

# **1.0. RESPECTING THE COMMUNITY.**

What is a community?

A community is a group of people living in the same area having common interests. There is a community in an area we live and at school.

## **1.1. Loving oneself and others.**

To love oneself is to take good care of yourself, be smart and do your things in the correct order.

To love others is to behave well, respect them, do good things to them and be concerned with their life.

### **a) Analysing acts of educating the community about the importance of helping people with different needs.**

We live in a community. We should love other people in our community. We should also show concern to them. It is our duty to learn and then educate the community about the importance of giving charity and assistance to people with different needs.

It is important to note that the needy in our community include:

- i. the visually impaired, that is people with sight problems.
- ii. the mentally handicapped, that is people with mental problems.
- iii. the poor, that is those without basic needs like food, shelter and clothing.
- iv. people with hearing impairment.
- v. refugees, that is people who have run away from their countries because of religious, political or social problems.

Assistance given to the needy is referred to as **humanitarian assistance**.

This is because they are helped as human beings. It is the primary responsibility of each person to help the needy. It is better to educate the community on the importance of helping the needy.

**How can we educate the community about assisting people with different needs?**

We can educate the community about assisting people with different needs by doing the following acts.

i. **Donating your time.**

Many charitable organizations survive through the efforts of volunteers. To volunteer is to work for a group, organization or community without being paid. Volunteering by being in a team that takes charity to people with needs is as valuable as cash donations,

Donate your time by taking part in charity delivery.



## **ii. Donating your skills**

If you have a special skill such as drawing, writing, cooking or swimming, you can offer it to help in preparing charity to people with needs.

## **iii. Giving blood**

Blood is a valuable liquid which is mostly needed by people with needs. Donating blood to charity centres like the National Blood Bank and the Red Cross can help save someone's life. People of 18 years and above can donate blood. Health precautions have to be considered before one donates blood.

## **iv. Donating your stuff**

The community should be educated about donating items like clothes, shoes,

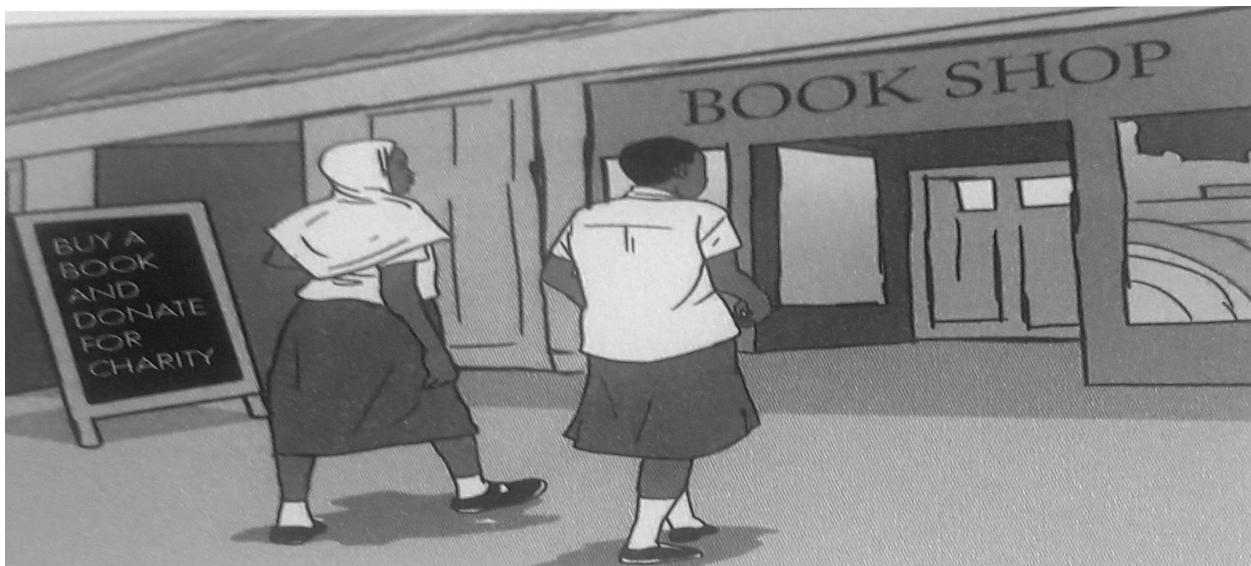
toys, furniture, bicycles, tricycles, motorcycles and cars. It is our duty to help people with difference needs. In case you have stuff to get rid of, consider giving it to people with needs rather than throwing it out.

