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Brazil: Educational Development and Water source

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Travel is something that many people desire around the world. Brazil is well known for its beaches, cities, and rainforest. It is known for its soccer teams, festivals, and breathtaking coastlines. Brazil is home to a wide variety of cultures, incredible natural beauties, and delicious food, even many individuals who live in urban and rural locations appreciate their residences. Despite its resources, Brazil has challenges with educational development and clean water.

Brazil can improve their infrastructure by focusing on clean water investments and public education investments. The population of Brazil was 215.8 in 2021, and it is still the same now. The population has been increasing over time at a rate of 1.1% annually. It is one of the world's leading producers of mining, agriculture, and manufacturing, ranking as the tenth-largest economy in the world (Angelos Delivorias). As far as Brazilians with "Brown-skinned" skin tones go, the ethnic makeup of the country is rather diversified. Even though some people have mixed ancestry, the IBGE (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística) was able to calculate the percentage of races that reside in Brazil (Statista Research Department).

Their form of government is modeled after the US federal presidential constitutional republic with a representative as its head of the country. Similar to the USA, they have an executive, legislative, and judicial branch of government. They were founded in 1985, marking the end of the military administration that had existed before the constitution's approval in 1988. They are a federal presidential constitutional republic. Since it was a colony of Portugal rather than a colony of another country, like Spain, its independence was completely distinct from that of its neighbors. Prince Pedro was in charge of Brazil on October 12, 1822, when their independence was recognized. Approximately 52% of Brazil's 851.4 million hectares of land are cultivated. It is believed that they are the fifth-largest nation in the globe, making them even larger than the United States.

The majority of people are aware that Brazil produces items made from soy, corn, rice, soybeans, sugar, coffee, oranges, and poultry. A third of Brazil's land is used to grow oranges, with supplementary supplies coming from the US. One of the largest producers and exporters of agricultural products is Brazil. Brazil is between the sixth and seventh largest dairy producer in the world with 20 billion liters of milk produced annually. Brazil's food business suffered during COVID-19 because of the global shutdown. They were unable to use sufficient food supplies, which led to a rise in import, export, producer, and consumer price instability (Antônio Salazar P. Brandão). A large majority of Brazilian farms, roughly 70%, have 500 acres or more. When it comes to food production, Brazil can subsist on mining, agriculture, and industry. Brazil's full agricultural output and trade potential may be delayed by obstacles with inland transportation, port and storage issues, finance restrictions, and fertilizer shortages. After the pandemic, they came up with the idea to improve the food industry fueled by agricultural research that has increased yields, an increase in the amount of arable land, significant investments in production technologies to create new

crop and forage varieties, and an increase in the demand for food and animal feed on a global scale, especially in the last ten years.

Tropical and equatorial climates are predominant. Brazil's northern and central regions get more frequent rains and warmer weather. During December through March, the weather becomes warmer, and between January and April, it continues to rain. With that said, there are 3,328 families in the average Brazilian household. Brazil has a population of 2.38 and many of its homes have what is known as vernacular architecture. It is a type of architecture that, besides being an undeniable knowledge that is passed down through generations, is usually highly sustainable as it incorporates low-energy materials and local techniques with solutions made to be passively adapted to the local climate and conditions (Julia Daudén). Many employees in Brazil pay 8,560 reals per month and 103,000 reals annually. Every person legally residing in Brazil is protected by a comprehensive public health system. Many families struggle with a lack of affordable housing, chronic health conditions, or lack of access to healthcare systemic racism, and racial discrimination. The Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS) is an organization that provides free healthcare to all people.

Brazil places a lot of importance on traditional meals, yet over time, rates of obesity and diabetes have skyrocketed as consumption of traditional foods has fallen. Seasonal fruit and vegetables, meat, fish, spices, bread, and cheese are all consumed by many human ecosystems. Since African Slaves were first introduced to cuisines like coconut and dried shrimp many years ago, the majority of people's food is provided throughout Portugal. As a result, they are famous for a meal called Bahian food, which combines elements of the two cultures. Brazil is known to be one of the main producers of cassava and leading growing beans.

Many kids, including those from lower-income families, qualify for free education. Literacy rates in Brazil are approximately 94.30%. There are a lot of Latin Americans there because of their low literacy rate. They have many pupils who struggle because of opportunity and attendance issues. The minds of young children are affected, as are their chances of leading honorable lives. Since Brazil's educational infrastructure has not improved over time, the country's high dropout rate affects its economic future. Schools were closed by the government as a result of the pandemic during COVID-19. In addition to the children, many families also suffered from job losses, which led to an increase in the dropout rate, child labor, and kid exposure to violence. The number of students who wanted to drop out was in disagreement with the economy as a whole. For instance, Human Rights Watch thought that the government should create a strategy to encourage both on-campus and online education to increase access to education. Especially for those kids who were most inclined to withdraw themselves, it was important to make sure that every child received the necessary instruction and had time to work on their studies.

These confrontations are comparable to those that have occurred in the USA over the past year, but our nation always manages to find a solution, and while we fall short in some areas, many people eventually adjust. Virtual learning, which evolved and provided children the choice to return to traditional classroom settings, became an alternative to traditional learning, especially after the pandemic when many people lost their employment and children never attended school again. Virtual learning can be a barrier to learning in an environment where you feel comfortable, which has a significant impact on student's achievement in their work studies. When it comes to the localized poisoning of water supplies, there have only been a few disagreements. In the past, poisoned water supplies have been a problem in places like Jackson, Mississippi; Flint, Michigan; and portions of New York City, Baltimore, and the state of Hawaii.

Brazil's problem with water resource contamination is a source of conflict. There are 30 million people in Brazil and 14% of the population lack access to a reliable, safe, managed source of water. The Amazon River, which covers 40% of the nation and the remaining 60% is freshwater, supplies water to many Brazilian homes; the remaining 12% is primarily made up of the population. Pharmaceutical water pollution was detected deep in the Brazilian Amazon. Major rivers in the Amazon Basin of Brazil are contaminated with a wide range of pharmaceuticals as well as with sewage and wastewater, largely coming from urban centers in the region, according to recent research (Jenny Gonzales). In the urban area, there are about 15 million Brazilians that don't have the proper access to safe water and only 10 % of their water comes from wells and springs. Many people in rural areas get their water from surface water resources, which originated from smaller supplies. People in the rural water comes from wells that are contaminated with dirt and polluting substances.

Finally, to solve this problem they can invest in a company to help them receive filters with good quality water systems but can also help the lower class. The other way they can use their independence is by learning how to cleanse their water properly even though it might take time. The government's role can be a way to fund someone to educate the rural people of Brazil about sanitation of water. Brazil's educational system could be improved by government funding for classroom supplies, dependable staff, facilities, and programs. Brazil could hire individuals from around the world to teach their schools, allowing them to experience various opportunities. They could even raise money for field trips that would expose their students to various parts of the world. They could partner with specific organizations to allow international exchange programs. Even someone coming out can help inspire children to do their research on their future careers. In 2019, there were around 47,106 wells, cisterns, streamlined supply, and desalination systems. More than 850,000 rural residents benefited from Wish so they wouldn't have to travel long distances to access clean water for sanitation. Since they are working to create a National Common Curricular Base program, restructure upper secondary education, and provide more opportunities for students' future professions, the educational system in Brazil is expected to improve. Choose a better teaching career to appeal to the younger Brazilians, even though there is still a generational gap.

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