**GENERAL STUDY**

**ADVANCE LEVEL**

* The topic on **Philosophy and Religion** emphasizes on the importance of co-existence among believers of different faiths for national development. Tanzanian society is composed of people of different faiths, so the issue of religious tolerance among the believers is inevitable for national unity and development.
* The topic on **Cross Cutting Issues** attempts to help students comprehend various contemporary issues such as HIV/AIDS, Gender and development, environment issues, Corruption and Drug abuse. These issues have great impact on our society today and students should be aware of them so as to understand causes and effects; as well as seek appropriate solutions to combat problems associated with the issues.
* The topic on **Science and Technology in the Development process** exposes students to concept of science, technology and development. It insists on the role of science and technology in improving industries, agriculture and development of social services.
* The topic on **Democratic Processes and Practices** attempts to make students be aware of aspects of democracy, the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, responsibilities of citizens, rule of law and government organs.
* The topic of **International Relations** exposes students to the concept of foreign policy, bilateral and multilateral relations, international peace and understanding as well as globalization.
* The last topic is **Life Skills**. This topic attempts to address the issues of self reliance, moral values, personal and interpersonal skills to student. Life skills enable students to become responsible and confident citizens.

**PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION**

The word, **philosophy** is delivered from a Greek language, filosofia (philosophia), which is a union of two words, filia (philia, that is, love) and Sofia (Sophia, that is, wisdom). Thus philosophy is love of wisdom. If one love something, he or she searches for it. Similarly, love of wisdom means searching for wisdom. However, in popular usage, many different ideas are involved in the manner we use the term.

**The following aspects underscore the importance of studying philosophy.**

* Philosophy is guidance of life. It is needed for the ordinary man in everyday life especially in this age of science and technology. Life lacks meaning if we cannot think and plan for the future in this fast changing world.
* Philosophy is needed to distinguish truth from false. In the fear from, or false, ideas occupying the minds with particular questions, philosophy will liberate man from such fears and false
* Philosophy stimulates learners to be more inquisitive. This is because philosophy raises the urge to learn more by understanding that we know less and less. There is no point we can say that we know everything, so learners should strive to know more at all times.
* Philosophy enables people to generate principles and norms of conduct for example there are several norms adopted in some social institutions like churches, schools e.c.t
* Philosophy helps to enhance an understanding about the existence of man in the world through speculations.
* Philosophy develops curiosity among people in critical thinking. Through critical thinking a person can apply deep logical and analytical process of material to get the reality
* Philosophy encourages the love of work and responsibility of the people in the society.   
        E.g. Philosophy of socialism and self-reliance in Tanzania advocated by J.K.Nyerere encouraged equality and hard working
* Philosophy is regarded as the core mother of all other subject in the world.
* Philosophy has been used to boost social services such as Education. Different Philosophers have been surveyed to be used in the field of Education (Education for self reliance
* Philosophy is the mother of all sciences. All sciences (physical and social science) are results of philosophical speculations.
* Mystical life and religious life are parts of philosophy because they come as a result of man reasoning and acting to solve problems that cannot be easily solved. These sciences (political and pure) together with religious life are made perfect through reflection and speculation.
* Systems of education follow society philosophical ideas about what children should be taught and for what purposes. Democratic societies stress that people must learn to think and to make choices for themselves. In non democratic societies people are discouraged to think and make choices. The leaders want their citizens always to be submissive.
* The value and skills taught by the educational system of any society should reflect the society’s philosophical ideas of what is important. Philosophy helps to face the crisis / problems with concessors by investigating the situation critically with open mindedness.
* Philosophy involves accurate thinking into formal, logical and evaluating ways of thinking.
* It insists to have an attempt of addressing the issue thoroughly and holistically at all levels.
* Philosophy also deals with the systematic body of principles and assumptions underlying the particular field of knowledge /discipline eg. Science, education, arts, music, laws, mathematics and religion.

**BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY:**

There are many ways of branching philosophy, writers are providing a varying number of branches of philosophy, but in this chapter let us stick to 6 branches of philosophy, as they are listed down:

(a) Metaphysics

(b) Ethics

(c) Logic

(d) Epistemology

(e) Aesthetics

1. **METAPHYSIC**

This is the branch of philosophy that attempts to study the reality of things beyond physical manifestation, it is made by two Greek words”Meta” that means beyond and “physics” that means material. In studying this metaphysics performs the speculation and synthesis activities of philosophers as the ask the question

**WHAT IS REAL?**

Metaphysics does its attempts in four branches

1. **Cosmology:** This is the sub branch dealing with the study of reality about the universe in its material, nature, origin, space period and purpose.
2. **Theology:** The sub branch dealing with the study of reality about faith religions and beliefs in question like the nature of humanity the divine power existence of God and gods how many gods ,Satan and Angels and the relationship between man and God.
3. **Anthropology:** The study of man as an object and subject. It answers the question who and what man is the relationship between body and mind, the evil and goods that man has, and the soul of man.
4. **Ontology:** The sub branch that answer the questions like the meaning of life and existence and what existence , what exists the size shape and color of existing idea etc.
5. **LOGIC**

Is the fourth branch of philosophy that deals with the principles and methods of correct reasoning, it explores how we can distinguish the rational or logic thoughts and irrational thoughts.

**There are two methods of reasoning**

1. **Deductive reasoning**. Is the form of reasoning general premises of something to specific idea or thought in this form a conclusion is reached through the method of demonstration.
2. **Inductive reasoning** This is the form of reasoning whereby a conclusion is reached by using premises from specific to general, in this approach one is forced to accept the conclusion through given premises.

**3 . EPISTEMOLOGY (Criteriology)**

This is the branch of philosophy that deals with the theory of knowledge and truth. It studies the nature of knowledge ability sources, acquisition and the validity of it in human mind. Epistemology thus shows some approaches identifying the type of knowledge and its sources.

**TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE**

1. **Empirical knowledge** – This is the type of knowledge obtained through experiments and experience done by sensing smelling and testing
2. **Revealed knowledge -** This is the kind of knowledge obtained through inspiration and divine power, people are manifested to have this type of knowledge on their interpretation and prophesying ability.
3. **Authoritative knowledge** – It’s a kind of knowledge obtained from personal authority and experts in something it may be connected to actual practices and authorities in social lives to vise elders.
4. **Intuitive knowledge** – It’s the kind of knowledge derived from the instances of intuition (knowing something without going through sensory perception or reasoning).
5. **Ethics:**

The term ethics has its roots connected with a Greek term ethos, meaning custom or conduct. It is equivalent in meaning to moral philosophy which is similarly connected with a Latin term mores, customs and behaviour.

Ethics or moral philosophy studies the moral aspect of human activity in order to orient such activity toward what is “good” for man – self-actualization. Thus, the study seeks to uncover the moral of such acts (good or bad, duty or prohibitive) in order to discover some safe perceptions that help man use correctly his freedom to actualize himself. In addition, the study does not deal with how humans behave, but how they ought to behave. In due regard, ethics discusses problems such as:-

* What makes right actions right and wrong actions wrong?
* What is good and what is bad?
* What are proper values of life?

1. **Aesthetics:**

Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy, which deals with creation and principles of art as well as beauty. It also studies our thoughts, feelings and attitudes when we see, hear or read about something beautiful. There could be works of art such as a painting, symphony or poem, or it may be a sunset or other natural phenomena. Aesthetics also investigates the experience of engaging in activities such as painting, dancing, acting and playing. Also this branch deals with experience and principles of criticism. Furthermore, it involves both works of art created by human beings and beauty found in nature.

Aesthetics is sometimes identified with the philosophy of art which deals with the

following:-

* the nature of art;
* the process of artistic creation;
* the nature of artistic experience; and
* Principles of criticism.

**DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS**

**1. Socrates (469 – 399 B.C)**

Socrates was a Greek philosopher born in Athens, who profoundly affected Western philosophy through his influence on Plato. Socrates advocated dialogue. Encountering someone who claims to know much, Socrates pretended to be ignorant and sought assistance from the one who claimed to more knowledgeable. As Socrates began to raise questions, however, it became clear that the one reputed to be wise, really did not know what he claimed to know, and Socrates emerged as the wiser one, because he at least knew that he did not know. Such knowledge, of course, was the beginning of wisdom.

He believed that vice is the result of ignorance and that no person is willingly bad. Correspondingly, virtue is knowledge, and those who know the right, act rightly. His logic placed particular emphasis on rational argument and the quest for general definitions, as evidenced in the writings of his younger contemporary and pupil, Plato and of Plato’s pupil, Aristotle. Through the writings of these philosophers, Socrates profoundly affected the entire subsequent course of Western speculative thought.

**Standpoint of Socrates:**

* No man willingly does evil. According to Socrates, evil and wrong actions arise from ignorance and the failure to investigate why people act the way they do. So Socrates devoted himself in seeking the truth and goodness
* Human nature leads people to act correctly and in agreement with knowledge.
* He differed from other people only in knowing that he was ignorant. His insistence on his ignorance reminded others of their own ignorance. He shows that other people do not know what they claim to know. Socrates question people who claim to know or understand something about which he claims to be ignorant. He does not provide answers to his questions. He only shows that the answers provided by others are not adequate. So in short Socrates believed in education, free will, knowledge and virtue.

**End of Socrates:**

Socrates was regarded with suspicion by many of his contemporaries, who disliked his attitude toward the Athenian state and the established religion. He was charged in 399 BC with neglecting the gods of the State and introducing new divinities. He wasalso charged with corrupting the morals of the young, leading them away from the

principles of democracy; and he was wrongly identified with the Sophists. He was condemned to die, although only a small majority voted for his death. When,

Socrates proposed to the court to pay a small fine because of his value to the State as a man with a philosophic mission, the jury was so angered by this offer, it therefore voted by an increased majority for his death penalty.

Socrates friends planned for hid escape from prison, but he preferred to comply with the law and die for his cause. He spent his last day with his friends and admirers, and in the evening he calmly fulfilled his death sentence by drinking a cup of hemlock.

**2. Plato: (427 – 347 BC)**

Plato was a student of the famous Greek Philosopher, Socrates. Among other things, which affected

Plato’s philosophy, was the character of his teacher, Socrates. Socrates believed on truth and defended

truth until his death. The Greek government accused him for having instigated young people to rebel against it. He was forced to take poison and he died by defending the truth. Plato was a Greek philosopher and one of the most creative and influential thinkers in Western philosophy. He was the first to use the term philosophy, which means “love of knowledge”. Chief among Plato’s ideas was the theory of forms which proposed that objects in the physical world merely resemble perfect forms in the ideal world, and that only these perfect forms can be the object of true knowledge. The goal of this philosopher was to know the perfect forms and to instruct others in that knowledge.

Plato’s writings in dialogue form. Philosophical ideas were advanced, discussed, and criticized in the context of a conversation or debate involving two or more persons.

The dialogues may be divided into early, middle and later periods of composition. The earliest represent Plato’s attempt to communicate the philosophy and dialectical style of Socrates. Several of these dialogues take the same form as those of Socrates. The dialogues of the middle and later periods of Plato’s life reflect his own philosophical

development. The ideas in these works are attributed by most scholars to Plato himself, although Socrates continues to be the main character in many of the dialogues.

The works of the later period include that knowledge is to be identified with sense perception, a critical evaluation of the theory of forms, further consideration of the theory of ideas or forms, a discussion of the relationship the between pleasure and good, Plato’s views on natural science and cosmology, and a more practical analysis of political and social issues(Laws).

**In general terms Plato believes:**

* In dialectical method (dialogue)

A dialogue is a conversation involving two sides. Plato’s dialogue involved discussing philosophical problems while the two sides are giving opposing arguments for the sake of arriving at a conclusion.

* That all people desire happiness.

Although sometimes people act in a way which do not produce happiness, they do this because they don’t know what actions will produce happiness.

* That happiness is a natural consequence of a healthy state of the soul. So all people should desire virtues (behaviour considered to be of very high standard) Sometimes people do not seek to be virtuous because they do not realize that virtuous produce happiness.
* That the basic problem of ethics is a problem of knowledge. If a person knows that moral virtue leads to happiness, he/she naturally acts virtuously.
* That it is worse to commit an injustice which can cause someone to suffer, because immoral behaviour is a symptom of a diseased soul.
* That it is worse for a person who commits an injustice to go unpunished than to be punished, because punishment helps cure this most serious of all diseases
* That the real nature of any individual thing depends on the form in which its shows itself.

For instance a certain object is a triangle because it appears in a form of triangularity. It differs from other ordinary things that we see around us. Ordinary things change, but their form do not change. That means a particular triangle may be altered in size of shape, but the form of triangularity can never change.

Plato’s political philosophy was based on his theory of the human soul. He argues that human soul is divided into three parts.

(a) the rational part (the intellect)

(b) the will

(c) the appetite/desire

These parts occasionally conflict with each other. For instance a person may desire some

things but fight this desire with the power of the will. In a properly functioning soul, the intellect (the highest part) should control the appetite (the lowest part) with the aid of the will.

According to Plato, like the soul, the State also has three parts:

(i) The philosopher Kings:

These govern the society.

(ii) The Guardians

They keep order and defend the society

(iii) The ordinary citizens

These are farmers, merchants and craft workers who provide the society’s material needs.

The philosopher Kings represent the intellect (the ability to think in a logical way and understand things especially in an advanced level). The Guardians represent the will and the Ordinary citizens represent the appetite.

Plato’s idea society resembles a well functioning soul because the philosopher kings control the citizens with the aid of the Guardians.

Plato’s believed that though the body dies and disintegrates, the soul continue to live forever. After a time the soul is made a body again and return to the world.

According to Plato, learning consists of recalling what the soul experienced in the realm of the forms. He urged strict censorship of the art because of their influence in molding people’s character

(The ability to think in a logical way and understand things especially in an advanced level) the Guardians represent the will and the ordinary.

Plato believed that there are two worlds, the world of **ideas** and the world of **forms**. He held that this physical world and every material object, is an idea of the real thing represented by the object. The real objects exist in the world of forms. According to him, he saw the world of forms as the perfect world where every material object comes from, and will be joined again after disappearing from this world. This philosophy was later known as **IDEALISM**

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**3. Aristotle: (384 – 322 BC)**

Aristotle was Plato’s student, but he took his own way. He denied the existence of the two worlds and he asserted that only the material world exists. Ideas were seen as just operations of the mind and he do not contain any reality in themselves. When we think of an idea, it does not mean that the idea exists somewhere separate from the matter. This philosophy resulted to MATERIALISM. Plato and Aristotle are regarded as Great Greek philosophers and founders of idealism and materialism philosophies, respectively. They were also concerned with the prevailing economic problems facing Greece at their contemporary time (428 – 322 BC). During that time, the economy of Greece was based on slave labour. Greece was regarded as a democratic state because the ruled ones were satisfied, although oppression and exploitation existed in the society.

Philosophers of that time also supported the system because they also benefited from it. Plato and Aristotle supported slavery thought they discouraged violence. Plato accepted social inequality and argued that people have a variety of gifts from God. Everybody had to concentrate on what nature made him. He held the opinion that social stratification in a society consists of rulers (nobles), philosophers, soldiers, artisans and producers. For Plato,

both wealth and poverty led to poor, wealth produced luxury and idleness, while poverty led to poor standards of conduct. He held that the upper class should not own private property, but devote themselves to offer service to their people.

Aristotle supported private property on the grounds that it was more productive since it received more attention apart from giving pleasure to the owner. Common property was not conducive to peace because it was a source of complaints among partners. Aristotle supported exchange of commodities (barter system) but rejected commercialism for monetary profit. He argued that money did not bring about man’s satisfaction and did not satisfy the necessities of life. The rich in coins may be in need of food.

Aristotle who was a Greek philosopher and a student of another philosopher called Plato, believed.

* In logical reasoning in his form of argument called syllogism.
* That the essence of things can be discovered only through reasoning.
* That the goal of human being is happiness.
* That human beings achieve happiness when they feel their reasoning is fanctioning. A happy life for human beings is a life governed by reason. Mans happiness depends on living in conformity with nature.
* That the principle of life in a living creature is soul not matter.
* That upbringing and training of the young in a society should involve both moral and political education.
* This means that children and citizens should be taught the virutes and examples of being good and doing good.
* That rhetoric (eloquent, artful and articulate public speaking) as a subject should be incorporated in the curriculum.
* That apart from God, there are things that do not change.
* The ethics and polities study practical knowledge. This knowledge enables people to act properly and live happily.
* That nature is in a continuous process of change.
* That moral virtue is a matter of avoiding extremes in behaviour. For instance the virtue of generosity is the mean between stinginess and wastefulness.
* That tragedy affects the spectator by arousing the emotions of pity and fear. A tragedy is a serious play that ends sadly, especially with the death of the main character, while it is intended to teach a moral lesson.

Aristotle therefore criticizes art of morality because he believes that it is difficult if not impossible to teach a moral lesson by arousing the emotion of pity and fear to the intended person. To practice his ideas, Aristotle established his own school in Athens called the Lyceum.

The school was called Peripatetic (walking strolling school) because much of the discussions in this school took place while the teachers and students were walking about the Lyceum grounds.

**PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS OF KWAME NKRUMAH AND NYERERE**

**6. Kwame Nkrumah (1909 - 1972)**

Nkrumah spent many years working to acquire independence to the British Colony of the Gold Coast (later Ghana). This was achieved in 1957, when Ghana became the first sub – Saharan African colony to gain independence. Kwame Nkrumah became the first Prime Minister of Ghana between 1957 and 1960. He also became the first President of Ghana between 1960 and 1966. He was the first black African postcolonial leader. In 1964 he declared the CPP the only legal party in Ghana. While Nkrumah was visiting China in 1966, his government was overthrown by the army coup. Nkrumah lived in exile in Guinea, where Guinea President Sekou Toure appointed him a honoray co – president of Guinea. He died in 1972 in Romania while receiving treatment for throat cancer.

In short, Kwame Nkrumah:

* Associated the backwardness of Africa and the Africans with imperialism.
* Spearheaded African nationalism.
* Advocated African unity
* He vigorously spoke for African common market for her raw materials and industrial goods.

Advantages of African unity according to Kwame Nkrumah:

* Speaking with one voice
* Dictating prices for our raw materials
* Determining prices of goods from outside. This will help African to escape the trap of imperialist exploitation and oppression.

**Julius K. Nyerere (1922 – 1999)**

Nyerere joined politics in 1954 and founded Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). He became Tanganyika’s Prime Minister when TANU won the elections of 1960. He was the first Prime Minister when Tanganyika became independent in 1961. He resigned early in 1962 to concentrate on restructuring TANU for its post independence role. Elections in 1962 brought him back as President of a Republic. In 1964 following a revolution on the

Arab – dominated islands of Unguja and Pemba a mutiny in his army, Nyerere formed a union of the two countries, with himself as the President. Committed to African liberation, he offered sanctuary in Tanzania to members of the African National Congress and numerous other rebel groups from Zimbambwe, Mozambique, Angola, and Uganda.

His government emphasized Ujamaa “familyhood”, a unique form of rural socialism. Nyerere stepped down as President in 1985, but he continued as head of the ruling party. CCM which was formed by the merger of TANU and ASP in 1977 until 1990. The country maintained an expanding educational system and a strong sense of national

unity. Nyerere remained active in international politics until the final months of his life.

**Aspects of Tanzanian life philosophy:**

Tanzanian philosophy has been that of UJAMAA and education for self Reliance, designed and developed by Julius K. Nyerere.

* Tanzania’s Ujamaa philosophy was based on human equality to social, economic and practical organization of societies. It was based on equality, love, peace and mutual assistance.
* The doctrine (partly socialist) demanded that there had to be a an organization of societies in such a manner that it had to be impossible or very difficult for individual desires to be pursued at the cost of the other people, or for individual strength to be used for exploitation of others.
* The purpose of Socialism (Ujamaa) was the well being of people, and the basic assumption was acceptance of human equality. For socialism, there was as belief that every individual man and woman, whatever colour, shape, religion, race, creed or sex was an equal member of a society, with equal rights in society and equal duties to it.

