identifying societies and their problems, appropriate solutions must be proposed by sociologists in the relevant fields. To be. In other words, many current and future crises must be identified, addressed, and addressed in their sociological context. African society in this regard also needs extensive and comprehensive sociological economic studies, otherwise the problems of Africa will spread to other safe and rich countries. The increase in population is due to the fact that the total fertility index in Africa is estimated at 4.7, while in the United States it is estimated at 2 and in East Asia at 1.7. Therefore, in addition to strengthening its industrial and economic foundations, the African continent also needs cultural changes in its various dimensions; In such a way that the total fertility index in that society can be reduced from 4.7, presumably for a woman during her lifetime, to figures 2-3 less than that. Creating such a process requires educational infrastructure, transportation, literacy among women, and other types of investment in such fields.

### **The Horror of Food in Africa**

Malthusian fear of the population becomes apparent in such circumstances and is worth pondering. As an 18th-century economist and demographer, Malthus has always been sensitive to the gap between population growth and food growth and has referred to this gap as fear or catastrophe. As far as African society is concerned, the continent is prone to many of the irregularities caused by the gap between population growth and economic growth. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century and before, the African continent has always witnessed many cases of even food famines due to these weaknesses, as a result of which a large number of people have perished. Therefore, from Malthus' point of view, food supply should always be commensurate with the increase in population, otherwise a significant share of the population will be in conditions of minimum and even below the minimum / minimum food intake. The result of such conditions will be a variety of weaknesses, mortality, disease, and ultimately low hope in that society. While Africa is currently unable to feed its 1.2 billion people, it will face an unpredictable situation with a population of 4.2 billion. One of the ways to save Africa from the food challenge on that continent is to step on the path of industrial and economic development on that continent.

Otherwise, due to food shortages, many contagious diseases, local and regional problems and conflicts in the continent will

be inevitable. While according to the Neo-Malthusian theory, many countries gained more products and food by mechanizing themselves after World War II and the so-called Second Agricultural Revolution, the African continent has largely survived. Neo-Malthusians, such as Hopkins and Ehrlich, have also addressed the issue of rapid population growth and its challenges. They believe that population growth should be regulated in a regulated way, in order to surpass food production or the productivity index in general. The advice given by these two people should be applied to the African continent as well. It is noteworthy that many less developed parts of the world from the 1950s onwards applied the advice of these two people in their economic-demographic movement. Although Africa has been relatively quiet over the past decade (the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century), its growing population will lead to civil problems in the future. Population growth on the African continent has created many challenges and ills not only in the future, but also now. A significant portion of the population on the African continent today migrates within or outside Africa in search of employment and food; For example, in recent months a significant population of African countries such as Zambia and other countries close to South Africa have migrated to South Africa; Simply because of access to work and livelihood in a way that has led to serious conflicts between South Africans and migrants, for example in the city of Durban.

Also, the growing population on the African continent and the lack of employment resources have led to a significant population constantly migrating to Spain and Italy via North Africa to reach the European Union; That is, a move that has generally led to many deaths, drownings in the Mediterranean, the return of migrants, and so on. Hence, the African continent will face many crises not only now, but also in the future due to its economic weaknesses. Africa's population growth has even had a great impact on the continent's living conditions, animal and plant species. Deforestation, plant resources, the extinction and extinction of many animal species for use in their implementation, and finally the export of handicrafts made from such animals and the like, are among the effects of increasing population and lack of job opportunities in The African continent has followed suit. Given what is happening on the continent today and its future, economic sociologists need to be as creative as possible in designing and anticipating effective plans for the continent so that potential and future crises on the African continent can be prevented. Acted.

### **Moderate Theories (Intermediate)**

Although the same fertility rate has not declined in all parts of the world, it has declined slightly. According to the theory of moderation, with the decrease of fertility index, many individuals and households have more economic opportunities and per capita; That is, their share of agricultural products, food, housing, job and

employment opportunities, access to services and amenities, and the like has increased; That is, a set of conditions that have also affected their economic interactions. At the same time, tropical forests have not yet been cut down and destroyed like in other parts of the world. Forests are of great importance as an economic resource in human societies. Many poor countries have been forced to deforest their forest areas in recent decades to earn a living; Just to be able to meet their economic needs. This situation has also occurred in parts of Africa; That is, the process itself has led to environmental disturbances and challenges. Thus, according to moderates, conservation of natural resources, including forests, not only contributes to the economies of countries, but also ensures environmental health. The declining forests of the African continent need further improvement and monitoring. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, its forest lands are alarmingly endangered. Across Africa, about 4 million hectares of forests are destroyed each year; That is more than twice the global average. According to the World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), more than 10 percent of Africa's forests were lost between 1980 and 1995 [9].

