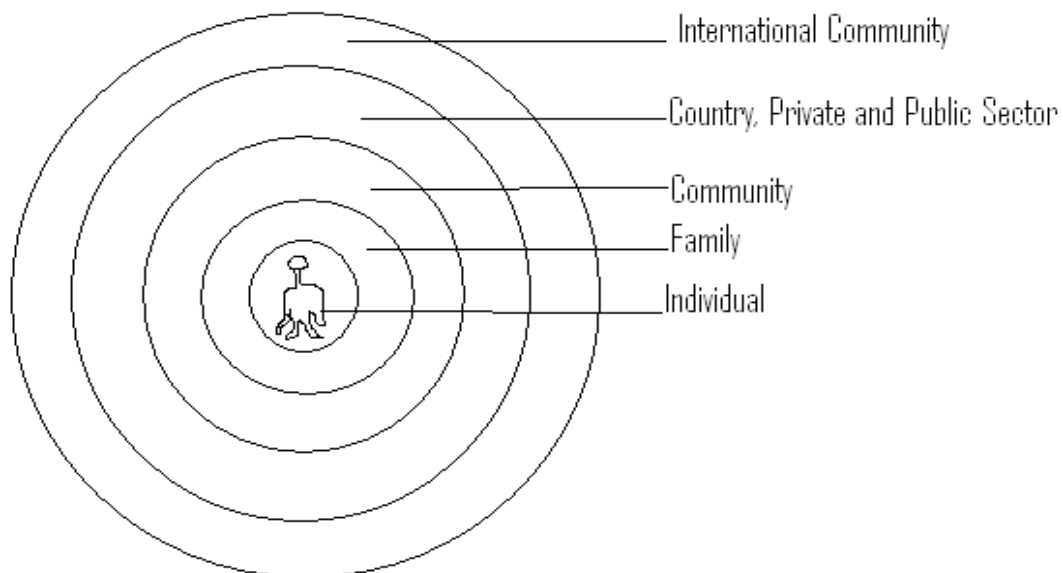


MALAWI SCHOOL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION (MSCE) SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



SUMMARY NOTES

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CONTENTS

Part one

1. *DEVELOPMENT*
2. *CULTURE AND CHANGE*
3. *GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT*
4. *CITIZENSHIP*
5. *GOVERNMENT*
6. *HUMAN RIGHTS*
7. *CONFLICT RESOLUTION*
8. *SOCIAL JUSTICE*
9. *SOCIAL, ETHICAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT*
10. *POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT*
11. *SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT*
12. *GLOBAL VILLAGE*

Part two

1. *DEVELOPMENT*
2. *CULTURE AND CHANGE*
3. *GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT*
4. *CITIZENSHIP*
5. *GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE*
6. *HUMAN RIGHTS*
7. *CONFLICT RESOLUTION*
8. *SOCIAL JUSTICE*
9. *SOCIAL, ETHICAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT*
10. *POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT*
11. *SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT*
12. *GLOBAL VILLAGE*

FORWARD

The Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE) Social and Development studies summary notes Part one and Part two have been designed to be a user friendly document. It will help both teachers and students to have a straightforward understanding of the concepts. It is my sincere hope that you will enjoy the document as you prepare for your national examinations.

Thanks

Chipozha H.M.

TOPIC 1: DEVELOPMENT

MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT

This is the sustained elevation of the entire society and social system towards a better humane life.

OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT

- To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection.
- To improve the quality of life
- To raise the levels of living by providing higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education and greater attention to humanistic values
- To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations.

DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Political development
- Economic development
- Technological development
- Social development

ACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT

- International development
- Country, private and public sector
- Community
- Individual
- Family

LOCUS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Private sector development
- Public sector development
- Community development
- Development of the family
- Individual's development

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MEANING: This is the combination of economic growth and the improved standards of living of the people.

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The indicators of social and economic development are categorized into educational, health and general indicators

EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

- Adult literacy rate: i.e. the percentage of people aged 15 and above who can read and write
- School enrolment ratio: the number of children of official school going age enrolled in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the number of children of official school going age for those levels in the population.
- School drop out rate: the percentage of students who drop out before completing a particular cycle like primary school or secondary school.

HEALTH INDICATORS

- Percentage of population with access to safe water
- Percentage of population with access to sanitation i.e. flush toilets or pit latrines
- Infant mortality rate (IMR): the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births in a given year.
- Maternal mortality ratio: the number of women who die during pregnancy or childbirth and is expressed per 100, 000 live births.
- Life expectancy at birth: the number of years that persons would live based on statistical probability.

OTHER INDICATORS

- Crime rate: caused by high rate of poverty in societies.
- Infrastructure: e.g. schools, hospitals and financial institutions like banks
- Gross Domestic product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)
- GNP per capita: the total GNP of a country divided by the total population.

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Market liberalization i.e. the removal of barriers to trade.
- Privatization i.e. the process of moving activity from public to the private sector.
- Industrialization i.e. the process of expanding the country's capacity to produce secondary goods and services.
- Import substitution i.e. Government attempts to replace imports with domestically produced goods through this policy which builds on industrialization.
- Distribution of income or consumption i.e. the existence of disproportionate distribution of total income among households.
- Unemployment levels
- Urbanization i.e. the economic and demographic process involved in the growth of towns and cities.
- Taxation
- Peace and stability
- Availability of resources
- Management of resources

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the control, power and authority acquired and exercised to benefit the majority of those who are governed.

INDICATORS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Political awareness and citizen participation
- Political tolerance
- Ability to choose own leaders through elections
- Political institutions e.g. parliament and political parties
- Transparency and accountability i.e. leaders should be held accountable to people.
- Control of abuse of power e.g. corruption
- Human rights e.g. freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of assembly
- Rule of law i.e. no one is above the law, even the president.
- Multiparty system i.e. more than one political party participating in elections.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON PEOPLE

- It increases the awareness of people in the political affairs affecting them.
- People know their rights and respect other people's rights.
- It leads to increased participation in development work.
- It leads to increased participation in parliamentary and local government elections.

MAJOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN MALAWI SINCE 1963

- February 1963, Kamuzu became 1st Prime Minister and on 6th July 1964, Nyasaland attained independence and the name was changed to Malawi.
- In 1971, all political parties banned living Malawi Congress Party and Kamuzu appointed as life president

- 8th March 1992, Catholic Bishops in Malawi wrote and circulated a pastoral letter entitled “Living Our Faith” criticizing Kamuzu Banda’s govt.
- In June 1993, a referendum was held. Political parties like AFORD, UDF and MDP formed
- On 17th May, 1994 multiparty parliamentary and presidential elections were done won by UDF under the leadership of Bakili Muluzi.
- In 1999 another general election was done and Bakili Muluzi was re elected as president
- In 2004 another general election was done and Bingu Wa Mutharika won as president.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the development in the application of knowledge or science to production that helps to expand the potential productivity of resources.

INDICATORS OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Cell phones
- Television sets
- A computer
- A radio
- A money card
- A telephone

EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The effects are categorized into positive and negative.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- Communication through telephones, cell phones and computers.
- Transportation due to the introduction of aero planes e.t.c.

- Trade: Technology is connecting sellers and buyers.
- Health i.e. life expectancy and the quality of life have been improved.
- Agricultural productivity and environmental management i.e. hybrid varieties and introduction of irrigation methods.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Loss of jobs due to automation lives many people redundant.
- Inappropriate technologies i.e. difficult to use and even expensive to buy.
- Cost of new technologies making impossible for developing countries to catch up
- Reduced moral standards i.e. children are exposed to programmes that are morally bad e.g. television.

TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED COUNTRIES

- USA
- Japan
- Britain
- Germany
- France
- Australia
- Canada
- South Africa
- Republic of China

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Raising awareness i.e. leaders and the general public must be educated about and convinced of the importance of technological innovations
- Strengthening global linkages i.e. foreign travel and other contacts with foreigners and foreign goods and services is strengthened.

- Creating policy and regulatory environment conducive to technological upgrading i.e. for rapid diffusion, adoption and efficient use of new technologies.
- Developing physical and local technology support infrastructure i.e. internet, roads and airports and telecommunications
- Quality of vocational/technical training for students to acquire knowledge on how to use specific technological development.
- Investing in human resources i.e. schools and work place need to provide education and training in the use of technological developments
- Matching solutions to local problems i.e. matching technological developments to the local needs of a country.

MILESTONE/ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Aeroplane i.e. the movement of people and goods has turned to be fast. The first one was developed in 1903 by two brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright.
- Space craft making it possible for the lifting of objects beyond the earth's surface. The first one built in 1960.
- Television i.e. the electronic transmission of moving images with accompanying sound sent from a source of to television screen i.e. in 1990s
- Radio i.e. communication is being done without using the wires as in telephones. The first radio broadcast was made in 1920
- Bicycle has become used means of transportation and the first one was built in 1839 by Kirkpatrick MacMillan.

- Credit Cards: making it possible for its holder to buy on credit from stores, restaurants, other providers of goods and services.
- Computer: an apparatus built to perform calculations with speed, reliability and ease

TOPIC 2: CULTURE AND CHANGE

This is the knowledge, art, beliefs, morals, laws, customs and other capabilities and habits acquired or observed by man as a member of society.

EASTERN CULTURE

COMMON CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Family structure i.e. extended family systems.
- Food i.e. herbs and spices are part of every day cooking in eastern cultures.
- Hospitality and greetings i.e. they normally honour the visitors.
- Marriage practice i.e. they are usually arranged
- Major common religions: Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism are common
- Dressing styles: women dress in clothes that cover their faces and hair while men wear long sleeved one piece dress that covers the whole body.

WESTERN CULTURE

COMMON CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Family structure: Nuclear families are common among western cultures
- Food: The most common foods are rice, bread and pasta. Meat and different types of vegetables are a common part of their diets

- Hospitality and greetings: They respect privacy very much, strangers treated with caution, visitations are normally upon invitations or prior notification.
- Marriage: Arranged marriages are not accepted and it is common for people to publicly display their affectionate.
- Dress styles: Men wear shirts and trousers or suits while women wear dresses, skirts and blouses and sometimes trousers.
- Language: There are many languages e.g. English, French, German and Dutch with English as the language of communication all over the world.

IMPACT OF WESTERN AND EASTERN CULTURES ON MALALWI AND AFRICA.

- Change in family structure: The extended family system is common in Africa but with coming of western culture, most Africans are adopting the nuclear family.
- Coming of various forms religion: The people from east have brought Islam and Hinduism while western people have brought Christianity which the African people are adopting.
- Dissolution of some traditional religion: The African people have stopped practicing their traditional religion.
- Review of certain beliefs and practices: some African beliefs and practices had to be reviewed with the coming in of people from other cultures.
- Copying of modern ways of living: e.g. women not staying idle but engaged in economic activities to sustain their family's lives.
- Copying of western music and dance: when expressing joy, wonder

or sorrow people have adopted jazz, country and western even revering western singers.

- Copying of western and eastern ways of dressing: Africans have adopted the eastern and western dressing.
- Copying of western languages but English remaining the language of communication.
- Copying of western and ways of preparing food

PRESERVATION OF CULTURE

It is the preservation of the cultural heritage as well as the maintenance and sustenance of norms, beliefs, customs and practices of society.

IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING CULTURE

- Promotes identity: It is the evidence of the cultural richness and diversity of a country's people, past and present.
- Promotes understanding of other people: This makes it possible for people to listen to, speak with, respect and celebrate those who initially seem different.
- Promotes cultural sustenance: More with tangible cultural heritage such as pieces of art and buildings.
- Allowing the passing on of culture to other generations

STRATEGIES IN PRESERVING CULTURE

- Improving the general understanding, including education within the community.
- Books can document cultural heritage of society and thus aid in promoting and disseminating important cultural traditions of a society.
- Art and crafts

- Folktales, proverbs, poets, and other narrative forms of oral traditions.
- Music and dance i.e. the art of singing and costume making.
- Establishment of cultural infrastructure such as museums, theaters and art galleries.
- Policy and legislation to avoid imported cultural products.
- International cultural cooperation i.e. western countries – bilateral or multilateral
- Cooperation with multilateral organizations such as United Nations particularly UNESCO.

CONSTRAINTS FACED IN PRESERVING CULTURE

- Modernization: Peoples ways of living have changed because of technological advancement and westernization
- Changes in ideologies: Ideas or beliefs that are held by a particular person or group of people.
- Resistance by new generations: most of the new generations say that some of the cultural preservations are old fashioned.
- The media: The mass media like radio, television and newspapers i.e. enlarging choice, create s opportunities for diversity and promotes the flow of information globally.
- Need for change: Because some of the cultural practices can help promote or hinder rapid socio – economic development.
- Lack of resources to fund the human resources and financial resources to fund some activities.

CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT (THE LINK)

- Unity: This promotes peace and justice for all groups and this

promotes confidence which fosters development

- Tourism: Visitors who look for cultural experiences tend to stay longer, and spend more money in an area.
- Employment creation: Trade like arts and crafts if promoted well can be a source of employment for many people.