**Characteristics of Socialism:**

* The means of production are in the hands of people or the hands of their freely elected government.
* There is democracy. People run their own government through their elected representatives.
* Means of production are friendly, and therefore, there are no antagonistic contradiction, no exploitation of man by man.
* Everybody works and is paid according to his/her contribution.
* There is planning of the economy under a centralized socialist system.

**The Arusha Declararion:**

On the 5th February, 1967, Tanzania announced the policy of socialism, commonly known as The Arusha Declaration. The themes of the Declaration were:-

* To have public control of the economy through control of the major means of production.
* To have development through self reliance.
* Stress to be on rural development.
* To have equality among people; and
* Emphasis had to be on rural socialism.
* All private sectors were nationalized, including financial institutions, industries, large scale agricultural production, schools, hospitals and so on.

Various policies were enacted to elaborate the Declaration. They included:

* Education for Self – Reliance.
* Socialism and Rural Development.
* Varied paths to socialism.
* The target is man;
* Principles and development.
* Ten years of the Arusha Declaration.
* Siasa ni Kilimo;
* Decentralization.

**Education for self – reliance:**

Education has to be transmitted from one generation to the next, with accumulated wisdom and knowledge of society. It strives to prepare young people to be useful in their societies and their active participation in enhancing development. Independent Tanzania, like all other colonized countries, inherited the education system of

the colonial powers (the British). This education system had so many weaknesses. It induced an attitude of human inequality, the domination of the weak by the strong, especially in the economic field. Moreover, this stystem was theoretical than practical, inculcating the Western value and preparing schoolers for white color jobs.

**Steps taken to reshape Tanzanian Education System:**

* Racial distinction in schools was abolished. Also discrimination on religious grounds was abolished. Schools owned by missionaries were nationalized with the exception of Catholic Seminaries.
* The number of secondary schools and post secondary education institutions were increased. This has enabled a good number of students to have access to education.
* Technical schools and vocation centers were established to provide practical education.
* The school curricula were reshaped to be highly Tanzanian in content and context.
* The Tanzanian Institute of Education (TIE) was introduced to enable the majority of citizens get at least primary education in order to eradicate ignorance.
* Adult education was introduced to enable the old population to know how to write and read.

There are six contemporary philosophies today ruling the world. Although everyone, every state and institution has its own life philosophy. Among these six contemporary philosophies, two movements have had their greatest influence in Continental Europe.

These are existentialism and phenomenology.

**RELIGION:**

It is an English word religion which has a Latin etymology. However, there is disagreement over whether the Latin religare, meaning to bind together (suggesting possibly the concept of a group or fellowship) or releger, meaning to rehearse, to execute painstakingly, referring possibly to the repetitious nature of liturgy. As it can be noticed, each word makes sense as a root and that each word taps a dimension of religion that will be included in the definition.

**Meaning of religion:**

In attempting to define religion formally, the following definition is probably less elegant than some, yet more inclusive than many characteristics of religion: Religion is a system of beliefs and practices by which a group of people interprets, as well as responds to what they feel is sacred and , usually supernatural as well.

Religion is an organized system of beliefs. Ceremonies, practices and worship that focus on one Supreme God (Deity) or gods (Deities).

1. **Atheists**

Principally, these believe that no God or gods exist. Good examples are the Communists who believe in material rather than spiritual or idealistic things

1. **Agnostics:**

These are neutral in that they hold that the existence of God cannot be proved or disproved.

1. **Theistic:**

They believe in God or gods. Most of the major religions are theistic. They teach that God or gods govern or greatly influence human actions.

**In involving several characteristics of religion. The following attempts to define the**

**meaning of religion.**

1. **Religion** is an organized system of belief, practices, ceremonies and worship that centres on a Supreme Supernatural Being (God).
2. **Religion** is and ideology because it comprise a doctrine , belief, symbols, which constitute any ideology.
3. **Religion** is quest for values of the ideal life involving three phases: the ideal, practices for attaining values of the ideal and the theology relating the quest to the environing universe.
4. **Religion** also means a particular system in which the quest for the ideal life has been embodied. For example, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, and so forth.

**Aspects of religion include:**

* Main recognition of a controlling supernatural power worth of obedience, reverence and worship.
* Spiritual attitude to the supernatural being (power)
* Manifestation of the feelings in the conduct of life.

**Origin of Religion:**

Religion comes as answers to questions, that the human mind cannot provide an appropriate answer to. When man is faced with sentiments of terror and need for protection in the face of disturbing events of life, including nature, he cannot provide satisfactory answers to questions using his reason. Therefore answers are expected from the supernatural power.

This is the position of materialism.

Man would like to live forever. He cannot provide appropriate answers to questions such as death and he cannot explain the source of life. With fear of disappearance from the world and existence in general, man came up with the idea of God as the solution to these problems.

Finally, man “home” for those who die. All religions are concerned with the question of life after death. This is the position of Atheism and Scientism. Man has created God.

God revealed himself to people of the past and showed them his nature, power, wishes and laws. These have been passed from one generation to another. This is the position of Theism (the belief that everything originates from God)

**Types of religion:**

Generally there are several ways of categorizing religion, but a number of writers give as different types of religions. The main two groups are Christianity and non Christianity.

1. Christianity is divided into Roman Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox. The Protestants have several branches, including Pentecoste, Adventist, Anglican, Lutheran etc.
2. Non Christian are divided into the following types: Islamic, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Judaism, Shinto’s, Bahai etc.

In other words, religion comes in many forms: Christianity, islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shintu, Bahai, etc.

Regarding the object of devotion, there are two types of religion:

**(i) Monotheism:** This is the belief in ONE supernatural Being, omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (knowing everything) and omnipresent (every where). Such religions are Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism.

**(ii) Polytheism:** This is the belief in MANY supernatural beings. These include gods or goddesses of rain, moon, sun, winter, harvest and so forth. Many pre-colonial African societies belonged to this group.

**Major and common characteristics of a Religion:**

1. Belief in diety or in power beyond the individual
2. A doctrine (accepted teaching) of salvation.
3. A code of conduct.
4. The use of sacred stories.
5. Religious rituals (acts and ceremonies)

**Secular and non Secular States**

1. **Religious / non-secular states**

These are states, that are governed in accordance to an established religion (Theocratic states). Religious laws are part of the states constitutions where a government in power abides by a particular religion. Example Vatican, Iran, Saudi Arabia, etc.

1. **Secular States**

Secular states are states without official religion. Individuals are free to follow any religion. Such states include Tanzania, Kenya, Germany, South Africa, U.S.A, etc

**Reasons why Tanzania is a secular state:**

1. The number of Christians, Muslims and non – believers is almost the same. Declaring Tanzania as a religious state, it means denying other religions their rightful recognition.
2. Respect of the United Nations “Declaration of Human Rights, especially Article 18, which emphasizes on the right to freedom of thought, conscience and worship.

“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and worship. This includes freedom to change the religion or belief and freedom; either alone or as a group, in public or in private. To manifest ones religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

1. The need to maintain unity and cooperation of different believers, so as to facilitate mobilization of citizens for economic, political and social activities.

**Advantage of Being a Secular State:**

The following are advantages of a Secular State:

* political stability
* peace and harmony
* unity and cooperation;

There is ample time for politicians to deal with political and state matters, religious matters are left in the hands of the religious leaders. This creates separation of responsibility, respect and tolerance.

If a state is not categorically secular, there is a danger of political instability social insecurity, and religious clashes such as those witnessed in Nigeria, Sudan and Northern Ireland. As a result, people’s development is jeopardized and hatred creeps in.

**Roles of Religion in a Society:**

* True religion charges its followers to be mindful of their duties in a society they live in.
* It advises political leaders to rule their people justly, kindly and with charity.
* It teaches people to be obedient to their lawful authorities and to abide to the established laws.
* It helps the state to make sure that there is high morality within society. For example, condemnation of corruption, prostitution, crimes and many other bad behaviours.
* Provision of social services to people such as hospitals, schools, water, sanitation and communication infrastructure.
* To give asylum to those in need. For example, refugees, orphans, widows and so forth.
* To give reverence and love to mankind
* To foster or promote peace and orderliness
* To create unity and solidarity within the society.
* Sometimes a religion acts as social service provider, including health, education, sanitation etc.

**Some concepts related to religion in Tanzania.**

**(i) Freedom of Religion:**

* Every person is free to belong to any religion of his/her liking.
* A person is free to practice religion in public or private and to manifest his or her religion in teaching, worshiping and observance.
* Followers of any religious sect cannot be prevented to join any political party or leadership.
* The state should not involve itself in religious activities unless they contravene the established laws of the country.
* The government may not force religious beliefs to its citizens.
* All religious matters should be regarded private.

**(ii) Tolerance and peaceful coexistence:**

When there is a need for tolerance and peaceful co – existence among believersor followers all religions work for common good of the people. The affinity (resemblance) among religions is not apparent in creed and ceremonies.

It is clearly founded in the areas of ethics or moralities. For example one’s relationship to another or neighbour.

There are striking paralles among different religions; for example:

* All religious work for the common good of the people.
* The resemblance of ethics among religions in their creeds is not by coincidence, but essential for the common good. For example one’s relationship with another.
* Christians. Whatsoever you would like that men should do to you, do even so to them
* Muslims sunnah holds that, no none is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself.
* Tolerance will enable different religions to exist peacefully and deliver both material as well as spiritual benefits to citizens.

These are Golden Rules of the existing religions, emphasizing true concern for others’ needs and welfare.

**iii) Hatred and conflict among religions:**

**These are caused by the following aspects /patterns:**

* Some religions claim to be the only revelation of God and therefore, superior to all other faiths.
* When a religion involves itself in politics, its members are likely to be used by politicians to spread hatred and disturbance to other believers of different religions.
* When the government interferes with activities of a certain group while allowing another group to enjoy freedom of religion.
* When tolerance and peaceful coexistence is not accomodated.
* When use of force becomes one of the strategies for converting people to one’s religion. For example, Jihads and Crusades.

**The Relationship Between the State and Religion in Tanzania.**

The relationship between the state and Religion in Tanzania is observed in various aspects, but the main one is in the United Republic’s Constitution. The Constitution of Tanzania, Article 19, provides freedom of belonging to a religion of one’s choice. Tanzania state, though secular, it gives her citizens a freedom of religion affiliation and worship. That is, every citizen has right to worship.

Religious institutions and other religious activities are practiced outside the government influence or control. These institutions are non – governmental organizations (NGOs). Every Tanzanian citizen is free to worship via a faith of his/her choice. The state is aware of the fact that people who practice their religious faithfully are good citizens. By abinding to the law of God, they automatically abide to the laws of country. The government of Tanzania and its people are God fearing.

The relationship between the states and religion in Tanzania:

* The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (Article 19) guarantees the right

to worship. The state gives citizens freedom of choosing their own religion.

* Religious activities are allowed by the state unless they contradict the established laws.
* Religious institutions and other religious activities are practiced outside the government sphere of control.
* The state encourages religious activities knowing that people who practice their religion faithfully make better citizens.
* When singing the National Anthem, we pray for God to help our nation and its people.
* All top government officials take oaths in which they swear to serve the nation faithfully.

They end up by saying: so help me God.

* All religious holidays (Christians and Muslims) are public holidays.

**Challenges of Religion Today:**

* The emphasize on personal revelations.
* They preach segregation, hatred and call upon their believers to be against the existing authority.
* Followers are made to believe that they are the most holly in the world. They have been given a special mission to convert others who do not know God.
* Unbelievers can be even killed for the sake of God.
* Another name for quasi –religion is “Religious fundamentalism.”

**Effects of Intra and Inter Religious Conflicts:**

* Weakening unity and solidarity among followers of the same religion, as well as other religions.
* Creating an atmosphere of tension and fear among people of the same religion, or other religions, or the entire community
* Undermining socio-economic development of citizens. They fail to achieve their goals due to the existed conflicts.
* The situation will limit employment and provision of social services because of religionalism.
* The conflicts may lead to political instabilities, even civil war.

**Importance of Practising Religious Tolerance**

* Promotes peace, order, harmony among people in the country which has diversified believers.
* Promotes development in all aspects, economic, social, culture, as well as political development.
* It allows benefactors to support the country whose people are not attached to a specific religion.
* It attracts foreign investors to invest in a country without fear, and creates employment.
* It facilitates goods leadership, ie political and religions institutions join hands in leading people.
* It promotes freedom of worship and association of the citizens.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENT**

**TOPIC OUTLINE**

* The concept of science and technology
* The concept of development
* The role of science and technology in development
* Transfer of technology
* Issues related to science and technology in Tanzania

The term “**science**” can generally be defined as a branch of knowledge dealing with phenomena of the universe and their laws.

Science can also be defined as a systematic, objective search for understanding of the natural and human world. Science is a body of knowledge developed by cultures which provides methods or means to control the environment, extract resources, produce goods, as well as services and improve the quality of life.

**Characteristics of Science**

* Science is logical (utilizing the appropriate form of logic) reasonable, and rational
* Science makes well defined claims based upon the best available evidence
* Science hypothesis must be falsifiable
* Science experiments should be repeatable under similar circumstances.
* Science enquires that claims be examined by qualified peers.
* Science requires caution, both in performing experiments and in examining and evaluating evidences.
* Science requires efforts at objectivity, both in control of variables and bases.
* Science does not accept incidences or unlinked or unproven correlations as proofs.
* Science does not accept nor accept undocumented anecdotal evidence as good proof by itself.
* Science elements are extraordinarily good evidence for extra ordinary unconventional claims.
* Science assumes that the laws of Nature are Universal, if relative

**What is Technology**?

Technology is all around us. It is part of our daily lives. Technology is the way people use\resources to meet their wants and needs. For instance, people have invented beds to meet their need, which is comfortable sleep.

They have invented refrigerators and stoves so as to meet their needs of storing and cooking food. They have invented cars, buses trains and airplanes to meet their need to move fast from one place to another.

**Definition**

(According to the Cambridge International Dictionary) ‘Technology is the study and knowledge of practical, (especially industrial) use of scientific discoveries.’

The functional meaning of technology however, means a body of tools, machines, materials, techniques and processes used to produce goods and services in order to satisfy human needs.

**Medieval technology in European around middle ages.**

Industrial revolution - This was the British Industrial Revolution which implies advancement of technology in areas of textile manufacturing, mining, and transport driven by the development of the steam engine.

**19th Century Development**

**The preserved Rocket**

The 19th century saw astonishing advancement in transportation, constructions and communication technologies in Europe, especially in Britain. The steam engine of 18t century was applied in both steam boat and railway transportation. Then arised the Rocket locomotive of Robert Stephenson being the first locomotive used on the transportation line.

**20th Century Developments**

- Electrification

- Automobile

- Air plane

- Water supply and distribution

- Electronics

- Radio and television

- Mechanized Agriculture

- Computers

- Telephone

- Air conditioner and refrigerators

- Highways

- Space craft

- Internet

- Imaging

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

**Transfer of technology** is the process of moving of technology physically (material thing)m or mentally (technical know how) from one place to another. It can be across borders (international transfer), within a country (regional transfer), across firms (inter-firm transfer) and within a firm (intra-firm transfer).

It is a process of sharing skills, knowledge, technologies, methods of manufacturing or applying techniques or facilities among people or institutions to ensure that scientific and technological developments are accessible to a wider range of users who can then further develop and exploit the technology into new products, processes, applications or services.

**Advantages of technology transfer;**

* It promotes the indigenous technological base and technical capacity.
* It increases the production of goods and services.
* It improves the provision of social services like health services and education due to the introduction of better facilities.
* It accelerates the construction of modern and better infrastructures like modern buildings,roads,railways etc
* It improves the communication system for example the introduction of high quality mobile phones,reliable internet services etc

**Disadvantages of technology transfer;**

* It leads to technological dependency; most of the less developed countries depend much on the technology from industrialized nations.
* It increases the rate of unemployment since the machines will replace human labour; many activities which were done manually are now performed by machines.
* It increases environmental pollution like air, water and soil pollution due to emissions, chemicals and wastes from the industries respectively.
* It leads to the destruction of the indigenous culture through television programmes, pornography from the internet services.
* It perpetuates the underdevelopment of the receivers due to high cost of purchasing the technology and sometimes they are forced to employ the expatriates to run those machines examples Tanzania has incurred billion of shillings to the radar from the United Kingdom.

**Technology Transfer in Today’s Economy**

The creation or absorption of new technology has become a vital component for companies to improve or maintain their competitive position in the market. Companies operating in sectors where competition takes place in basis of price alone, such as the extraction or commercialization of raw materials, may rely on new technologies to improve their efficiency in the extraction of raw materials by improving their productive processes or acquiring new machinery and equipments.

In other sectors, where the market involves new designs or products with new functions, companies are forced to innovate by acquiring or developing new technologies. Technological innovation is therefore a crucial element in the competitive strategy of any enterprise, whether big or small, high- tech or low- tech. The on going integration of domestic and international markets requires a high degree of competitiveness

**Channels of Technology Transfer**

Technology is intangible; it flows easily across boundaries of countries, industries, departments

or individuals, provided that flow channels are established.

1. **General channels**

Technology transfer is done unintentionally and may proceed without continued involvement of the source. Information is made available in the public domain with limited or no restrictions on its use. This information is harnessed by users and applied to their purposes. Channels of this type of transfer include education, training, publications, conferences, study missions, and exchange of visits

1. **Licensing:**

The receiver purchases the right to utilize someone else’s technology. This may entail an outright purchase or a payment of an initial lump-sum amount, plus a percentage of sales.

1. **Franchise:**

This is a form of licensing. However, sources usually provide some type of continued support to the receiver. For example, by supplying materials, marketing support and training. This channel is commonly used in food chains and service supplier organizations.

1. **Joint venture:**

Two or more entities combine their interests in a business enterprise in which they can share knowledge and resources to develop a technology, produce a product or use their respective know-how to complement one another. They also share the rewards from the venture. Recipients acquire technology and sources of technology to gain access to local markets, including distribution skills, frequently use international joint ventures.

(d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) A corporation, usually a multinational corporation, decides to produce its products or invest some of its resources overseas. This permits technology transfer to another country, but the technology remains within boundaries of the firm (still controlled by the original firm).

This type of investment has advantages for both the investor and the host country. The investor gains access to labour force, natural resources, technology or markets. The host country receives technological know- how, employment opportunities for its people, training for the work force, and investment capital

that adds to development of its infrastructure. The host country will also get tax advantages, since most employees will be contributing to the local economy. The multinational corporation may also

**Technical consortium and joint Research and Development (R and D)**

**WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?**

Indeed, Development is a complex term that takes in many ideas. But most simply, development, means reaching an acceptable standard of living for all people. It means that people have the duty to work for their living. Walter Rodney defines development in human society as many sided process. At individual level, it implies increased skills as well as capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material wellbeing.

**What is Sustainable Development?**

According to the classical definition given by the United Nations World Commission on

Environment and Development (1987)

Development is sustainable if it meets the needs of the people at present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their needs. The terminology is used mostly by the politicians.

**Principles of Sustainable Development**

i). Living within environmental limits.

- Respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

ii). Ensuring a strong healthy and just society

- Meeting the diverse needs of all people existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunities.

iii). Achieving sustainable economy

- Building strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluters pays), and efficient resource use is incentivized.

iv). Using sound science responsibly

- Ensuring relevant policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence. Whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public altitudes and values.

**Linkage between Science, Technology and Development**

Technology, science and development are closely interlinked. Science produces knowledge to produce technology. Technology is the end product of science. Each depends on the other. Development is a result of science and technology and, in turn, development leads to improvement/development of science and technology.

Improvement in science and technology means development. For instance, about 10,000 years ago, people learned how to raise animals and grow crops. The development of farming led them to settle down in small groups.

Then, particularly because agriculture produced surplus food, population growth was realized. Later on, towns and cities developed.

