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Africa, the second largest continent (after Asia), covering about one-fifth of the total land surface of Earth. The continent is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and on the south by the mingling waters of the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

Currently, there are between 47 and 55 countries on the Africa. Most accurate count of countries for the continent of Africa is 54. This includes all internationally recognized territories and states on the continent. The continent of Africa is bordered to the West by the Atlantic Ocean. To the East you will find the boundary set by the Indian Ocean. To the South, the Southern Ocean gives Africa is "V" shape. To the North, the Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea define its boundaries. Africa is one of the few continents that is mostly defined simply by the bodies of water which surround it.

Educational Theory is a study area that seeks to understand how people learn, how people apply what they have learned, and how to improve the efficiency of educational programs. Educational theory can refer to either speculative educational thought in general or to a theory of education as something that guides, explains, or describes educational practice. In terms of speculative thought, its history began with classical Greek philosophers and sophists, and today it is a term for reflective theorizing about pedagogy, andragogy, curriculum, learning, and education policy, organization and leadership. Educational thought is informed by various strands of history, philosophy, sociology, critical theory, and psychology, among other disciplines.

When talking about education people often confuse it with schooling. Many think of places like schools or colleges when seeing or hearing the word. They might also look to particular jobs like teacher or tutor it is often said that we are learning all the time and that we may not be conscious of it happening. Learnings both a process and an outcome. As a process, it is part of being and

living in the world, part of the way our bodies work. As an outcome, it is a new understanding or appreciation of something.

There are many problems in the African continent, and education is one of them, but we should not think about Africa as the place where nothing good can happen. The most significant amount of the problems African people face on a daily basis do not have a natural origin.

Issues of facilities and administration for the quality of education we need to have infrastructures here in Africa most of our schools from primary to the tertiary we lack proper materials and tools in education system here in Cote d'Ivoire we use to have lecture hall with about 1000 stutends,what are going to get from that as knowledge. Some of the infrastructures are old enough since independent 1960 to now. Libraries are empty lecturers and students do not bring back the borrowed books, administrators do not care because of political affiliation or ethnic group. Students and lecturers often go on strike because of the environment of study and allowance's owed by the government.

A very poor management system, African's education system is weak lack of vision and implications the programs are designed without any practical skills. The schools headmasters are appointed based on political affiliation not enough knowledge in management and administration this leads to mismanagement and irresponsibility in decisions making.

We live in a global world and countries interact one another but Africans have challenges in termed of education, no matter your qualifications since you acquired that knowledge in Africa the one from other continent will always be ahead of you. This is value to our weak education system. African do not have a potential benefit from globalization even in my though we all Africans those who go to abroad and study have high pay and better position in terme of jobs.

Africa education depend always on international institutions such as UNESCO in financing the education or on cooperation's Africa and western world, various government in Africa are powerless while talking about education .Lack of proper policies in the education sector, try to sensitize and mobilize people they should be fully involved in education matters. HIV/AIDS affects all sectors of development in Africa including education. It affects teachers, school administrators, ancillary personnel, ministry personnel and pupils/students. HIV/AIDS on education in sub-Saharan Africa is particularly alarming as the pandemic has impacted this sector of human development more than any other. Poverty and HIV/AIDS parents are living with low income and are not able to take care of their children ladies will have unprotected sex with men and what will be given they will take it to take care of themselves as for boys after school alcohol spend most of their time in the drinking bar. Teachers who are affected by HIV have to take a periods of time off work .The findings show that the HIV/AIDS situation is serious in all the countries studied although the prevalence rates range from 0.5 in Senegal, 5.8% in Nigeria and 11.8 % in Cameroon (UNAIDS, 2003). Generally, it was found that infection rates in the education system reflect the national rates. However this was not the case in Ghana where the education sector has a prevalence rate of 9.2 % while the national rate is 3.0. Factors contributing to the infection of education personnel are varied; they include higher disposable incomes; temporary separation from spouses while working in remote areas; frequent transfers from school to school and issues of multiple sex partners HIV/AIDS infection among teachers results in higher mortality rates, an increase in early retirements and lower productivity. Absenteeism and laziness are also another challenge.