CHAPTER 3: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

MEANING OF GENDER

This refers to the physical condition of being male or female.

GENDER ROLES

FOR WOMEN

- Crying at funeral
- Taking care of children at home
- Cooking for the family
- Taking care of the sick people

FOR MEN

- Digging a grave at a funeral
- Being bread winner for his family
- Heading the household but not helping domestic chores

MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO GENDER

Gender development is the process that involves the removal of socio – cultural constraints to mobility, access to resources and opportunities resulting in an emergence of a more just society i.e. ensuring active participation of both males and females as the members of the society.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF GENDER

- a. The Anti Poverty Approach (1960 – 1970): United Nations meant to

- reduce poverty through income generating activities.
- b. The Welfare Approach (1970 – 1980): United meant to the redistribution of control over resources in form social welfare programs for vulnerable groups in society.
- c. Women in Development Approach (1975 – 1985): It was meant to increase the opportunities for women to participate in, contribute to and benefit from the development of their societies and economies.
- d. Gender and Development Approach (from late 1985): This approach identifies both men and women as agents of development and not competitors.

GENDER ISSUES CRITICAL TO DEVELOPMENT

- Gender, Education and Training: Women and girls access to education is essential if development is to take place
- Gender and Health: Both men and women have the right to enjoy both physical and mental health.
- Gender and Violence: The forms so violence include:
 - a. Sexual abuse: Rape, unwelcome or unsolicited sexual comments
 - b. Physical abuse: Wife battering and is sometimes regarded as normal in married life.
 - c. Psychological/Emotional abuse: The calling of women bad names, making them feel bad about themselves, making threats to hurt them as well as isolating them by controlling who they see or talk to.
 - d. Economic abuse: Husbands not allowing their wives to do economic activities like a job,

- business or taking her money without her consent.
- e. Gender and environment: The sustainable use of our natural resources requires the active participation of the members of the society.
- f. Gender, power and decision making: Women participation in political life plays an important role in the process of the advancement of women.
- g. Gender, the law and human rights: Women and men are equally entitled to, as a matter of right, to equal justice under the law.
- h. The Wills and Inheritance Act: Women are normally grabbed off property upon the death of their husband.

All the above issues plus others are not strictly observed more especially in developing countries where democracy is just growing. Most of them are leading to women contract HIV/Aids.

EFFECTS OF GENDER BIAS

- It slows down development of the country due unequal participation of women and girls to development activities.
- It promotes unequal access of women and girls to opportunities such as education, employment and business opportunities
- It leads to unequal access to economic resources like credit

TOPIC 4: CITIZENSHIP

CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

Civil society refers to all non government or state organs and institutions that participate, in a relatively organized manner towards the exercise of power of by the state.

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

- a. Influential non- governmental individuals i.e. academics, church leaders or professionals whose statements or observations are regarded as being representative of the civil society. E.g. Nelson Mandela of South Africa.
- b. Membership based organizations i.e. civil society organization that operates on voluntary membership dealing with non stock or non profit activities e.g. grassroots organizations.
- c. Institutions or agencies i.e. intermediate agencies that operate with full time staff and provide a wide range of services to peoples organizations. They are categorized into four: Development, justice and advocacy NGOs, traditional NGOs, funding agencies and mutant NGOs.
- d. Development, justice and advocacy NGOs i.e. more commonly called development NGOs and function primarily to service the above autonomous people's organizations by articulating and undertaking concrete experiments to foster an alternative social order that is just, participatory and sustainable.
- e. Traditional NGOs i.e. charitable, welfare and relief organizations that perform valuable services for the poor through orphanages, feeding programs, rehabilitation, homes for the elderly, persecuted and others.

- f. Funding agencies i.e. foundations and grant giving agencies which have no direct link to grassroots groups but function largely to support, through loans and donations, the activities of various groups.
- g. Mutant NGOs i.e. special consultancy organizations wwhich provide advice and direction on the use of donor funds e.g. the govt. initiated firms.

THE ROLE OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

- Education i.e. in areas of health, human rights, environment, drug and substance abuse, democracy and good governance and the electoral process
- Empowerment to grass root people through provision of economic opportunities, selective targeting of development e.g. focus on women.
- Enforcement of government policy i.e. they assist the government in the enforcement of its own policies e.g. human rights organizations.
- Documentation i.e. monitoring government activities and making reports aimed at sensitizing people to the issues involved or assisting the government in the formulation or modification of its policies.
- Democratization i.e. the process which leads a country towards participatory or democratic rule – organizations work on sensitizing people on fundamental freedoms and rights.
- Development i.e. there are specific organizations that focus on social, economic, technological and cultural development.

TOPIC 5: GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

MEANING OF THE STATE AND GOVERNMENT

STATE

An organized community normally under one government and is defined in terms of its territorial boundaries.

GOVERNMENT

It is the group of persons governing the state according to a given constitution.

CONSTITUTION

It is a legal document that describes how the country or state should be governed.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE

- Social Welfare i.e. the state is expected to actively promote the welfare and development of all people – social goals achievement.
- Gender equality i.e. to obtain equality for women with men through full participation of women in all spheres of society.
- Nutrition: The aim is to achieve adequate nutrition for all in order to promote good health and self sufficiency.
- Health i.e. provision of adequate health care, commensurate with the health needs of all people in the society and with international standards of health care.
- Environment i.e. proper management of the resources to avoid degradation and ensure good healthy living and working environment for all people.
- Education i.e. provision of adequate resources to the educational sector to eliminate illiteracy, offering higher learning e.t.c.

- International relations i.e. agreement and treaties with other nation – states and international organizations on behalf of its people.
- Economic development i.e. promotion of the economic development of its people through implementation of economic and social development programmes.
- Public trust and good governance i.e. ensuring that accountability, transparency, personal integrity and financial prudence is observed in a society.

THE PRESIDENT

This is the head of state. Some nation - states have got a King or a Queen

THE ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT

- a. Head of state and government: the President is supposed to provide executive leadership to the country in the interest of national unity.
- b. Commander in Chief: the president is usually the commander in chief of the armed forces in a country.
- c. Representative of the people: the president is supposed to represent the people when dignitaries from other countries pay a visit to Malawi.
- d. Honors i.e. brave and hard working people receive honors from the president
- e. Power to pardon: the convicted are pardoned or released immediately or their sentence reduced.
- f. In the National Assembly: giving an opening and closing speech in each session of the assembly. He assents to bills so that they become laws.

THE DEFENCE FORCE

It includes the army and other institutions like the navy and the police in many countries. In Malawi it consists of the Malawi Army.

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DEFENCE FORCES

- To uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its country and guarding against threats to the safety of its citizens by force of arms.
- To provide technical expertise and resources to assist the civilian authorities in the maintenance of essential services in times of emergency such as natural and other disasters.
- Performing their duties outside their territory (country) as may be required of them by any treaties entered into.

SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

Every nation – state chooses how it should be governed that is the system of government it will follow

- a. The Unitary System: This is when the central or national government is given superior power over regional or local governments e.g. Kenya and South Africa
- b. The Federal System: This when both central and regional governments are supreme regarding certain powers e.g. India
- c. A Confederation: This is where by separate independent nation – states are linked together to cooperate in certain ways e.g. European Union (EU)
- d. Republic: This term is applicable to all nation – states. A true republic is a government in which all men rich

or poor, masters or servants are equally subjected to laws of the term.

ELECTIONS

This is a procedure for choosing officers or making binding decisions concerning policy by the vote of those formally qualified to participate.

FUNCTIONS OF ELECTIONS

- They act as a formal procedure by which public officers are filled or specify policy measures decided.
- When two or candidates are competing, they help to decide the contest.
- Citizens derive a sense of satisfaction from participating in the selection of their government or political leaders.

TYPES OF ELECTIONS

- a. General elections: An election that is held throughout the country to make a final choice among candidates for all public offices to be filled at that time e.g. in Malawi held every five years.
- b. Primary elections: A method by which a political party chooses its nominees for public office. In Malawi they are normally held ahead of the general elections
- c. Run off elections: Held where no candidate wins a clear majority in general election i.e. between two candidates polling the most votes.
- d. By elections: Done when a public office is vacated due to retirement, death, resignation or the incumbent joining another party.
- e. Local elections: A wide variety of offices are filled by elections on the local level and elections are held to

- decide local policy e.g. local government elections in Malawi.
- f. Referendum: It is an election which an issue is submitted directly to a popular vote e.g. that of 1993 in Malawi.
 - g. Direct elections: In direct election each member of the electorate votes directly for the candidate of his/her choice e.g. general and local elections where candidates are chosen directly.
 - h. Indirect elections: Decided by vote of special electoral body, whose members themselves usually directly elected e.g. United States.

THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

1. Districting: This is where by a precise geographical boundaries of territorial constituencies and wards.
2. Registration: This is where by a person is identified as being able to vote as to place the name on the list of eligible voters.
3. Qualifying for office and nomination of candidates: Almost every country has requirement which candidates must meet in order to be eligible to run for a public office.
4. Campaigning: All political parties have the right to campaign in an election.
5. Setting up of polling stations: These are places where elections are to be held and are done by a body administering elections.
6. The vote and voting process: Ballots are usually used during voting
7. Tabulating, reporting and certifying results: counting by electoral officials at the designated polling stations, often in the presence of authorized party workers.
8. International observations: The verification of the various stages of the elections by international

organizations and governments and foreign personalities duly organized for the purpose.

9. Complaints and appeals: any complaint submitted in writing alleging any irregularity at any stage is submitted and taken into account by the electoral body

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION IN MALAWI

- Established to look after elections issues in Malawi.
- The commission was established in 1993 and dissolved in 1998.
- Its members are called commissioners
- They are appointed by the president in consultation with political parties represented in the National Assembly.
- The chairman of the commission is nominated by the Judicial Service Commission and other commissioners who are not less than six.
- The commissioners are responsible for formulating the policy of the commission.

COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION

- a. Finance and Administration Committee
- b. Registration and Demarcation of constituencies and wards Committee.
- c. Civic and Voter Education Committee
- d. Mass Media Committee
- e. Legal Affairs Committee
- f. Statistics and research Committee
- g. Campaign and Monitoring Committee.

A committee can be made up of members of the commission only or by members of Commission and other qualified persons as

the Commission may deem fit. The members of the commission are supposed to work independently without being interfered by any individual.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMISSION

- The appointment of the Chief Elections Officer as well as other officers subordinate to him to serve as election officers.
- Appointment of technical and administrative officers and support staff to help in carrying out the work of the Commission.
- District Election Officer, Elections officers, assistant elections officers, returning officers, registration officers, polling station officials and counting officers work at district level.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

- a. Demarcation of constituencies and wards: To determine the number of constituencies or wards for the purposes of elections.
- b. Registration of voters: Devising and establishing voter registers, to print, distribute and take charge of voter registers and to organize and direct the registration of voters.
- c. Receiving nomination of candidates: A Returning Officer is appointed with respect to every constituency who receives the nominations of candidates for election.
- d. Monitoring campaign news and broadcasts: To ensure equal news coverage of the campaigning by all candidates.
- e. Polling stations: Establishment and operation of polling stations where voter will cast their votes through the polling station officers.
- f. The voting process: Devising and establishing ballot papers, to print,

distribute and take charge of ballot papers and to prove and procure ballot boxes.

- g. Determination of results: Declaring the winner of the election in a manner that is satisfactory to all participating parties.

ROLE OF VOTERS

- Giving accurate information to make sure that they are registered.
- Registering only in one area
- They should not incite violence during an election
- Attending civic education activities that are going on in their areas just to make sure that they know what will be expected of them on the Election Day.
- Making formal complaint to appropriate election staff if they observe any form of misconduct in the electoral process.

RIGHTS OF VOTERS

- To present themselves for registration as a voter
- To verify with the commission or its offices that they have been registered.
- To request that any error or omission with respect to their registration be corrected.

TOPIC 6: HUMAN RIGHTS

MEANING OF SPECIAL GROUPS

Special groups of people are those people who share certain characteristics or traits, biological, social and others i.e. the nature of their characteristics demands special consideration or treatment.

FACTORS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SPACIAL GROUPS

- Biological make up, such as children and women
- Legal status as citizens, such as prisoners and accused persons
- Social status, such as people with disabilities and women
- Geographical location, such as refugees
- Culture, such as people who belong to particular ethnic/racial group
- Professional, such as migrant workers

TYPES OF SPECIAL GROUPS

- Women
- Children
- People with disabilities
- Refugees
- Accused persons
- Workers

FORM OF ABUSE OF RIGHTS OF SPECIAL GROUPS

WOMEN

- Harassment: Either sexually or through physical violence by their husbands
- Inequality: Economic opportunities are rare for women because they are considered as capable as men
- Forced marriages: Some societies do this in order for the women to respect certain traditional provisions e.g. chokolo etc.
- In adequate education: Most societies do not consider the girl child or woman as needing the same amount and type of education as the boy child or man.

