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Sociology

Investing in cash crop agri-business activities in Africa is one of the reasons behind the land-grabbing thus threatening poor communities. Large-scale farming has replaced native food crops as well as depriving the poor farmers of their ancestral land. The problem of land leads to migration of people in search of the place to settle. The problems encountered include racial discrimination, domestic violence, and apartheid. Women and children are the victims in Africa (Barkan 673). Plantations have led to child slavery, environmental destruction such as deforestation, and soil infertility (Snorek 9). Local activists have suspended extension of the plantation in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.



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Conflict Theory

According to the conflict theory, population problem arises because of lack of equal distribution of resources such as food, land, and health in developing countries. Through internal displacement, rich people breach rights of minority groups in society thus subjecting them to environmental injustice (Barkan 667).

Mining technologies lead to the production of toxic chemicals that pollute water killing many residents. For example, the mining of iron or Bauxite companies in Guinea as well as gold mining in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Ghana killed over 250 people (Snorek 12). The affected communities have identified new leadership that induces resistance. The impact of pesticides on the African continent has an influence on peoples' health by causing cancer as well as killing birds. The influence of using toxins leads to irreversible consequences on health. However, the use of pesticides such as nematocide is dealt with by local humanitarians (Snorek 13).

Symbolic Interactionism Theory

The theory explains that individuals from different social backgrounds as well as people from different cultural practices encounter different environmental and population issues as indicated in the various African regions (Barkan 668).

The impact of Fossil fuel industries, oil drilling, and deep petroleum sources affect the environment through polluting fresh water supplies, causing greenhouse effect or global warming and devastating marine systems (Snorek14). The most affected regions include western and northern Africa countries. Blockadia movement is struggling to mitigate and control threats caused by gas, oil, and coal extraction. Successful rebellions, strikes, and opposition by the public have led to the removal of gas pipelines, halting gas and oil activities as well as banning oil explorations (Snorek 17). As a result of struggles, sexual harassment, rape cases, criminal

behavior, and sexual behavior has increased. Women, old-aged expectant mothers, and young girls have experienced brutal attacks (Barkan 705). In Africa alliances of organizations aiming at protecting the health of people living in waste and contaminated areas have been initiated.

Africans are expressing their grievances through unions such as Environment justice movement to ensure a better world for all.

Works Cited

Barkan, Steven E. *Social Problems: Continuity and Change*. Minnesota libraries, 2013.

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