M . S . C . E.

SOCIAL & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES NOTES

TOPIC 1: DEVELOPMENT

Development refers to a sustained elevation of an entire society and social system towards a better or more humane life.

Objectives

1. It helps to increase the availability of basic life sustaining goods e.g. food, shelter, health and protection.
2. It helps to improve quality of life.
3. It raises the levels of living by providing higher income, more jobs, better education and greater help to human values.
4. It helps to expand the range of economic and social services available to people and countries by ending external dependence.

Aspects of development

1. Political
2. Social
3. Economic
4. Technological

Political development

It refers to changing and improving the way a country is governed.

Indicators

1. Political awareness and citizen participation which mean people are informed about political developments in their country and hence participate actively through voting in elections, debates and attending civic meetings.
2. Political tolerance which means people in power should allow others to say their views and allow views from racial, religious and political groups.
3. Ability to choose own leaders peacefully in an election.
4. Effective political institutions by promoting the welfare of people, holding parliamentary sessions frequently and consulting the electorate through members of parliament.
5. Transparency and accountability where people should be aware of what is happening and decisions made as well as reasons for making decisions.
6. Control of abuse of power or authority for personal gain by structuring methods that limit powers of different arms of the government.
7. Respect for and protection of human rights of citizens.
8. The rule of law should be respected by everyone regardless of their status.
9. Multiparty system of government to allow opposition from other parties that check activities of the ruling party.

Positive effects of political development

1. Increased awareness of people in political affairs.

2. People know their rights and respect other people's rights.
3. People are tolerant of one another.
4. Increased participation in local development work
5. Increased participation in parliamentary and local government elections.

Major political developments in Malawi since 1963
1. February, 1963- Nyasaland attained self governance and Kamuzu Banda became the first Prime Minister.
2. 6th July, 1964- Nyasaland attained independence and changed its name to Malawi.
3. In 1971- all other parties were banned except MCP and Kamuzu Banda was made life president of Malawi Congress Party.
4. 8th March, 1992- Catholic bishops circulated a pastoral letter called 'Living our Faith' which criticized Kamuzu's government.
5. 6th April, 1992- Chakufwa Chihana openly challenged Kamuzu Banda and the one party rule and advocated for multiparty.
6. June, 1993- a referendum was held on the reintroduction of multiparty system. The majority voted for multiparty system against one party rule.
7. 17th May, 1994- multiparty general elections were held and Bakili Muluzi became the state president.
8. 1999- Bakili Muluzi was re-elected as the state president.
9. 2004- Bingu wa Mutharika was elected the state president of Malawi under the UDF ticket.
10. 2009- Bingu wa Mutharika was re-elected under DPP.

Social development
It means the general well being of people within a social system.

Indicators
1. Infrastructure such as roads, schools and markets.
2. Infant mortality rate which is the number of babies who die before they are one year old of every 1000 babies born.
3. Life expectancy which is the average number of years a person can expect to live. It does not mean that every one lives to this age, that is others will live longer and some will die before this age.
4. Adult literacy levels which is the percentage of adults (people above 15 years) who can read and write.
5. School enrolments which is the percentage of people attending school.

Local social development initiatives
These are projects initiated by the community such as construction of clinics and roads.

Positive impact
1. People are equipped with leadership skills.
2. People are equipped with negotiation skills.

3. Less pressure on existing social services.
4. Improved standards of living.
5. Cooperation of the people in the area or build a strong civil society.
6. Build confidence and a sense of empowerment.

Economic development
It refers to expanding the country's wealth or economy.