CHILDREN

Some one who is below the age of 18 as per the UN – Covenant on Child Rights (CRC). In Malawi any one under 16 is considered as a child.

- Sexual exploitation: Adult people may entice children with money and other economic opportunities in order to have willful sex with them.
- Child labour: They are vulnerable to work that may eventually be hazardous to their health and well being without them realizing it.
- Victims of divorce/orphanage: Due to death or divorce children are left vulnerable and helpless.
- Decision making: In most societies, children are not allowed to make decisions regarding their well being due to their tender age.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

This refers to people with biological challenges such as, deafness, blindness, dumbness, physical deformity, mental retardation and others.

- Employment: Most of the employers are biased towards the other competitor who has no disability.
- Education: They are usually denied access to education that is available to the normal people.
- Marriage: They are looked at as incapable of getting married and take care of their families.
- Biased priorities: The needs of the disabled are considered after those of normal people e.g. during war when they are evacuated last.

REFUGEES

They are persons who have been forced to leave his/her country usually because of war, famine or any other disasters.

- Forced labour: They may be employed but in the end the wages are not enough for the work done.
- Forced marriages: Forced marriages are common in order to be considered in the host country i.e. both child and adult refugees.
- Forced nationalities: they are also subjected to forced nationalities in order to conceal their nationality status
- Forced allegiances: Be forced into political allegiances in order to be protected from one kind of abuse or another i.e. in war situations.

ACCUSED PERSONS/PRISONERS

Accused person is the one who is being tried by the court of law and a prisoner is a person who has been imprisoned after being found guilty by a court of law.

- Starvation: Provision of insufficient and non nutritious food by some prisons as a form of punishment.
- Poor health facilities: The health of a prisoner to most societies comes last after that of a free person.
- Contact with relatives and legal services: They are sometimes barred from seeing their friends, relatives or lawyers.

WORKERS

They are people who are working for the purpose of receiving a wage or salary.

- Low wages: Receiving wages that are not consistent with their skill, experience, qualifications or amount of work done e.g. in estates.
- Hazardous work environment: Especially those in the manufacturing industry, expose workers to products and situations hazardous to health

- Lack of legal mechanisms to represent workers rights: Most employers prohibit workers from being involved in unionism fearing arrogance, low productivity and higher wage bill.
- Unfair dismissal: Most workers are subjected to dismissals without following standard procedures or accompanying terminal benefits.

THE RIGHTS OF SPECIAL GROUPS

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPACIAL HUMAN RIGHTS

- a. Need based: They are entitlement basing on the needs of human beings.
- b. Universality: Every person is entitled to them and anywhere in the world
- c. In advancement of human dignity: They are consistent with human worth and dignity i.e. violation is the infringement on some ones right.
- d. Peace oriented: They are formulated to promote tolerance, solidarity and peace.
- e. Morally forceful: The absence of any human right is an indication of some social injustice.

TYPES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- a. Civil and political rights: They aim at safeguarding civil and political participation for everyone. Examples are:
 - The right to nationality
 - The right to privacy
 - Freedom of thought
 - Freedom of expression
 - Freedom of association
 - The right to information
- b. Economic, social and cultural rights: Called so because they emphasize the socio – economic and cultural development and security of every person. They are also called

second generation human rights.

Examples are:

- The right to adequate standard of living
 - The right to education
 - The right to minimum fair wage
 - The right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health
 - The right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.
- c. Solidarity or interdependence human rights: They aim at fostering cooperation and helping each other. They are also referred to as third generation human rights. Examples are as follows:
- Right to form and join trade unions for the protection of interests
 - The right to strike or engage in peaceful demonstration
 - The right of trade unions to establish national federation and to join international trade unions.
 - The right of trade unions to function freely.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PROMOTING AND PROTECTING SPACIAL HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Treaty: An international agreement between two or more governments e.g. South African Development Community (SADC) and NATO
2. Convention: A treaty intended to bind and be observed by most countries. E.g. the UN Convention on Rights of Children (CRC)
3. Covenant: A more specific treaty intended to bind and to be observed by more states. E.g. the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
4. Protocol: An additional agreement intended to be part of a treaty that is already in force.

5. Declaration: A set of principles declared as desired standards for states and other parties but not intended to be binding e.g. Declaration on the Rights of Children.
6. Recommendation: A set of standards suggested to be followed by states in order to realize agreed standards or those in a convention e.g. the International Labour Organization (ILO) Recommendation no 119 on the termination of employment.

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

- a. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): Adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on 20th November 1989. The objectives of the convention are:
 - Facilitate the survival, development, participation and protection of the child
 - Facilitate intra and inter – generational fairness.

Some of the human rights contained in the CRC are as follows:

- The right to a name
- The right to nationality
- The right to know and be raised by parents
- The right to reasonable maintenance by parents who must be supported by the state through appropriate measure particularly for orphans, children with disabilities and other children in situations of disadvantage.
- The right to be protected from exploitation and from treatment or punishment that may:
 - . Be hazardous
 - . Adversely interfere with the child's education

- . Be harmful to the child's health or to his/her physical, mental or spiritual development.
- b. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against women (CEDAW): Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the General Assembly in December 1979. It went into force on 3rd September 1981. The special human rights for women are:
 - The right to marriage
 - The right to regulate fertility
 - The right to inheritance of property
 - The right to equal employment and pay.
 - The right to have access to equal economic opportunities
 - The right to be protected from all forms of abuse, cruelty, discrimination and exploitation.
- c. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The legal instrument adopted by the General Assembly on May 13, 1977 and firms the basic right of prisoners to be treated with all the dignity accorded to other human beings. Some of the rights include the following:
 - The right to adequate health
 - The right to use suitable clothing and bedding
 - The right to food of nutritional value and to adequate health and strength
 - The right to exercise and sport
 - The right to access to medical care
 - The right to maintain contact with outside world including legal representation
 - The rights to have access to information
 - The right to be heard.
- d. Convention Against Discrimination in Education:
 - Adopted on 14th December 1960 by the general conference of the United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and entered into force on 22nd May 1962.
 - It is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Right's principle of non – discrimination where it asserts that every person has the right to education.
- e. Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation: Adopted on 25th June 1958 by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and went into force on 15th June 1960. People with are accorded the following rights by the convention:
 - Right to education
 - Right to marry a partner of one's choice and to have children
 - Right to equal opportunities
 - Freedom of expression
 - Freedom of association
 - The right to have access to information
 - The right to own property.

INTERNATIONAL VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ACTS OF VIOLATIONS AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS

- a. Child labour: Article 32 of the CRC provides for prevention and protection of children from being involved in gainful employment i.e. work that may not necessarily be of economic benefit to the child as long as it is not within the best interests of the child.

People with disabilities enjoy the same rights as other special groups.

- b. Slavery: A slave is a person who is legally owned by another person and works for the owner without any payment i.e. the arrangement is called slavery. The UN Slavery Convention was signed at Geneva on 25th September 1926 and entered into force on March 9, 1927.
- c. Forced prostitution: All over the world including Africa and Malawi, there have been reports of women and small children being forced into having sexual acts for money.
- d. Terrorism: Individuals or groups of people with a common cause resorting to certain acts of violence in order to press for, especially, political demands i.e. the use of violence such as bombing, hijacking, kidnapping, shooting in order to obtain certain demands
- e. Genocide: Especially in areas with ethnic diversity, there are reported cases of one ethnic group killing and trying to exterminate another ethnic group e.g. in Rwanda killing of 1990 where about millions of Hutus by the Tutsi dominated army.

TOPIC 7: CONFLICT RESOLUTION

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

A conflict is a disagreement or differences over a view point between individuals or groups of people.

International conflict is the disagreement whether within the country or between countries but which eventually seek intervention of the international community.

LEVELS OF CONFLICTS

- a. The level which shows incompatibility in a multi issue situation or where one or more differing views or options present

themselves towards the solution of a particular problem e.g. the cold war between USA and Soviet Union.

- b. The level which reflects a violent or physical expression of the circumstances emanating from the first level e.g. the numerous wars of the world fall in this level of conflict.

CAUSES OF CONFLICTS

- Political differences: The conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo between irreconciled political factions within the country leading into allies i.e. Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola supporting DRC Gvt, while Rwanda and Uganda supporting the factions.
- Religious differences: the major conflict based on religion is currently that between the Muslims and Christians all over the world e.g. in Malawi between the Quadria and Soukuru Muslim sects over certain Muslim rites.
- Ethnic differences: One ethnic group may either try to impose its superiority over another, or may reject ethnic traditions presented by another group.
- Cultural differences: The colonization of Africa by Western Europe was marked by a cultural conflict where the Africans rejected the imposition of Western European cultural traditions on them.
- Individual lust for power: in Africa, most military dictatorship government has once come about more as a result of lust for power and wealth than ideological difference.

EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT ON DEVELOPMENT

- a. Migration of people: The displacement of people fleeing civil wars in their countries who eventually settle elsewhere as refugees.
- b. Famine: Low agricultural productivity due to no time to cultivate lead into famine.
- c. Low industrial development: Due to the government priority on the importation of arms rather than manufacturing of essential goods.
- d. Low literacy rates: In most cases, refugees are only provided basic education by international human rights agencies.
- e. Creation of violent society: A civil conflict may breed youths who have known nothing other than violence in their lives.
- f. Widowhood and orphanage: Due to death of people either as soldiers or innocent civilians.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

RESOLVING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

Conflict resolution is when two conflicting parties have reconciled either through their own peaceful negotiations' or through intervention by a third party.

STRATEGIES FOR RESOLVING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

1. Contact: Once contact has been established the two conflicting parties, the next step is actual negotiations also known as dialogue i.e. negotiators are selected according to the nature of the conflict.
2. External mediation: Due to the failure of the negotiations between

the conflicting parties or the negotiators there is need for an external intervention from a recognized body be it a president or an international organization like UN.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANS FOR DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

- a. The United Nation Organization (UNO): This the main world body dealing with international conflicts commonly known as the UN through a special organ called the security council whose members are the member countries of the UN.
- b. Regional organs: They are formed based on military relationships, trade and commerce and geographical locations.
 - **SADC:** The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is a grouping of Southern Africa countries which among many objectives, also addresses conflicts that may affect the member countries in one way or another.
 - **ECOWAS:** The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which aims at addressing the economic issues regarding the countries concerned.
 - **NATO:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a grouping of countries with the aim of responding to military conflicts developing within the region.
 - **THE EUROPEAN UNION:** A more recent all encompassing organization which looks at the economic issues related to Western Europe, as well as international aid to developing countries.
 - **NAFTA:** The North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a grouping of the United States of America, Canada and Mexico aimed

at addressing trade and commerce issues.

TOPIC 8: SOCIAL JUSTICE

Social justice is what is fair and equal or what is lawful.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

- a. Like cases to be treated alike: This means that people of equal capacities are entitled to being treated alike e.g. during MSCE.
- b. Different cases should be treated differently: This means that where there are some marked differences involving evolving capacities between people, then those differences must be taken into consideration during the administration of justice e.g. a child before court can not be tried equally as an adult.
- c. Rules of natural justice should be observed: Natural justice that which is considered to be universal i.e. it uses the same principles all over the world

CASES OF SOCIAL IN JUSTICE IN AFRICA AND THE WORLD

- a. Poverty: The lack of basic necessities in life such as food, shelter and clothing i.e. some people controlling more resources than others.
- b. Corruption: The giving or receiving of money or other methods of gratification in order to win or induce favours e.g. a contractor may give money or material things to a Govt. Officer in order to be awarded a contract.
- c. Discrimination: The selective treatment of individuals based on certain characteristics such as, race, ethnic background, personal

relationship or political or religious affiliation.

- d. Oppression: The case where one person is prevented from speaking or doing something freely e.g. the Apartheid system in former white ruled South Africa.

ORGANISATIONS THAT DEAL WITH INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE

- United Nations (UN): An international organization which aims to promote and protect the integrity of all persons in the world i.e. through its organs it addresses issues of poverty, justice, illiteracy, effects of wars and civil conflicts and others.
- International Police (Intepol): An international security organization which helps countries to deal with criminal suspects that operate in more than one country.
- Amnesty International: An independent human rights watchdog established in order to investigate and report cases of human rights violations all over the world.
- Human rights organizations: The office of Ombudsman, the Human Rights Commission, the Law Commission and National Compensation Tribunal are government institutions which address human rights violations. The Civil Liberties Committee (CILIC), Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), the Centre for Advice, Research, Education and Rehabilitation (CARER)

TOPIC 9: SOCIAL, ETHICAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

COURTSHIP

The period and process of trying to know a prospective marriage partner is known as courtship i.e. they try to know each other in terms of likes and dislikes.

TYPES OF COURTSHIP

- a. Contact courtship: Where people turn meet in different places and talk about romantic issues
- b. Courtship through mediation where the proposer uses a friend to propose some one for him.
- c. Internet, telephone courtship where people talk it over through this media.

BASIC STEPS TOWARDS COURTSHIP

The steps have been outlined from the bottom:

The encounter to attraction to communication and finally courtship.