#### v. Mobilising people

The community should be educated that if one has the will to donate but not the money, should consider working on gathering donations for an organization. You can also mobilise and collect donations from your school work place, or in your neighbourhood. Donations made at school should be supervised and organised by the school authority.

#### vi. Shopping at the right places

Some businesses or shops donate part of their incomes to charities. They give the money they collect to charitable organisations. You can donate to people with needs by purchasing at shops that donate part of their incomes to



charities.

**vii. Finding out what's valuable to people in need.**

The number one rule of helping people should be to find out what's actually valuable to someone. You may spend time and efforts helping someone with something that they didn't even want help with. Make an effort to ask them where they need help, and keep that in mind when you see an opportunity.

**viii. Establish charitable organizations**

The community should be educated about the importance of registering charitable organizations in government which will cater for helping people with needs by acting as collecting and distribution centres. This should be done in a corrective manner.

**EXERCISE**

1. What is a community?
2. What is to love oneself?
3. What do you understand by loving others?
4. Mention any 4 acts that show the ways of giving charity and assistance to people with different needs.

***Group discussion activity***

Discuss with your fellow pupils how your community can assist and donate for people who were affected by strong winds which blew off roofs of their houses. Outline their needs and the kind of assistance they need.

- i) Mentioning the acts of educating the community about the importance of helping people with different needs.

The following is the importance of helping the needy in our community.

- i. **Better life**

By helping the needy in the communities, we make them live a better life. For example, by helping the visually impaired to learn, they get knowledge and skills that help them in their lives. They can live and work like other professionals with no vision impairment.

- ii. **Security**

By helping the needy, we promote security in our community. A community with many people without any source of income, risks having many cases of criminal activities.

- iii. **Self-worth**

Helping the needy makes them feel respected and gives them self-worth. This means that they feel valued in a community.

- iv. **Spread smile**

Helping the needy is important and necessary because it makes them smile and be happy. We help the needy to make them comfortable in life.

- v. **Positive ties and trust:** Helping the needy creates positive ties and trust between the helped and the one helping. A helped needy, for example the visually impaired, will always trust the

- Community members to help him/her in daily activities. They cannot be misled.
- vi. **Influences others:** Helping the needy influences others to have the spirit of helping them. Some people help after seeing others are helping.
  - vii. **Creates positive behaviour:** Helping the needy creates positive behaviour among others, especially among the youth. It is a way of teaching the youth good behaviour.
  - viii. **Feeling better:** Helping others makes one feel better and have a long life, especially the sick.
  - ix. **Makes the community a better place:** By helping the needy, we make the community a better place where all members are concerned with the welfare of others. By helping, we show that we are Concerned.
  - x. Putting happiness in their minds and souls.
  - xi. Bridging the gap between the rich and the poor.
  - xii. Making people that live in hardships get comfort.
  - xiii. Treating sick people.
  - xiv. Treating and helping injured people.

## **EXCERCISE**

1. List groups of the needy people in your community.
2. Educate your friends on the importance of helping the needy.

Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

3. Poor people are those who do not have basic needs such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

4. Groups of people with Special needs in the community include \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
5. People who are unable to see are called \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mentally handicapped people have problems with their \_\_\_\_\_
7. List five importance of helping the needy in your community.

**b). Identifying actions of serving and comforting peoplewith different needs in the community**

Serving means offering service while comforting means to makesomeone feel happy instead of beingworried or sad. We should notethat all people need to live a comfortable life. However, some peopleare unable to live happily due to some challenges such as poor healthpoverty and disabilities. People with special needs can be served and given comfort in differentways as shown below

- i. **Education:** We can help the needy by giving themeducation to gain knowledge and skills. In mostcases, the handicapped are given education in special schools. They gain knowledge and skillsthat make them become professionals and independent people. An example of special schools in Tanzania is Buguruni School forthe Deaf in Dar es Salaam.
- ii. **Financial help:** Financial help is helping the needy by givingthem money. The poor can be given money to start Businesses soas to improve their lives.
- iii. **Donations:** This is giving help to the needy in our communitiesby donors. Some of the things that can be donated to the needyare:
  - (a) wheelchairs to cripples.

- (b) clothes and food to the poor
- (c) hearing aids and spectacles.
- (d) white sticks for the visually impaired.
- (e) skin lotions, sun glasses and hats for albinos.

