

## CT Scanning vs Welfare Status in Africa: A Sociological Appraisal

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**ABSTRACT**

*CT scan is a way of imaging different parts of one's body first established in 1963 within the industrial world, and gradually entered Africa. It caused life to increase, and more generations to live together. Countries with more welfare, could easily access it. Countries with more advanced medical facilities are more equipped with radiology and imaging. CT scan has eventually increased life expectancy, followed by higher welfare status in many African countries. The poor developing countries of Africa are poor in the field of radiology and imaging too, followed by their shorter life, and higher mortality rate. Many African countries being more rural, are deprived of medical radiology and imaging followed by their shorter life span, and higher mortality rate. Africa has a lot to do, to raise its medical standards including radiology and imaging. African nations need to make up the necessary infrastructure to be able to access the needful medical services they need.*

**Keywords**

Rise and fall in Africa, Decreased welfare, Decade of progress, CT scan, Scope of social welfare, Sociology.

**Introduction**

Sociologically speaking, CT scanning is an imaging technique using X-rays, gamma rays, or similar radiation in body. It was first discovered in 1963 [1]. It was really a revolution in medicine and human life expectancy. It was a great step toward more people on land around the world. Now-a-days many people, young or old make use of it in the world of increasing of different accidents and illnesses. It is also widely used in Africa, but not in all parts. As many African countries are more rural, such a facility is not available in those parts. That is why mortality rate is higher in rural areas. The modern practice of radiology involves several different healthcare professions working as a team. Radiologist is a medical doctor who has completed post-graduate training and interprets medical images, communicates the findings to other physicians to perform the necessary medical procedures [2,3].

The continent of Africa, with over 56 countries with different conditions, has little development and social welfare. Due to poor training and skills, the infrastructure is scarce compared to

the outside world, with few welfare services. The weakness of the welfare aspects in that society has caused that the average life expectancy in that continent is almost half of the advanced societies with social welfare in its general sense. Less amenities in Africa have often led to widespread backwardness in many ways. With the exception of a small number of African countries located in the northern part of the continent, other African countries face many social and welfare constraints and problems that affect future generations of the continent. The lack of welfare facilities in Africa has led African countries to face a growing population (2.5% per year), which poses a variety of social and economic challenges for these countries. Despite the abundance of natural and human resources on the African continent, those resources are not being exploited well, which has economic benefits and added value; Something that could potentially lead to greater prosperity on that 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

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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.

### **Rise and fall**

Over the past two decades, many African countries have seen changes, during which they have made significant gains in income, poverty reduction, and improved health and education. It can be described as a kind of uprising in those countries. These countries have made various progress by receiving foreign investment and implementing various projects. In other words, welfare and service facilities have been provided to them to a large extent compared to previous periods. One of these cases is the progress in education and educational institutions, the move towards literacy of the population and the like, which includes the income part of the population, and also more prosperity in countries of this type of movement and have an effective role. In many of them, Chinese institutions and companies have provided economic recovery and dynamism in recent years; That is, what has led to more income and, of course, more prosperity for other African countries.

The African continent must always be under economic and social scrutiny, and consequently more investment must be made in it. China became Africa's largest trading partner in 2009, even surpassing the United States. While China-Africa trade was estimated at \$ 10 billion in 2000, it reached \$ 220 billion in 2014 [4]. The way in which social and public welfare increases more and more. As guarantors of social welfare, future generations are also on the continent; Otherwise, African societies will face many economic, social, and welfare challenges and challenges for future generations; That is, a situation that will lead to unemployment and insecurity, migration, asylum, and so on.

### **Decreased welfare**

These conditions (declining prosperity) have turned future hopes on the African continent into despair. Many countries in central Africa, as well as in the eastern and western parts of the continent, have migrated extensively, especially from rural areas to cities, in the absence of adequate prosperity. Under such circumstances, many cases of crisis have arisen in urban parts of Africa. The situation is such that many people are engaged in illegal immigration for a better situation. Likewise, this situation, and with the decline of prosperity in Africa, has created many instances of insecurity for different strata. This situation is constantly increasing the distance of the African continent from the rest of the world. Newer generations, on the other hand, generally have higher social, economic, and welfare expectations. In such a situation, the African continent needs to invest more and build more economic,

social and cultural infrastructure. Welfare is generally provided by governments and affiliated organizations, and welfare expenditures are generally funded by government revenues. Because African governments generally have low incomes, welfare is low there [5,6].