MARRIAGE

It is the legal union between a man and a woman living as husband and wife.

WAYS OF PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE

- a. Abstinence from pre – marital sex: Courtship relationship does not necessarily involve sexual activities because it is during courtship that a person that a person can choose or reject a marriage partner.
- b. Long courtship period: In order for the couples to adequately for the marriage.
- c. Building a home: Married partners need to live in a home where they will make decisions concerning the type of life they want to lead and the

umber of children they want to have.

- d. HIV/Aids testing: It is important that the married partners have their HIV/Aids testing before getting into marriage.

WAYS OF ENTERING INTO MARRIAGE

- a. Traditional or customary celebration: A day of celebrations is set when the uncles of the two couples have agreed on the issue.
- b. Christian celebration: This is a type of marriage that is celebrated under Christian law by a priest in church
- c. Asiatic celebrations: This type of marriage celebrations is followed by non – Christian religions such as Muslims and Hindus
- d. Civil marriage celebrations: This is conducted by the Registrar of marriages and demands witnessing by parents from both spouses.
- e. Civic marriage celebrations: A wedding that is conducted at a civic council by either a mayor or chairman of the council.
- f. Elopement and co habilitation: An arrangement where a man and a woman arrange secretly to get married but its questionable.
- g. Co – habitation: An arrangement where a man and a woman live together in a house, sometimes they go ahead to have children, but are not officially married.

FACTORS WHICH HELP TO PRESERVE MARRIAGE

- Honesty: This involves being truthful to each other i.e. being frank to each other and discussing issues and problems openly without hiding anything.
- Free choice of marriage partner: There are some traditions especially in Asia where parents chose

partners for their children i.e. abuse of human rights.

- Fidelity: It is important for marriage partners to be faithful and remain loyal to each other by practicing fidelity.
- Forgiving and forgetting: All human beings are not born perfect i.e. disagreements are possible.
- Perseverance: The spirit of forgiving and forgetting should also come about with the spirit of perseverance since marriages are meant to last longer.
- Mutual care: Partners need to care for each other in all aspects of their marriage life e.g. buying food and looking after children.
- Communication: One of the underlying factors in marriage problems is lack of communication.

IMPORTANCE OF MARRIAGE

- a. Procreation: Children are born legally and thereby ensuring the continued existence or procreation of the human race.
- b. Child development and protection: Marriage ensure a safe place for the growth and development of children
- c. Partnership: Marriage may also be considered as offering the answer to partnership problems that every person may have.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

A parent is a person who is either the father or mother of another person.

There are two types of parents i.e. biological and foster parent. The one responsible for the conception is biological and the one who adopts is a foster parent

Parent hood is every activity that involves a person fulfilling his/her obligations or

responsibilities as a parent constitutes parenthood.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PARENT

- a. During pregnancy: The female parent needs to eat nutritious food which needs to be provided with assistance from the male parent to ensure that the child to be born is healthy.
- b. During childhood: When a child is born, both parents must ensure that they provide it with food, clothes and a good place to live.

TOPIC 10: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION CHANGE

- Increase in population of different countries
- Decrease in population of different countries

FACTORS THAT LEAD TO POPULATION CHANGE

- a. Birth Rate: The number of live births in one year for every 1, 000 people i.e. high birth rates has the potential of changing the total population of an area by increasing it.
- b. Death rate: The number of deaths in one year per thousand of a population i.e. higher death rate has the effect of reducing the total population of a country.
- c. Epidemics: The outbreak of epidemic diseases has the impact of reducing the population of community or country at faster than usual place.
- d. Natural disasters: floods, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have

the impact of killing many people at the same time making peoples habitants unlivable.

- e. Unemployment: People are often attracted to areas where they are likely to get employment such as urban and semi urban areas.
- f. Wars: They make people to flee from their areas often to other countries as refugees.
- g. Migration: The movement of people from one area to settle in another.
- h. Accessibility to financial resources: Easy access to financial resources help in promoting prosperity of the individual and economy as a whole.
- i. Political and religious reasons: People run away from other countries because for fear of religion or political persecution.

EFFECTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

- Pressure on resources: There is pressure on natural resources such as land, forests, water as well as social and economic resources such as schools, hospitals, markets, post office and other centres.
- Poverty: Due to the pressure on resources, there is competition leading into poverty.
- Loss of human resources: There shall be unhealthy population eventually leading to death due to low levels of productivity and high incidence of food insecurity.
- Unemployment: The higher the population the more will be the number of people looking for jobs.
- Overcrowding: It increases the population density of an area i.e. the number of people per unit area.
- Increase in crime: There is a strain on the provision of social and economic services including security services to curb the crime.

IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON DEVELOPMENT

- a. Larger populations provide the needed consumer demand to generate favourable economies of scale in production and to achieve higher output level
- b. Lowering of quality of services such as education and health, loss of peace, environmental degradation, illness and poverty.
- c. High levels of poverty associated with population growth results in high incidences of morbidity (ill health) and mortality both of which have negative impact on development.
- d. Environmental degradation is a common problem that comes about due to high levels of population growth.
- e. Peace and security become difficult to achieve in the face.

POPULATION CONTROL

These are efforts to slow population growth through action to lower fertility i.e. it is also connected to mortality and migration.

WAYS OF CONTROLLING POPULATION

There two ways of controlling population growth i.e. natural ways and man made.

NATURAL WAYS

- Epidemics: Epidemic prone diseases are diseases that are able to spreading very fast and thus capable of killing a lot of people within a given time e.g. HIV/Aids, Ebola, yellow fever e.t.c.
- Drought: An abnormally prolonged spell without rain cause death of many people especially those whose livelihood depends on agriculture.

- Famine: Extreme scarcity, especially of food, can also cause death of people
- Natural death: Natural death is something that every human being expects to face.

MAN MADE WAYS

- Wars: Responsible for death of millions every year i.e. wars are not natural as they come as a result of conflicts.
- Family planning: The conscious effort of couples to regulate the number and spacing of birth through artificial and natural methods of contraception.

IMPORTANCE OF CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

- Reduce overcrowding: This brings about many problems including making it easy for infectious diseases to spread very rapidly.
- To avoid environmental degradation: It helps to ensure the sustainability of the world's vast resources.
- Ensuring availability of resources: In order to meet the increasing demands of the social services and other resources.
- Reducing unemployment: The rate of job creation in an economy may also be able to keep up with the numbers of jobs.

HUMAN PRACTICES THAT DESTROY LIVING AND NON – LIVING THINGS

- Pollution: Land, air and water are major components of the environment vulnerable to environment i.e. disposal of human wastes is one of the ways of polluting the environment.
- Careless cutting down of trees: People cut down trees for firewood,

charcoal, timber e.t.c. but the rate at which the trees are cut are surpassing replacement.

- Poaching: Illegal hunting of animals for food, concoctions for medical use or other by products such as ivory from elephants.
- Overfishing: Fishermen are fishing too much even during the breeding season making the reproduction not enough for people's consumption.
- Overstocking and overgrazing: The keeping of more domestic animals than a piece of land can sustainably hold.

CONSEQUENCES OF DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT

- Drought: Due to removal of vegetation which has brought adverse changes in weather and water availability leading into untimely and insufficient rains
- Soil erosion: The careless cutting down of trees leaves the land bare exposing it to run off.
- Loss of fertility: Due to erosion some fertile top soil is washed away.
- Famine: As a result of low productivity due to loss of fertility
- Scarcity of water: The cutting down of trees makes the rain cycle to be disturbed and rains are unpredictable.
- Extinction of certain species of living things: Some species of animals e.g. the rhino (Chipembere) in Kasungu National Park has vanished.
- Pollution: Making it easy for water and air borne diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea e.t.c. to spread easily.
- Desertification: Land degradation in arid, semi – arid and dry sub – humid areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Principles and practices that help to keep the environment safe and in good condition. The following are the ways of conserving the environment:

- Planting new trees for replacement.
- Culling excess animals
- Avoiding grazing animals on hilly areas
- Avoiding cultivating along river banks.
- Planting trees along river banks
- Proper disposal of waste material
- Practicing appropriate fishing practices such as using recommended catching materials.

IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

- a. Preservation of species: By making sure that their habitat is not destroyed
- b. Avoiding degradation: By practicing environmental conservation practices
- c. Maintaining diversity: The diversity of animals and plant is maintained.
- d. Improving productivity: It ensures that nutrients in the soil are maintained by checking soil erosion and overuse of land.

POPULATION POLICY AND PROGRAMMES IN MALAWI

FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION POLICY IN MALAWI.

- High fertility rate: Due to high fertility rate as in Malawi.
- Rapid population growth: Due to high fertility rates and low mortality rates resulting from better preventive and curative care.

- High dependency burden: This is because the population of Malawi is made up of young people i.e. about 50%.
- Pressure on land and social services: As a poor country, it is difficult for the Malawi government to provide for most of the social needs of its people.
- Unemployment: With high population growth, it means there is more labour force in Malawi the government can provide.

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION POLICY

The goal of Malawi's population policy is to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the Malawi people.

- a. Demographic and family planning: To achieve a lower population growth rate, to reduce adolescent marriages and unwanted pregnancies e.t.c.
- b. Information, education and communication (IEC): To enhance programmes that increase awareness of the population problems, to increase access to information about contraception and the benefits of small family size e.t.c.
- c. Gender and development: Improving the status of women and youth in all spheres of development as well as to ensure food security and nutrition adequacy for pregnant and lactating mothers as well as children.
- d. Research and environment: To ensure the availability and dissemination of demographic and employment data so that it can be used for population and socio – economic planning.
- e. Employment: To improve entrepreneurial, managerial and

other relevant skills for the country's labour force for self employment.

PRACTICES AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POPULATION POLICY

1. Polygamy: Where by a man has more than a single wife.
2. Religious beliefs: Some of the religious beliefs don't allow their members to use contraceptive methods.
3. Initiation ceremonies: The fisi culture is putting more women under threat of catching HIV/Aids and unwanted pregnancies
4. Moral decay: As evidenced by such practices as prostitution and drug abuse.
5. Some traditional practices: Chokolo, hlazi, e.t.c. are making it difficult for the population policy to be implemented.

ERADICATING PRACTICES AFFECTING POPULATION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION.

- a. Public awareness campaigns: aiming at sensitizing the members of the public on the negative effects of such practices.
- b. Empowerment of women: They are able to support herself and likely to find practices such as chokolo to be unnecessary.
- c. Use of legislation: To eradicate some of the use of fisi and domestic violence which are essentiality abuses on the rights of the affected persons.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE POPULATION POLICY

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC): This depends

on the development of clear, unambiguous and locally sensitive messages tailored to specific audiences

- Research and environment: Undertaking operational research in areas that were considered necessary for sound implementation of the policy.
- Family planning service delivery: These include counseling, provision of contraceptives and other necessary drugs, management of infertile client, follow up and referral.
- Gender and development strategies: E.g. raising national and local level awareness to include women in the design, management and implementation of the public and private population influencing programmes.

PROGRAMMES PUT IN PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE POPULATION POLICY.

- a. Reproductive health programs: Programmes that provide services such as family planning counseling, for prenatal care, safe delivery and post natal care, especially breast feeding, infant and women's health care.
- b. The safe motherhood programmes: A global effort that aims to reduce deaths and illnesses among women and infants, especially in developing countries i.e. safe and healthy pregnancy and delivery.
- c. Information, education and communication programmes: Programmes aiming at enhancing the ability of couples and individuals to exercise their basic right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children.

- d. Gender programmes: Education programmes e.g. Girls Attainment in Basic Literacy Education (GABLE) and Forum for African Women Educationalists in Malawi (FAWEMA) by the government and other Non – Governmental Organisation.
- e. Advocacy programmes: Programmes aimed at supporting a particular cause or issue i.e. they promote or reinforce change in policy, programmes on legislation and create a supportive environment for programmes.

IMPORTANCE OF INVOLVING ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POPULATION POLICY.

It ensures that the objectives are achieved. Population issues are multi sectoral in nature and therefore need multi sectoral approach in order to be dealt with effectively.

TOPIC 11: SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL SERVICES INSTITUTIONS

These are institutions that provide such services as education, health care, security services, spiritual services, transport services, communication services, electricity services, sanitary services, housing as well as recreational services.

The social services institutions include the following:

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Clinics
- Places of worship (churches and mosques)
- Post offices
- Police stations

- Housing
- Community centres.

PROVISION AND CARE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- a. Provision of educational services: Increasing the enrollment of female students both at primary schools and secondary schools so as to reduce the high illiteracy rate among females in most African countries.
- b. Provision of health services: This is poor in developing countries. There is need for the countries to increase the number of physicians and drugs so as to meet the demand.
- c. Provision of water and sanitary services: A major cause of ill health in developing countries. There is need to provide safe water and sanitation equally in urban and rural areas.
- d. Provision of electricity and transport services: There is need for improvements in these areas for the manufacturing industry to move.
- e. Provision of communications, information and technological services: Good roads, access to transport and communication services is essential for any society that wants social development or development in general.
- f. Housing: Many governmental and non governmental organisations are working hard to improve the situation of having shanty housing in most areas of the developing countries e.g. The Habitat for Humanity International.