Comparisons between the education systems are quite high. The importance of early stage education is a big one. As well education being compulsory and free. Assessments and exams are

used throughout both systems and at similar stages. They both use a guidance framework of their own national curriculum. There is also a variety of schools in both education systems. The main being the stages and ages in the systems. Both associated with a partial method of instruction and learning, which is only limited to the resources at hand. Traditional education only ensures the transition of a cliché; a stereotyped manner of learning in which nothing new is discovered because the information-gathering means is absent and at the same time, no data is present to gather pre-existing observations and thus, the same kind of knowledge and thought is transferred. In modern education, information from observations with regards to any issue no matter how old or distant it may be can be obtained using the internet. One of the shortcomings of the modern education system is that it tends to be somehow expensive. Traditional education system often needs the physical presence of a teacher which may not be necessary for the modern education system. Likewise, the traditional educational system seems to isolate the children from the society, constricting their interactions to only their environment and physical neighborhood with a common routine and conventional approach to disseminate information which the modern education rather defeat by exploiting the use of technological gadgets, textbooks and other diagrammatic materials in exposing the student to a worldwide view of learning.

Conflict can be defined as a clash or disagreement often violent between opposing groups or individuals. It can also be said to be an incompatibility, as of two things that cannot be simultaneously fluid. The word conflict is derived from the Latin word configure, meaning to strike together. Conflict also means contradiction arising from differences in interest, ideas, ideologies, orientations, beliefs perceptions and tendencies.

Poor economic performance, a more basic and long term cause of conflict has been the catastrophic economic performance of many African countries. Coupled with the debt problem. Poor flows of private capital into some African countries and foreign and programs often inefficient as Neil. Economic discomfort can bail out into conflict. The deepest causes of the conflict; economic despair, social injustice, and political oppression. In the midst of poverty, African ruling classes or the elite group who happen to hold power at a particular time, have enriched themselves and become the targets of envy or of rivalry by other elite groups.

Political/Domestic, Power struggles hostile group's overpopulation economic or religious disparities oppression and demand for democracy communal or ethnic violence related to economic social religious cultural or ethnic issues.

Ethnicity, a major cause of Africa conflicts been ethnicity and it has continued to be so, the creation of independence was accompanied urgent calls for nation building by the new African leaders who were well aware of the difficulty in transcending Africa ethnic and regional loyalties .There have been a number of separatist movement causing attempts of secession such as Katanga in Zaire, Biafra in Nigeria and others in Sudan Ethiopia and Somalia.

Persecution, it connotes violation of human rights mass movements of refugee's poverty or instability caused by the mismanagement or ineptitude of the government including evident and perceived levels of corruption by the government beyond and acceptable limit of traditional toleration.

The Horn of Africa region is characterized by poor governance and stalling democratic practices, where authoritarian regimes and one-party systems dominate the political arena letting in contending external actors and proxy political activities to germinate fresh challenges. The most

fundamental and challenging matter is the land dispute that has prompted both the interstate and intrastate conflicts. The Horn of Africa has become in the oasis of violent conflicts, civil wars, ethnic clashes, and remains constantly underdeveloped. The territorial disputes within and between states and the accumulation of problems caused by these disputes are the core of drivers of all our problems. For instance, within the states, the ethnic conflicts in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, and Eritrea are inconceivable, and not admissible. Somaliland and Somalia clans' conflicts have thwarted peace, security, and political stability. In Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan, the magnitude of the ethnic conflicts are calamitous.

Privatization is a standard conservative response to tight public budgets, a key pillar of attacks on government, and a lucrative market opportunity for domestic and global corporations. Privatization occurs when a government-owned business, operation, or property becomes owned by a private, non-government party. Privatization describes the process by which a piece of property or business goes from being owned by the government to being privately owned.