**Throughout the ages, technology has benefited people in four main ways:**

i) It has increased their production of goods and services,

ii) It has reduced the amount of labour needed to produce goods and services.

iii) Technology has made labour easier.

iv) It has given people higher living standards.

**Positive and Negative Impacts of the Technology**

Technology is an instrument which is free and of value to human. The advantages and disadvantages caused by technology development:

1. **. Field of information and communication**

In the field of information and communication there has been very rapid progress.

The positive effects include:

i. Accessing information very quickly by phones, emails and website.

ii. We can communicate with friends, and family far away by a computer.

.

1. **. Economy and Industry**

In the economic field the technology has advanced very rapidly

i. Rapid economic growth

ii. Rapid industrialization

iii.Productivity increase

1. **. In the field of health**

Beneficial effects include:

i. Increasingly sophisticated medical tools and machinery.

ii. More and more new hospitals are built.

iii. More and more new drugs are invented.

iv. Many malignant diseases can be cured

:

1. **. Social and Cultural Field**

i. As a result of technological advances we are witnessing increasing number of both men and women who are holding high positions as leaders, both in public and private sectors. Even changes in behavior and attitudes are increasingly prominent. Data man’s job is written in a book Megathmd for Women: From Liberation to Leadership, written by Patricia Aburdene & John Naisbitt (1993) shows that the leadership role of women is becoming conspicuous. More women are entering the political field, as members of parliament, senators, governors, ministers, and other high positions.

1. **Education**

Technology has an important role in the education sector:

i. The emergence of mass media, especially electronic media has contributed to education advancement. They are regarded as a facilitator in teaching and a transmitter of knowledge.

ii. The emergence of new learning methods allow students and teachers to perform much better. With technological advances they create new methods that make students able to understand the material abstract.

iii. Learning systems have eliminated the needs to confine ourselves to face – to face method. Now the learning can be made through use of internet, teleconferences, and postal service

1. **Politics**

Beneficial effects include:

i. The emergence of new technological and economic growth, will encourage the emergence of middle class citizens. Their ability, skills, and lifestyle is not much different from the middle class people in the Western countries. Predictably, this new middle class will be the pioneer in demanding political freedom and freedom of expression.

ii. Regeneration of new leadership. A transitional generation of leadership will affect the style and political substance applied; this will enhance freedom and equality.

1. **Fields of Energy and Natural Resources**

• Technology benefits include:

i. Detection of natural wealth, such as oil, gas and minerals.

ii. Development of advanced power plants to generate electricity.

1. **Military Field**

Beneficial effects:

i. Creation of a high level security.

ii. Less criminalization

iii. Acquisition of sophisticated weaponry

Adverse impact

1. Wars that kill people and destroy propertieii
2. . Weaponry manufacturing for use by war mongers.
3. **Fields of Energy and Natural Resources**

• Technology benefits include:

i. Detection of natural wealth, such as oil, gas and minerals.

ii. Development of advanced power plants to generate electricity.

• Disadvantages of technology:

i. Damage to earth’s natural position. Disrupting its normal rotation and

balance.

ii. The existence of radiation generated by power plants. Nuclear plants create

health problems emanating from radiation.

**Factors hindering development for Science and Technology in Tanzania:**

* Inadequate emphasis on teaching of science and technology in schools.
* Inadequate motivations to Tanzanian scientists.
* Lack of a clear national policy on promoting science and technology
* Excessive dependence on foreign technology in terms of imported goods and hired expatriates.
* Lack of encouragement of local technocrats who invent machines and tools that contribute to our national development.
* Inadequate funds/capital to finance scientific and technological research undertakings.

**What to do to improve science and technology in Tanzania?**

* Tanzania has to allocate enough resources to Scientific and Technological education.
* Tanzania must device an attractive incentive package to Tanzanian scientists.
* Tanzania ha to formulate clear workable policies aimed at promoting science and technology in the country.
* Tanzania has to encourage local technicians and scientists to undertake research, invest and develop scientific and technological capacities.
* Tanzania has to try to reduce excessive dependence on foreign technology by encouraging local technologies.

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**LIFE SKILLS**:

**TOPIC OUTLINE**

* Moral values
* Personal and interpersonal skills
* Self –reliance and entrepreneurship

## LIFE SKILLS

Are the abilities for adaptive and positive behaviors that enable individuals to deal effectively and efficiently with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Generally life skills are the strategies or techniques that a person must pass in order to perform his or her activities successfully.

**What is life?**

Life = existence + activities.

Skills – are learning abilities to carry out the activities efficiently and effectively.

**MORAL VALUES**

Moral means confirming to standard of what is right and wrong. In other words, moral implies conformity to established sanctioned codes or accepted notions of right and wrong. Morals have greater social elements to values and tend to have broad acceptance. Generally morals are far more about good and bad, than other values. Therefore we judge others more strongly on morals than values. Eg. A person can be described as immoral, by not adhering to acceptable behaviors. Webster’s’ dictionary defines moral as relating to, or dealing with, or capable of making the distinction between right and wrong conduct, principles, standards or habits, with respect to right and wrong. Values are the rules by which we make decisions about right and wrong, should and shouldn’t, good and bad. Values tell us which are more or less important. Values are beliefs of a person or social group in which they have an emotional investment (either for or against something)

Webster’s’ dictionary defines values as; the social principles, goals or standards held or accepted by an individual, class, a society etc. Therefore, moral values are beliefs and personal opinions about what is the right conduct, and what is wrong conduct

**MORAL VALUES**

* **Moral** – ethical principle that distinguishes what is right and what is wrong.
* **Ethics** – are the fundamental moral principles and rules that guide people in performing their activities. Every institution or profession has its professional code of conduct for behavioral guidance on its members.
* Moral value means: Things held to be right or wrong desirable or undesirable. They are acquired through teaching and inheriting from parent and the society.
* **Value** – All good practices in any society.

**Types of Moral Values.**

Moral values can be classified into three types.

1. **Personal moral values** are rules that guide ones’ life. A child growing up in a family is introduced to the various values held by the family members he/she is growing in. Eg. Children learn that hitting their siblings, peers or older people is not appropriate behavior. Therefore, what a person learns from the family or society is what shapes ones’ moral values.
2. **Family values** on the other hand are those values that are considered important by the members of the family. Most families will emphasize the basic values held by individuals, the society or the community. But most families will also have a set of values which will be specific to the members of that family. Eg. Families may have a family home which the members’ value. They will ensure that the home is well maintained and share the expense for its upkeep. Younger generations and new members (through marriage) will be thought about home keeping. Memories held by the older members will be shared and often will be the place where the family heirlooms are kept.
3. **Values held by a group of people** are formulated based on religious doctrines or political ideologies of the country. Obviously such values are held by a large group of people, for example Muslims or Christians. There are laws, taboos and monitoring devices to ensure these values are fostered. Thus values are an integral part of human society and families. While the basic ones help members to be part of a society or community and have societal values, the specific or personal ones help foster a feeling of belonging and a sense of pride.

**Moral Character**

Moral character is an evaluation of particular individuals moral qualities. Moral character can imply a variety of attributes, including the existence or lack of virtues, such as intergrity, courage, fortitude, honesty and loyalty. Also moral character refers to the assemblage of qualities that distinguish one individual from another.

**List of Moral Values.**

1. Self respect but with humility, self discipline, and acceptance of personal

responsibility.

* To respect and care for oneself
* Not to exalt oneself or overindulge.
* To show humility and avoid gluttony, greed, or other forms of selfishness or self – centeredness
* To act in accordance with one’s conscience and to accept responsibility for one’s behavior

2. Commitment to something greater than oneself.

* To recognize the existence of and be commited to the Supreme Being. Higher
* principle, transcendent purpose, and meaning one’s existence
* To seek the truth
* To seek justice

3. Respect and caring for others

* To recognize the connectedness between all people
* To serve mankind and to be helpful to individuals
* To be caring, respectful, compassionate, tolerant and forgiving
* To not hurt others (eg. murder, abuse, steal from, cheat or lie)

4. Caring for other living things and the environment.

**Importance of Moral Values**

Values are the guiding principles, decisive in day to day behaviors, they are also critical in life situations. Values are a set of principles or standards of behavior. Values are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives. Moral values are important for one to nourish one’s life and prosper. Therefore it is important for one to learn moral values and to develop a good career and a good character. Moral values may bring up one’s life to the peak of glory. Moral values shape us as people and dectate our actions. Morals help societies to live up to a certain standard. Values also determine what is important to us and whether we should persue certain things or not. They are very important in determining who we are. Moral values keep you out of trouble.

**Erosion of Moral Values.**

The erosion of moral values is a growing problem throughout the world. The world we live on is changing. Towns and cities are growing and the life style of the people is changing too. The decay of moral values certainly erodes the strength of our society, because morals for better or worse are a strengthener. This means, to erode at one’s moral code is to erode at one’s strength. Therefore the erosion of moral values erodes society.

**INDICATORS OF ERODED MORAL EROSION**

* Fall of human dignity. Actions practices devaluing humanity(humans) respect.
* The growth of individualism, Involves the practice or actions of considering one's needs/priorities before community or others needs.
* Increase of number of divorces.
* Violation of professional code of conduct. Eg. Corruption
* Increase of dropouts in schools.
* Arrogance ; Feeling that one is more importance than other
* Excessive drinking over feeling
* Discrimination practice of treating someone or a particular group of people less fairly than other

**CAUSES OF MORAL VALUES EROSION**

* **Diffusion of ideas, beliefs and ideologies(cultural change)** -in a positive way diffusion of ideas help peoples to get new knowledge and increase people’s thinking ability or ways of thinking but on the other side other people tend to imitate immoral practices or values such as homo sexuality,fighting, improper dressing, prostitution, drug abuse etc.
* **Development of ICT (Technological change)**-in positive side development of ICT is very important for society’s development in its all spheres of life but on the other side many people especially the use tend to misuse the electronic devices by imitating immoral practices like drug trafficking, cyber crimes, sexual relation before marriage, improper dressing, sending to one another naked pictures, watching pornographic movies etc
* **Development of Urbanization**-it leads to occurrence of immoral practices/ actions due to congestion of people with different social statues and values, unemployment problems, housing problems etc then others tend to engage in immoral practices prostitution, theft, killing etc so that to run their life.
* **Market system** Presence of capitalist economy characterized by free market economy and profit maximization, the producers ignore the moral values for the purpose of getting super profit for instance some produces employ children (child labor) contrary to the society’s norms and law.
* **Growth of democratization** -other people misuse the aspects of democracy like individual freedom, they ignore the ethical principles and rules in order to exercise their freedom, they ignore limitation on individual freedom, also people are killed when they engage in political demonstration etc.
* **Individual over ambitious desire** -other people purposeful engage in immoral practices in order to become rich in a short period of time.
* **Exposure to drugs**-other people enter in immoral practices because of the influence of drugs like cocaine, marijuana etc. The drug users are ready steel the property of other people so as to get money for buying drugs.
* **Decline in religious upbringing**-other religions teach their fellows to perform suicide so that to reach to a good place in heaven when they die, hence people engage in terrorist attacks etc.
* **Genetic influence** -others are engaging in immoral practices due to the influence of genetic, they biologically inherit the character of their elders or parents, characters like telling lies, prostitution etc
* **Socio-economic influence** -poverty also influences other people to engage in immoral practices such as prostitution, stealing et

**ERODED MORAL VALUES/MORAL VALUES EROSION**

The erosion of moral values is growing throughout the world. The world we live in is changing rapidly. Towns and cities are growing and the lifestyles of the people who are living in them are changing too. The decay of moral values certainly does erode the strength of the society, because morals are the social strength.

**EFFECTS / CONSEQUENCES OF MORAL VALUES EROSION**

* **Increase of the number of crime cases  
  -**In the society as people purposeful engage in immoral practices such as robbery, kidnapping, killing, drug & human trafficking, corruption etc.
* **The strength of the society is being eroded.**The society lacks peace, unity and justice. Many people come to ignore the available social norms and rules. Every thinks for his or her own family as a result unity and love and cooperation come to disappear.
* **Violation of people’s rights**-other people come to ignore limitations to individual freedom, they interfere the rights of others just to satisfy their own desire in immoral way. This makes other people not to have access to education or health services. For instance some parents in rural areas for their daughters to get marriage while they’re still young. They stop them to attend schools so that to live with men/ husbands.
* **Increase of the income gap between the poor and the rich**-other people ignore the available ethical principles because of the desire accumulate a lot of wealth for their own; they do not consider the needs of others. The policies and laws are made in such a way that they favor the few And undermine majority as a result the few become more rich and majority become poor and poor. For instance, some leaders in government’s departments distribute national resources such funds unfairly in order to benefit their areas where they come from and make other areas undeveloped
* **Unequal and unfair distribution of National resources** For instance, some leaders in government’s departments distribute national resources such funds unfairly in order to benefit their areas where they come from and make other areas undeveloped.
* **Poor performance in primary and secondary schools in internal and national examination** -many researches show that there is a close relationship between performance and rate of discipline among students. According to many academic researches, the students who have good discipline they perform better academically than students with poor discipline.
* **Increase of dropouts in schools** -many student are losing their opportunity or right to get education because of engaging in immoral practices or behavior such as sex before time, drug abuse, forced marriage etc
* **Increase of truancy in schools** -other students/ pupils become truants because of engaging in immoral practices such as attending night clubs, doing business, prostitution etc
* **Disappearance of justice & fairness in social, legal, political and economic institutions** -immoral practices such corruption in legal institutions make poor people to lose their rights simply because they don’t have money to corrupt officials in courts.

**What causes moral decay?**

Largely it is due to the influence of modern culture, urbanization, globalization and multinationals. Also moral erosion can be stimulated by immoral leaders. Formal education as is being imparted today does not give proper importance to building the moral and ethical aspects of human personality. The major emphasis is on creating job worthy individuals. It is important to have job worthy individuals, but it is equally important to build a strong value system in the individuals. Students who come out of the system are trained to work, but are not trained to think. Most of the violent/criminal/ ant- social incidences that have happened in our society could have been prevented if their perpetrators had:

a) A good value system

b) A thinking mind and

c) Thought about the implications of their actions.

**Personal & Interpersonal Skills**

Personal skills refer to abilities and skills which one needs in order to deal confidently with his/herself. They are skills of knowing oneself, livelihood or vocational skills, physical skills which gives a person the ability to carry out an action. An ability to manage ourselves, to know our strengths and weaknesses. Interpersonal skills on the other hand, refer to social skills which give a person an ability to relate and interact with other people and with their environment in everyday life. Human beings are social beings, and therefore they live in a society composed of different types of people, and the environment in general. Man cannot live in isolation and succeed in attaining development. These are skills that make one to be of value and accepted in the society.

**Personal Skills**

These skills include self awareness, self esteem, and assertiveness, coping with emotions and stress. We will examine one after another. Self awareness is the ability of individuals to know and understand their potentialities, their feelings and emotions, their strengths and weaknesses and their position in life and in the society. It is the ability of individuals to have clear sense of their own identity, where they come from and where they are going, the culture in which they were born and which has shaped them.

Today some young people live without self awareness. They don’t know their potentialities i.e. what career can they fit most, they despise their culture and embrace new and foreign cultures. There is a danger of creating an artificial society with no self awareness, i.e. people who live because they just live.

If we develop the skills of **self – awareness** we will be able to build self esteem and self confidence as we become more aware of our own capabilities and place in our community. Moreover, the more we are aware of our own capabilities, the more capable we are aware of using the skills effectively, and make choicess that are consistent with the opportunities available to us, the society on which we live and our own abilities.

**Self – esteem** is the ability of a person to feel good in oneself, confident about such personal aspects as appearance, abilities and behavior and competent and successful in what one does. It is acceptance of the way we are. One becomes proud on oneself. Today most of young men and women are not proud of themselves. Many like to change their physical structure, the color of their skin, the style of their hair, and even the size of their bodies. Many people attempt plastic surgery, some women use foreign medicines to increase or decrease some body parts such as breasts and buttocks. This is an indicator of lack of self – esteem. Most of these are copied from outside cultures caused by globalization.

By building self – esteem, we build assertiveness and ability to respond confidently to any situation. Self – esteem is strongly influenced by an individual’s relationship with others. Significant adults such as parents, family members, teachers and peers can help to develop or destroy a person’s self – esteem by the way they interact with them.

**Assertiveness** is another personal skill. It is the ability of a person to know what he / she wants and why, to be able to take the necessary steps to achieve what one want within specific contexts or situations. It refers to the ability to respond confidently to any situation. Listening and valuing what others feel and want are essential parts of assertiveness.

**Coping with emotion** is another essential element of personal skills. Emotions are strong feelings such as fear, love, anger, shyness, disgust and the desire to be accepted or loved. Each individual has emotions. They are unpredictable and often lead to actions that are not based on logical reasoning. They can therefore easily lead people into behaviors they might later regret. Coping with emotions therefore is the ability of a person to recognize his / her emotions and the reasons for them and make decisions that take account of them.

Another essential personal skill is **coping with stress**. Stress is a mental, emotional, physical tension or pressure. These can be caused by family problems, broken relationship, examination fever, the death of a friend or family member, unwanted pregnancies, etc. Stress can be a positive factor if it is not excessive and when it leads or forces a person to focus on what one is doing and to respond or take action accordingly.

**Interpersonal Skills**

These skills include building positive relationships with other people, friendship formation, empathy, peer resistance, negotiation, non – violent conflict resolution and effective communication. Buiding positive relationship with other people is the ability of people to meet and relate with others in various settings, such as schools, playing grounds and social gatherings.

**Empathy** is the ability of putting oneself in other people’s shoes, particularly when they are faced with serious problems caused by circumstances of their own actions in order to understanding and internalizing other people’s circumstances, and finding ways to lessen the burden by sharing with them, rather than condemning or looking down on them for whatever reasons.

**Peer resistance** is the ability to stand up for one’s values and beliefs in the face of conflicting ideas and practices from peers or friends. Friends or colleagues can come up with unacceptable or dangerous suggestions and may put pressure on one to accept them. One needs to resist doing things that one believes to be wrong. You need to be able to defend your decision, even if it means being threatened with exclusion from group membership.

**Negotiation** is the ability to compromise on issues without destroying one’s principles. It involves assertiveness, empathy and relationships. It embraces being able to cope with potentiality, threatening or risky situations in interpersonal relations and being able to state one’s own position and building mutual understanding with people. Without this skill, end up fighting, injuring one another, poisoning one another, etc. This skill goes together with non – violent conflict resolution.

**Effective communication** is the essence of human relationships. Effective communication is the ability of listening and understanding how others are communicating, as well as realizing how one can communicate in different ways. It is the ability to write, listen, express and use language properly. For example, while one’s mouth is saying one thing, hi/her body may be saying something completely different.

**SELF RELIANCE AND ENTREPREURSHIP**

**The concept of Self Reliance and Entrepreneurship**:

The term “entrepreneur” is derived from the French verb “entreprendce” which means to attempt to try in hand, to contract for or to adventure.

According to webster’s New World Dictionary, an entrepreneur is defined as one who organizes and manages a business, and undertakes the risk for the sake of profit. To us, the essence of entreneurship is the freedom to do what you want or like in order to make profit. The entrepreneurs are persons who feel a sence of pride and a feeling of accomplishment; in the end this sence of fulfillment is more rewarding than money.

Today, many young people express their motivation for becoming entrepreneurs in terms of satisfaction that entrepreneurship gives them, as well as the sense of being in control of their own destinies. It gives them security and happiness that they will be doing something they created.

**Qualities of self – reliant person and entrepreneur.**

i. Self – Reliant person and entrepreneurs are organized and creative in all endeavors.

ii. They provide employment for others and can help their community. Through their endeavors employment opportunities can be created

iii. They are responsible for their own success and can determine how far that success will go.

iv. They have complete freedom of choice, which means that sky is the limit.

v. They have love of their business and profits they start and undertake.

vi. They may make lots of profit and may not have to answer to anyone, depending on who financed the business.

vii. They have the ability to plan something, to watch it grow, and be proud to know they made it happen.

viii. They have power, freedom, recognition and satisfaction.

ix. They are able to take risk without fear of losing. They focus on success only.

x. They are competent in their undertakings, even if their level of education might be low.