Indicators
1. Educational indicators e.g. high adult literacy rate, high school enrolment, low school drop out rate (percentage of people who drop out of school before completing a particular cycle like primary or secondary).
2. Health indicators e.g. percentage of people with access to safe water and sanitation (protected pit latrines and flush toilets), low infant mortality rate, low maternal mortality rate (number of women who die during pregnancy or child birth expressed per 100,000 live births) and life expectancy.
3. Low crime rate
4. Infrastructure e.g. presence of schools, hospitals, financial institutions and roads.
5. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP) – GDP means the value of total output produced by factors of production in a country regardless of nationality or who owns the factors. GNP means the total domestic and foreign output by residents of a country. Therefore, if there is growth in GDP and GNP, economy is also growing.
6. GNP per capita which is GNP divided by total population. If a country does not produce a lot, the income per person will be low. Where the population is big, the total product of a country has to be divided among a lot of people so GNP per capita will be low.
7. An unemployment level that is if a country has economic policies that promote creation of employment opportunity, it helps in alleviation of poverty.

Factors that contribute to economic development
1. Market liberalization is the removal of barriers to trade e.g. trade policies. This brings more people and companies that contribute to economic progress.
2. Privatization is the process of changing the activity from the public sector to the private sector. This encourages private ownership of productive resources hence ordinary people own wealth through shares in private companies.
3. Industrialization means expansion of the country's capacity for producing secondary goods and services. This creates more employment opportunities for people.
4. Import substitution is when the government attempts to replace imports with domestically produced goods and services. This boosts industrialization.
5. Urbanization is the growth of towns in economy and demography (population) brought about by industrialization. This is because many people are needed to work in expanding industries.
6. Taxation levels that are low attract more companies and individuals to invest in a country. In addition tax revenue from private individuals and corporations is used to finance the government institutions hence improving the economy.

7. Peace and stability attracts many investors since they are assured of security.
8. Availability of both financial and non-financial resources helps in funding projects as well as assisting in development.
9. Management of resources should be good to achieve sustainable development.
10. Free trade which is removing barriers to free flow of goods by reducing import and export duties so that people have a free choice of goods they want to purchase.

Technological development

It refers to science to production or use of scientific knowledge to make things e.g. machines and medicine.

Indicators

1. Telephone
2. Computer
3. Radio
4. Television
5. Cell phone
6. Money card
7. Aero planes
8. Cars

Factors that contribute to technological development

1. Free market economy which is increasing liberalization of trade especially in communications technology. More business is done on the internet.
2. Developing physical and local technology support infrastructure that is establishing institutions and companies that work on new technologies.
3. Education and training refers to the provision of scientific knowledge and methods by various educational institutions.
4. Political will means the government allowing various industries to do business and introducing new ideas.
5. Reduction of import and export taxes.
6. Raising awareness to the public about the importance of technological development.

Countries that are technologically advanced

U.S.A., Japan, Great Britain, Germany, France, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Republic of China and India.

Milestones in technological development in the 20th Century

1. 1901- First radio signal was sent across 1700 miles across ocean using radio waves. It was sent by Morse code (a system of dots and dashes which stood for letters)
2. 1903 – Henry Ford brothers had to fly in an aero plane for the first time.
3. 1913 – Henry Ford using an assembly line produced cheap motor cars.
4. 1920 – A radio station in U.S.A. called KDKA broadcast the first radio programme using Marconi's previous work.

5. 1920s – Companies started producing home appliances using Henry Ford's methods e.g. vacuum cleaners, fridges and washing machines.
6. 1926 – First television programme was broadcast by British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in UK. The main inventor was John Logie Baird.
7. 1945 – The world's first computer was used at the University of Pennsylvania in the U.S.A which was very big and had 6000 manual switches.
8. 1945 – First atomic bomb was manufactured in U.S.A. and dropped in Hiroshima, Japan. A cheap and tiny transistor was invented to be used in radios and later in computers. This reduced the size of computers.
9. 1969 – Apollo astronauts landed on the moon using rocket developed in U.S.A.
10. Mid 1970s – Micro processors (small and cheap integrated circuits to be used in thousands of products) were invented. This made the personal computer revolution possible.
11. 1981 – Americans started space shuttle with a series of satellites and spacecraft were propelled into space by rockets. They were used to carry out research and improve systems of satellite communication.
12. 1992 – Invention of the internet by the American military. This system of computer networks became known as World Wide Web (www).