Managing the global economic downturn, along with other threatening factors such as climate change, requires strong leadership and effective action. According to what has been said, and given the climate-related developments, African countries, in particular, need to have access to more facilities, in order to be able to launch development and development plans and projects in their communities. In this way, many potential and social challenges and problems in that society can be prevented for future generations. While other societies need large investments in various sectors, the African continent should be much more able to act.

Overall, the growth rate in Africa will be declining in the coming years; Simply because African society is still experiencing high population growth, and consequently the law of declining returns prevails in African society. That is, conditions under which productivity decreases following population growth; The phenomenon has spread to African countries as a contagious disease. What has gripped (supported) the African continent in recent years is China's support for African societies. In recent years, China has provided various forms of investment and economic support to African countries; That is, a set of conditions that have helped to improve the welfare situation in that society.

It is noteworthy that in the long run, the development process in some countries, especially those that have made their economies more competitive and strengthened regulatory institutions, seems very likely. It is also worth noting that development itself requires both competition and oversight. Creating opportunities for competition in the manufacturing sector, as well as strengthening the regulatory system such as law enforcement and the like, can be effective in improving development in African societies. The creation of such systems requires the creation of cultural contexts, the literacy of the population, especially women, and the creation of norms through which more development can be fostered in African societies. It is also worth noting that international organizations, including various parts of the United Nations, have been very effective in strengthening and developing African countries in recent years. The creation of the African Union in 1958 has played a significant role in the development of African countries. Also the African Economic Union, founded in 1981; To that end, the rights and development of African citizens were laid, with the aim of establishing greater prosperity for African nations [7].

### **Two decades of progress**

Many African countries, which have experienced rapid economic growth, higher incomes, poverty reduction, widespread health improvements, and the like over the past two decades, have also experienced declines in development and prosperity. Poverty is a phenomenon that can be seen in both developing and developed societies. Developing countries with higher population growth and

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lower productivity generate less wealth [8]. Rural development towards prosperity has not occurred in a balanced way in African societies. While in some areas they have experienced significant growth and success, in welfare areas for different segments the growth trend has been declared even negative in some cases. To a large extent, this process has kept the growth of the population index at a high level. Therefore, the African continent must take effective steps in development and prosperity in order to reduce the general mortality rate in its own continent.

At the same time, African countries are in greater need of educating young people, both men and women, to bring the birth process back to normal. Since 1995, GDP growth in Africa has been reported at 4.3% per year; That is generally 36% more than in previous years. While the African continent has seen some modest GDP growth in recent years, about two-thirds of Africa's population is still without access to electricity. In other words, this lack of access to electricity on the continent has made many amenities inaccessible. Therefore, these countries are in great need of educational infrastructure and more electricity generation, transportation communications and water supply. Providing the above items also requires more capital, skilled people and the like. Therefore, by providing the above-mentioned items, the expansion of welfare can be grounded with the amount of income in that continent. In the absence of addressing these issues, the expectation of further migration to that continent and from that continent to other countries should be remembered.

At the same time, this rate of growth is not the same across the African continent. Some African countries have higher economic growth, and a significant number are experiencing low economic growth. First-tier countries generally achieve greater social welfare, while a significant number of African countries do not have access to satisfactory social welfare. Countries such as South Africa, due to their underground resources as well as their political background, have enjoyed higher economic growth, and have been able to reduce poverty in that area at the African level, while increasing welfare, health and education facilities. Give. The South African Department of Social Development was established as a state watershed in 2000 and was tasked with providing social development, protection and welfare services [9]. In 1997, the view was raised that social welfare programs in that country have little budget and are not so high priority [10].

In the oil-rich countries of the region, this growth has even been reported at 5.8% per year over the past two decades. Under such circumstances, people's real incomes have more than doubled, with countries such as Nigeria enjoying higher and higher incomes in recent years, despite oil revenues and oil resources; In a way, the general welfare of the citizens has greatly improved under the influence of this income. At the same time, high population growth on the continent greatly inhibits economic growth and development. Many Central African communities that are not connected to the coastal areas have low living standards and low welfare. In contrast, landlocked areas, in addition to using marine resources for their own nutrition, are also ahead of the central

countries in trade and commerce.

In other countries, however, growth has been slow, and in eight African countries, incomes have been declining. Therefore, the African continent itself needs to invest more and more in infrastructure; To be able to provide biological facilities and welfare for different groups. According to many experts, investing in the population sector should be a priority for African countries. Increased infant mortality under the age of 5 is the growing motivation for childbirth in Africa [11].