**Reasons for failure of Tanzania youths to be self – reliant and entrepreneurs:**

(i) Lack of education on self –reliance and entrepreneurship. Tanzania education system has tended to create employment seekers, than job creators.

(ii) Lack of initiative to take risk in business, or fearing the collapse of business.

(iii) Strict conditions by loan giving institutions. Institutions like banks, SACCOS and insurance companies have strict conditions for taking loans, including high interest rates.

(iv) Bureaucracy in registration. Some of the business projects or enterprises need to be registered, but it can take many months to receive certificate of registration, resulting to despair.

(v) The nature of innovative task. Some are new tasks (business) so it becomes more difficult to plan and understand, compared to well established and customary activities.

(vi) Reluctance of people to accept changes from accustomed, routine and habitual ways of acting, even if a better alternative is available.

(vii) The fear of social sanctioning the condemnation and disapproval heaped upon iconoclasts and deviants.

**Strategies for promoting self – reliance and entrepreurship in our society**.

(i) To inculcate through education, training and other programmes, values and attitudes that are conducive to self – reliance and entrepreneurship.

(ii) Review school curricula to accommodate self – reliance and entrepreneurship education.

(iii) Introduce entrepreneurial and self – reliance programmes in vocational and technical training.

(iv) Facilitate entrepreneurship and self – reliance programmes for selected target groups e.g. school leavers.

(v) Facilitate capacity building in self – reliance and entrepreneurship development.

(vi) Reduce unnecessary bureaucracy in registration of enterprises, projects etc.

(vii) Direct the financial and loan giving institutions to avail financial capital to entrepreneurs with less restrict conditions.

(viii) Simplify tax system and introduce tax incentives to entrepreneurs and self – reliant people.

**Self – Reliance and entrepreneurship skills are demonstrated by the following**:

(i) Creativity, risk taking, exploration and opportunity taking.

(ii) They show open – ended opportunities and challenges.

(iii) They make sure that they make profit. Put a lot in and get a lot out.

(iv) They have the skills to make the right decisions.

(v) They are boses of their own destiny.

(vi) They have supervision skills for their undertakings

**INTERNATIOAL CO-OPERATION**

**TOPIC OUTLINE:**

**i: Introduction.**

a) Definition of International Co-operation

b) Background information

**ii: Foreign Policy.**

a) Definition

b) Tanzania’s foreign policy

**iii: Bilateral and Multilateral Co-Operation**

a) Bilateral co-operation: Countries with bilateral relations with Tanzania.

b) Multilateral co-operation: Regional Organizations

i. Objectives and implementation of Regional Organizations.

- East African Co-operation (EAC)

- SADC

- COMESA

- ECOWAS.

ii. Structure, objectives ad implementation strategies of AU.

**iv: International Peace and Understanding.**

a) Background information

b) International organizations concerned with promotion of peace and

understanding. E.g. NAM, Commonwealth, European Union, NATO etc.

c) Historical background of UN, its structure, objectives and implementation

strategies.

d) Objectives of different UN agencies: UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, IMF,

WB, UNHCR, WHO, UNEP, ILO etc

**International Co-operation**

International Cooperation can be defined as the relation among nations in all spheres of life. This relation can be economic where the states share economic activities and gains, e.g. between China and Tanzania. Diplomatic relations whereby embassies are used in strengthening political and cultural relations among the nations. e.g. Tanzania and Mozambique have cultural relations that involve sports, games and economic.

**Foreign Policy**

Foreign policy can be defined as **a system established by a country in order to maintain relations with other states**. The system acts as a guide of a country in dealing with other actors in international cooperation. Any foreign policy is there to defend national interests. National interests are mainly based on economic, social, security, freedom and national values.

National interests can be grouped into two

* **Primary interests,** e.g. national security and sovereignty. These are paramount to the state, and they are defended by all means, even war.
* **Secondary interests** are the ones which the state ought to get from another states e.g. investment, technology, education, etc. In other words, foreign policy is the extension of domestic policy. It is the mirror of what the nation is doing and what want to achieve and to be achieved by others. E.g. Tanzania is a peaceful country and is always advocacy of peaceful co-existence of other actors in the international community. Foreign policy is dynamic; it changes according to the global demands.

**Tanzania’s Foreign policy**

Like any other country in the world, Tanzania formulated its own foreign policy to maintain regular political, social and economic affairs with other nations.

**Principles of Tanzania Foreign Policy**

(i) To promote independence of all Africa states.

(ii) To maintain the right of every country to self – determination

(iii) To maintain world peace and security by arbitration of conflict through diplomatic means.

(iv) To promote international co-operation and understanding through organizations such as UNO, AU, NAM etc.

(v) To fight for human rights and democracy in the world.

These are the principles that guide Tanzania’s foreign policy in the world arena. Foreign policy is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations through the Embassies or High Commissions. Our Ambassadors or High Commissioners, who have been posted in foreign countries, play the following roles.

(i) To represent Tanzanians in the countries they have been posted.

(ii) To popularize Tanzania’s natural, social and cultural resources.

(iii) To promote and maintain Tanzania’s relations with other international organizations.

(iv) To register and assist Tanzanians who live in foreign countries when there is a need.

(v) To make preparation for and facilitating trips of Tanzania leaders in the foreign countries.

**Bilateral and Multilateral Co-Operation**

**(i) Bilateral cooperation.**

This is a type of co-operation which involves the agreement between two states. E.g. Tanzania and Kenya, Zambia, Malawi etc. Countries evolved in this agreement can agree to cooperate in various aspects like economic, cultural, scientific and technological researches, political, security and defense.

**(ii) Multilateral co –operation.**

This is a type of cooperation which involves a group of nations, E.g. Regional Economic Groupings such as EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, and COMESA etc. This can either be for economic or security reasons, like **NATO**.

**Regional Economic Intergration: Multilateral Co-Operation**

Regional economic integration is the cooperation of several countries for the sake of enjoying economic benefits. There are different forms of Economic Integration. It is classified according to the levels of development, as follows.

**i) A free trade area.**

An this stage, member countries eliminate trade barriers/tariff which obstructs free movement of goods and services. But each member county is free to establish independent tariffs against non member countries.

**ii) A custom union.**

In addition to having abolished trade restrictions among member countries, members have the common tariff against non - members.

**iii) Common Market.**

On top of what is in custom union, there is free movement of factors of production among the member countries. People are allowed to work freely within member countries, also are allowed investing within these countries.

**iv) An economic community.**

This stage comprises all elements in common market, plus instituting joint ownership of certain enterprise, harmonize economic policies, and they may also use the same currency, e.g. in the European Union.

**v) Total political integration.**

It can either be a Union, like Tanganyika and Zanzibar or a Federation like the USA. This level has a supra-national authority, which makes decisions binding to all member countries. It is not necessary for countries to graduate from one level to another. Countries / group of countries may decide to start at any level. For instance, Tanganyika and Zanzibar started at the top level.

**EAST AFRICAN**

**EAST AFRICAN CO-OPERATION (EAC)**

**Historical background**

East African Community is a cooperation of five independent states, namely, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. The states are found in the Eastern part of the African continent, with an area of about 1. 8 million kilometers squares. The area has a population of about 130 million people with the growth rate of 2.8% annually that is the highest within the region.

These five countries have enjoyed cultural, political and social relations for a long period. The cooperation of East African states can be traced back to 19th Century. For stance, from 1901 there were several services administered on a joint basis by Kenya and Uganda, like Kenya – Uganda railway.

In 1919, after Germans’ defeat in the First World War, the British government took over Tanganyika as a mandated territory under the League of Nations. The first three countries (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) were under one colonial master.

In 1921, the common external tariff for all dependences stated. In 1926, the Governors conference instituted and coordinated common services in East Africa. Furthermore, in 1927, the East Africa common market was established. From 1947 to 1961, the East African High Commission was established. In 1967, the treaty for East African Cooperation was established to control and administer some matters. Arusha municipality was chosen to be the headquarters of this Community.

**Objectives of the Community**

Objectives of the East African Community were the following:

* To promote free trade of goods among member countries:
* To provide common services:
* To have a common currency to facilitate movement and exchange of goods.
* To facilitate free movement of people among member countries.

**Reasons for the demise of East African Community**

There were several reasons that led to the collapse of East African Community in 1977.

They included the following:-

* First, differences in ideology and economic status among member states, whereby Tanzania adopted socialism, Kenya continued with capitalism, while Uganda was between socialism and capitalism.
* Second, overthrow of the Obote regime by the army. Obote was a close friend of Mwalimu Nyerere, and therefore, Mwalimu Nyerere decided not to meet the then president (Idd Amin). Later, Mwalimu Nyerere provided support to overthrow the Idd Amin regime. The situation created misunderstandings between Tanzanian and Uganda governments. Therefore, it was very difficult for East African leaders to meet.
* Third, difference in currency, in terms of values. Kenyan currency was higher than the other two currencies of the two member states.
* Fourth, dissatisfaction among the member states that Kenya was benefiting more than other member states. Kenya was economically more powerful than other members. This made the other two to be a market of her industrial goods.
* Fifth, involvement of citizens was minimal. All decisions were made by the top leadership, the ruled were not consulted. This resulted to a lot of misgivings because of unilateral decisions.
* Sixth, many functions were bestowed upon leaders, such that heads of state were heavily involved in many functions to the extent that it become very difficult for them to carry out all functions properly.
* Seventh, East African Development Bank failed to meet its founders’ expectations. There were many demands but the bank’s income was unable to meet the demand.
* Eighth, territorial war which erupted between Uganda and Tanzania.

**Formation of the new East African Community**

**Formation of the new East African Community**

The collapse of the then East African Community in 1977 was followed by an agreement in 1984 to divide assets and liabilities of the former East African Community. The agreement paved the way for new areas of cooperation and strategies to form a new community. By the year 2000, the new East African Community was established by the three heads of the state, namely, Benjamin W. Mkapa of Tanzania, Yoweri K. Musseveni of Uganda and Daniel T.A. Moi of Kenya. The new Community identified areas of co-operation.

**Areas of co-operation.**

(i) Customs co-operation

(ii) Community tariff co-operation

(iii) Monetary co-operation in infrastructure and services

(iv) Co-operation in development of human resources, science and technology.

(v) Free movement of people, labour services and the right to establish residence.

(vi) Agriculture and food security

(vii) Co-operation in tourism and wildlife management

(viii) Co-operation in health and social-cultural activities

(ix) Co-operation in political affairs

(x) Enhancing the role of women in socio-economic development.

**Objectives of the Community**

The following are objectives of the new East African Community:

* To attain sustainable growth and development of partner states by promotion of a more balanced and harmonious development of the states:
* To strengthen and consolidate the cooperation in agreed fields that would lead to equitable economic development within the partner states, which would in turn, raise people’s standard of living and improve their quality of life.
* To promote good governance and accountability:
* To promote sustainable utilization of natural resources and protect the environments.
* To enhance and strengthen participation of private sectors in the region.

In order to achieve the stated objectives, the Community works under the following principles:

* Mutual trust between people of East African countries:
* Peaceful co-existence and good neighborhood
* . Peaceful settlement of disputes:
* Equitable distribution of resources;
* Co-operation for mutual benefits.

**Achievements of the East African Community**

Over ten years since its re-establishment, the new East African Community made several achievements in the following areas:

* The Community has promoted political relationship within member states. There have been improvements in political relationships. For example, member countries formed the East African Community Parliament which, among other things, discusses political issues. Each member state has a Ministers responsible for East African Community matters. The Community holds regular meetings of Heads of States to discuss issues and make final decisions
* . Culturally, the Community has succeeded to enhance sports and games. There are several regional competitions that have been introduced, and they are held on rotational basis.
* There are several projects that have been initiated to improve coomunication and transportation.
* There is an increase in free movement of people and labour between member’s states.
* On top of that there is flow of capital. Many companies from Kenya are now operating in Tanzania. Also there are Tanzanian companies that are also providing services and trade in Kenya and Uganda. Such have created employment opportunities and are improving standards of living of all citizens within the Community. Such companies include Uniliver, Cursor Security, and Kenya Commercial Bank.
* Admission of new members – Burundi and Rwanda
* Contribute to peace in the Great Lake Region.

**SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)**

**What is SADC?**

This is an economic grouping that brings together countries of Southern and Central Africa. This association consists of fourteen countries. The member states are: Angola, Botswana, Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kingdoms of Swaziland and Lesotho. A treaty to establish the SADC was signed in Windhoek, Namibia in August, 1992. The treaty came into force in September, 30th 1993. The headquarters are in Gaborone, Botswana.

**The origin of SADC**

**SADC** originated from the former Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which was established in April 1980 by governments of the nine southern African countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Later on, the SADC leaders had come to realize that although the coordination conference had served them well, time had come to give the organization a legal and more formal status. Hence establishment of SADC.

**Objectives of SADC:**

* To promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people in the region, and support the socially disadvantage through regional integration.
* To promote common political values, systems and other shared values that are transmitted through institutions that are democratic, legitimate and effective.
* To promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance and the interdependence of member states.
* To achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes.
* To promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of resources in the region.
* To achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment.
* To strengthen and consolidate the long standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the region.
* To combat HIV/AIDS and other deadly or communicable diseases.
* To mainstream gender in the process of community building.

**Principles:**

SADC and its member states act in accordance with the following principles:-

* Sovereign equality of all member states.
* Solidarity, peace and security.
* Human rights, democracy and the rule of law.
* Equity, balance and mutual benefit; and
* Peaceful settlements of disputes.

**Achievements:**

* Establishment of Regional Fund for HIV/AIDS; Approximately 15 million people in SADC region are HIV positive. (According to the 23rd SADC summit Anniversary report).
* Improvement in food security, the number of people who need food assistance decreasing e.g. March 2002 the number was 15.2 million, in January, 2004 is expected to drop up to 7 million.
* Peace stability – since the Angola Peace Accord in April 2002 and installation of transitional government in Democratic Republic of Congo, the region has enjoyed a certain degree of political stability.
* Economic growth – the GDP has increased from 2.7 per cent (2002) to 3.2 per cent. (2004).
* Women representation in political and decision-making positions is progressing very fast in the SADC member states. The target was to get 30 per cent of women representation in politics by 2005. Some member states have already reached the target e.g. South Africa (31.3), Mozambique (31.3), Tanzania (20)
* Adoption of Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) to oversee, the strategies; programme, and activities to be developed by the SADC over next 15 years.

**Challenges**

* Sovereignty and nationalistic interests undermine regional interests.
* Lack of enthusiasm and slow pace in executing regional projects.
* Different level of economic development, e.g. South Africa is more developed economically than other member states.
* Lack of enough qualified and skilled manpower to run it.
* Weak financial base – the member states rely on foreign aid, the same problem affect the Association from becoming self-reliant.
* HIV/AIDS, Malaria and tuberculosis
* Lack of economic diversity – member states produce similar goods, mostly agricultural goods.
* Social conflicts still prevailing in some areas e.g. DRC and Zimbabwe.

**THE COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**(COMESA)**

**What is COMESA?**

COMESA means Common Market for Eastern and Southern African States. It was established in December 1994 to replace the former PTA. COMESA is an organization which promotes cooperation on human resources, promotes peace and improve economic status of the member states.

The history of COMESA began in December 1994 when it was formed to replace the former Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which had existed from 1981. COMESA (as defined by its Treaty) was established ‘as an organization of free independent sovereign states that have agreed to co-operate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people. As such, it has a wide-ranging series of objectives that necessarily include in its priorities, the promotion of peace and security in the region.

Apart from economic progression other objectives are:

* Introduction of a computerized system of trade and promoting trade liberalization
* Enhance the communication system among the countries.
* Encouraging the private sector and creating a legalized system of work.
* Improving the administration of transport and communications to ease the movement of goods, services and people between the countries.
* Creating an enabling environment and legal framework which will encourage the growth of the private sector, the establishment of a secure investment environment, and the adoption of common sets of standards.
* The harmonisation of macro-economic and monetary policies throughout the region.

**What COMESA offers**

COMESA offers its members and partners a wide range of benefits, which include:

1. A wider, harmonized and more competitive market
2. Greater industrial productivity and competitiveness
3. Increased agricultural production and food security
4. A more rational exploitation of natural resources
5. More harmonised monetary, banking and financial policies
6. More reliable transport and communications infrastructure
7. Use web pages or write to us to find out more about all of these.

**Challenges of COMESA**

* Internal conflicts among the member states e.g. political crisis in Zimbabwe, Ethnic conflicts in Sudan, endless clan war in stateless of Somalia
* Environmental hazards like floods e.g. the floods of 2000 in Mozambique and droughts in various parts of COMESA member countries.
* Disparity in economic levels among the member states. Some countries are poorer than others, or have very high lamentable inflation rates e.g. Zimbabwe.
* Three – quarters of the people in the member states live below the World Bank poverty threshold level of one US Dollar a day.
* Member counties modules the sawed type of products (raw materias like minerals or crops). There are many competitions for the available market.
* Multi - membership among the member states is another challenge. Member countries are members of other regional integrations like, EAC and SADC, were in some cases mult-membership create problems.

**Reasons for Tanzania to pull out of COMESA.**

* Claims from manufactures who said that there were a lot of cheap products getting to the country and this could lead to the decline of the local industries, that produce products at very high costs.
* COMESA members decided to lower their tariffs so as to facilitate movement of their goods, but at the same time Tanzania had very low rates, by accepting lowering tariffs means to reduce the revenue andincur loss.
* Tanzania was the member of other regional organizations such as EAC and SADC that their objectives are similar to those of COMESA. This could have created conflicts of interest.
* Failure to realize its goals that are to strengthen, develop and positively maintain socioeconomic relations with other countries. The situation was evidenced by low level of Tanzania trade. Tanzania became a looser for five years. It experienced deficit by exporting less and importing a lot. This forced the country to explore more strategies of expanding trade in this sub-continent.
* Lack of seriousness among the members in implementing settled objectives. Much was planned with little or no implementation. The reasons behind this were poor infrastructure, e.g. communication and transport networks, plus poor economic base among the members.
* The other reason for Tanzania to withdraw from COMESA was the influence of South Africa government where it was discouraging countries to join COMESA, but at the time convincing them to join SADC, in order to create free trade in area.
* By the fact that Tanzania withdrew from COMESA in 2000, the following had happen in the country.
* Smuggling of goods has increased, especial in the border between Tanzania and member countries. The commodities involved include food staffs. This created loss of government revenue and jeopardized the country’s economy.
* Tanzania lost the qualification to get credits from COMESA.
* Possibility of Tanzania suffering from high tariffs imposed on our goods. This is more serious to the private sector.

**THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)**

**Historical background**

The idea to create West African Community goes back to President William Tubman of Liberia, who made the call in 1964. An agreement was signed between Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in February 1965, but it did not succeed. In April 1972, General Gowon of Nigeria and General Eyadema of Togo re-launched the idea, drew up proposals and toured 12 countries, soliciting for acceptance of their plan from July to August 1973.

A meeting was then called at Lome in December 1973 which studied a draft treaty. This was further examined at a meeting of experts and jurists in Accra in January 1974, and by a ministerial meeting in Monrovia, January 1975. Finally, 15 States (Treaty of Lagos) on 28 May 1975. The protocols launching ECOWAS were sign in Lome, Togo on 5 November 1976.

**THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)**

The advent of the African Union (AU) can be described as an event of great magnitude in the institutional evolution of the continent. On 9.9.1999, the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity issued a Declaration (the Site Declaration) calling for the establishment of an African Union, with a view, inter alia, to accelerating the process of integration in the continent to enable it play its rightful role in the global economy, while addressing multifaceted social, economic and political problems compounded as they are by certain, negative aspects of globalisation.