CARING FOR SOCIAL SERVICE FACILITIES

Citizens need to take part in the construction, care and maintenance of the social services in their areas. This installs a

sense of ownership in the citizens of the respective societies.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIAL SERVICES TO DEVELOPMENT

- a. Education: It helps in the provision of semi skilled and skilled labour force that is needed in the production of goods and services.
- b. Provision of health services, including safe water and good sanitary services is important for development since it is only healthy people who can contribute to the development of their societies.
- c. Security services are very important as they help to ensure peace and stability in a community or country for the investors to do their businesses.
- d. Adequate transportation, communication and electricity services are all essential for the smooth running of business activities i.e. trade within the country is good as it provides development and employment to the inhabitants.

IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON SOCIAL SERVICES

- i. Increase in population growth put pressure on social service e.g. overcrowding in schools, resulting in teachers having large classes.
- iv. significantly influenced the character and pace of economic integration.
- b. Epidemics: Diseases like HIV/Aids epidemic, the Ebola virus and meningitis have become global issues.
- c. Terrorism: The unlawful practice of using violent and intimidating
- ii. Growth in population will increase the demand for medical services i.e. physicians and even drugs.
- iii. Growth in population puts a strain on the security services to maintain peace and security being solved by the formulation of neighborhood watches.
- iv. Transport, communication and housing services will have pressure due to rapid population growth

TOPIC 12: GLOBAL VILLAGE

This refers to all countries in the world which depend on each other in a number of ways

GLOBAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- a. Economic globalization: The increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows as well as through movement of people (Human migration) and knowledge (Technology) across international borders.
Factors for this integration include:
 - i. Improvements in the technology of transportation and communication i.e. the coming of aero planes, cell phones e.t.c.
 - ii. Individuals and societies have generally favoured taking advantage of the benefits of economic integration
 - iii. Public policies of most governments of the world have methods against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment there of, in furtherance of political and social objectives.

PART TWO

TOPIC 1: DEVELOPING NATIONS

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

- Low income countries (Developing economies)
- Middle income countries i.e. lower middle and upper middle (Developing economies)
- High income countries (Developed nations)

INDICATORS USED BY WORLD BANK IN CLASSIFYING COUNTRIES

- The Gross National Product (GNP) i.e. the total domestic and foreign output claimed or produced by the residents of a country.
- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) i.e. the total domestic output claimed or produced by the residents of a country.

Gross National Product per Capita is the GNP divided by the total population in US currency.

SEE TABLE BELOW

CLASSIFICATION	GNP PER CAPITA (\$US)
Low – income countries	765 or less
Lower middle income countries	766 – 3,035
Upper middle income countries	3,036 – 9,385
High – income countries	9,386 or more

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPING NATIONS

- Low levels of living i.e. low incomes, poor health, low levels of education and standards.
- Low levels of income i.e. the GNP per capita is generally low

- Poor health i.e. malnutrition, ill health and disease, lack of safe water and sanitation.
- Low educational levels and standards: Higher population of uneducated adults and drop out rate more especially at primary school.
- Low levels of productivity: The amount of output per worker is significantly lower.
- High population growth rates and dependency burden: The birth rate (Number of children born of a woman) is very high.
- High levels of unemployment: This is attributed by the high birth rates in developing countries.
- High dependency on agricultural production and primary product exports: This is mostly because there are large numbers of people in relation to available cultivatable land.

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES FACING MALAWI

HEALTH SECTOR

- High infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and total fertility rate.
- Unsafe drinking water and sanitation
- HIV and Aids
- Shortage of health personnel

SEE TABLE BELOW

COU NTRY	% of Popul ation with acces s to water	Infa nt mort ality rate	Mate rnal mort ality rate	Tot al ferti lity rate	Life expect ancy
Mala wi	45	133	620	6.5	43
Zimb abwe	58	56	280	3.9	57

S. Africa	46	49	230	2.9	68
UK	100	6	9	1.7	80
Canada	100	6	6	1.7	82

THE EDUCATION SECTOR

- High adult literacy rate
- High school dropout rate especially at primary school level
- Lack of qualified teachers
- Lack of teaching facilities

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Over 70% of the population of Malawi lives in rural areas with agriculture as their main source of employment and food.

It is divided into two i.e. the estate sub sector and the small holder sub sector. The challenges include:

- Land parcels are too small i.e. in the small holder sector.
- Finding ways of increasing productivity in the small – holder sector

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Soil erosion and declining land productivity.
- Depletion of forest resources at an alarming rate

TRADE AND COMMERCE

- Ways of promoting micro, small and medium scale businesses.
- High unemployment levels i.e. difficult for Malawi to generate enough jobs
- Unlimited Malawi's export base i.e. over 60% of export earnings coming from tobacco.

DEVELOPMENT AID

FORMS OF AID

- As gifts in the form of money for emergencies, equipment or specific development projects
- As interest free loans or loans at very low interest rates.

TYPES OF DONORS

- Foreign governments: They send aid directly from the developed country to the developing country.
- International agencies: Examples are World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- Charities: They normally give small amounts of aid directly to groups or individuals working on projects at grass root level in local communities.

ROLE OF DONORS IN DEVELOPMENT

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- Supplementing national budgets and balance of payments
- Providing technical assistance
- Enhancing human resource development
- Promoting good governance

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Perpetuation of dependency syndrome
- Neo colonialism

MAJOR DONORS TO MALAWI

- Denmark
- Norway
- The United Kingdom
- Japan
- Germany
- United states of America

- Republic of China
- Canada

ORGANISATIONS ASSISTING MALAWI

- ❖ World Bank
- ❖ The European Union (EU)
- ❖ International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- ❖ African Development Bank (ADB)
- ❖ Save the Children Fund
- ❖ Plan International
- ❖ World Vision International
- ❖ The Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

It mainly base on the following factors:

- Proper use of the resources in the environment
- Acceptable living conditions for the people.

ISSUES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Population growth: Continued high population growth rate is exerting greater pressure on the environment
- Consumption of the resources i.e. renewable and non – renewable: Many renewable resources are being misused or destroyed by human beings due to population pressure.
- Pollution and wastes: Factories and motor vehicles emit smoke, gases and chemicals into the air
- Social Inequality: In equitable distribution of resources within the countries and between the developed and developing countries.

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- A. Policy and legislative measures: Countries should formulate development policies and put in place laws that will promote sustainable development.
- B. Education and Awareness: To cater for changes in the ideas, attitudes and behavior of individuals and communities
- C. Participation: Individuals, the public sector as well as the international community need to play a role in ensuring sustainable development.
- D. Interdependence: Acknowledgement of our common interest in the environment
- E. Responsibility and accountability: There is need for the governments and individuals to preserve and restore the environment.
- F. Resources: Financial and non financial resources are needed in trying to help in implementing core investments related to environmental protection and promotion of compliance.

IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- It helps in checking growth by improving the quality of life of human beings.
- It helps to ensure efficient use of resources, both renewable and non renewable by promoting conservation of resources.
- In calling for the use of technology in an appropriate way the interest of both the environment and human beings are served.
- It helps to reduce wastes and pollution as it promotes recycling and waste reduction programmes.

PEOPLE AND FINANCES

FINANCE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Finance refers to the money used or needed to support an activity or project. These are needed by both, the public and the private sector.

REASONS FOR NEED OF FINANCES

- The public sector needs finances for the provision of public services such as construction of schools and health clinics.
- The private sector institutions need finance to help them in their business activities
- Individuals need finance to meet personal needs.

COMMON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- ✓ Banks: An institution which collects funds from the general public and organizations, safeguards them and makes them available to the true owners when required. It also loans funds (at interest) to those in need of them and can provide security.
- ✓ The Central Bank: This is also called the Reserve Bank. It is the bank at the centre of the money market in any country and it is state or government owned.
- ✓ Commercial Banks: Institutions that are licensed to make loans and accept deposits from the business community as well as individuals generally called customers.
- ✓ The Stock Exchange: This is a highly organized financial market where bonds, stocks and shares can be bought or sold. Malawi has one.
- ✓ Credit Union: A credit union is a non profit, cooperative financial institution owned and run by its members e.g. SACCO

- ✓ Building Societies: These are organizations that are set up to pool depositors funds so that they may be lent to others or purchase real estate (real estate refers to property buildings and land)
- ✓ Insurance Companies: There are companies that provide a sum of money in compensation for any damage or loss that has been suffered as a result of running the risk that was insured against e.g. NICO and Old Mutual.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO MALAWI'S DEVELOPMENT

- They help in regulating the economy e.g. the reserve bank
- Promoting prosperity of the economy through provision of loans to businesses in a country e.g. Commercial banks
- Promoting the general prosperity of the nation by providing the market, which tempts people to save e.g. financial institutions?
- Providing financial services to many people who often are not served by the main banking institution in the country.
- Insurance companies benefit on the insured that are freed from a great deal of worry.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PEOPLE IN DEALING WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- a. Few financial institutions: More especially commercial banks hence not many people have access to these financial services.
- b. Collateral: A security for a loan as to be sure that the loan will be repaid.
- c. Interest rates: The cost of capital i.e. money paid for the use of loan

money which very high in developing countries.

MARKET FORCES: SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Demand refers to the quantity of goods based on buyers wish and is able to purchase at any given price. Demand and price are negatively related i.e. the higher the price the lower the quantity demand and the lower the price, the higher the quantity demand.

Supply refers to the quantity goods sellers wish and are able to sell at any given price. The quantity supplied increases as the price rises i.e. the two are positively related.

SEE TABLE BELOW: DEMAND AND SUPPLY

PRICE OF FISH PER Kg	DEMAND (Kg)	SUPPLY (Kg)
10	120	20
20	100	40
30	80	60
40	60	80
50	40	100
60	20	120

NOTE: The demand curve is a downward sloping showing the negative relationship between quantity demanded and price.

THE SUPPLY OF MONEY

The money supply is currency in circulation outside the banking system plus the deposits in the banks and building societies.

THE DEMAND FOR MONEY

Money is needed because of its purchasing power over goods and services. It is used as a medium of exchange

VARIABLES THAT DETERMINE THE DEMAND FOR MONEY

- Interest rates: When they are high on the financial market demand for money goes down
- The average price of goods and services: When the average price of goods and services is high, more money will be required to purchase them and visa versa
- The real incomes i.e. the amount of goods that could be bought with the money received during a period of time: A K10.00 today does not have the same power as the K10.00 of 1985.

TOPIC 2: CULTURE AND CHANGE

MULTICULTURALISM

DEFINITION

Multiculturalism is having many cultures and managing them to the extent that diversity is appreciated but ensuring that there is unity in diversity.

FACTORS ENHANCING MULTICULTURALISM

- a. Modernity: Forces of industrialization, the easy movement of people and goods, as well as the global reach of multinational media have greatly enhanced multiculturalism in most societies.
- b. Religion: Having many religious e.g. in Malawi we have Christianity, Hinduism and Christianity.
- c. Race and ethnicity: Most societies have different ethnic groups or races i.e. according to skin color, color and type of hair, shape of eyes and nose.
- d. Migration i.e. the movement of people from one place to another

brings people of different ethnic groups at one place.

- e. Trade: Due globalization of markets.
- f. Citizenship by birth or by choice: Anybody from in the world can be a citizen of any country e.g. in Malawi you find Indians, British and Greek origins.

IMPACT OF MULTICULTURALISM ON DEVELOPMENT

POSITIVE IMPACT

- Unity and tolerance: Multiculturalism promotes the co – existence of people.
- Improved country's image: Due to tolerance of people from different cultural backgrounds.
- Exchange of culture: People are familiar other cultures i.e. customs, languages and traditions
- Exchange of ideas: Countries stay in touch with trends and development around the world.
- Exchange of skills: Especially when the domestic labour market is unable to meet local demand in the required time.
- Taking advantage of global markets: It enables nations and organizations and organizations to meet the challenges and reap the benefits of global markets in a number of ways.

NEGATIVE IMPACT

- Ethnic and racial rivalry: Some groups refusing to abide by common rules for peaceful co existence i.e. racial supremacists.
- Dilution of other cultures: It is not possible to maintain every culture's beliefs and practices in a country but the foreign need to be checked for they can be bad for the host countries culture.

- Economic exploitation: Minority cultures can suffer in terms of some opportunities like employment and other social services.

FACTORS THAT CAN HELP MANAGE MULTICULTURALISM

- Equal respect and giving people of cultures equal opportunities to flourish, whether one comes from the dominant or minority culture
- Social justice and equal access to political power to its minority communities.
- Transparency and accountability should prevail in a multicultural society as per the culture.
- Preservation and transmission of individual groups culture i.e. language, histories and religions
- Understanding that all people should have a unifying commitment to their country, to its interests and to its future, first and foremost.