Positive impact of technological development
1. Improvement in transport which make people travel easier, access goods, find employment, reach educational institutions and sell goods and services.
2. Improved communications through telephones, fax and e-mail.
3. Access to entertainment and information through radio and television.
4. Lessened work pressure at home due to domestic appliances like cookers.
5. Expansion of business through advertisement and selling goods on the internet.
6. Reduced dependency on manual labour and mass literacy.
7. Improvement in education since people can access and learn different issues by using computer technology.
8. Improvements in health care in form of more effective equipment and drugs.
9. Increased agricultural activities and environmental management e.g. the introduction of hybrid varieties.

Negative impact of technological development
1. Moral decay like violence and prostitution due to people's exposure especially the youth to television and internet.
2. Unemployment due to new technology for example the use of robots or traffic lights.
3. Death of people due to the invention of nuclear and chemical weapons.
4. Pollution caused by burnt fossil fuels, smoke from car exhausts and other materials.
5. Companies that do not use information technology can not compete with those that use information technology.
6. Some new technological developments raise ethical questions such as the innovations (new ideas) that change the nature of plants.

Developing nations

The World Bank classifies the countries of the world into three main groups based on GNP per capita which is usually stated in US currency (US Dollars).The countries fall in the following groups:

1. High income, high development countries – countries of North America and Europe, Australia, Newzealand, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Kuwait in Asia, Barbados, Trinidad and Bahamas in the Caribbean, Uruguay and Venezuela in South America.
2. Medium income, medium development countries – countries in the Caribbean, South America, the Pacific region, the Middle East and Asia, South Africa and Botswana.
3. Low income, low development countries – Asian and Pacific nations and a number of African countries including Malawi.

It should be noted that there is always movement on this ladder of development which means levels of development are always changing.

Characteristics of developing nations

1. Low levels of income – many people have inadequate income for their survival so this causes high infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, illiteracy and malnutrition and diseases.
2. Poor health since very few people has access to good health facilities, sanitation and safe water. This is because these social services are scarce.
3. Low educational levels and standards because of lack of teaching and learning resources like textbooks, qualified teachers and good quality classrooms. This causes high percentage of school drop outs and many illiterate people.
4. Low levels of productivity due to lack of capital and advanced technology, poor health status and nutrition in childhood which affect mental and physical growth on an individual.
5. High population growth rates due to cultural expectations which encourage people to have many children. For example, 4.1 children while developed countries have an average of 1.9. Furthermore, high population growth is due to low mortality rates caused by improved health status.
6. High levels of unemployment because of high birth rates and high population growth rates which means that the supply of labour expands more rapidly than the rate of job opportunities.
7. Dependence in agriculture and primary products since many people live in rural areas and hence they are engaged in agricultural production. However, agricultural production is poor due to land scarcity and low level of technology. In addition, dependence on primary products is bad because when their prices fall, people can not get enough foreign exchange.
8. Dependence on foreign aid to help fund their development programmes. The aid is in form of grants and loans.
9. High levels of debt since many developing countries took loans from commercial banks in the industrialized world in 1970s – 1980s which had high interest rates.This led to quick accumulation of debts and currently the different countries are still getting loans from other organizations like the World Bank.

10. Instability or lack of peace inform of war, ethnic rivalry, lack of good governance and violence caused by competition over scarce resources and power.
11. Weak economy since many developing nations depend on agricultural products that are affected by climatic conditions and world demand that fluctuate a lot.

Development challenges facing Malawi

1. **Health sector**
   a. Finding ways of reducing infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and total fertility rate.
   b. Giving people access to safe water and sanitation.
   c. HIV/AIDS
   d. Lack of enough health personnel and facilities to support everyone in the country.
   The challenges above can be solved through the provision of:
   a. Curative treatment which involves nurses and doctors providing health services in hospitals.
   b. Preventive health work which involves health education and provision of primary health care services close to people's homes.

2. **Education sector**
   a. High adult illiteracy rate.
   b. High school drop out rates especially at primary level.
   c. Lack of qualified teachers.
   d. Lack of teaching facilities e.g. classrooms and textbooks.
   e. Migration of qualified people to other countries.