**The Objectives of the AU**

* To achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa;
* To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;
* To accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;
* To promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;
* To encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
* To promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
* To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
* To promote and protect human and peoples’ rights in accordance with the African
* . To establish the necessary conditions which would enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations To promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies
* To promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples;
* To coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;
* To advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;
* To work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health of the citizen

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH**

**PROMOTION OF PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING.**

**NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)**

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an international organization of states considering themselves not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. The movement is largely the brainchild of the first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. It was founded in April 1955. As of 2007, it had 118 members. The purpose of the organization as stated in the Havana Declaration of 1979, is to ensure “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great power and bloc politics.” They represent nearly two-thirds of the United Nation’s members and comprise 55 percent of the world population, particularly countries considered to be developing or part of the third world’.

**The origin of the Non-Aligned Movement**

Independent countries, who chose not to join any of the Cold War blocs, were also known as nonaligned nations. Some nations, such as India and Indonesia, were able to maintain their neutrality. But others took sides with the superpowers or played competing sides against each other.

The term “Non-Alignment” itself was coined by Indian Prime Minister Nehru during his speech in 1954 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In this speech, Nehru described the five pillars to be used as a guide for Sino-Indian relations, which were first put forth by Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. Called Panchsheel (five restraints), these principles would later serve as the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement. The five principles were:

* Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty
* Mutual non-aggression
* Mutual non-interference in domestic affairs
* Equality and mutual benefit
* Peaceful co-existence

Membership in the organization has changed from the original requirements as well. As the organization has matured and international political circumstances have changed, so too have the requirements. There is an obvious attempt to integrate the requirements of the

NAM with the key beliefs of the United Nations. The latest requirements are now that the candidate country has displayed practices in accordance with:

* Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
* Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
* Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.
* Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.
* Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.
* Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or policy
* Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.
* Respect for justice and international obligations

**THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)**

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (**NATO**) in French **Organisation du Traité de**

**l’Atlantique Nord** (**OTAN**), also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is a military alliance established by the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty on 4th April 1949. The NATOHeadquarters are in Brussels - Belgium, and the organization constitutes a system of collective defense, whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

For its first few years, NATO was not much more than a political association. However, the Korean War galvanized the member states, and an integrated military structure was built up under the direction of two U.S. supreme commanders. The first NATO Secretary General, Lord Ismay, infamously stated the organization’s goal was “to keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down”.

**THE UNO**

The UN is the world’s peacekeeping organization, which was formed in 1945 with membership open to all world states that follow the UN Charter.

**Historical Background of the United Nations**

**The signing of the UN Charter in San Francisco, 1945.**

The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations, which was widely considered to have been ineffective in its role as an international governing body, as it had been unable to prevent World War II. The term “United Nations” was first used by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the 1942 Declaration by United Nations, which united the Allied countries of WWII under the Atlantic Charter, and soon became a term widely used to refer to them. Declarations signed at wartime Allied Conferences in 1943 espoused the idea of the UN. In 1944, representatives of the major Allied powers met to elaborate on the plans at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Those and later talks outlined the organization’s

proposed purposes, membership, organs, and ideals in regards to peace, security, and cooperation.

**Purposes**

* To maintain international peace and security by pursuing collective measures to prevent remove threats to peace and suppress aggression by all means, including war;
* To develop friendly relations among nations based on principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples;
* To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, culture or humanitarian character;
* To promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of sex, language or religion; and
* To be a centre for harmonizing actions of nations in attainment of these common ends.

**UN Principles**

The UN pursues the above stated purposes according to the following principles:

* The sovereign equality of all member states:
* All members to fulfill in good faith their obligations to the organization;
* The sovereign equality of all member states;
* Settlement of international disputes by peaceful means;
* Respect for territorial integrity or political independence of any state;
* To assist the UN in any action it takes;
* Ensuring that all non-UN members act according to the principle for maintenance of international peace and security; and
* Non-intervention of the UN in matters, that are essentially domestic in nature. However, this principle shall not prevent the UN’s enforcement of measures where necessary.

**Membership**

**THE UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.**

There are many UN organizations and agencies that, work on specific issues. Some of the most well-known agencies are:- UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, UNDP, WHO and IMF.

**The agencies:**

**The International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF).**

Formed in December 1946 to help governments carry out programmes for the benefit of children and youth.

**UNICEF:**

Gives permanent health services for mothers and children: controls diseases for children such as malaria, T.B, yaws, leprosy and so on. It oversees food programmes by feeding children, etc.

**Activities:**

* To promote child and family welfare;
* To provide education and vocational training for the youth;
* To promote technical aid in form of tools, food and money, short and long courses and the like.

**UN’s Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

Formed on 4th November 1946, Headquartered in Paris.

**Aim:**

To contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting international collaboration in education, science, culture and communication.

**Activities**

* It expands and guides education in order to enable each country handle its own development more effectively.
* It trains teachers, educational planners, as well as administrators and encourages building and equipping schools.
* It promotes scientific management of the environment and better use of natural resources.
* It promotes national cultural values and preserves the cultural heritage. For example, by preserving cultural identities, oral traditions, writing of books and so forth.
* To survey the needs of the poor countries to be assisted. For example, to build their own communication systems, promote teaching and learning of social services so as to realize human rights, peace and justice for all.

**International Labour Organization (ILO)**

It was established in 1919 by the Versailles Peace Treaty. Hence, it is associated with the UN as a Specialized Agency.

**Aims:**

* To raise the working and living standards of workers throughout the world;
* To eliminate social injustices, that lead to unrest and war; and
* To achieve full employment for all able people.

**Activities:**

* It encourages employment of workers in jobs they are most fitted.
* It facilitates training and transfer of workers
* It promotes working conditions and fair distribution of products of labour.
* It advocates workers, rights to form trade unions and workers to cooperate with employers.
* It provides workers health and safety at work places.
* It champions provision of adequate nutrition, housing and recreational facilities to workers and their families.

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO**

Formed on 16 /10/ 1945 and headquartered in Rome, Italy.

**Aims:**

* To eliminate hunger;
* To raise levels of nutrition and standards of living;
* To improve production, processing, marketing and distribution of food, including products from water and forests;
* To promote living conditions of rural populations.

Strategies of Achieving the Aims:

* Investment in agriculture, better utilisation of soil and water;
* Investment to increase crop and livestock yields, marine and inland fisheries;
* Investment in mechanization of farm operations and in development of agricultural research in developing countries;
* Fighting against animal diseases that kill livestock , e.g. East Coast Fever, Rinderpest, and Foot and Mouth Disease.
* Conservation of natural resources such as forests;
* Helps countries to prepare for emergency food relief where necessary; and
* Improves seed production as well as its distribution in developing countries.

**World Health Organization (WHO)**

Founded on 7th April 1947, headquartered in Paris, France.

**Activities:**

* To supply technical aid in fighting epidemics such as cholera, malaria, T.B. and so on;
* To support public health services in developing countries, for example, training personnel;
* To promote research related to health aspects, for example on nutrition, mother /child care, control of diseases.
* To campaign for immunization of 90% of all children by 2000. (Diseases involved are: (E.g. diphtheria, measles, tetanus, T.B. and whooping cough)
* To direct and co-ordinate the global campaign against AIDS and to effect prevention and control of HIV infection.

**International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

The IMF and the World Bank are two most important monetary institutions set up by UN’s Monetary and Financial Conference, popularly known as the Breton Woods Conference, held in New York in July 1944.

The two institutions came into effect in 1945.

**Objectives**

* To promote international co-operation on international monetary affairs by being a machinery for consultation and collaboration;
* To facilitate international trade by adjusting differences between values of currencies of the different countries;
* To facilitate exchange stability and orderly exchange arrangements, including transfer of funds/payments among countries;
* To eliminate forex restrictions that prevent growth of world trade; and
* To shorten the duration and magnitude of payment for imbalances.

**Functions:**

* To administer exchange rate policies and restrictions on payments for current account transactions;
* To provide members with funds to enable them correct or avoid payment of imbalances (debts);
* To provide a forum for members to consult each other and work together on international monetary matters.

**Principles**:

The IMF extends loans to all needy members on conditions that they pay back soon after solving their imbalances, so that other needy members can be lended. A recipient member should first show how she intends to solve her imbalance of payments and how it will pay back the debt – normally within 3-5 years.

**The IMF’s Conditionality tie in for loans to Africa.**

Due to the worsening economic conditions in African, in the mid 1980s, African countries approached the IMF for loans. The IMF suggested Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) to Africa.

**The aims of the SAPs were:**

* To solve their external debt crisis; and
* To promote rural development projects in a bid to improve living standards of rural people.

N.B: Besides lending money to the most debt ridden nations, the IMF would make strict supervision on project implementation to which the loans are given.

**The IMF Conditionalities**

* To effect liberalization trade, forex controls by opening bureau de change, decontrol of price (to abolish the price commission so that prices would adjust themselves in the market)
* To devalue the currencies so as to attract more investors in countries and more buyers of goods (cheaper) from the countries concerned;
* To introduce anti – inflationary programmes to Africa, for example, to reduce government expenditure on provision of social services like education, health and water; to increase taxes (charge public goods and services highly); and to control budget deficits by reducing government expenditures;
* To effect privatization of the economy (to denationalize)
* To introduce the multi-party democracy.
* Welcoming foreign investors to invest in the countries’ economies;
* To effect retrenchment (redundancy) by restricting government organizational structure

## DEMOCRATIC PROCESS AND PRACTICES.

The meaning of the concept

The term “democracy” even in a purely descriptive sense, means different things to different people. Much has been debated on what is democracy and democratic value. Since Aristotle formulated the phenomenon called “democracy”, many philosophers have meditated and written about it with the result that much misunderstanding of its meaning had developed over the year. This confusion forced George Bernard Shaw, as far back as 1948, to propose that “in order to eradicate misunderstanding and confusion about the meaning of democracy, the leading scholar and thinkers of the world be convened and the issue be settled once and for all”. Up to this material time, however, such a postulation has not yet been realized.

Democracy is generally taken to mean “a system of government and leadership in which the authority or power belongs to the people”.

Historical development of democracy

Democracy originated from an ancient Greece whereby people exercised power directly to the government. They were making decision and opinions while directly participating in the government.

The word “democracy” therefore is derived from two Greek words which are “Demos” which means “People” and “Kratos” which means “Power.

Democracy thus can be defined as the power of the people or power in the hands of people.

One weakness of the ancient Greek democracy was that slaves and women were not allowed to participate in discussion only free born citizens took advantage of the system.

The city state population was small such that the citizen could know one another and assembles to make binding decision on the conduct of their lives.

The act of assembling to make decision through popular vote was an act of democracy. This kind of democracy is possible only within small social entities such as small towns, villages, families, etc. at the nation level it is a dream because it is impossible to assemble the entire nation to make unanimous public decisions.

Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as government of the people, for the people and by the people.

“government of people” means that the people are sovereign and that the government derives all its power and authority from the hands of the people.

“government by the people” Means that the system of government, leadership and supreme power belongs to the people.

From these concepts one can say that in a democratic state people give their consent to their representative who rule people on their behalf.

Types of Democracy

There are two major types of democracy.

1. Pure/ Direct democracy

It is a type of democracy which involves direct participation of all adult citizen in making public decision. This is only possible when the population is small. The city state of Athens was the first historical social democratic entity to practice direct democracy. It only had population of 5000 – 6000 citizens. The term ‘democracy’ was originally formulated by the Greek philosopher, Aristotle (384-322 BC) within the context of local government, while he was researching the political process in 158 Greek city in public meeting on matters concerning the government and administration of their cities to discuss matter of general interest, to present proposal on such matter and to participate in the decision making. Hence, this is what later came to be understood as direct or participatory democracy.

Characteristics of Direct democracy

1. It allows the highest level of participation
2. It works best in the community where citizen, have a common view of their interest and goals. For example, clan, tribes, village association.
3. It is possible in the society with freedom to make its own decision
4. It is possible in society with homogeneity among the members E.G. common ancestry, etc.
5. It can work with the knowledgeable/ well informed people who can make the right correct choices and decisions.

Advantage of Direct Democracy

1. Every person has a chance to express his/her feeding and views about particular programmes
2. It provides quick and immediate answer to people. Also satisfaction is immediate to questions asked directly. This is because they are answered directly.
3. Direct democracy enable people to think and provide their opinions immediately to the government
4. Direct democracy helps representatives such as members of parliament to gather information from their constituencies so that they can send them before the national assembly.
5. It has been advantageous on making and discussiong by-laws in villages or hamlets and wards.

Disadvantages of direct democracy

1. It cannot be applied in areas where the population is very high. This is because people cannot assemble together in a small area and discuss comfortably.
2. It is not easy to reach the consensus on the matter discussed. This is because every person will be trying to argue according to his/her interests.
3. There is the possibility of the outbreak of conflict and misunderstanding. This is because every person will demand his/her opinions to be considered.
4. It is wastage of time to most people because the meeting will make people leave their production activities untended.
5. Not all people attend and participate fully in the meeting. May people may attend but only few will participate fully on the matters discussed.
6. There are some people who are not able to express themselves before the masses, due to this situation there is a possibility of missing valuable ideas.

1. Indirect/ representative democracy (Liberal/ Bourgeoisie democracy)

It is a type of democracy whereby citizens elect representative who will work on their behalf. For example, members of parliament, local councilors, president, etc/.

This type of democracy originated from Europe where capitalists fought and won freedom land owners. That is why it is called liberal/bourgeois democracy because it originated from the capitalists.

Characteristics of Indirect democracy

1. Presence of constitution: Indirect democracy has a constitution as a body of principle laws through which the state is governed.
2. Separation of power: The authority and power of the state is divided into three branches of government, namely the executive, judiciary and legislature.
3. Bill of right for citizens against the abuse of power by government officials and leaders
4. The rule of law: The country is governed by the laws and that nobody is above the law. The law must ensure public peace and order through settling disputed peaceably.
5. Multipartism: Many political parties play an important a role in the government.

Basically, all adults have the right to vote or be voted for in elections

Limitations/ Weakness of indirect democracy

1. Voter apathy: This is not especially among the disadvantaged people who don’t participate nor have the influence in the elections.
2. Passive citizens: There are people in different sciatic who are not well informed on civics issues and responsibilities.
3. Dependency: This means to follow a group or leader uncritically and reducing the value of outsiders and avoiding disagreement. This behavior present democracy because it does not acknowledge equality.
4. Lack of economic democracy; Since only the minority have the great percentage of wealth, no political equality.
5. Democracy is not yet extended to many other civic institution. For example, the church.

Categories of representative democracy

There are three categories of democracy under which representative democracy is practiced. Namely:

(a)  Presidential democracy: It is a system of government in which supreme power (presidency) is held a representative through a popular vote as the head of state and leads all other ministers. Other republics have separate leadership status for the post the president as the head of state and the prime minister as the head of government such as India.

(b)  Parliamentary democracy: In this system, the voters select the member’s of parliament/ congress which then selects the head of the executive government who is often the leader of the majority in the parliament and thus forms the government. If he/she loses support and so give a vote of no confidence from the majority in the parliament, he/she must resign from office and a new prime minister in elected by the parliament to form a new government. For example, in France.

* Constitutional monarchy: Is the government system elected by the people through a general election and is headed by the prime minister. The king/queen is the head of state who come to power through inheritance but who is simply a symbol of unity and has no read power. It is generally held that the king reigns but does not govern. Examples are in UK, Sweden, Japan, Denmark.

(c)  Mixed representative democracy: It is mixture of parliamentary and presidential democracies where the people elect the president but the members of parliament elect the prime minster. Example. France.

**Principles/ Features/Signposts of democracy**

In nay democracy regime there are ideas that most people believe are necessary for democracy to succeed. The following are some of those principles:

1. Existence of various mass media: There should be various mass media which are not monopolistically owned by the government or any other group which give accurate information
2. Equality: This refers to equal rights and opportunities to the people. No racial, religious, ethnic or sex discrimination
3. Citizen participation: Every citizen participates fully in making decision in the country. For example, standing for elections, voting, being informed, protest, debating issue, etc. this system of participation checks the government from abuse of power.
4. Political tolerance: There should be political tolerance between the minority composition parties and the majority ideas.
5. Free and fair elections: There shouldn’t be any threats to the citizens, no corruption to the citizen and the elections should be regular.
6. Accountability: Government officials and leaders must be accountable to the people. That is they should word for the interest of the people.
7. Transparency in the government: People must be aware of what is happening in the country meetings, mass media press, etc also criticisms must be taken into account.
8. Multipartism : More than one part must participate in election and play its role in the government to provide it with different viewpoints and issues.
9. Human rights: These are values that reflect the respect for human life and dignity. Citizen have freedom of opinion, worship, speech, writing, meeting and associating with fellow citizens provided that they uphold the constitution and abide by the laws of the land.
10. Inclusion of bill of right in the constitution: A bill of right is a list of right and freedom guaranteed to all the people in the country.
11. Control of abuse of power: In democratic government officials are prevented from abusing their powers, the most of which is corruption.
12. The rule of law: This means that in a democratic government, no one is above the law and every one should obey the law- i.e. the governors and the governed
13. Economic freedom: the government allows private individuals or in association and agencies to own property. Thus people are free to choose and join different trade unions.
14. Sovereignty: It is the freedom of the government to decide and execute domestic foreign policies without interference from another country. Thus, a neo-colony cannot practice democracy, only a sovereign country can practice democracy.
15. . Separation of powers: The authority and powers of the state should be divided into three branches of government that is the executive the legislature (parliament) and the judiciary (court) so that it becomes impossible for any one of these branches to monopolies state authority and power to the detriment of the democratic norms and processes.

Importance/ Advantages of democracy

* Accountability and good governance: Democracy gives an obligation to government officials to refrain from misuse of power and so they become accountable to the people for their actions. This ensures good governance.
* Equality and rights: In a democratic society all people are considered to be equally free although they may differ in intelligence, property, health etc. they have equal opportunities of participating in the decision of government and elections. This guarantees peace and harmony.
* Promotion of good interests: Democracy gives room for the people to develop a cooperative habit of working together as well as tolerance of their differing views.
* Self-government: People are more likely to accept laws, taxes and their obligation if they feel they have played some part in making decisions.
* Democracy ensures the choosing of useful and good leaders. This is important because the leaders represent the voters.
* Decision of the majority are likely to be right for their common good because they have been collectively discussed rather than those which have been made for them by a single person or by the minority.

Short coming/ weakness of democracy

* It is normally cumbersome and costly: In democracy it may be too slow and costly to make a decision. For instance, a referendum may have to be called to approve an international agreement and may also be called to approve constitution changes.
* Unfairness: The fact that a decision has been approved by the majority does not mean that it is always right. A mob can easily mislead itself even on issues of national interest
* Need of literacy: Democracy does not work in illiterate societies because illiterate people don’t know the limits of those in power. They make very wrong choices and decisions under the quite of democracy.
* Delegation of power: Democracy allows delegation of power by the people. This argument is based on the fact that after the election, the voters lose control over their representatives.
* Getting untrained representatives; Democracy may result in getting inefficient representatives who may neither be skilled nor trained.

The role of government in the democratic process

* Providing civic education to citizens. Citizens who are qualified should be encouraged to participate in election process and in policy making.
* Inclusion of bill of right in the constitution. This ensures the right of personal liberty and equality before the law, freedom of movement, conscience and expression, protection of citizens against degrading treatment
* Enhancing freedom of press. This aims at providing freedom of opinion. People should be able to express their view and find out what is happening in their communities and in other nation by using both state owned and privately owned mass media.
* Ensuring a conductive environment to the civil society organizations and promote people’s participation through them.

Democratic process and democratic elections

Democratization process involves the political reforms to ensure that the principles of democracy are achieved. One major indicator of democratic reforms is to have democratic elections.

Elections

An election is the process of choosing/selecting person by vote for a given position especially in political office

Democratic elections are elections held in an atmosphere in which participants are tolerant or willing to listen to the political views of their opponents and when the electoral law and rules are fair and equal for all contestants.

