

While Pursuing the Bigger Picture, It Is Indispensable to Focus on Local Concerns

The overarching objective in Africa is to develop a single political and economic community that enables and facilitates the aspirations of Africans. Such aspiration is not only for the creation of a unified African but also for the resolution of the majority of socioeconomic and political obstacles that have held us back. In particular, protecting the "mode of production" and increasing the population's access to benefits is of paramount importance. As essential as it is to progress toward the ultimate objective, it is equally crucial that urgent, local difficulties be resolved as quickly as possible. Some of the necessities that will not give us time to address more extensively are the level of deprivation that exists within our communities. In order to effectively address these challenges, it will be necessary to reconcile a number of divergent points of view and develop a coherent strategy.

The primary focus should be on how African countries' national comprehensive development plans might contribute to the creation of substantial employment possibilities. Inferentially, this contributes to efforts to reduce poverty. The success of such efforts depends on their ability to function in concert within a unified continental policy framework. Since the problems are intertwined, and the answers must be continental in scope, massive unemployment and economic stagnation cannot be tackled in isolation. This signifies that these policy frameworks will allow our youth to travel throughout the continent and capitalise on entrepreneurial opportunities.

The development of such initiatives requires the collaboration of various stakeholders, beginning with primary subregional deployments and progressing to sophisticated continental arrangements. In the meanwhile, activities that encourage young people to interact with one another and foster entrepreneurial spirit can be developed. Fundamental to the idea is the proverb, "A Messiah is not revered in his neighbourhood." One of the important ways to groom and empower young Africans to make the most of their possibilities and overcome obstacles is to expose them to as many varied environments as we can.

Thus, for young Africans to realise their potential and widen their worldview, they must exhaustively investigate all available opportunities. A well-considered, coordinated, strategic plan is needed to prevent wishful thinking and maximise the continental population dividend so that the young can reap the benefits. It is vital to thoroughly describe the basic concept for all objectives, including those with short-, medium-, and long-term planning timeframes.

These plans are required for these strategies to be accompanied by both macro and micro elements at the national and regional levels. Issues that call for a macro view include land policy, free movement of people and goods, and border management. At the micro level, trade regulation, residency, data management, labour legislation, banking sector facilities, and liberalisation are crucial among African nations.

While access to land is essential, it is one of many resources that remains a complex unsolved problem in Africa, with a few notable exceptions. In my opinion, a continental policy framework is the most effective instrument for settling land disputes, as it advocates for the centralisation of power over landholdings within the state. For the simple reason, that land is best evaluated not just from an ownership vantage point but also from a productivity one. Because having ownership of land does not automatically guarantee success if it is not put to productive use in the right way. Aside from that, one must be aware that despite the continent's abundant arable land, the continent is currently experiencing a severe food shortage and insecurity. The failure emanates primarily from our approach to the land question, which does not prioritise economic development and environmental protection. Instead, we are solely concerned with the political and emotional sides of the land question.

The method proposed here would assist prevent the inappropriate use of land and the politicisation of otherwise non-political issues. Thus, offering property on a lease basis with a comprehensive approach to potential farmers will be a strategy that benefits all parties involved. In a similar vein, the leasing agreements will apply to preexisting commercial farms taking into account the location and potential yield of the land. Consequently, this is a fantastic chance for young Africans to enter the workforce and build a thriving supply chain. What is required is ultimately productivity, employment, food security, and reasonable taxation. And expanding tax opportunities will help fund numerous social projects. The question of how African authorities may use such a strategy to create appropriate employment prospects for young people and a more secure future for everybody will always remain unanswered.

In Africa, unemployment is a major problem that threatens to detonate at any moment, wreaking havoc on social order and threatening the country's very existence. Even if the magnitude varies from country to country, no African nation can be immune to these occurrences. It would have been possible to take joint action and a deliberate approach as recently as yesterday. In my perspective, the two key obstacles are, first, the difficulty of narrowing in on a manageable number of potential business areas and, second, the reliance on governments as the exclusive providers of solutions.

When it comes to creating new employment opportunities, the private sector, non-state actors, and educational institutions all play a little role. In part, this is because the business sector and academic institutions are not collaborating to balance supply and demand and provide new employment opportunities. More importantly, the beneficiaries, recent college grads, are fixating on the conventional job rather than exploring alternative methods that could produce spectacular outcomes. Some government career recommendations are shockingly unrealistic, such as "waiter and waitress or operating a tuck store," which solely translates to the service sector. While there are tens of thousands of fresh and unexplored prospects across the continent, each African nation offers its own unique opportunities.

Entrepreneurship development is not rocket science per se; rather, it is the capacity to recognise opportunities "beyond the box." The continent of Africa is home to untapped potential in

the form of hundreds of kosher business ideas. How do you foresee the youth of today contributing to society? While access to the rest of Africa's market remains restricted, several niches exist in the domestic market. These problems are 'interconnected like dominoes, and Africa is closing in on its own people like a prison wall while it remains accessible to the developed world. How can we expect young people to be resourceful and original in the face of such adversity?

Combating poverty is a difficult task that calls for an integrative strategy. Since Africa's poverty is structural and systemic, it cannot be solved solely through national plans; somewhat, it is tied into the global economic order, which is dominated by a small group of countries. The solution calls for more in-depth studies of structure and agency. However, in most African countries, the lack of proper authority and the paucity of experienced civil servants create bottlenecks in the execution of policies rather than the frameworks themselves. If we want to succeed in our pursuit of the more significant objective, we must also pay special attention to the steps immediately in front of us.

Poverty, unemployment, and inequality are prominent buzzwords in South Africa due to the fact that they are synonymous or inseparable. The time is now to begin addressing these difficulties. Because the industrialised world has social security systems in place to cushion the blow of unemployment, this issue is not a significant disruption to the system as a whole. However, the lack of a mitigation mechanism in Africa means that this issue requires special consideration lest it derails the entire system. We really need a debate that is both heated and productive, and it should keep building toward comprehensive solutions. There is no question that by working together, Africa can solve many of its problems, including poverty and unemployment on the continent. In my opinion, the road to a more united and prosperous Africa will be paved with such an argument.

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