DISCRIMINATION

DEFINITION

Discrimination the unequal treatment of the equals i.e. any exclusion, restriction or preference.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO DISCRIMINATION

- a. Racism: Treating one group of people less favorably than another because of their physical characteristics i.e. some races are superior than others
- b. Ethnocentrism: Some people, because of their ethnic background, feel a strong sense of group identity from which one judges members of other groups as inferior or as not friends.

- c. Nationalism: A national is a citizen or subject of a specific country i.e. principles and efforts that go with being a citizen of a country.
- d. Religion: Through their teachings, religions affirm values of tolerance, non – discrimination and respects for human rights.
- e. Disability discrimination: Because of their physical mental disability
- f. Ill health: Some times people face discrimination because of poor health status especially in relation to chronic diseases or epidemics such as HIV/Aids
- g. Political discrimination: Some people face discrimination because of holding different political ideologies.

EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION

- It affects one career and academic performance or potential in school.
- It can lead to decreased energy and stress related ailments leading into anger e.t.c.
- It affects the organizational costs due to absenteeism, e.t.c.
- It leads to social instability, crime, insecurity, retarded development and poverty.
- It is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relation ships among nations.

EFFORTS TO CURB DISCRIMINATION

- a. The ratification of human rights declarations by nations.
- b. Entrenchment of Bill of rights in the constitution i.e. a list of rights of individuals in a country.
- c. Establishment of institutions that promote human rights: To help in promoting human rights.

TOPIC 3: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

GENDER BALANCE

Gender balance refers to equality and equity (fairness) between men and women in terms of status in society, opportunities, access to resources and benefits, as well as in human rights and the enjoyment of those rights.

INDICATORS OF GENDER BALANCE

- Equality and equity in education: Provision of facilities for educational opportunities and training of both men and women.
- Equality and equity in health care and related services: Access of men and women, boys and girls throughout the life cycle to appropriate health care as well as health related information.
- Equality and equity in environmental management: Men and women are actively involved in the management of natural resources and the safeguarding of the environment.
- Equality and equity in economic opportunities: Both men and women will equally have access to employment opportunities and access to loans
- Equality and equity in power and decision making: The sharing of power and decision making at all levels both inside the home and outside e.g. in political parties.
- Equality before the law and human rights: There will be respect for and adequate promotion as well as protection of human rights of both women and men i.e. no discriminating laws.

GENDER PLATFORM OF ACTION

Gender platform of action is an agenda for women empowerment.

AIMS OF THE ACTION

- Accelerating the implementation of strategies for the advancement of women
- Removing all the obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through a full equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision making.

SOME OF THE AGENDA PLATFORMS OF ACTION

- a. The Beijing Platform for action: Adopted at the fourth world conference on women in China in September 1995.
- b. The Malawi National Platform of action: Developed and adopted by Malawi Government in 1997

ROLES OF GENDER PLATFORM OF ACTION.

- Full enjoyment by women and girls of human rights and fundamental freedoms and effective action against violations of these rights and freedoms.
- It recommends measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girl child and remove all obstacles that hinder equality and the advancement and empowerment of women.
- It encourages men to participate fully in the actions towards gender equality.
- It helps to promote women's economic independence by ensuring women's equal access to economic

resources including land, credit, training and employment.

- It helps prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.
- Ensuring equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care
- It lobbies for the review and removal of the laws and cultural beliefs and practices that promote gender in balance.

IMPORTANCE OF GENDER BALANCE

- a. Abundance of skilled human resources as men and women, boys and girls will have access to education and training.
- b. It will result into equal contributions towards development due to equal access to power structures that control society and determine the development issues.
- c. It leads to equal access to economic resources like credit for small businesses.
- d. It results in respect for other people's ideas as no one in society will be held in subordination because of being male or female.
- e. It results in health population and healthier children who can work harder and learn better hence standards of living improved.

TOPIC 4: CITIZENSHIP

MEANING OF THE TERMS UNION, ASSOCIATION AND NATIONAL SERVICE

UNION

Also called as Trade Union is a membership based civil society organization formed by a group of workers in order to promote and protect their rights.

AIM

Mobilizing, organizing and educating employees and eventually transforming people and society.

MAJOR PRINCIPLES CHARACTERISING A UNION

- Action
- Participation
- Commitment
- Activity

COMMON PROFESSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A UNION

- Transport
- Agriculture
- Health
- Education/Teaching
- Law

SUB CATEGORIES

- a. Nurses union in health
- b. The tea estate workers union in agriculture
- c. The Teachers Union in education.

EXAMPLES OF UNION IN MALAWI

- Civil Servants Trade Union i.e. all civil servants are members.
- Teachers Union of Malawi (TUM) i.e. addressing the professional and welfare concerns of all teachers.
- Malawi Confederation of Trade Unions (MCTU) i.e. tries to coordinate the activities of all trade unions in Malawi.

ASSOCIATION

This is a membership based civil society institution that comprises people who belong to the same profession and are involved in activities that reflect the same objective.

GOALS OF ASSOCIATIONS

- Mobilization
- Organizing
- Educating its members

EXAMPLES OF ASSOCIATIONS IN MALAWI

- Tea Growers Association of Malawi
- The cane Growers Association
- The National Association of Smallholder Farmers in Malawi (NASFAM)
- Association of Accountants in Malawi
- The Tobacco Association of Malawi (TAMA)

NATIONAL SERVICE

This is an arrangement where members of both government and civic community render their voluntary services to aspects of development for their own lives. It is based on voluntarism and the main principle being of self help.

Participation is mainly voluntary as per the feeling that the service will benefit the entire society e.g. joining the defence.

EXAMPLES OF SERVICES

- Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF): A fund set up by the Malawi Government in collaboration with the World Bank in order to stimulate and implement various development activities at local community level.
- Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP): Was set up by the Malawi Government to train young men in different skills in training bases
- Youth Week: Established in 1971 with the aim of developing the local communities.

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF UNIONS, ASSOCIATIONS AND NATIONAL SERVICE

UNIONS

- Sensitizing workers on the rights related to their occupation
- Educating the workers on their rights by interpreting the various conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) e.g. minimum wage, minimum employment age, dismissal and terminal benefits, safety as well as discrimination.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIONS BY UNIONS

- a. Stay away: Union members stay away from normal duty in order to pressurize employers to accede to their demands.
- b. Procession: Workers mobilize and organize each other into a group and parade through a street demonstrating, through placards, their grievances to employers.
- c. Sit ins: Employees report for duties at the work place but collect themselves at an open place, staying away from work related activities while the employer looks on
- d. Go slow: Employees may decide to put pressure on an employer by reducing the amount of their daily productivity output

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY UNIONS TO MEMBERS

- ✓ Bargaining for a fair minimum wage
- ✓ Bargaining for a minimum wage that is consistent with the prevailing economic conditions.
- ✓ Negotiating for revision of wages
- ✓ Enforcing applicable conditions of service including of service including

those related to the safety and security of the employees

- ✓ Ensuring the non discrimination principle in the recruitment and treatment of employees
- ✓ Ensuring the use appropriate procedures in the termination of employment and payment of terminal benefits.

ASSOCIATIONS

Associations mainly preoccupy themselves with issues related to identity, acceptance and protection of their profession.

ROLE OF ASSOCIATION

- Mobilizing, educating and organizing members to a common goal i.e. towards the improvement of their activities or profession.
- They may promote and protect the rights of their members and lobby for national legislation of certain laws.

NATIONAL SERVICE

- a. Self reliance: It encourages people to exploit their local resources to implement projects and improve their own lives
- b. Cooperation: By working together on a common cause, people are demonstrating the unity and cooperation that exists within them.
- c. Development of individual initiative: Participation of individuals from initiating, planning, design and implementation stages.
- d. Development of a hard working spirit: Since each and every individual aims at achieving certain goals and objectives within a specified time frame.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS

These are organizations focusing on specific areas of the lives of people within a community and work with grassroots communities e.g. health, education, environment, human rights e.t.c.

TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- World Vision International
- Action Aids Malawi
- Plan International
- CARE
- Medicins Sans Frontiers
- The World Bank
- The European Union
- The Canadian Development Agency (CIDA)
- The United States for International Development (USAID)
- German Agency for International Cooperation (GTZ)
- Department for International Development (DFID)

CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS

- a. Development, justice and advocacy NGOs: They function primarily to service mainly government programmes but stressing on the participative role of the grassroots communities and politically neutral. e.g. World Vision International, Action Aid Malawi, CARE, Concern Universal, Catholic Development Commission (CADECOM) and Project Hope.
- b. Traditional NGOs: They are Charitable and relief organizations that perform valuable services for the poor through orphanages, feeding programmes, rehabilitation, homes for elderly, the persecuted and others focusing on individuals and families that are unable to cope

with every day poverty situations. e.g. Cheshire Homes, National Red Cross Society, Medicins Sans Frontierers, orphan care organizations, CARITAS a catholic relief agency e.t.c.

- c. Funding agencies: Foundations and grant giving agencies which have no direct link to grassroots groups but function largely to support, through loans and donations, the activities of various groups e.g. Press Trust, Freedom Foundation, The European Union (Union), The Royal Danish Embassy, USAID, CIDA, the World Bank, DFID, JICA

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

- ❖ Transfer of technical expertise: International organizations usually come into a country with people who have international and professional experience in a specific area e.g. health, education, modern technology, agriculture e.t.c.

Examples of expertise include

- Project planning
- Implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Maintenance of equipment
- Teaching methodologies
- Mass media communication
- Specialist health services
- ❖ Provision of economic opportunities: Mobilization of financial resources to be available to individuals and communities for personal use i.e. The international financial institutions e.g. World Bank, the European Union and USAID.
- ❖ Initiating or strengthening bilateral relations: Most donor agencies originate from rich countries and are funded by taxpayers from the country of origin. They attach some

conditionality such as bilateral relations with the target countries.

- ❖ Bridging the gap between the poor and the rich: The primary purpose of every international organization is to ensure that people all over the world enjoy the same quality of life.
- ❖ Globalization: Communication plays a very important role in the process of globalization so that the whole world becomes a very small village.

TOPIC 5: GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE

COMPOSITION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

- The executive branch
- The legislative branch
- The judiciary

Each branch of government has got its own independent powers a situation called separation of powers. This is to prevent the majority from ruling with the iron fist.

❖ **THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

It is also called the legislature or parliament which is manned by the directly elected members called the Members of Parliament (MPs)

FUNCTIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

- Law making: They consider bills i.e. a formal document prepared in the form of a draft ACT (a proposed law or change to the law)

Stages before the bill becomes a law:

- Motion moved: The first stage in which proposals are made in relation to the bills or content.

- Debate stage: Speeches are made for and against such proposals to consider the principles of the bill.
- Decision making stage: The bill may be amended or not i.e. the proposals are in the end voted resulting into the president's assent if the bill is amended.
- Contribution to debates on national issues: The accountability of government is illustrated every sitting day especially during question time.
- Committee work: For the purpose of performing functions which the house itself is not well fitted to perform. E.g. carrying out enquiries, hearing witnesses, sifting evidence, discussing matters in detail and formulating reasoned conclusions.
- Representing electors: They are supposed to be spokespersons for their local interests, examiners of governments work and deal with complaints about government matters.

❖ **THE EXECUTIVE**

The branch of the government that carries out or executes the laws and it is composed of the president as the head and the cabinet (ministers).

Services provided by the branch include:

- Security to the people of this country through the Ministry of defense.
- Education services through the ministry of education
- Health services through the ministry of health
- ❖ **THE JUDICIARY**
This is the branch of government responsible for the interpretation and applying of the laws of the nation i.e. making sure that the law is obeyed through courts.

Components of the judiciary include:

- Law courts
- The chief justice
- judges of the supreme court of appeal
- Judges of the high court
- The registrar of the high court and the magistrates and they work independently.

Types of courts Include:

- The Supreme Court: This is the highest court in Malawi. Cases come to this court by the way of appeal and are composed by three high court judges none of whom took place in the case appealed against.
- The High Court: This is the second highest court consisting of the chief justice and other justices not less than two. It hears to the cases brought to it and also hears appeals from lower courts called magistrate courts.
- The Subordinate Courts: These courts come below the high courts and are called magistrates courts e.g. Industrial Relations Courts concentrating on labour issues.

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- ❖ Income tax: Income tax is levied against individuals and government.
- ❖ Customs and Exercise Duty: Taxes that importers pay for goods ordered from outside the country.
- ❖ Licenses and duties: To get a driving license you pay a fee which goes to the government and duties include death duties paid on the property left by a deceased person.
- ❖ Rent: Payment for occupying government houses
- ❖ Miscellaneous Departmental Receipts: They include sheriff fees, payment of lodging an appeal to

higher court against the judgment of a lower court

- ❖ Loans: The government can borrow money from banks and other lending institutions at home or overseas.
- ❖ Donor Aid: By other countries as well as international organizations to enable Malawi to provide services to the people the country.
- ❖ Commercial activities: Owning of some companies by the government or shares in some and get income from their profits.