Factors which make elections democratic (free and fair)

For an election to be declared democratic (free and fair), the following conditions should be observed:

* A well developed system of many political parties from which people can choose those they wish to be their representatives.
* Equal opportunities to all parties: Candidates and political parties that are contesting in the election should be treated equally
* Widely accepted rules of the game within which the struggle for power takes place.
* Presence of an independent and impartial electoral body.
* The existence of an independent judiciary to interpret the electro law
* Free and fair campaigns : campaigns are political meeting where candidates present their views promise and progmmers and voters ask question .these views can be read or heard from the mass media eg. Radios TVs news paper the posters flies and pamphlets in a democratic state the government allow freedom of expression candidates parties and voters are not intimidated threatened bribed or prevented from voting
* the campaigns should focus on political and socio- economic issues like poor education decline economy poor health services bad ,infrastructure low crop prices of agricultural product excessive these these problems and not going astray from them.
* Equal access to the mass media for all political party the mass media which include radio, television, posters   newspaper leaflets, banners stikers and internet influence the   way people vote. In democratic election all candidates and parties should have equal access to the   media. The existing government or the party in power should not dominated the media or suppress the freedom of the pres
* Abiding by agreed code of conduct. A code of conduct for a democratic elections a set of rules and regulations that are set by the electoral commission and have     to be adhered to all political parties as well as   the candidates who are contesting for various political positions.

**The Tanzania code of conduct in democratic elections**

1. All parties shall have access to all potential voters. No party shall have an exclusive control of any area.
2. There shall be no use of inflammatory or derogatory language during campaigns.
3. There shall be no use of intimidation in any form including death threats and arson.
4. There shall be no interference or disruption at public meetings during campaigns.
5. All parties shall commit themselves to a secret ballot and respect cotters right to keep their voters secret.
6. There shall be ban on carrying and displaying of all weapons during election campaigns and on the voting day.
7. The security forces shall not take sides or interference with the election process.
8. Election campaigns shall be conducted daily, the parties and voters shall be tolerant of each other’s point of view.
9. There shall be no tempering with or interference with voters ballot papers on the election.
10. All political parties shall undertake to accept the results of the election if the electoral process in declared free and fair

**Principles of democratic elections**

There are four basic principles of democratic elections;

* Universal voting/universal suffrage; This is a condition which allows all citizen who have legally meet voting qualifying to vote and be voted for regardless of their sex, race, language, income, profession, education, religion or political beliefs
* Equality of votes when an election is democratic each votes carries one vote.
* Secret ballot: secret ballot means voting secretly. This condition requires that voting act should not be known by another person, casting of the votes must be in secret.
* Direct elections : This when the votesrs decide for themselves who their leaders will be. That action of casting a vote against or for a candidate means that the voters are directly electing their leaders

**Free and fair election in Tanzania**

The organ responsible for ensuring that elections held are in a free and fair manner is the National Elector commission (NEC ) in mainland Tanzania or Zanzibar electoral commission (ZEC) for the Zanzibar Isles. This   national electoral commission is established by parliamentary act but its top officials are appointed by the president of the United republic of Tanzania and it is expected to carry out it activities without interference and impartiality.

Election are said to be free in the sense that any one qualifying vote in allowed o do so without external influence or interference .Fare election is therefore, unlawful for any candidate party or candidate to use Government facilitates or resources for the purpose of complaining .It is again very necessary to note that, all candidate are to be given equal access to state owned media secured are for public rallies and political speech

**The following are actions that  have been taken to ensure fair and free election in Tanzania**

* Passing an electoral law: This was passed by the parliament to facilitate lawful admistration of the national electoral commission the law stipulates detailed instruction and gives the national electoral commission (NEC) the power to:Design print and control the use of ballot paper: create polling stations, promote civic education, on voting procedures, accredit any non –particular individual or group or an institution or an association   to carry out voter education: demarcate constituencies :Determine a polling day, keep and maintain voters register ensure that transparent vote counting is exercised and announce the election result.
* Provision of election monitors and observes: These are experts responsible for ensuring equal fairness and justice to candidate and parties. This include NGOS eg TEMCO (Tanzania election monitaring council, LHRC(legal and human right center). TEC(Tanzania Episcopal conference) CCT (Cristian council of Tanzania
* Allowing international election observers whose function are to oversee that elections proceeding are in order and that the who exercise maintain a free and fair approach. For example the 1995 ,2000,2005,and 2010 multiparty general elections in Tanzania international observers were invited for the European union, united nations, Africa union, southern Africa development   cooperation  and East Africa

**ELECTION PROCEDURES**:

The election process has to undergo a number of stages: these including

1. Registration of voters; people who are allowed to vote are those who have sound mind and should be citizen of Tanzania and have the age of 18 years and above .registration of votes is done in special areas prepared by the electoral commission. Registration of votes is very important because it help to know the number of voters .it also help to understand who have qualifications of being a votes
2. Candidate selection: every   party in Tanzania has it own way of choosing its candidates to contest for councilors members of parliament and presidential position   .every party is supposed to indentify` candidates who are likely to win based on for instance persona ability integrity personanality eloquence and above all with no criminal record.
3. Organization and management of campaigns: all party candidates given equal opportunities to address the public and present themselves to the voters. All electoral and present themselves to the voters. All electoral campaigns should be done orderly in line with laid out norms and procedures.
4. Voting: after campaigns people who are qualified as registered voters go to the parties they like. The voting is done through secret ballot each party being represented at the pollingstation.
5. Vote counting counting of the votes follows immediately after complection of the voting and each polling station reveals its results to the public. Those who have the right to participate in the counting process are the representation of the candidate or the political party.
6. Announcing the results: The national electoral commission is the only body to announce and the general results of elections. It is responsible to declare winners of all posts starting with those members of parliament and the president

**Qualification of candidates contesting for various posts in Tanzania**

A political candidate is any person who is qualified for the post he or she is contesting and he or she has been appointed by the political party to contest for that post.

**A candidate for the councilors post should have the following qualifications.**

* 1. He/she has to be a Tanzanian citizen
  2. He/she has reached the age of 21 years and above
  3. He/she has to master reading and   writing Kiswahili or English language
  4. He/she has to be a member of registered political party and be appointed by the party to be a councilor candidate.
  5. He/she has to have a credible source of income which will enable her or   him to live a decent life.
  6. He/she has to have a resident of the ward or town where he or she is contesting for councillorship.
  7. He/she has to have not less than ten sponsors who have been registered in the ward where he or she is contesting.
  8. He/she must not be convicted for tax evasion for period of 5 years before election.

**For   the parlimenty post a candidate has to have the following qualification.**

* He/she has to be a citizen Tanzania
* He/she should have acquired the age 21years and above and be mentally fit.
* He/she has to master writing and reading skills in English or Kiswahili language.
* He/she must not be convicted for tax evasion for a period of five years before election.
* He/she must be a member of registered political party and be appointed by the party to contest for the parliamentary post in the respective constituency
* He/she should take the oath by using special forms in front of the parliamentary po

**The qualifications of presidential candidate of the united republic of Tanzania are**

* He/she has to be a citizen of the united republic of Tanzania by birth
* She/he has to have the qualifications that would enable him or her to be a member of parliament
* He/he has to be a member of a registered political party and should be appointed by the party to contest for the presidential post
* He/he should not have any record of tax evasion within a period of 5 years before election.
* He/she has take the oath in front of a judge of referral court to testify that he or she has accepted to be presidential candidate.

**ELECTORAL COMMISSION**

This is the key organization which over sees the entire election process:

* It provides voters education
* It ensures fair play in elections
* It ensures the candidates meet the qualification required for the post they are contesting for:
* It prepares votes registration books and updating, it ensures that every person who qualifies to be registered as voter is given a chance to vote.
* It prepares the constituency centers for voting
* It sets the dates of election
* It   oversees voting activities in the whole country
* Announces election result.

The government:

The government has to provide the financial material and security support for the election process:

4. **Non –government organization (NGOS)**

i) They provide voters education to the citizens by using different means and approached

ii) NGOS must not impart education that can divide people by any means

iii)            NGOS are not supposed to take the role of political parties

1. **Mass media**

* The mass media should educate people on the importance of participating in the election process
* The mass media should be make sure that citizens are aware of political manifestations of very party, and play to be as impartial as possible

The mass media should make people aware of election results as are given by the Elector commission

6**.   The citizens**

This is target group: citizens have a big role to play in election by:

* Registering in votes registration book
* Participating in the campaigns and listening to the political agendas/ manifestation of different political parties and deciding which to vote for the most appealing
* Casting their votes on the voting day
* Receiving accepting or rejecting the result.
* Informing the official if they think there was malpractice in the electoral process. E.g. corruption and intimidation.

The election will therefore be free and fair only when all groups take part in the whole process. The failure of any group to the party of the process is likely to jeopardize the whole exercise

The importance /advantages of democratic elections

1. Democratic election help give the opportunity to voters to choose good leaders: voters believe that electing a different party or candidate can be an alternative to solve their problem and improve their lives: thus elected voters make laws or by – laws that have a direct impact on the day life of people. Good leaders are very important to people’s development.
2. To ensure good government: when good leaders are voted into office by the people through democratic voting they form a good and effective governance. Free and fair elections ensure that people make informed choices of parties and candidate
3. To make the government accountable for its actions. The part which is vote in office seeks to serve well the voters. Elections are therefore means of building a responsible government by rejecting corrupt parties or candidates in an election.
4. To place in office a government of people’s choice: Democratic elections are vital in forming a new government. Though elections the voters show acceptance. Rejection or dissatisfaction.
5. To improve the political system. Any ruling party which comes to power maker effort to prove to the electorate that it is capable of forming an effective government. Opposition parties on the other had try to convince the electorate that they can do. Better than ruling party. In this situation the political system

**Short coming of the democratic elections:**

* It is costly: the whole process toward Election Day is expensive. The producer include scrutinizing candidates, publicity driving electro constituencies, registering, voters monitoring the campaigns courting the ballot and verifying the ballot paper when necessary all these require a lot of money.
* Elections are time consuming . this is because the outlined steps have to be ffowed precisely by all contestants and their supporters.
* The reasons for choosing candidates can be right or wrong. In centrain circumstances same candidates may influence voters to vote for them through bribes deceit tribalism religion personal wealth nepotism or social status

Short comings  in the multiparty general elections in Tanzania

1. Constraints on media:
2. Shortage of fund;
3. Oppressive laws on political association:.
4. Lack of independence and impartiality of the national Electoral commission this stems from the fact that all member of the commission are appointments are not clear and transparent to the extent that most stakeholders lose trust and confidence in the commission
5. An element of corruption during campaigns’ and election whereby the part vanguards dish out items like t- shirts khan gas dirking food etc to allure the voter.
6. Minimal participation of citizen in the election. Over
7. Poor preparation:
8. Unequal access to media coverage especially state owned media opposition parties do not get adequate access to mass media owned by the government.
9. Intimidation of the opposition parties by government authority. This includes raiding and interruption opposition party campaigns.
10. The ruling party is constantly being accused of using state owned funds and resources such as vehicles for party campaigns

## CONTEMPORARY/CROSS- CUTTING ISSUES IN TANZANIA

**1. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT   
(a) Basic concept related to gender**

Gender refers to a social cultural relationship between men and women on basis of their functions, roles behavior and social cultural attributes practiced. Discussing issues found in gender and development area. There is a need of illustrating the social systems found and lived by the societies first as:  
**Gender concept terms.**

a)  **Sex:**Is the biological difference between men and women on basis of their biological make up function in reproduction and nature of their behavior. This difference then brings to two sex types as male and female sex.

b)**Gender:**is the social cultural relationship between men and women on their differences in roles, function and attributes shown between them.

**NB:** The difference between gender and sex is on the fact that sex is the biological difference between men and women while gender is the social cultural relationship in their difference.

**This social cultural give difference to two gender type as;**

**Masculine Gender**– Standing for male sex and  
 **Feminine gender** – standing for female sex

c)  **Gender discrimination:**Is the situation in which one kind of sex is denied its rights and opportunities in the society just because of its being in that category.

d) **Gender stereotype:** Is the assigning of roles, tasks and responsibilities to a particular gender on the basis of interests.

e) **Gender oppression** is the situation where by one gender type is suppressed by another gender because of its being of that gender. It includes harsh treatment of one sex group e.g suppressing women’s rights, burning of women’s say etc.

f) **Gender gap:** Is a social economic and political difference in status, level of development or advancement between men and women. An experience shows that men are of higher status than women.

g)  **Gender inequality:** Is the situation where by there is unequal treatment of gender such that one group is given more Prentice than the other.

h) **Gender bias:**Is the positive or negative of attitude or practice of gender issues towards men and women e.g. Considering women inferior in front of men etc.

i)   **Gender sensitivity:** Is the situation of being aware of different in role performed by women and men and the needs to be planned and obtained by the two gender.

j)  **Gender analysis**. is a type of sociol economic analysis that uncovers how gender relations affect a development problem.

k) **Gender equity:** Is the fairness and justice treatment balance the recognition of both men and women potential e.g. emphasizing balanced diet to both men and women

l) **Gender focus:**Is the addressing of specific gender need determined by a specific gender. It is demonstration of gender sensitivity on the needs and privileges that men and women should get in society.

m) **Gender balance:** Is the situation where by men and women or male and female live their opportunity rights and needs equally.

1. It can be however generalized gender inequality in society is mainly seen to be caused by nomination of patriarchal system and its important to know that whenever and wherever this gender relation exist it is women who are affected specifically is all aspect of life.

**1 PATRIARCHAL AND MATRIARCHAL SYSTEM**a) Patriarchal system is a social political system which is organized and run by men, in this system a father is given the power and authority to Control the Community starting from family which is the primary Unit of a society. The patriarchal system allows men to exercise power, authority and hold higher position of leadership in the society excluding women.  
  
The word  patriarchy is from two Greek words ‘Pater’ that means “father” and ‘achy’ means to rule. The patriarchy system is originally linked to various  historical sources of data such as Theology verses(God created Adam first then later Eve) such supporting data give strength over the existence and practice of patriarchal system in all societies of the world. Example of the manifestation of this, Men hold most high social political and economic position in states, government and other organizations. The patriarchal system has therefore brought to various gender issues, such as gender discrimination. Gender discrimination, gender inequality, uneven division of work and share gap etc.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM**

1. In a family a father holds all power over women and children.
2. Women are subordinates to mean's rule (i.e. they are dependent to men).
3. Power is held by and passed down through male elder.
4. Marriage is based on property ownership ( i.e. men are the subject of paying bride price).
5. Oppression of female gender.
6. Execution of women from authority and power over the community.
7. In marriage women always move to their husbands family empires.
8. Men are considered to have central authority to all organizations.
9. Marriage to women is a social bound issue i.e. it is planned under man's final decisions.
10. Men are given privileges of power in directing and controlling all issues in the society.

**How the patriarchal system in Tanzania influence gender relations**

Patriarchal system is a system where men are dominant and women are subordinate, men are considered to have power, ownership and control over things of value while women are considered powerless and have no or fewer ownership.

In Tanzania patriarchy has been a major cultural heritage that influences the development of gender inequality in many tribes. This has been directly or indirectly practiced in different institutions in the socialization process. These institutions include the following:

* 1. **The family Level**

As the first socialization agent it has some negative upbringing practice which has undesirable results against gender equality in the following ways:-

(i) Under patriarchal systems, girls and boys in Tanzania grow up in households and communities that treat them differently and unequally where boys are taught to learn that they have greater social value because they are permanent members of their families of birth

(ii) The use of offensive language against female in front of children. This makes boys feel that they are superior to girls from childhood.

(iii) Division of labor. At the family level a girl child is accorded heavier and time consuming work load compared to that of boys. For instance fetching water, cooking, washing clothes taking care of babies at home are said to be quite of a girl not a boy.

(vi) Female beatings and harassment during marital conflict. Boys are trained to be aggressive and muscular with reasonable tolerance while girls are always told to have tolerance for their emotional expressiveness.

(v) Toys for children. The notion that men are stronger than women is presented in child cartoons via mass media. A child is learning how to act through observing what message is being presented through the mass media. For example, a doll for a girl and a toy gun for a boy.

(vi) Education to boys rather than girls. Many parents are reluctant to send their daughters to school while preference is given to boys.

(vii) Males have more access to control of resources and decision making while females have no right impedance of property in patriarchal families.

(viii) Females are denied access to information technology, time to relax and socialize  
  
  
**2. The community Level**  
    There are traditional norms, values, beliefs and practices that lead to gender inequality. They include the following:  
  
(i) Initiation ceremonies: These are carried out in  some societies where by girls are insisted to be submissive to men. Hence, girls who have      undergone initiation become passive in schools and this leads to poor academic performance.  
  
(ii) Women have no right to inheritance of property of their parents or husbands.  
  
(iii) Women are not supposed to eat certain types of food when they are pregnant. In some societies, for instance, not allowed to eat mutton,  eggs etc. This weakens their reproductive health and affects the health of both a woman and the baby to be born as they lack nutritious food.  
  
(iv) A girl has no right to choose her fiance. In some societies, it is the parents who decide who is to be a husband of their daughter regardless of her consent.   
  
(V) Bride price/ dowry payment. This enslaves women and they turn out to be like a commodity bought or exchanged with another commodity. This makes their husbands to mistreat them as they think that they bought them.

(vi) Stereotyping: Stereotypes are over –generalized beliefs about people based on their membership in one of many social categories.

* Men are perceived as aggressive, cooperative and financial and providers while women are viewed as passive, cooperative and caretakers.
* Women are not regarded as important in big decisions of the community

(vii) Laws and regulations: Women are only the rulers of domestic life. For example, cooking, fetching water, caring for children.

**III. Institutional Level  
  
1. Religious Institutions**

(i) Some religious doctrines emphasize on submissiveness of women to men. For example, in Islam there is provision which states that “Men are    guardians over women because Allah has made them to overstay. So a virtuous woman is one who is obedient………….. “(Quran 4:34) Also some people quote the Bible that God said to a woman “I will greatly multiply your pain in child bearing in pain you shall bring forth children. Yet your desire shall be for your husband and he shall rule over you” (Gen 3:16)

  (ii) Women are denied of high leadership positions in churches or mosques. These positions are only reserved for men.

**2. The school institutions**

(i) The literature used in schools portray the role of women negatively For example; women are portrayed as sexual objects.

(ii) Sexual harassment is serious to girls from male teachers. Teachers expect girls to fail while boys are considered to be brilliant. Hence, girls are not encouraged to do better than boys.

 3.**The state institution**

(i) There are poor government policies on women whereby most leadership positions are dominated by men while having lower percentage of women leaders.

(ii) Equal opportunities emphasized in legislation are not being often enforced.

 (iii) Some customary laws are retrogressive and most of the judicial laws are customary law.

  (iv) Confining women in private sphere.

**MATRIARCHY SYSTEM**Matriarchy system is the system in the society where by females, especially mother have the central role of all social political issues of the community. In this system a mother is said to have power to control and run the family however being dominant even in community issues. The societies with such a system are also termed as gynocentric society. Generally  matriarchy system can be defined as the social political formation in which women occupies the ruling power and position in the family which is the primary cell of the society.  
  
**CHARACTERISTICS/ FEATURES OF MATRIARCHY SYSTEM**

1. Women direct all social political and cultural issues of the community.
2. The mother is the head of the family and all descendants.
3. There is equity in division of roles, duties and share.
4. A woman is likely to rule the state.
5. Existence of woman power and say in the society.
6. Popularity of female title and   names in social issue.
7. Consideration of women as important figures in the society.

**Impact of gender discrimination on social and economic development**

Gender inequality has a great impact especially on women and poverty. Men have more opportunities to have an income, have more political and social rights than women. Women experience more poverty than men due to gender discrimination.

