

# Education procrastination research proposal examples

[Sociology](#), [Poverty](#)



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The author has quite effectively described the topic in the relation to the patterns. This is through the context of elaborating the social issues that affect the society in the overview of isolated arenas of life. Poverty has claimed to be a vital element in the social setups of the many societies in the world. The concept regarding the social stigma as a quagmire in backbone of the many societies around the world has made its effects in the felt in the society as a whole. On the focus of the poverty in Africa we do visualize the concern in the general overview as a social problem is deeply embedded as a wound that permeates every dimension of culture and society particularly in the sub Saharan Africa.

However the author has not clearly expressed the efforts enacted to collaboratively address the issue of poverty reduction in the continent by focusing on the wealth distribution. This is in the general overview that the wealth distribution is still concentrated in the few rich people who are not contributing to the generation of the economic and social benefits in the relevant communities concerned.

The author of the report does make a great sense to me in the context that he explores the whole overview of the poverty set back in the communities' development and progress. This in connection to the overlook that over 3billion people around the globe lives in the general overview of less than \$2. 5 in a single day. In addition poverty in Africa is generally and predominantly rural. That is more than 70% of the residents in the continent do live in the rural areas and effectively depend in food from agriculture for survival. The context seeks to bring in the lame light the general overview that over 218 million people live in extreme poverty in the sub-Saharan

Africa. The areas of eastern and southern Africa are the extreme core places that do contribute to the few of the vital areas hit by the bottleneck of concentrated poor people in the world.

The author's preconceptions and the assumptions bring the shortcomings that attacking the factors of poverty cannot fight it by simply alleviating its symptoms. The biases of not addressing the point at the targeted solution can lead to the circumstance which leads to the problem not to be strictly addressed and solved. The writer needs to understand that simple transfer of funds even if it means to the victims of poverty will not alleviate and eradicate the whole problem. This is because it will only alleviate the symptoms of poverty in the short run. This consequently means it is not a durable solution. This is because poverty being a social problem calls for the same social solution which can deliberately call for the same measure.

The author does not have other problems in the expression of the topic. This is because the other bottlenecks in the social set up have brought the problem in the brim of the scam at hand. One of them is the diseases such as the HIV/AIDS scourge. This is because it has changed the profile of the rural poverty in Africa. This focus on the point that labor is the income-earning asset as the primary concern in the rural areas. The report on the overview of the general overlook on people with the disease about two thirds of the 34million people with the disease are from Africa.

The economic structure of Africa was shaped during the colonial period. However, during the colonial period it did not favour indigenous development. Studying Africa economic problems is complicated since it is intertwined between many factors. The problem facing our economy is caused

by corruption, poor governance, political instability and diseases. Thus, it can be referred as self-perpetuating. All these factors contribute towards poverty escalation in one way or another. Therefore, it is very hard to determine which factors largely contribute to poverty escalation. When studying the poverty scenario in Africa researchers are forced to analyze individual country based on the critical issue that contribute to poverty increment. The key subjects that should be analyzed when carrying out poverty survey in Africa are quality of life and the standard of living in African society. The national wealth in African countries does not correlated with the quality of life. Some states are full of resources hence they are considered to be wealthy yet only a few people in the society benefit from them. The rich own almost 80% of the national resources.

On the other hand, the poor are left to share the remaining 20% among themselves. Automobiles, televisions and radios are preserve for the few, thus majority are cut off from internet and technology. When carrying out the survey, people should be interviewed based on their standard of living and the quality of life the live. For instance, people should be asked whether they have internet access and whether technology has played any role in their lives. Mortality rate, education, literacy and life expectancy are also key aspects that determine poverty level in the society. Unemployment rate is another factor which the research should establish.

## **References**

IFAD Rural Poverty in Africa (2007) <http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/region/home/tags/africa>

Milich, Lenard (1997) Food security in Pre-Colonial Hausa land

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