Chinese investment in Africa, the transfer of Chinese services to those countries, and so on, has itself set the stage for a major transformation on that continent. While in most developed countries, welfare is largely provided by governments, in some cases government charities and more religious groups have provided similar opportunities. Hence, different sectors have always been trying to create different areas of welfare and services in African countries over the years. However, much of the social and economic aid and services are sent to the continent through developed countries. If not enough services are provided to African countries, and the continent continues to grow slowly, the continent's population growth will lead to many disruptions in the coming decades, such as migration and asylum to other parts of the world. The welfare society was formed on the same basis, in which public health and unemployment services were provided to the needy. Hence, such an attitude and culture; That is, (welfare society) should gradually include the continent of Africa; In such a way that these countries can self-sufficiently meet their basic needs.

For example, while in the African country of Rwanda, people's incomes have doubled, in Zimbabwe it has fallen by 30%. Such differences in income and economic growth between different African countries provide the basis for population movement and migration to achieve employment and income. Therefore, countries must implement measures so that each of them directly enjoys higher economic growth. This in turn provides control over migration between countries, and as a result the level of unrest and challenges within countries is declining.

Poverty is declining in countries where growth has taken place. Such a process itself provides more growth cycles, and as a result public welfare is positively affected, mortality is reduced, and consequently life expectancy is increased. The result of such a phenomenon is an increase in aging; That is, a population situation that itself needs more investment in the coming years. The African continent as a whole is on the path to such demographic change. At the same time, the continent itself needs more investment in various economic, social, health and similar sectors. In this way, individual and social health can be strengthened in that continent. This trend has been going on in Asia for decades, and as a result, Asian economies have changed dramatically. This has gradually made Asia more literate, more prosperous and more economically viable.

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## Growth

In this movement, the share of people living in absolute poverty (less than \$ 1.90 per day according to 2011 prices) is that the poverty rate among them has decreased from 61% in 1993 to 43% in 2012; 1% poverty reduction per year for 2 decades. In Senegal, for example, the decline has been even greater, while in the Democratic Republic of the Congo there has been no change at all. Therefore, due to the change in the levels of economic growth between African countries, there is always a flow of people in search of work. As mentioned earlier, 56 African countries need more cooperation and sustainable investment to improve their economic and social well-being. In sub-Saharan Africa, about 16.9% of the elderly have a pension, compared to 36% in North Africa. About 90% of the elderly in North America and the European Union have a monthly pension. These differences have attracted the attention of many economists, sociologists and demographers. Health findings have been reported in more cases. Since the mid-1990s, the share of children dying before the age of five has halved; That is, from 17% to 8%. International assistance, access to health care and better nutrition, are among the factors that have reduced mortality. This means that the population growth trend in that community will continue in the coming years; That is, what needs to be monitored more.

Child mortality has declined significantly in sub-Saharan Africa over the past two decades. During that time, malaria deaths were halved; These cases have largely led to population growth; That is, a phenomenon that has led to higher expectations, greater well-being, and higher quality of life. This trend, or in other words, the decrease in mortality rate has led to the expansion of urbanization in that society. This phenomenon eventually leads to high population growth in African countries; By the end of the 21st century, Africa's population will grow to more than 4 billion. The phenomenon itself will also address the challenges of migration between different continents. Therefore, following the reduction of various mortality cases, the necessary education should be provided to the young age groups of the population.

Also, deaths from AIDS / HIV, tuberculosis, and the like have dropped by a third in recent years; That is, a phenomenon that itself continues to contribute to population growth and the resulting needs. Therefore, the necessary infrastructure must always be laid and invested in the African continent in order to more easily meet the needs of the growing population. Following the rise of democracies in Africa, violence has declined to some extent. Dependence on the rule of law has increased, public institutions have been strengthened, the business climate has improved, and corruption has decreased to some extent; That is, what shows the signs of civilization and prosperity in that society. As a result of the changes that have taken place in various fields in African countries, the expectations and demands of the population have also increased; That is, demands that must always be met. In the absence of new demands and welfare needs of the population, many challenges and problems arise, which ultimately leads to migration from a demographic perspective. In addition to the above, foreign aid to African countries has played a major role

in improving living conditions, improving health, preventing disease and the like. Foreign aid through industrial societies, global organizations such as the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the like have brought about fundamental change in many African countries. Following such a trend, more investment needs to be made in those communities. Any vacuum in this area will lead to dissatisfaction and ultimately population displacements.