Following below are the impact/effects of gender discrimination on social and economic development;

1. The inability of some mothers to meet the financial needs of their families. This has had an impact on the level of post natal care and thus on health of their children. For example, it has been researched and found that some mothers do not attend clinics if they perceive that their children’s clothes are un-presentable.
2. Increase of maternal mortality rate: These have been an increase in maternal mortality rate. It is regarded as a key indicator of women’s unequal access to health care. Causes are attributed to abortion, toxemia in pregnancy, pre-eclampsia, post hemorrhage:  sepsis during child birth and ruptured uterus due to early marriages among girls.
3. Humiliation and exploitation of women due to rape, forced prostitution, kidnapping of girls and trafficking of women for sexual business.
4. Poor health to women due to, for instance, bearing many children and being over worked by productive roles, reproductive roles and community roles
5. Disability and incapacitation of woman due to domestic violence. Some form physical violence from the husbands or male partners may range from the pushing and slapping to battering and maiming.
6. Poor diet due to forbidding women to eat certain types of nutritious food such as mutton, eggs, etc.
7. Poverty and misery. This happens due to denial of property ownership such as land inheritance and property inheritance, etc
8. Lack of financial support: Most women do not qualify to get bank loans for running economic activities since they lack collateral security as they do not have access to property ownership.
9. Killing of female babies at birth or female infanticide due to son preference.
10. Old age abandonment or neglect due to lack of children or lack of support.

**Affirmative actions towards balance gender relations (Gender mainstreaming)**

Affirmative actions refer to steps taken to address gender issues in all development projects and programmes by distributing duties and responsibilities involving both sexes. Tanzania has, since independence, taken measures with a view of realizing equality between women and men by ensuring access to, and equal opportunities in political and public life including the right to vote and to stand for elections as well as the right to education, health and employment. The following are specific affirmative actions taken to balance gender relations:

(i) Lowering admission cut-off points for female: cut off points for females to be admitted at the upper secondary and higher education have been lowered. For Example, in Tanzania female candidates who have attained the minimum required grades to enter public universities are allowed.

(ii) Introduction of pre-entry programmes to female students: This was introduced in 1997 in Tanzania to address the relatively small number of female students and academic staff in the faculty of sciences at the University of Dar es Salaam. Currently, six weeks remedial or pre-entry programme benefits candidates with science background.

(iii) Gender equal interventions on Employment: There have been measures to bring about equal opportunities in employment. This has been done through development and establishment of equal employment opportunity office and putting in place the legal stipulations which strongly discourage discrimination in the Tanzania Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 and Labour Institutions Act No.7 of 2004.

(iv) Female scholarships and other forms of financial assistance: At the higher education level, there are various women only scholarship programmes from government and non-government sources. For example, the Carnegie Corporations through full cost scholarship programs for girls give support to Tanzania girls enrolled in undergraduate course.

(v) Enacting strict laws against negative cultural practices such as female genital mutilation: For example in 1998, the government passed the “sexual Offences Special Provision Act (SOSPA) to address fun Gender-based violation of which female genital mutilation to girls below 10 years was made illegal.

(vi) Placing women in positions of responsibility and influence so as to make them demonstrate their capabilities: for example: constitutional amendment of April 2000 allowed the president of the United Republic of Tanzania to nominate up to ten members of parliament and increased the number of special seats for women from 15% to 20% depending on the allocation made by the National Electoral Commission from time to time.

(vii) Allowing women to inherit property: For example, Land Act No.4 and the village Land Act No.5 of 1999 and the Amendment to the Land Act in 2004 improved women’s accessibility to land. Sections 3(2) and 23(2) of the village Land Act provided for the right of women to be allocated land and impose a duty on the village council to ensure maximum protection of their rights.

(viii) Setting gender specific policies. For example, Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000.

(ix) Enactment of laws against gender discrimination: For example, following the recent development in 13th Constitutional Amendment (2000) gender discrimination nation was made to be a gender issue. Moreover, affirmative action has continued to be taken to ensure increase of women in representative  bodies [the parliament and local government council] which at the moment has already reached 30%

**1. HIV/AIDS**

Pandemic disease refers to a rapidly spreading disease affecting many people in a certain place resulting from a certain abnormal circumstance.

**HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC**The HIV disease is deviation of the body from its normal immunity condition, HIV is an acronym of the (human immune deficiency virus).  
These viruses are mostly blooded transmitted or transmitted in fluid condition, thus do attack the helper cells of the body immunity system, so causing weakness of the body immunity which gives to the incurable AIDS as a disease.

**FACTORS LEADING TO SPREADING OF HIV**  
These factors are much socio cultural connected

1. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).
2. Raping.
3. Blood transfusion.
4. Polygamy.
5. Inheritance of widow/spouse.
6. Sharing of sharp tools like needles razor blades etc.
7. During the child birth in breast feeding.
8. Unprotected sexual intercourse.
9. Early marriage or forced marriage.

**SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS OF HIV/AIDS**

Early infection of HIV/AIDS often produces no signs or symptoms it can take a year before HIV weakens the immune system whereby the following symptoms can be observed.

1. Dry /coughing and short breathing.
2. Red/brown/purplish color inside mouth or nose or eyes.
3. Mental illness such as loss of memory often forgetfulness and neurological disorder.
4. Several headache.
5. Swollen lymph glands.
6. Rapid loss of weight.
7. A kind of skin cancer diseases.
8. Pneumonia.
9. Persistent and severe diarrhea.
10. Sever and persistent fever.
11. Lack of coordination in nerve and several painful in swallow.
12. Wide spots on tongue mouth and throat.

**EFFECTS OF AIDS PANDEMIC**

1. Loss of life expectancy.
2. Loss of man power.
3. Increase of orphans.
4. Acceleration of poverty rate.
5. Increase in government expenditure.
6. Increase of miseries and sufferings.
7. It stagnates economic.
8. Leads to family separation.
9. Exit of generation.

**STRATEGIES IN PLACE THE COMMUNITY TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC**

Government of different states has taken some steps of fighting against HIV/AIDS pandemic as the ways or measures against its spreads and effect. The following are some of ways;

i)  Provision of education to people on how AIDS is spread and effect to the society at large.

ii) Provision and supply of preventive medication and materials worldwide e.g. the use of condoms or supply of condoms medication.

iii) Implementation of the policy of caring of AIDS victims.

iv) Establishment of NGOs dealing with HIV/AIDS precautions and prevents e.g. USAIDS, TACAIDS.

**Role of the individuals in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS**  
1. To avoid promiscuous sexual intercourse especially with high risk people like prostitutes, commercial sex workers and people with multiple sexual partners. For sexually active people it is important to practice protected sex such as use of condoms.  
2. To abstain from sexual intercourse before marriage. After marriage the couples should be faithful to each other  
3. To avoid transfusion of unscreened blood for HIV. This should also include avoiding contact with human blood from other people in situations of injuries and accidents.  
4. To avoid sharing surgical and piercing instruments such as injection needles, air piercing equipment, and cutting blades. Any piercing or surgical cutting instrument should be property be sterilized.  
5. To avoid drunkenness and other from of drug abuse that espouse someone to situation of irresponsible sexual intercourse making one vulnerable to infection with HIV  
6. To have regular medical check-up in counseling and voluntary testing centers for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. This enables a person to know his or her status so as to take precautions not to be infected, re-infected or infecting others.  
7. For pregnant women, it is important to test for HIV/AIDS so as to avoid, transmitting the virus to the fetus or the baby after birth.  
8. To abandon bad cultural practices like female genital mutilation, forced marriage, polygamy, etc  
9. To avoid the misuse of development in technology. For example, the use of internet and other technological devices for watching pornographic pictures.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**Environment is the natural surroundings of an organism which directly or indirect influence its growth and development.

These refer to complex or intricate matters concerning environment which is directly to man’s life or are critical matter occurring in the environment and seen affecting human being. This issue can be put into two categorized.

 (i) Natural environment issue. This occurs naturally from the influence of nature

 (ii) Artificial environment issue.

 The natural environment issue are caused by nature of climate and difference force within the earth e.g. Earth quake, volcanism, Flooding, Hurricane, faulting activities are like tsunamis. The main caused issue being by human activities are like desertification, Global warming, environment pollution and some of influence disease.

**COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENT**Environmental components can be grouped into two areas which are BIOTIC and ABIOTIC in the sense that biotic area discusses all living things like animals, plants (flora) and (fauna) and micro organism. While abiotic stand to all non livingthings like Air (atmosphere, hydrosphere etc) water bodies, soil rocks, landforms.

**Importance of Environment to man**

(i)  Environment is only home of all organism ( life supporter function).

(ii) It is resourceful site for all man needs (the resources provide function) all materials for life are obtained on earth environment.

(iii)  Is the home of duties and activities (Productive function) environment support or kind of activities such as transportation, Agricultural activities etc.

**Relationship of between development and environment**  
1. Resources from the environment provide livelihood and play different roles in different economic sectors like agriculture, mining, tourism, etc  
2. Environment provides construction materials fuel woods medic, water and food.     
3. Environment provides resources for human development land, minerals, forest, water  
4. Development converts the environment into further usable forms. These forms alter and limit further opportunities for future development. In the process of development social, economic changes facing the human capacity of the environment to call the challenges are taken into consideration.  
  
Rationale for studying the environmental issues.  
The study of environmental issues is very important to impact to the individual the cross-cutting issue education with the intention of reducing the rate of destruction and increased rate of conservation. This is made through:  
  
i. Getting a profound understanding of the sources nature and scale of the problems related to the environment so that it can be easy to devise some measures towards addressing these problems.  
  
ii. Increasing awareness to people on rapid alarming and dramatic rate of the environmental degradation, man should not stay ignorant of these issues lest the problems results to the total extermination of human existence  
  
iii. Encouraging man to use the resources so judiciously or in the rational way by relating the use of those resources and the effects that kind of use to the environment. This helps in insuring that resources are used with minimum possibility of jeopardizing the chance of existence of the future generation   
  
iv. Uniting people from different parts in the world to consider the protection of the environment is global and collective compaign  in order to ensure free risky living of living organisms, particularly man.   
  
**Environmental issues and some solutions**

**1. LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY**

Refer to the range of organism present in a particular environmental part or ecological system, It is the presence of animals and plant species in given area of the survives.  
Loss of biodiversity is the disappearance of difference species of organism due to the influence of mans activities and natural influence.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES:** The group of animals which are at risk of becoming extinct, due to factors that they are being few in number and being threatened by environmental changes.

**MERITS OF FLORA BIODIVERSITY**

1. Is the protective cover of ground  against erosion, desertification and weathering.
2. Habitat for wild animals.
3. Flora bring (forest) influence the formation of rain.
4. Maintain and preserving water bodies sources.
5. Plant and trees are building materials.
6. Plant gives out air e.g. Carbon dioxide, oxygen.
7. Forest provide food and medicine.
8. Forest modifies a climate.
9. Forest are importance in soil formation.

**Caused of loss of biodiversity**

* Poaching: Illegal taking of wild species to other places against the national management law.
* Exotic species: The new species introduce may being.
* Rampant bush fire: The burning of bush and forest resulting to killing of organism while some vacate the origin place
* Mining activities: The cast and quarrying method kills the organism.
* Lumbering: cutting of trees for timber and wood also affect the organism occupation.
* Bad fishing method: The using of blast and bombing and some other chemical.
* Poor farming method e.g. over grazing lead the animal to disappear after being large is number.

**2.DEFORESTATION**

Is an issue of cutting down trees in forest without replacing them, It is one of the way of exploiting forest product like charcoal, fire wood, fruits, medicine.

Deforestation might be done for different purpose like converting the forested land in to settlement land also making way for pass e.g. road, railway also pasture, Productive activities like Agriculture.

**CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION**

* Lumbering: cutting down the trees for wood.
* Bush fire which is uncontrolled.
* Expansion of settlement.
* Extension of farming activities.
* Over grazing.
* Charcoal production.

**Effect of deforestation**

* Climatic change.
* Soil erosion.
* Desertification
* Loss of natural land.
* Loss of biodiversity.

**Halting of deforestation**

* Encourage forestation and reforestation programs.
* Provision of mass education on important of forest to the environment.
* Control bush fire – Under setting the policy and law.
* Control of slow down population growth and dispersal.
* Discourage shifting cultivation.
* Introduction of alternative sources of energy e.g. bio-gas.

**3. DESERTIFICATION**

Is the conversion of a grass productive and land into desert which is non productive one as result of poor management. Desertification mainly occurred in semi arid area and about 1/3 world surface is semi arid which it predicted later on to be desert in the coming century.

The report reveals that 70% percent of the world semi arid area will be affected by the ongoing Global warming so bringing to desertification. Desertification now is approximated to take 12 million hectares of the world, the remaining part of the world are taken by water bodies and arid land.

**Causes of desertification**

* Over grazing.
* Deforestation.
* Global warming.
* Over cultivation.
* Nuclear testing and bombing.
* Bush fire.
* Poor forming method.

**EFFECT OF DESERTIFICATION**

* Accelerate soil erosion.
* It brings to floods.
* Loss of land nutrients e.g. nitrogen.
* Loss of biodiversity.
* Decline of farming activities.
* It initiates other environment problem like Air pollution.

**STRATEGIC MEASURE OVER DESERTIFICATION ISSUE**

* Introduction of better farming method. Include mixed farming contour farming ,leguminous plants.
* Encouraging forestation and reforestation.
* Control population growth and disparities.
* Establishment and enactment of policies and law on land conservation
* Control over grazing.
* Control of bush fires.

**4. LAND DEGRADATION**

Is decline or deterioration of the lands ability to support life. Degradation might not necessary associate the addition of pollutant to degrade the land.

 Therefore that degradation is different from pollution perhaps it is closely related in some parameters with soil erosion.

**Causes of Land degradation**

* Up down slope cultivation (it bring to easy soil erosion).
* Use of agro - chemical on farms e.g pesticides ,industrial fertilizers.
* Mono culture farming.
* Nuclear testing and bombing.
* Poor industrial sector setting(waste product).
* Mining Activities.
* Bush fires.
* Shifting cultivation.
* Over grazing.

**EFFECT OF LAND DEGRADATION**

* Loss of soil fertility.
* It brings to formation of bad landscape.
* Loss of biodiversity.
* Might let to Desertification.
* Deteriorate natural landscape and  vegetation cover.
* Eutrophication of water bodies e.g. Mining activities.

**Prevention of Land degradation**This means the contamination of water by addition unwanted substances into water bodies that may harm life.

**Prevention of Land degradation**

* Use of organic fertilizer e.g. Manure.
* Encourage biological diversity program i.e. management of natural vegetation and other organism.
* Conservation of wet land.
* Avoiding over cultivation and over grazing.
* The use of better farming method. Like contour farming crap rotation.

**5. WATER POLLUTION**

This means the contamination of water by addition of unwanted substances into the water.

**Pollutants**

Are the waste products  that pollute our environment components. These components are in two groups;

1. Biodegradable.
2. Non biodegradable.
3. **Biodegradable**

Can decompose into simple element, e.g. the cow dung, dead plant sewage etc.

1. **Non – Biodegradable**

These cannot decompose with simple substances e.g. plastic, gases, iron etc.

**CAUSES OF WATER POLLUTION**

(i)  Poor sewage system i.e. poor setting of chambers direct to the dumping.

(ii)   Bad fishing method.

(iii)  Agricultural activities.

(iv)  Improper waste disposal.

(v)  Mining activities.

(vi) Cover growing settlement/poor settlement planning.

**EFFECTS OF WATER POLLUTION**

(i)   It may lead to spread of diseases.

(ii)   Eutrophication of water - over once transition of water nutrients.

(iii)  Loss of clean and safe water.

(iv) Loss of Biodiversity i.e. aquatic organism.

(v)  Food poisoning i.e. a aquatic animals and organism will also be poisoned however affect human health as then used as food i.e. fish

(vi)  Loss of clean water for organism use.

(vii)  It might bring to air pollution.

**6. LAND POLLUTION**

Land pollution is the contamination of the surface/land of the earth by improper imposition of waste on a land. The pollutant on land can be grouped into solid pollutants and fluid pollutants.

The   solid pollutant includes agricultural waste product, domestic disposals, coals, charcoal etc.

The fluid pollutant is likely chemical from industries, oil from moving machines etc.

**CAUSES OF LAND POLLUTION**

1. Excessive use of agro – chemicals e.g. pesticides and fertilizers.
2. Improper waste disposal e.g. plastic disposing etc.
3. Diesel and oil leaking.
4. Bombing and nuclear testing.
5. Hazard settlement planning and setting.

**PREVENTION/MEASURES AGAINST LAND POLLUTION**

1. Recycling of waste products e.g. plastic can be refined into something else.
2. Discouraging poor settlement setting and planning.
3. Control the use of industrial fertilizer i.e. use of organic manure on farms.
4. Encouraging and promoting the use of toilets.
5. Educating people on the importance of land i.e. environmental education.
6. Enactment of laws and policies on proper use of land.

**7. GLOBAL WARMING**

Is the increase in average temperature on surface/atmosphere, In global warming temperature tends to increase faster than normal, the main cause of global warming is the gases collected in the atmosphere and surrounding of the earth, gases causing global warming are such as concentrated CO, methane Chlorofloro carbons, bromine nitrogen oxide and other Chlorofloro carbons elements (green house gases).

These gases do trap the heat and light from the sun so causing concentration of heat in atmosphere, the green house gases and its element, have different ability of trap heat and light from the sun. However global warming is seen to vary in extents of its increase.

**CAUSES OF GLOBAL WARMING**

(i) Carbon dioxide emitted from burning of fossils, charcoal etc;

(ii) Methane gases.

(iii) The use of chemical fertilizer.

(iv) Destruction of ozone layer.

(v)  Constant.

(vi) Green house effect.

**EFFECT OF GLOBAL WARMING**

(i)  It result to loss of biodiversity i.e. escape, die of green algae, becomes extinct

(ii)  It influence the eruption of disease e.g. skin disease, cancer, malaria.

(iii)  It deteriorate the natural fertility of land.

(iv)  It disturb the atmospheric condition of the organism.

(v)  Melting of ice intensively decrease in snow cove.

(vi) Over rise of sea level.

**Control measure of Global warming**

(i)  Controlling in bush fire.

(ii)  Control deforestation.

(iii)  Discourage poor setting of gases emission from industry.

(iv) Promoting forestation and reforestation

The concept of Global warming and green house effect are closely related and they work together in affect one another such that green house result to Global warming and effect of warming are much more similar to the green house gases effect.

**8. HE GREEN HOUSE GASES AND EFFECT**

These gases do trap and collect the heat and light from the sun, so causing changes of temperature in the atmosphere and different from the changes on the scale.

**Causes of Green house gases**

(i)  Deforestation result to production of methane gases, Carbon dioxide gas.

(ii) Bush fires i.e. produce Carbon monoxide which mix with Carbon dioxide gas.

(iii) Fire extinguishing gases.

(iv) Gases from refrigerator e.g. Floride

(v) Emission of burnt oil from machines.

(vi) Aerosol sprays.

(vii) Burning of charcoal i.e. produce carbon monoxide.

**Ozone layer Depletion**

Ozone is the blue and very reactive gases made of three atoms of oxygen.  
The combination of atomic oxygen with molecule oxygen combinations takes place.

**Ozone layer,** Is the region of concentration of oxygen molecules at stratosphere layer.  
the importance of Oxygen layer is it protect the harmful ultraviolet sun-rays to reach the surface ground of the earth and cause effect to the living organism

**Ozone layer Depletion**The depletion of ozone layer happens when the green house gases and other harmful one reach the stratosphere so react and distorting the oxygen molecule (ozone layer) causing ozone layer holes, such destruction is general termed to be cause by the ozone deplete substance (ODS)  
The report shows that the ozone layer covering 90% of its protection at stratosphere has been affected to 50% to 40% of protection.

**Effect of Ozone layer Depletion**

(i) Result to decline of organism productivity

(ii) It increases eye catalact and blindness

(iii) It bring to Direct incoming of U.V Sun-rays to the grounding gases

(iv) Might lead to over melting of which decrease is snow cave.