Accessible Education there is a massive increase in the number of schools and educational institutions across the country. Education is now easily accessible to those who can afford to pay the school fees.

Advanced teaching they have introduced modern techniques of teaching, which helps children in better learning and increase their performance. Various modern education technology includes tabs and other gadgets, class flow, etc.

Extracurricular activities every private school nowadays comes up with new and interesting activity ideas that help a child to learn new things and become active in all aspects.

Despite of many constructive contributions, there are many facets that have doomed our education sector. Disparity in public and private schools private sector has raised the bars of their school standards too high that government schools are unable to match up to their benchmarks. Pricey Fee Structures modern schools have set their school fees upscale that it is difficult for parents with meagre income to bear those and thus restricts their child's admission to such schools Those with low income cannot go in good schools, universities and other academia institutes have become business center. More of a Business the focus of private schools has shifted from providing education to earning money. This can be very well clarified from the higher donations demanded for admission of even a bright child by such institutions apart from the pricey fee structure. Lack of trained teachers' quality of education is a complex issue and is difficult to measure and it has not been certain of any specific method that can provide quality education. Some schools are unable to provide the standardized education due to lack of trained teachers. They are unable to provide the quality education on the uninterrupted basis. Though privatization have made considerable contributions and alternatives in education sector but it does uplift the burden of public schools and also do not comply with Human rights regulations.

Globalization as "the increased interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and countries." In other words, it is the process by which the cultures, economies, and political events in the world's many countries have become dependent on one another. Globalization is one of the most powerful forces that acts upon the world today. Globalization decreases the distance between different cultures and people and allows the world to become more tightly-knit, yet at the same time runs roughshod over ancient traditions and cultures.Globalisation is characterized by complex economic, technological, political, ecological and cultural structures that are emerging on a global scale and which ignore or deny the relevance of any state's territory (Beetham, 1984). It is one of

the developments currently changing the global socio-economic and political spheres. As society amongst the world's population continues to evolve and change, it would appear that the ideology of globalization has taken a firm root in many of the reformations that have occurred within different nation's governmental actions and programs. However, one such area that has been mismanaged has been the reformation of the educational system based upon the idea of globalization. Globalization challenges educational institutions to empower students to become engaged global citizens; students who can understand that factors like diseases, global economic crisis, refugee crisis and climate change challenge traditional boundaries because of their ripple effects. Thus, global and international dimensions should be encouraged in our educational curricula, so that students are prepared not only for national responsibilities but also for international socio-political and economic participation. In today's age of global knowledge and technology, an interconnected network and global awareness are increasingly viewed as major and sought-after assets. With the current labor market requiring graduates to have international, foreign language and intercultural skills to be able to interact in a global setting, institutions are placing more importance on internationalization (Hénard, Diamond, & Roeselare, 2012). There is no doubt that globalization is one of the greatest developmental forces in all world history. Globalization can indeed be beneficial for Africa as, among other things, it has allowed the continent to link itself to the rest of the world. But some effects of globalization are ugly and call for a broader critical understanding and for creative integration.

Finally, Africa second largest continent tried to develop his own education system before colonization began and we were using our local languages to communicate and to traine. Most of our systems were copied from our colonial masters such as political (democracy), economic, Christianity, talking about education and school the first schools were built during the colonization

and teachers or instructors were Europeans also koranic schools base on Arabic. In Africa three (3) countries were not colonized Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia. Africa has so many challenges from the slavery, Hiv/Aids, political instability, war, pandemics these are real problems that slow down the development. As for globalization since we are interconnected as a continent, it has become a necessary evil, through that we able to communicate, trade, learn with other continent but we have lost identity as Africans, copy wrongly the western world Privatization, Structure Adjustment Program and some other policies what are not up to date. Our education system since Europeans hand over to us some countries like South Africa Moroco,Egypt are doing well .Africa needs to put in place proper policies in education and we make sure that the policies are well implemented for effective and efficient education system.

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