- iv. **Time and skills:** People with special needs can be helped by giving them our time and skills. Sharing your time with a needy person is a way of comforting him or her. The person helped will feel respected and valued. You can use your skills to serve the needy, for example a doctor can give free medical services.
- v. **Media:** By exposing the needy through the media, we make them known so that they can get help from other people and organizations. Support given to them makes them live a better life.
- vi. **Understanding:** We need to understand the needy in our community and give them what they need. Understanding the needy enables them to get help from people through collective effort by schools, offices and localities.
- vii. **Counselling:** This means giving advice. Through advice, one's problem can be solved. Through counselling, one can live a comfortable life, become healthy or move from failure to success. Counselling is done by professional counsellors.
- viii. **Healthcare:** The sick can be given healthcare to make them well and

comfortable. There are a number of health facilities for helping the sick, albinos and other people with special needs such as women suffering from fistula.

- ix. **Shelter and food:** People who should be given shelter include the elderly, orphans and albinos in special homes for their safety.



*Figure 2: A boy giving food to an elderly woman*

## EXCERCISE

1. Discuss ways of helping some classmates in needs.

Answer the following questions.

2. What are five items that you can donate to the visually impaired.
3. Mention three people we can make comfortable by giving them shelter.
4. In which way can the media help the needy?
5. We can give our time to the needy by \_\_\_\_\_ to them.

6. Advising people to enable them overcome their problems is called

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## **1.2. being proud of our school**

Being proud of your school means showing satisfaction with your school and being happy to be part of that school.

### **Participating in the development of your school**

Every person is supposed to participate in activities that bring about development in his or her community. Hence, it is important for a pupil to participate in his or her school's development activities. A pupil may help to bring about his or her school's development by doing the following activities:

- i. **Protecting school resources** like books, classrooms, toilets, teachers' offices, furniture and cleaning tools like hoes, slashers, dustbins and brooms;
- ii. **Cleaning the school environment.**
- iii. **Constructing school infrastructure** by cleaning the site, and collecting and carrying bricks and sand to the construction site
- iv. **Providing ideas and suggestions** to the school management about matters that can help the school academically and socially
- v. **Studying hard and performing well** in both internal and external examinations so as to promote the reputation of his or her school.

### **Requirements for the development of a school**

There are things that enable a school to do well and gain good reputation in the community and in the nation. Such things also enable a school to provide good education to its pupils. Some of such things are food, facilities, tools, water,

electricity, land and money.

- i. **Food:** A school should provide food to its teachers and pupils. The kinds offood needed at school include rice, maize flour, cooking oil, sugar, beans,meat, fruits and vegetables. The provision of food enhances the performance of teachers and pupils.
- ii. **Tools and facilities:** A school needs various tools for improving the teachingand learning environment. The tools and facilities needed include textbooks,pieces of chalk and manila sheets. A school also needs cleaning tools likebrooms, slashers, hoes and dustbins. Other needs include sport facilities likeballs, sport nets, and sport wear. Furthermore, a school needs drugs, medicalfacilities and bedding.
- iii. **Water:** A school needs clean and safe water for the good health of its teachersand pupils, as well as for doing its development activities. Water is importantfor drinking. cooking and watering flowers and trees. Water is also neededfor construction, bathing, cleaning toilets and classrooms, washing clothes.
- iv. **Electricity:** A school needs electricity for various purposes. Electricity is usedto pupils in their studies, especially at night. Electricity is also used to operateprinters and photocopiers which are, in tum, used to process examinations. to pupils in their studies, especially at night. It also helps a school to protect other kinds of property. Electricity enablesa school to achieve its goal of providing quality education to its pupils.The teaching and learning of science and technology is effective if there iselectricity in a school.
- v. **Land:** A school needs adequate land for different purposes. It needs landto build classrooms, teachers' offices, toilets, libraries and different kinds ofsports grounds. Pupils cultivate various kinds of crops on land for consumptionpurposes. Therefore, land facilitates the development

of a school.

- vi. **Money:** A school needs money to carry out its various development activities. For instance, it needs money to print examinations, procure teaching and learning materials, build and repair infrastructure such as classrooms and toilets. Money is also needed in doing the general activities of a school.

The above-mentioned needs may be obtained through various ways. Some of the ways are: capitation grants from government, contributions from parents, guardians or community members, and donations from various development.

### **Ways of getting funds for the development of a school**

The management of a school can develop different ways of raising funds from various education stakeholders. When the school management is looking for funds from stakeholders it is important that it abides by the relevant laws and regulations. The following are some of the activities through which a school management may raise development funds:

- i. **Distribution of donation cards to stakeholders:** The management of a school may prepare and distribute donation cards to various stakeholders for the purpose of soliciting funds for the development of the school. Key education stakeholders include parents, government leaders at the local and central government levels, private institutions, corporations, farmers and the traders doing business near the school. Other important education stakeholders include alumni of that particular school. In order to implement this, the Head Teacher must get permission from the school committee or directives from district or village government officials.