(v) It bring the eruption of skin disease such cancer, black sports etc

(vi) It influence pollution of environment e.g. air pollution

(vii) It bring to climate changes.  
  
**9. Environment hazards and catastrophes**  
Hazards are events that occur and when they take place they put the life of living organism in danger or at risks.  
Catastrophe refers to a disaster or something that entails destruction of properties as well as environment degradation. Catastrophes are caused by hazards and they assessed in terms of damage . Hazardous events include acid rain, drought, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruption  
  
  
  
**CORRUPTION**

Corruption means the abuse of power by public official for private gain. It is misuse of power position and authority for personal gain which is disadvantageous to the other side of people life.

**Major types of corruption in the society.**

(i) Grand corruption

(ii) Petty corruption.

**Grand corruption**

This is the misuse of government power for illegitimate private gain. It is also known as political corruption or action that constitute to corruption depend on the countries jurisdiction meaning that there are some action done is one country as illegal but legal in another country.

According to the global report of 2008 the grand corruption as such as the Richmond affair, Radar, BOT scandal, ghost workers, tax holidays scandal, public officials accommodation scandal etc

**ANALYSIS OF SCANDAL**

(i)  **Richmond scandal**;

The taxes base Richmond development company got is to contract with the Tanzania government that the company was to provide 100M power to the national grid 179 dollar. However the program never arises successfully while the country has already started paying such amount using a ministry.

**(ii) Radar corruption**

The government of Tanzania lost huge amount of money by buying a military radar for high expense of 40millions pound something of which was not expected to poor country like Tanzania , such payment and its transaction was suspected to be corrupt and mockery of justice to poor country. The radar was to be bought in 10 million pound instead 40 million pound was used.

This was firstly investigated by the British serious fraud office (BSFO) so brought a hot discussion In British government (parliament) however discussion was also held in Tanzania government through the use of parliament just after the issue globally known. From this discussion the British government was required to pay back 30 million pound which was seen to exceed the required amount of price.

However this become hard since its Tanzania official who were mostly involved in such corruption.

**(iii) The BOT scandal**

The BOT was seen to have misused the external payment Arrears (EPA) fund in 133 billions by paying the ghost company in the financial year 2005 – 2006 involves paying of external debt. The issue become difficult to judge having inconveniences and contradictions toward resolution due to the death of the director of BOT.

**THE GHOST WORKERS PAYMENT**

Tanzania have been losing billion of money by paying a non – existing employee (Ghost workers),the SIG(Controller and Auditor General) report shows that 2009-2010,9billions in salary were paying to ghost workers, in this 3.4 bills was paid to educating ghost workers and 42 was portrayed to health sector ghost workers the general number of this two Ghost worker reach 2900.

**Public officials Accommodation**The government of Tanzania is still losing billions of money in accommodating the ministry, judges, the RC, DC (District in hotel and expensive apartment during meeting and seminar something of which is said to be misuse of money unnecessary.

The report show that 2010 – 2011 some minister were accommodated in Ubungo Plaza in Dar es salaam where the government  paying 105 US dollar per day, other were accommodate in Protean so paying 155 and 180 US dollars per day.

**Petty Corruption**

This refers to all form of bribes taking place in every days life in avoidance of implementing the existing rules and regulations, It mostly takes place between official and normal civilians, it is found in public administration with their people administered, Petty corruption bring much effect to an individual than the country at a specified time.

**EFFECT OF CORRUPTION  
    Economic effects**

1. It increase the cost in business
2. Economic distortion in public sector this is due to illegal investment and privatization which are much more corrupt
3. Increase income of fake product
4. It dates collection of Revenue e.g. Tax avoidance, illegitimate trade.
5. Fluctuation of local commodities price
6. Stagnant of economic growth
7. Increase in production cost.

**Political effect**

1. It reduce the accountability of government bodies
2. Result to in efficiency provision of social services
3. It distorts the government
4. It result to political instability
5. It weaken effectiveness of laws enforcement
6. It gives to emergence of crimes protected by authority e.g. poaching, illegal drugs
7. Grabbing of land
8. It diminishes the respect of government authority

**Social effect**

1. It leads to poor provision of social services
2. It lead to poor control of price
3. It brings weak and non qualified exports in offices
4. It lead to emergence of social class and social stratification ex-poor, moderate poor, Rich and intermediate one
5. It degrade a human value by replacing with money value
6. It gives to poor eradication of calamities plans, extra death, ignorance, poverty and disease
7. It lead to retardation of development skills

**MAGNITUDE OF CORRUPTION IN TANZANIA**

The trend or magnitude of corruption in Tanzania is said to be in high involve affectation is its up and down growth experienced in different regimes/ Leadership. The report identify data obtained from 2002,2009 to 2010 revealing that the country is seen to be corrupt in all form of its administration as starting in election to exercise of power given.

This report shown that 58% of respondents declared that unelected official involve corruption, here it touches the government official and local council. Also report from CAG (controller Auditor and General) shows that not less than 30% of the government budget is lost annually in corruption, the report from sectors like the Natural resources sector of 2007 reveals that 95% of revenue from the resource ends up in pocket of politicians while only 5% goes to country Authority. Therefore most of government officials or government and country at large can be concluded so corrupt from the report identified.

**SECTORS LEADING IN GRAND CORRUPTION**

1. The power production sectors e.g. about 697 billion Tanzania shillings was lost in Tanzania.
2. Mining sector and Companies, the government is said to have lost hundred billions to 700 billion due to tax avoidance involving corruption   in Company. E.g. in 2009 to 2011 Tanzania lost 5 billion over the sale of Celtel company or Zain Africa to Bhatty Airtel of India.
3. The Judiciary sector corruption reached to 47% 2006 to 2008 where by the judges and magistrates were said to have been corrupt in judgement of 10 thousands cases corrupt in 47% of all the cases.
4. Natural resource sectors the report of 2007 revealed politician to have been corrupt such that 90% of the revenue from the resource they were in trusted ended up on their pocket.
5. Financial sector and Revenue, the government of Tanzania is said to have misuse the EPA fund in 133 billions in year 2005 and 2006 such misuse typically regarded as corruption.
6. Police force or security sector, the general police and Traffic are also extremely corrupt this involves the charge in cases solving charges in criminal saving etc as the way to improve or change their low life standard from the low salaries they receive which is insufficient to run their life.

**FORMS OF CORRUPTION**

1. **Bribery**;

It is an act of offering someone money or any valuable things to persuade him/her do something for you against the procedure or law. This kind of corruption is done to avoid bureaucratic procedures of services, it requires two participants were by one is giver and the other is a receiver, typical example are found in job seeking, service provision and business transportation.

1. **Graft**

It is a form of corruption where by an official gain something valuable out of his/her work payment when doing his particular work. The thing that a person gets is out of his official pay/gain e.g. a politician to use its knowledge and position to grab a land to trade illegally.

1. **Patronage**

It is a form of corruption of centered on favoritism where by one person consider the other one on the basis of tribe, sex, religion and regionalism

1. **Nepotism**

it is a form of corruption where by public official favor their relatives for illegitimate private gain, such corruption focus much on biological relationship such as children and wives ,husband, sister and cousin .In Tanzania nepotism are found in area like BOT,TRA, high post military forces, Universities etc

1. **Cronyism**

is a form of corruption in which the public official are seeing to favour their friends for private gains or benefit e.g. experience is offices to find an uneducated person holding a high post this kind of commotions is manifested person holding a high post, this kind of corruptions is manifested to have no interview, no testing special program to special people and silent recruitment.

1. **Electoral fraud**,

This is an illegal interference of corrupt issue in election process such corruption may start from the election period, the counting, declaration and even in campaign.

1. **Embezzlement**

This is misappropriation of funds or item in which a person was entrusted, it involve misdirection of property and money by person entrusted on such issue e.g. BOT government of Tanzania embezzled 133 billion, The minister of health and education embezzled 9 billion phantom employees. Embezzlement is indicating;

1. Missing of documents
2. Double/triple reduplication
3. Delay in bank and fund deposit
4. Holes in Accounting records
5. Large dropping in profit
6. Double billing to customer
7. Disparity between account fear able and receivable
8. **Unholy allowance**

It is seemingly antagonistic group aiming at making profit for private gain, this mostly happen between business man and corrupt politic siding with the religious sector e.g. if someone aside with religion in business just for informer private gain.

1. **Fictious information corruption**

Is the form of given false information to people which is fictions inaccurate implementation just for private gain of its profit e.g. a politician promising an implementation of good things to his/her people without an Accurate data of clear and real implementation(it is receiving people for personal gain)  
  
    10.  **Bureaucratic corruption**

Is the form of corruption were by bureaucratic provide corrupt formalities in a certain issue e.g. business service just for personal private gains e.g. sign of fake contract; It involves also facilitation or speed up payment for bureaucratic processes.  
       
   11.  **Data corruption**

This is use of data that does not correlate to the quality of product or service expected. It is the one of the way of attracting the customer, of making a good trust for the customer, advertising the poor quality things in the frame of high quality product.

   12. **Kick backs corruption**

It is an official share of misappropriation. Here the official intentionally misdirects the fund of organization for the aim of receiving the share at the later distribution, example minister or political leader are locating the fund expenditure of his/her institution.

**Reason behind corruption**

1. Absence of clear separation of power, the absence of specification of duties in three pillars of government may result to interference to poor implementation of duties solving a room for corruption to exist.
2. Egoism ,the selfishness behaviour of leaders and civilians create a big room for corruption
3. Poor government transparency , the Tanzania government is not transparency enough in showing how it rules and leads its people i.e. this gives the chance of corrupt issues to take place
4. Absence of National ethics there is no policy or ideology to fear or respect in most of less developed countries, no ideology specified legal and illegal issue
5. Lack of patriotism the love of our national is something invisible and in experienced in Tanzania
6. Poor laws of combating corruption
7. Weak leadership
8. Moral and cultural deterioration.

**EFFORTS OF COMBATING CORRUPTION**

1. Establishment of the Warioba’s commission
2. Establishment of prevention and combating corruption bureau(PCCB) this was found in 2007 with the mandate to combat and Prevent corruption under the base of laws of the country
3. Establishment of ethics commission, this commission was established for the aim of ensuring proper implementation of public leadership code of ethics of 1995. It focus on declaration of acts that ensured a legal practices of public officials in their leadership, it also involved the revealing and reporting the ethics conformity in administrative sector
4. Establishment of controller and auditor General office (CAG) the office dealing on Auditing and over sighting the function of public finance, was strengthen in 2007 its work is to provide an annual report on the government expenditure in all its sector
5. Formation of public Procurement Regulatory Authority. The authority was found in 2004 being responsible is fear and transparent distribution of procurement of services and needs in an equal standard e.g. the issue of money procurement.

**Weakness of the Efforts**

1. Poor involvement of civilians is debating scandals and solving
2. Poor coordination in the Ant-corruptions bodies
3. Poor separation of power in the government (interfering of duties in the government)
4. Lack of patriotic leaders in the bodies of combating corruption
5. Disappearance of trust of the government leaders by their citizens
6. Poor implementation of policies due to weakness of government
7. Lack of government accountability and transparency.

**Control Measure**

1. Establishment of independence(Free or non – aligned commission against corruption)
2. Upholding the restructuring and amendment of laws and implementation. (Maintain rule of law)
3. Establishment of the ombudsman principles
4. Severe punishment of corrupting official involved confiscating the properties, jailing
5. Supporting and involving foreign exploration and revealing of scandals
6. Upholding transparency in administration eg in signing of construct and in business activities

**DRUG ABUSE  
Introduction**

This topic has involved different concepts. Generally, it is a misuse of drug or subsistence abuse, which modifies mood, behavior in manner characterized by maladaptive pattern of use. We shall discuss the reason behind drug trafficking. According to sociologists and economists pointed out the economical factors because of its profitability and poor market for some crops grown by farmers in many countries. The effect of drug abuse to individual and the society will be discussed. They include mental illness, lost of man power and death. There are individual and community role in preventing drug abuse. Education become most preferable method of preventions, especially to teenagers who are the most affected. The rehabilitations program designed for addicts is another advice sable approach.

**MEANING OF DRUG**

Drug is any substance which when taken into living organization may modify one or more if its function Drug abuse is defined as a self administration of drug for non medical reason, in quantities and frequencies which may impair an individual’s ability to function effectively and which may result in social, political or emotional harm.

**Drug abuse**

The word drug abuse has been defined in different ways depending on perception. Some scholars have defined drug abuse as habitual use to drug for a no-therapeutic reason. The most common drug in use include: alkaloids, apropos, cocaine, alcohol, nicotine, amphetamines, opium marijuana and synthetic. However Wikipedia encyclopedia has defined drug abuse in connection to talking a psychoactive drug to perform and enhance drug for non therapeutics or non medical effect.

**Medical definition**

From a website free encyclopedia, it defines drug abuse as substance abuse or harmful use; cover the physical or psychological harm the user from use. While subsistence dependence mean when an individual persists in use of alcohol or other drug despite problems related to use of subsistence. Subsistence abuse as a blanket term to include drug abuse and other things, other viewer defined drug abuse as misuse of maltreatment, or excusive use, and subsistence abuse is defined as continuous use which modifies the mood or behaviors or manner of the user.

Moreover website from Google continued to define drug abuse as the use of illegal drug or the use of drugs for purpose other than these for which they are meant to be used. If taken in large amount, drug abuse may lead to social, physical and mental problem.

**Signs and symptoms**

According to Wikipedia free encyclopedia, the signs and symptoms of drug abuse depending on the actually comport, drug misuse including alcohol may lead to health and social problems, morbidity injuries, unprotected sex, violence, deaths, motor vehicle accidents, homicides, suicides, mortality, physical dependable or psychological addition. Drug abusers are usually alcoholic and prone to suicide. The reason believed to cause the increased risk of suicide is the long term abuse of alcohol and drugs, causing physiological distortion of the brain chemistry, as well as the social solution .Moreover, the acute intoxication effects of the drug may make suicide more likely to occur. Suicide is also very common to adolescent alcohol abuse. Suicide in adolescent is also related to alcohol. Abuse is as also associated with increasing risk of committing criminal offences, including child abuse, domestic violence, rapes, burglaries and assaults.

Moreover alcohol and drug have a relationship with mental illness. This can occur both in the intoxicated state, and also during the withdraw state. In some cases, these psychiatric disorders can persist long after detoxicated such as prolonged psychosis or depression after cocaine abuse. Moreover, drug abuse affects the central nerves system (CNS), which determines the level of awareness or perception and sensing.

**Drug Trafficking**

Is the black market consisting of the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sales of illegal drug. In some cases certain drug are legally obtained and sold. Among the drug that are prohibited include cuberi. Illegal drug trade operates similarly to other underground marketing. Various drug provides specialize in a separate process along the supply chain.

Direly localized to maximize production efficiency depending of the profitability of each layer; supplier usually vary in size, consistency, organization and the chain range. Low level street dealer who may be individual, drug user themselves through street gang and contractors like middlemen-up to multinational empires that rival government in size. Moreover much Illegal trade cultivates and manufactures this product in many developing nations although production also occurs in some of the developed world.

It also refers to the sale and distribution of Illegal drug. However penalties to federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quality of the controlled substance involved in transactions.

**The effects of the Drug Abuse to Individual and society**

**The loss of human resource (loss of productivity):** Many people, who engage themselves in drug abuse, fail to work productively whether in farms, offices or industries.

**Drug abuse can also cause health problem:** including sexual transmitted diseases (ST’s),as well as social problems including sex violence, motor vehicle accidents, homicides, suicides, high mortality, drug addictions and alcoholism.

**Drug abuse affects central nervous system:** which produces changes in mode lever of awareness or perception and sensation. The cost to human socially and economically is very high. For example in the United Kingdom, it is estimated that the social and economic cost in terms of crimes, absenteeism and sickness is in excess 20 billion pounds a year.

**Employment:** a growing number of connectors are self employed and work in private groups. They contract counselors who are well trained and effective professionals, in vocational education, rehabilitation, mental health, behavioral disorder and drug abuse. However, experts in counseling programmers’ are not enough, and are even fewer in rural areas.

**Other drug abuse stimulates decay of the moral value in the societies :** Most of the addicts tend to separate from their family and societies, and indulge themselves in illegal act ivies like raping and sex. The war against drug abuse is extremely costly in terms of taxpayers’ money, productivity, law enforcement and unrest among the society. Some people urge that because it is very expensive to contain illegal drugs, they should be legalized.

**Governments in developing countries like Tanzania are more affected** with drug abuse because they do not have the financial and technical capacity. Most of victims are the youth who are the workforce. Many of them depend on their family economically, hence become to their parents and the nation at large.

**Eccentric behavior**

Eccentric or odd ball like deviants are recognized law breakers and are observed defined by the society as outlaws, and as disruptive and a threat to the social order. These eccentrics may be legated for several reasons. Firstly, they are petty thieves, drunkards, and lazy. Secondly, they are always on the sick list and therefore a burden to the society.

**Mental illness**

According to Beth B. Hess…et al, it is defined as residual deviance which is less obvious and more difficult to define or classify or diagnose.

Risks for many people who drink heavily may put themselves at risk with a range of potential health problems. Brain effects: Scientifics examination to determine how alcohol affects the developing of a brain, but it is difficult to detect the extent of damage caused by drug abuse in individual or a community.

**Roles of individual and community in Preventing Drug Abuse**

Prevention is an important way of solving problems of drug abuse. Citizens of all ages can be victims of drug, alcohol, tobacco, and mirrah, thus cause financial and social problems to the nation.

**Drug abuse** is hazardous especially to young people. It puts them at risk and is likely to be alcoholic permanently. Thus, a concerted effort to educate them is needed.

**Education** In general, drug prevention is demonstrably most effective among the youth. In addition to putting in place mitigation programs, education is likely to reduce the number of drug addicts, drug trafficking and unbecoming incidences, like violence, rapes and sexually transmitted diseases.

Parents have a critical influence over children aged 8 and 12 years. Their role is to change the attitude and behavior of their children in order to grow up as good citizens. The behavior change is later heightened by school teachers and the community. Well behaved children will normally shy away unlawful acts, such as drug abuse.

The strategy to curb drug abuse is to embark on health education by using the mass media. Such campaign should focus on preventing the young generation from drug use and encouraging current users to quit. However the compiling focuses on primary prevention targets the underlying causes, and therefore has the greatest potential to reduce the scope of this problem.

Secondly, primary prevention campaign will lessen the need for treatment. Media campaign has greater potential to affirm the ant-drug attitude of youth who are not yet involved in drug use than to persuade experienced drug users to change their behavior. The media has proved to be an effective tool in the war to prevent or reduce consumption of illegal drug and smoking, along with risk on behavior.

The method used is to campaign harnesses a diverse mixture of information tools: television, video, and radio, interned, news paper and other of news media to drive home information about drug abuse.

Educational school counselors provide individuals and groups with personal social and educational counseling regarding drug abuse at all levels of educational and careers.

**There are many ways to contain drug trafficking and use;**

1. Disrupting the market chain of drugs.
2. Stepping up campaigns to educate the public on the potential danger of drug abuse.
3. Law enforcement against current users through medical screening and testing the suspects.
4. Law- enforcement effort against elements of the apply chain through surveillances and undercover work.
5. Providing effective and targeted treatment to dependant users.

**Impacts of drug abuse**

* It increases the rate of crimes.example theft, murder, prostitution etc.
* Users tend to neglect their families, friend and responsibilities
* It leads to low productivity in working place
* It increases unnecessary burden to the government example drug users are crowded to the courtrooms, jails and creating burden on the criminal justice system hence cost the government
* It results to mental disorders and makes the users relaxed, restless, un coordination and etc
* It leads to death
* It increases the spread of HIV/ AIDS due to the tendency of sharing sharp objects and needles
* It leads to the increase of street children due to irresponsibility of the users to their families