MEANING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government refers the branch of the government that provides governance at local levels e.g. district, a town, a municipality or a city.

A local authority refers to a district assembly, town assembly, municipal assembly or a city assembly.

A local government area is an area under the control of a district assembly, town assembly, municipal assembly and a city assembly under the ministry of local government.

Local governments play a role of:

- Furthering the constitutional order of this country based on democratic principles.
- Promoting accountability, transparency and participation of the people in decision making process.

THE CONCEPT OF DECENTRALISATION

This is the transfer of authority and responsibility for some government functions from the central government to intermediate and local government's authorities as well as to local communities

in order to achieve sustainable development.

REASONS FOR DECENTRALISING

- a. Reversing the neglect of local institutional development:
Decentralization helps uncover local institutional capacity which not previously used
- b. Improved development projects which are made more sustainable:
Through choosing, design and implementing projects are more likely to be sustainable and successful.
- c. Enhanced government responsiveness: When decentralization is accompanied by local elections, government responsiveness increases markedly, improving quantity, speed and quality of service delivery.
- d. Enhanced transparency: People understand why policies and projects are being adopted brought in by political rivalry.
- e. Enhanced accountability: Local elections enable voters to panelize and reward local politicians resulting in induced improved behavior in the politicians as well as all other people.
- f. Integrating society and the state: Local government is integrated through the local elections.

DIMENSIONS OF DECENTRALISATION

- ❖ Administrative decentralization: Transferring of authority and responsibility for managing services to local government and local communities.
- ❖ Political decentralization: Transferring of policy and legislative powers from central government to elected sub – national and local councils.

- ❖ Fiscal decentralization: Transfer of authority and responsibility for raising and spending revenues from central to local government and communities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- District Assemblies e.g. Zomba, Lilongwe, Rumphi and Mulanje district assemblies
- Town Assemblies e.g. Salima, Kasungu, Karonga, Liwonde and Dedza town assemblies.
- Municipal Assemblies e.g. Zomba municipal assembly
- City Assemblies e.g. Lilongwe, Blantyre and Mzuzu City assemblies.

NOTE: Some districts have both a district assembly and a city assembly, town assembly or a municipal assembly.

COMPOSITION OF AN ASSEMBLY

- One member (councilor) elected from each ward within the local government area (Voters)
- Traditional Authorities and Sub Traditional Authorities from the local government area (Non – voters)
- Members of Parliament from the constituencies that fall within the local government area (non voters)
- Five persons as non voting members to be appointed by the elected members to cater for the interests of such groups as the assembly may determine e.g. religious groups, women's groups, environment management groups, the physically challenged, the youth, local entrepreneurs.

NOTE: The head of an assembly is called the chairperson. The chairperson and vice of a city assembly or a municipal assembly

is called the Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively.

COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

- Finance committee
- The development committee
- The education committee
- The works committee
- The health and sanitation committee
- Appointments and disciplinary committee

THE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

An assembly performs its functions on day to day basis using its secretariat office composed of paid or salaried staff.

The Chief Executive is an officer chosen to be an overseer of the secretariat and performs the following:

- Implementing the resolutions of the assembly
- The day to day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the assembly
- The supervision of the departments' of the assembly.
- The proper management of the discipline of staff of the assembly.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

- ❖ Promoting public health: To provide a clean and health environment.
- ❖ Providing clinical health services: Clinics, health centres and dispensaries are provided by assemblies
- ❖ Environmental management: With an aim of conserving the natural environmental by looking after forestry reserves, tree nurseries and land scapes, zoos and dams.
- ❖ Promoting economic development: Through town planning and business licensing and even

managing markets and market buildings and premises within its area.

- ❖ Education: Through provision of public schools, school bursaries and libraries.
- ❖ Providing for roads and streets: Through construction of roads, bridges and footpaths
- ❖ Emergency services: Establishment, maintenance and managing ambulance and fire services.
- ❖ Providing public amenities: For leisure and culture e.g. parks, recreational grounds, botanical gardens and areas or places of special historical, cultural or scientific interests.

SOURCES OF REVENUE

- Government grants: Given by the Central Government to each local assembly to help it run its services.
- Produce cess: This is tax that is paid by those who sell their produce at local assembly markets.
- Licenses: In order to operate certain businesses like a bar, store one must be issued with a license.
- Occupation licenses and rents: People who use local authorities buildings, shops are supposed to pay for their use
- Rates: All owners of buildings, plots in the municipalities and town pay taxes known as rates.
- Fees: Paid by those who use museums and car parking areas.
- Service charges: For emptying septic tanks, for fire and ambulance services e.t.c.
- Profit and interest: Through restaurants and rest houses owned by the assemblies.
- Loans: They can also borrow money from banks or from the central government.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

This is the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels in a manner that is, among other things, participatory, transparent, accountable and effective.

CLASSES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Economic Governance: Involving the decision making processes that affect a country's economic activities and its relationship with other economies (Poverty and quality of life)
- Political governance: Decisions are made that lead to policy formulation
- Administrative governance: The system of policy implementation.

WHO EXERCISES GOVERNANCE

- a. The State: Through political and public sector institutions.
- b. The Private Sector i.e. traders, banks and manufacturers. It has a crucial role since it provides employment, income generation, enterprise development and economic growth.
- c. Civil Society: Individuals and group of people working together for a common purpose e.g. community development organizations, media outlets, trade unions and charity organizations.

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Participation: To ensure that political, social and economic priorities are based on the needs of all people concerned, including the poorest and most vulnerable in society.

- Transparency: Sharing information and acting in an open manner i.e. it requires free flow of information
- Accountability: A requirement that officials answer to stakeholders on how they discharge their responsibilities and duties.
- Rule of law: It entails equal protection (of human as well as property rights) and punishment under the law.
- Responsiveness: Institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders.
- Effectiveness and efficiency: Require the processes and institutional procedure meet the needs while making the best use of resources.

INSTITUTIONS THAT PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE

- ✓ The Legislature (Parliament): It enacts laws of a country i.e. promoting rule of law by making sure that the laws are fair.
- ✓ The Judiciary: Interpreting, protecting and enforcing all laws of the country i.e. independently.
- ✓ The Electoral Commission: It has the duty to promote registration of voters so that many people can participate in the choice of public officers.
- ✓ Audit offices: Auditing is an independent examination of and expression of opinion on the financial statements of an enterprise.
- ✓ Human rights organizations: Ensuring the protection and investigation of violations of human rights.
- ✓ The office of the Ombudsman: It is supposed to investigate cases where it is alleged that a person has suffered injustice i.e. promoting the rule of law.

- ✓ The Anti Corruption Bureau: The abuse of an office, authority or power for private gains is called corruption. The ACB was established in 1995 to help fight against corruption.
- ✓ Civil Society Organizations: Helping in social mobilization of the public to check abuses.
- ✓ The Media: Independent media help in promoting transparency and accountability and even fighting abuse of power by those in power.

TOPIC 6: HUMAN RIGHTS

VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights violations are crimes against humanity being committed by either governments, groups of people or individuals.

FORMS OF LOCAL HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

- Cases of rape
- Detention without trial
- Ethnic violations
- Religious violence
- Political persecution
- Killing of convicts whilst in detention

FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

- Genocide
- Willful killing of prisoners of war
- Torture
- Use of prisoners to serve a hostile power
- Slavery
- Use of prisoners for biological experiments or organ transplants
- Trafficking of people for prostitution
- Drug trafficking

LOCAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

- a. The Constitution of Malawi through the establishment of various constitutions that are aimed at promoting and protecting human rights e.g. the office of the Ombudsman.
- b. Law Commission which assists the government and individuals in the interpretation and amendment of the national constitution
- c. The National Compensation Tribunal established in 1994.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

- International Court of Justice: Established as one of the organs of the United Nations aimed at trying out international violations of human rights e.g. border disputes, occupation of another's territory, extraction of international criminals e.t.c
- Amnesty International: An independent International human rights watch dog established in order to investigate and report cases of human rights violation all over the world.
- International Red Cross: An international organization that helps people who are suffering as a result of war, floods, outbreaks of diseases and other problems needing humanitarian intervention
- Special Tribunals: For hearing cases involving suspected breaches. e.g. The international tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the international tribunal against the 1990 Rwandan genocide and the South African Truth Reconciliation Commission

TOPIC 7: CONFLICT RESOLUTION

AREAS OF REFUGEE CONCENTRATION IN AFRICA AND THE WORLD

REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE DISPLACED AS REFUGEES

- Civil wars
- International wars
- Problems related to bad governance in individual countries
- Natural disasters e.g. famine, drought and volcanic eruptions.

THE REFUGEE SITUATION

The civil conflicts are usually between the government and a disgruntled political group fighting for an alternative government or it may be an ethnic group fighting for independence within a certain area. e.g. in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Independent of Chechnya.

THE IMPACT OF REFUGEES IN THE WORLD

- a. Disintegration of families: Through joining the army and die as soldiers and death of civilians
- b. Pressure on land resources: Due to the establishment of schools, clinics access at refugee camps
- c. Pressure on social services: The services may not be adequate at the camps.
- d. Pressure on food resources: The available food resources may not be in adequate quantities and not their favorite.
- e. Loss of cultural identity: Since they are away from their homes, they may not enjoy their original cultural activities and even food
- f. Cross border criminal activities: In order for them to survive, or are

already criminals even from their original countries e.g. trafficking of drugs, smuggling of essential goods such as sugar, fuel and wood.

- g. Infectious diseases: Carried with the refugees from their original countries e.g. malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, ebola and even HIV/Aids which may be a problem in the host country.

MEANING OF THE TERM SPECIAL GROUPS

Special groups are those people who share certain characteristics or traits biological, social and others.

SPECIAL GROUPS

- a. Refugees: A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave his/her country or place of origin usually because of war, famine, persecution from the country of origin or any other problems.
- b. Accused persons: An accused person is one who is being suspected of committing a crime and is yet to be proved either guilty or innocent by a court of law.
- c. Prisoners: A prisoner is a person who has been tried and convicted by a court of law and is serving his/her sentence in a specially protected institution.
- d. Stateless people: They are people who upon renouncing their citizenship to a particular country have not yet been granted citizenship by another country.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PROTECTING SPECIAL GROUPS

- ✓ Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners adopted in 1955 in Geneva:

- They set out what are generally accepted as being good in principle and practice in the treatment of prisoners and the management of institutions responsible for them.
- The rules highlight the importance of separating categories of prisoners in terms of gender, age and type of offence.
- The rules also emphasize the need for prisoners to have proper accommodation and beddings, in addition to having access to proper medical attention, food and exercise and sport.
- ✓ Body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, adopted on 8th December 1988:
- It highlights the rights of detained people among many entitlements to access, information, be tried by a court of law, have access to legal representation and proper food, accommodation and medical care.

CHALLENGES FACED IN THE IMPEMENTATION OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

- a. Shortage of resources: Financial, human and material which may seriously hinder the implementation of legal instruments.
- b. Lack of cooperation from governments: Inmost cases, government officials may react negatively to reports of human rights violations and deny that such cases do exist.
- c. Corruption: Organs responsible for human rights protection may be involved in corrupt practices where some violations are exposed others not.
- d. Social attitudes: Negative attitudes by the community members towards the special groups may be a major

challenge to the implementation of human rights

- e. Lack of civic education: Sometimes the members of the special groups and even the members of the entire society may not be aware of the human rights.

TOPIC 8: SOCIAL JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL ATTEMPTS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL JUSTICE

- ❖ United Nations: An international organization which aims at promoting and protecting the integrity of all persons in the world.
- ❖ The International Police (Inter Pol): The Common name for the International Criminal Police commission (ICPC), an international organization established in Vienna Austria in 1923 with the main aim of combating international crime.

Fundamental principles (Aims) of the Inter Pol include the following:

- To ensure and promote the wider possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

Membership of the Inter Pol is that of different countries which 179 in number are.

Structural administration has two governing bodies i.e. the general assembly and the executive committee.

The general secretariat is the permanent administrative and technical body which implements the decisions taken by the General assembly and the Executive Committee.

Mandated activities of the Inter Pol Include the following:

- Compiling and publishing international crime statistics.
- Publishing the International Criminal Police Review (six issues per year)
- Controlling the quality of information produced by the relevant services in accordance with technical requirements

The role of the National Crime Bureaus includes the following:

- Collecting documents and criminal intelligence
- Receiving requests for information, checks e.t.c.
- ❖ The Amnesty International: A London based international organization which campaigns for the promotion and protection of human rights world wide

Administratively it is an organization based on membership from countries of the world with a membership of 162 countries.

The roles of the Amnesty International include the following:

- Campaigning for human rights
- Rapid action for prisoners and others
- Specialist networks
- Human rights education
- Exposing the the violations
- Human rights treaties and development worldwide
- ❖ The International Court of Justice: Established in 1946 and it is

composed of 15 judges elected in nine terms.