Therefore, by creating new economic opportunities such as industry and other alternatives, these natural resources can be conserved in poor parts of the world. It should be noted that industrialized countries, due to their industrial facilities and various sources of economic income, still maintain forest resources in their territories, and are even very serious in their expansion and rehabilitation. While Africa occupies a quarter of the world's land area, about 15% of the world's population now lives there. This is despite the fact that the population density in Asia is estimated at 137 people per square kilometer, in Africa this figure is estimated at 39 people per square kilometer, and therefore Africa has more space than Asia to accommodate the population. If Africa's population continues to grow with this argument, it must always prioritize economic development, otherwise it will face widespread poverty and unaccounted for migration.

### **Required Infrastructure**

If the necessary infrastructure is provided for the African continent, African countries will be saved from their very probable crises. The infrastructures that lead to the continent's economic development include education, health, family planning, cultural change, and so on. Since Africa has been years away from the industrialized and developed world, and this gap has prevented the emergence of the necessary infrastructure on that continent, given these conditions, the African continent should have the opportunity to invest sufficiently in these sectors and infrastructure. In order to prevent many possible crises in the coming years on that continent. Development, education, health care and the implementation of

population control programs are among the basic needs of the African continent. In this way, the African continent will directly and indirectly affect other countries of the world. Poverty and unemployment in the continent lead to widespread migration from that continent, and at the same time, health poverty in the continent causes many diseases and their transmission to other communities. Hence, even the international community must help the African continent to organize the infrastructure it needs. The normalization of the economic situation on the African continent also contributes to world peace and tranquility. However, the spread of poverty on that continent will lead to many different conflicts and threats from that continent to other parts.

The African continent can meet the economic needs of its growing population if it can afford more wealth. Therefore, pursuing industrial programs, developing education, and exploiting the continent's own resources could bring more wealth to Africa. By pursuing such policies, it will be possible to meet the economic needs of Africa's growing population over the coming decades. Because Africa has potentially diverse natural resources, some countries, including China, Japan, Brazil, and the like, have more or less invested in the industrial sectors of some of the continent. If the industrial sector in Africa is deactivated, a challenging future awaits the countries of this continent. Some parts of middle-class Africa have grown significantly in recent years. The middle class in South Africa, for example, is defined as those who receive at least \$ 450 a month. This group (middle class) has increased from 5 million in 2000 to 15 million in 2014 in 11 major continental economies [10-12]. Over the next 15 years, the increase in these people or the middle class is expected to reach 25 million. Although in some African countries economic activity has started in a positive way, many 56 African countries are still living in poor conditions with poverty and incomes of less than \$ 2 per day per capita.

The GDP of the continent's major economies is growing faster than its population. This raises more economic hopes in some African countries. One of the indicators of economic development of societies is to prevent the annual growth of GDP compared to population growth, so the African continent should always strive to achieve this indicator. Achieving GDP on an annual basis provides more room for maneuver for countries. This means that the countries in question have the opportunity to constantly strengthen their infrastructure in various sectors. While Africa's population explosion is exceptional, it is hoped that the African continent will be able to adapt. By building educational and health infrastructure, educating women, creating cultural transformations, transport infrastructure, and the like, it must be hoped that the African continent will be able to avoid potential crises awaiting that continent.

## Conclusion

Africa with 56 countries, many of which are really poor in various forms. Because of such poverty, birth rate is quite high in a majority of the African countries. Poverty in therapies and medicine is quite observable. In such an impasse, many orthopedic and bone surgeries which are physical are not easily treated and cured. Such patients have to tolerate their ailments sometimes for life. Many African countries do not have the required infrastructure culture to deliver the necessary services to those in need of necessary surgeries. Many African countries need fiscal capital in various sectors in order to improve the sector concerned. Though ample resources are there in African countries, yet they are not wisely and suitably exploited. The continent of crisis needs a lot of preventive measures to be implemented/ practiced in order to prevent further problems.

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