- ii. **Fundraising events:** The school management may organise an event to raise funds for building classrooms, offices or toilets. It may invite government officials, traders and religious leaders to participate in the fundraising event. The invited guests may donate some money or materials like iron sheets, steel bars and cement
- iii. **Auctioning of various items:** A school may organise an auction in which various items may be sold to the public. For instance, a school may sell the crops obtained from its farm. Crops like maize and beans, and livestock such as chickens, ducks, cattle, goats and sheep may also be sold. The money obtained may be used to pay for the school's daily operational activities.
- iv. **Hosting a charity dinner:** The school management may invite various people to a charity dinner. The people who are invited to the charity dinner may include top leaders from various government institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), traders, farmers and pastoralists. After the dinner, the invited guests can be asked to donate some money or materials for the implementation of certain school projects such as the construction of teachers' offices or buying school furniture.
- v. **Requests to foreign embassies:** The management of a school may ask foreign embassies to contribute some money or materials for the development of the school. The materials may be laptops, photocopies or building materials. In our country some schools have been sponsored by different embassies of different developed countries such as Canada, Sweden, the USA and England, as well as local and international organisations.
- vi. **Voluntary work:** The school management or a pupil in collaboration with local government can develop a strategy to encourage people

- to volunteer to do various school development activities. Citizens may be encouraged to build classrooms, libraries, offices and toilets.
- vii. **Voluntary donations:** The management of a school may decide to invite individuals to give contributions for the purpose of helping the school to do development activities. The donations may include money, teaching and learning materials, food, shelter, building materials and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
  - viii. **Former pupils:** There are some cases whereby the former pupils of a school form associations of former pupils. They organise themselves and give grants to their former schools for various development projects in the school. They can build libraries or provide desks among other things. In some cases, they employ extra teachers or volunteer as teachers for better academic performance of the school.
  - ix. **Grants,** something given, especially a sum of money. Grants are normally given for the development of a school. Development of a school can be physical or academic. Grants can come from different sources such as the central government. The central government gives grants to schools for various development facilities such as classrooms, teachers' houses and books. We should note that the central government does not give grants to private schools.  
**Local governments:** There are some schools which are given grants by local governments. The money is used for building school facilities and paying salaries of some teachers. Examples of Local Government include the Ward and the District Council.
  - x. **Pupils:** Pupils themselves can contribute to the development of their school by working hard to make the school perform well.
  - xi. **Religious bodies and NGOs:** Some mosques and churches give grants to schools for development. There are some schools which have

classrooms, school equipment and water projects built by grants from religious groups and non-governmental organisations.

- xii. **Friends of the school:** There are some schools which have friends from within and outside the country. Friends give grants for both academic and physical development. For example, they may give textbooks and desks. Examples of foreign friends of schools in Tanzania are American, Japanese and German embassies. The embassies get money from their government



*Figure 3: A foreign friend giving donation to a school*

### exercise

1. List five ways of getting donations for your school's development
2. Mention five kinds of donations which may be given to your school by various education stakeholders.

3. Briefly explain how you would participate in providing funds for the development of your school.
4. Explain the meaning of the term "charity dinner"

### **Group discussion**

1. In collaboration with your fellow pupils in a group, examine your school environment and then identify three issues that necessitate seeking assistance. After doing that, suggest ways that can be used to raise funds for the purpose of fulfilling those needs. Then present your work in class for discussion.

### **Exercise**

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a grant?
2. What are four Foreign friends of some schools in Tanzania.
3. What is academic development of a school?
4. NGO in full is\_\_\_\_\_
5. List two types of governments that give grants to schools.
6. List three uses of grants in schools.
7. List four sources of grants for a school.

### **A voluntary action plan for the development of a school**

A voluntary action plan is a document with specific procedures on how to

coordinate various activities without using force or any payment. In order for voluntary work to be done efficiently, it is recommended that a pupil should have a voluntary action plan for the development of his or her school. It can be a short-term action plan or a long-term action plan.

**A voluntary action plan has the following components:**

i. **Objectives:** This is a statement of intent to address a certain issue at school. In this component, a pupil should identify the objective which he or she wants to achieve. The objective may be to improve the school environment by planting trees or to help his or her fellow pupils to perform well in examinations.

ii. **Time:** This is the duration in which an objective is expected to be achieved. It may be an hour, a day, a week, a month or a year. For instance, you may estimate the time you would use to help your fellow pupils to perform well in the Standard Seven National Examination

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TUNATOA HUDUMA LESSON NOTES FORM ONE HADI KIDATO CHA SITA NA LOGBOOK SCHEMES OF WORK  
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