The operational procedure includes the following steps:

- The first phase involves the two parties submitting and exchanging their claims of pleadings in writing
- The second phase involves public hearings at which agents and legal representatives address the court.

The court uses two official languages i.e. French and English under translation.

- ❖ Human rights organizations e.g. The Office of the Ombudsman, The Malawi Human Rights Commission, the Law Commission, and the National Compensation tribunal

TOPIC 9: SOCIAL, ETHICAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

MEANINGS OF THE TERMS SOCIAL VALUE AND ETHICAL VALUE

A social value is a practice, idea or belief that people belonging to a particular group or society hold in respect or high esteem e.g. in Malawi, honour, respect, unity, cooperation e.t.c. are examples of social values

An ethical value is a general idea, practice or belief which influences the way a particular group of people or society considers good or bad behavior, or what is right or wrong e.g. rape, murder, manslaughter etc

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AND ETHICAL VALUES

- Appreciation of other peoples culture: Due to the various cultures that belong to either ethnic groups, whole nations or whole continents e.g. circumcision

- Respect for people's rights: Human rights are meant to be enjoyed by all people.
- Racial/Ethnic rivalry: There no race which is inferior or superior to another i.e. whether black, white, Asian or coloured, they are equal in their human value and in the eyes of the creator.
- Freedom of worship: Religion is either private or cultural value, and as such, it is important to respect the individual choice of religion, as well as the freedom of other people to worship within the community.
- Respect for rule of law: A rule of law is a system which governs a society through a number of laws or ethical codes of conduct which must be followed by everyone.
- Respect for international health: There are some infectious diseases that a person travelling outside a country must not have at that time of travel to avoid importing the disease into the host country.
- Respect for international immigration requirements: Every traveler is required by the destination country or international travel laws to fulfill certain obligations e.g. passports, visa.
- Sympathy and empathy: Understanding some one else's bad situation and showing that one is sorry for it is showing sympathy to the affected person.

CONTRIBUTION OF HUMAN VALUES TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- a. Achievement of certain goals e.g. peace, scientific and economic development e.t.c.
- b. Promotion of international security.

MEANING OF THE TERM DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is the treatment of equal people unequally.

CASES OF DISCRIMINATION IN THE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

- Based on racial prejudices: People may be discriminated against because of their racial background e.g. in most western countries such as Europe and America, blacks have been victims of racial discrimination.
- Based on religious prejudices: People may also discriminate each other because of their religious backgrounds e.g. a religious institution may require that students must all belong to that religion
- Based on HIV/Aids status: There are individuals, institutions and countries that now require HIV/Aids screening as a basis for offering employment, residence status in their countries, or for offering places at educational institutions e.g. Blantyre Synod of the CCAP screens people before providing scholarships.
- Based of ethnic origin: This may be demonstrated in employment, membership to professional associations, political parties, sports or cultural traditions.

ORGANISATIONS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ADDRESSING DISCRIMINATION

- a. The UNs Universal Declaration on Human Rights: Adopted on 10th December 1948.
- Article 2: Every one is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in

this declaration without distinction of any kind.

- Article 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.
- Article 23: Everyone without discrimination has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- b. The Constitution of Malawi: The republican constitution of Malawi makes provision for the protection of human rights abuses based on discrimination as per the following sections:
 - Section 20 (1) and (2), Section 24 (1) and Section 31 (3)
- c. The Malawi Human Rights Commission: It is one of the institutions of democracy provided by the republican constitution i.e. in sections 20,24 and 31
- d. Malawi Council for the Handicapped (MACOHA): A government funded institution which addresses human rights abuses involving discrimination based on various forms of disabilities through trainings and education
- e. The Danish Centre for Human Rights: A human rights organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark whose role is to promote and protect all forms of human rights including those addressing discrimination.

TOPIC 10: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

MEANING OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING ON HIV AND AIDS

This refers to an ongoing dialogue and relationship between client or patient and counselor, with the aims of preventing transmission of HIV/Aids infection and providing psychological and social support

to those already affected i.e. counselors could be nurses and social workers.

TYPES OF COUNSELLING

- a. Pre – test counseling: This is the counseling given to a client just before he or she is tested for HIV/Aids. Providing individuals who are considering being tested with information on the technical aspects of screening and the possible personal, medical, social, psychological and legal implications of being diagnosed as either HIV – Positive or HIV – Negative.
- b. Post counseling: This is done after the test. This depends on the outcome of the test which may be a negative result or positive result. It is aimed at helping the individuals concerned understand the implications of testing positive.

INSTITUTIONS THAT DEAL WITH GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING ON HIV/AIDS

- ❖ Public and Private Hospitals: Hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.
- ❖ Banja La Mtsogolo clinics (BLM): Established in Malawi in 1987, provides reproductive health services to many Malawians.
- ❖ Drop in Centres: These are simple facilities where people can receive HIV/Aids counseling and education and can participate in support activities.
- ❖ Malawi Aids Counseling and Resources Organisation (MACRO)
- ❖ Non Governmental Organisations: NAPHAM, AFRICARE
- ❖ Religious organizations: ADRA, Living waters Church, CADECOM.
- ❖ Community based organizations (CBOs)

METHODS OF GUIDING AND COUNSELLING HIV/AIDS PATIENTS AND GUARDIANS

- a. Use of hospital based counselors
- b. Use of home based care supervisors
- c. Community based approach
- d. Use of peers.
- e. Man to man approach

IMPORTANCE OF COUNSELLING HIV/AIDS PATIENTS AND GUARDIANS

- It helps in diffusing fear and anxiety, in providing moral support and in helping patients and guardians accept reality
- Helping the patient better understand their situation and how to best take care of the patient and how to avoid contracting the disease during the time they are caring for the patient.
- It helps HIV/Aids transmission

CONSEQUENCIES OF LACK OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS AND GUARDIANS

- ✓ HIV/Aids patients live in constant fear and anxiety.
- ✓ There is mass discrimination to patients and guardians by both members of the society and family members.
- ✓ Patients and guardians may indulge in some risky behavior internationally or unintentionally.

CARING FOR STD, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

STIs AND HIV/AIDS IN MALAWI

Sexually Transmitted Diseases refer to diseases that are transmitted through sexual intercourse with someone who already infected with the disease e.g. syphilis (Chindoko), gonorrhea (chizonono) and candida (Mauka).

HIV/Aids is a sexually transmitted diseases, which is caused by a virus called HIV (High Immunodeficiency Virus). It is considered separately because it has no cure currently.

IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR STD, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

1. It helps the patients develop a sense of belonging.
2. It gives patients hope
3. It can improve the quality of life for people living with such diseases
4. It helps decreasing stigma of having STD, HIV/AIDS
5. It can strengthen STD, HIV/AIDS prevention activities as target audiences have contact with people living with the virus.
6. Helps keeping people living with STD, HIV/AIDS healthy and able to work for as long as possible

WAYS OF CARING FOR STD, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

- Patients support by guardians
- Providing better foods and other necessities
- Providing counseling to patients
- Encouraging patients to seek early medical assistance.

IMPORTANC OF HOSPITAL AND HOME BASED CARE FOR STD, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

a. HOSPITAL BASED CARE FOR STDs, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

- It ensures full course treatment.
- It prolongs life
- It prevents overburdening and individual carer or household.

b. HOME BASED CARE FOR STD, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

- It prevents the patient from contracting other diseases because of congestion in hospitals

- It is cost effective
- It reduces the care burden in hospitals
- It helps the patient to be active and productive as possible
- It provides assurance of love and affection to the patient

WAYS OF AVOIDING CONTRACTING STD, HIV/AIDS

- ❖ Careful handling, cleaning and disposal of all sharps (needles, scalpels and blades)
- ❖ Covering broken skin, sores or cuts with a waterproof plaster or dressing before contact with patients.
- ❖ Careful handling of soiled linen and washing laundry at high temperatures or with chemical disinfectants
- ❖ Safe disposal of waste contaminated with blood and body fluids.
- ❖ Using protective barriers such as gloves and gowns
- ❖ Washing hands before and after procedures involving patients.
- ❖ Not sharing objects that might have blood on them e.g. toothbrushes, dental appliances e.t.c.
- ❖ Covering cuts with bandages or gauze.

DRUG AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE

MEANING OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE

Drug and substance use and abuse refers to use of drugs and substances that are not legalized for any purposes and the abuse of prescription and other drugs

THE MOST ABUSED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES

- Alcohol
- Tobacco

- Illicit drugs e.g. marijuana (chamba) and steroids

CAUSES OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE

- Addictiveness of the drug
- Peer pressure
- Emotional distress
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Low self esteem

EFFECTS OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE

- ✓ Impairment of judgment
- ✓ Accidental injuries and car crashes
- ✓ Contracting STIs and HIV/Aids
- ✓ Fighting
- ✓ Health risks e.g. cancer, high blood pressure, abortion, madness etc
- ✓ Loss of relation due to death, loss of money, fear and anxiety etc

IMPACT OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ON DEVELOPMENT

- Loss of well trained people due to death
- Pressure on health services
- Distortion of the age sex structure since it is common among men and boys.
- Increase in juvenile delinquency i.e. the drugs make them prone to offences.
- Increased orphanage i.e. drugs cut lives of people short
- Low participation in development work i.e. the addicts miss more work days and are less productive.

WAYS OF AVOIDING THE EFFECTS OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Following the drug prescriptions
- Avoiding peer pressure
- Engaging in sporting activities than smoking and drinking
- Parents need to be exemplary

WAYS OF CURBING DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- ❖ Civic education and literacy programmes: to make people aware of the effects of drugs
- ❖ Being engaged in productive occupation: to stay off drug and substance use and abuse
- ❖ Counseling
- ❖ Family help and interventions
- ❖ Medication: Physicians can prescribe medications that help people stay drug and substance free.

TOPIC 11: SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT

Social development is the development in the general well being of people and their societies.

CRITICAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- Availability of social services e.g. education, health, water and sanitary services, housing
- Types of social services e.g. sanitary, education, health, communication, electricity e.t.c.
- Quality of social services i.e. totality of functions characteristics of a product that satisfy the needs of the people
- Accessibility of the social services which are equitably obtained by the population.

- Affordability i.e. the ability of people to pay for the social services
- Care of social services i.e. for their sustainable use

EFFECTS OF CRITICAL ISSUES IN PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES ON DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Retarded participation in developmental activities
- ❖ People feel helpless
- ❖ With the poor quality of roads, communication and electricity, businesses will go down

RENOVED PEOPLE IN SOCIAL SERVICES

- Henry Dunant: A Swiss whose ideas resulted in the formation of the Red Cross. He was born on 8th May 1828.
- Jairos Jiri: A Zimbabwean who worked hard for the disabled
- Mother Teresa: "I see God in the eyes of every child.... every life is precious to God, what ever the circumstances" Born in 1910 and died in 1997.
- Jimmy Carter: The President of the United States from 1977 to 1981. He based on social justice and basic human rights.
- Florence Nightngale remembered as a pioneer of nursing and reformer of hospital sanitation methods. Born in Italy on 12th May 1820.

TOPIC 12: GLOBAL VILLAGE

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD COOPERATION

- a. Economic interdependence of nations especially in the area of trade e.g. COMESA, ECOWAS
- b. Ratification of International protocol i.e. an agreement or a treaty

involving a specific issue to which countries are asked to endorse.

- c. Sharing of common political ideologies e.g. communist countries e.g. Cuba and Communist China

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE WORLD COOPERATION

- Martin Luther King Jr: A Baptist Minister born in 1929 was a driving force in the push for racial equality in the 1950s and 1960s
- Kamuzu Banda: Born in Kasungu in 1906. He brought Malawi to independence in 1964. He advocated for a policy of contact and dialogue.
- Desmond Tutu: Born in 1931 in South Africa. He fought for justice and racial harmony in South Africa and throughout the world
- Mahatma Gandhi: Born in 1869 to Hindu parents in Western India. He worked hard to improve the rights of the immigrant Indians.
- Henry Kissinger: Born in 1923 in Germany. He worked hard in promoting peace through friendly relations between countries
- Nelson Mandela: Born in 1918 in South Africa. He opposed the apartheid rule in South Africa.
- Kwame Nkrumah: Born in the south west of the Gold Coast (Ghana) in 1909. He died in exile after working hard to improve living standards at home.

INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTIONS TO PROMOTE AND PRESERVE WORLD COOPERATION

- a. The United Nations (UN):
Established in 1945 on October 24.
Objectives:
 - To maintain international peace and security

- To develop friendly relations among nations
- To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character.
- It promotes and encourage respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms
- b. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) established on 25th May 1963.
 - To promote the unity and solidarity of the African States.
 - To coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for peoples of Africa
 - To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of African countries
 - To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa
 - Promoting international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.
- c. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) founded on August 8, 1967.
 - To promote political and security cooperation
 - To promote economic cooperation among member states

IMPORTANCE OF WORLD COOPERATION

- It helps in fostering peace
- It accelerates development
- It also promotes racial harmony

THE END