## The scope of social welfare

Welfare means providing the minimum welfare that the African continent has in line with the infrastructure and expectations of its citizens, which is also referred to as government aid. Social welfare is more prevalent in African countries today among citizens and the upper classes. In other words, many literate citizens demand more amenities and services. This phenomenon has occurred in many African countries in recent years. Likewise, global aid and forcing governments to adopt newer policies have led to greater social welfare development on the continent. At the same time, African countries need more and more economic and social infrastructure through which they can achieve greater prosperity. In recent years, China has provided a lot of support to African countries. China's investments in Africa and the transfer of knowledge and technology to those countries and the like have paved the way for a favorable transformation on that continent.

While in most developed countries welfare is largely provided by governments, in some cases the alms of religious groups and intergovernmental organizations provide the same. Hence, different sectors in recent years have always been trying to create different areas of welfare and services in African countries. However, much of the social and economic aid and services are sent to the continent through developed countries. If not enough services are provided to African countries, and the continent continues to grow slowly, the continent's population growth in the coming decades will lead to a lot of turmoil such as migration, asylum, and so on to other parts of the world. The welfare society has been formed on the same basis, in which public health services and unemployment insurance have been provided, and the needy have been provided. Hence, such an attitude and culture as well; That is, the (welfare society) should gradually take over the African continent so that these countries can self-sufficiently meet their basic needs.

Historically, the Roman emperor (Augustus) first rationed his monthly wheat rations to his poor citizens in the 15th century AD; In such a way that the poor can also enjoy a satisfactory share, and thus meet their food needs and welfare in general at that time. At that time, however, even many countries were facing famine and famine deaths. Therefore, countries must take appropriate and reasonable measures at any time and place; In such a way that the general needs are met as much as possible. At the same time, as the literacy rate and social expectations of citizens in the present age have increased at an unprecedented rate compared to any time in the past, this has created more consumer needs. Therefore, the planning department in different countries should act as wide and fast as possible in order to achieve more findings.

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The Sung dynasty in China in the millennium AD provided welfare assistance in the form of retirement homes, public clinics and cemeteries for the poor. In this way, the mentioned dynasty in its time provided welfare initiatives to its citizens and citizens. However, not all countries and societies at that time were able to create such sources of supply, and this leads to less prosperity and lower life expectancy for different segments. It is noteworthy that the creation of welfare areas in one period leads to the development and advancement of welfare services in later periods.

The British Poor Protection Act of 1601 is also one of the British protection measures in Europe. In this way, more financial and economic support was legally provided to the poor and vulnerable, and as a result, the areas of social welfare expanded among them. Thus, from 1600 onwards, England traces its history to the development of social welfare. In the same way, during the last 4 centuries, the fields of welfare development in that society have always been increasing. This has positively affected the demographic indicators of the country such as fertility, population growth, life expectancy and the like.

As in other parts of the world, most pensions in Africa are taxed by governments. Different parts of Africa have different welfare and social security systems, so that the western part of Africa, which was generally colonized by France, and the eastern part, which was colonized by England, more or less follow the welfare and social security models of France and England. They are inspired, and thus strive to provide for the needy and the elderly as much as possible. For example, it is estimated that the elderly in sub-Saharan Africa receive only about 17% of old-age salaries and pensions. Meanwhile, in the North African region, the old-age pension index is about 36.7%. In Europe and North America, however, the index is estimated at 90%. Therefore, the African continent still has a long way to go to meet the needs of its elderly population as far as their salaries and pensions are concerned. African countries need to build different infrastructures in order to have higher and higher incomes; In such a way that they can provide for the elderly in

their retirement conditions.

### Conclusion

Africa as a continent with 56 countries needing increasing development including medical procedures, is widely in need of welfare development in general. Medical development including radiology and imaging need to be of priority to help those in need. Welfare must be so developed to include the practice of radiology and imaging with special reference to the rural citizens. Africa with a lot of jobs being done manually is highly at risk and vulnerable. People at such jobs widely need all types of medical diagnosis and treatments. But, such medical practices are in short and not applied according to needs. Therefore, and first of all, welfare must be developed followed by CT scanning. Many African countries need to be linked to the developed world so as to learn more medical procedures to practice in their countries in Africa.

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