3. **Agricultural sector**
   a. Shortage of land suitable for cultivation.
   b. Finding ways of increasing productivity in the small holder sector.
   c. Food insecurity.
   d. Pressure on land resources which lead to soil erosion and degradation.

4. **Environmental management**
   a. Finding ways of enhancing the use of modern soil and water conservation technology.
   b. Ensuring sustainable use of forestry resources.

5. **Trade and commerce**
   a. Finding ways of promoting micro, small and medium scale businesses by using SADC and COMESA.
   b. High unemployment levels.
   c. Finding ways of increasing export of agricultural commodities and investing in the manufacturing sector.

Development achievements in Malawi

1. 100% enrolment at primary school level which include equal numbers of boys and girls.
2. Low infant mortality rate and low fertility.
3. Many women have access to modern contraceptives.
4. Widespread knowledge on improved agricultural techniques.

Donors

These are institutions that give financial and non-financial aid in form of grants or loans.

Kinds of donors

1. Countries giving bilateral aid - bilateral aid is a two sided aid or aid from one country to another. Examples include Canada, Denmark, the United States of America, Britain, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Republic of China.

2. Organizations that give multilateral aid – these give aid directly to a government or support specific projects and get funding from many countries e.g. World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Children Fund.

3. Non- governmental organizations – These are not funded by governments which may be local or foreign. They give aid directly to groups or individuals working on projects at the grass root level in local communities. Examples include Save the Children Fund, World Vision International, Plan International and the Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief.

Roles of donors in economic development

1. **Positive**
   a. Provide funding for development initiatives such as supplementary national budgets and balance of payments (difference between the amount of money a country pays to foreign countries and the amount it receives from them).
   b. Provide technical assistance to developing nations in form of high level manpower transfers to make sure that funds are used efficiently.
   c. Human resource development through the provision of scholarships to help people from developing countries to study in developed and developing countries.
   d. Promote good governance by putting some conditions for getting development aid such as transparency and accountability.
   e. Provision of social services institutions such as schools, hospitals and bore holes.

2. **Negative**
   a. Encourages dependency syndrome, that is people who receive donation do not work hard since they always expect to get hand outs.
   b. Colonialism since most donors expect the country receiving aid to meet certain conditions such as introduction of multiparty system of government or how aid should be distributed.
   c. Problems of management and coordination since many donors overlap in their work so they do not easily collaborate or work together when implementing their projects.
   d. Donors may sometimes bring inappropriate development or development not suitable to the local people.

Major donors to Malawi

Denmark, Norway, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, the United States of America, Republic of China and Canada.

Headquarters of some Malawian donors

World Bank – Washington, USA; The European Union- Brussels, Belgium; International Monetary Fund – Washington, USA; African Development Bank – Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Sustainable development

It refers to the development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

OR

Development that involves the careful use of resources without damaging the environment.

Importance of sustainable development

1. Improves the quality of life.
2. Ensures efficient use of resources.
3. Reduces wastes and pollution through recycling.
4. Promotes tourism since places are kept natural and beautiful.
5. Helps to prevent natural disasters since the environment is conserved.
6. Helps in energy conservation.
7. Helps in cultural preservation.
8. Leads to economic growth.

Conditions favourable to sustainable development

1. Community participation where the community initiates the project and become actively involved so that it becomes successful because they best know how their lives can be improved.
2. Gender equality where both sexes must be actively involved and not one sex only.
3. Policy and legislative measures in which countries should put in place laws that promote sustainable development e.g. empowering communities in proper management of natural resources.
4. Education and awareness through environmental education and telling people the importance of sustainable development and problems of the misuse of resources. In addition, training people how to maintain locally available projects e.g. bore hole.
5. Interdependence or mutual assistance and cooperation at all levels by acknowledging our common interest in the environment.
6. Responsibility and accountability by becoming responsible for the environmental management and saying their actions openly.
7. Availability of financial and non-financial resources which should be cheap and locally available.
8. Peace and security to promote sustainable development.

9. Appropriate technology which should use locally available resources and renewable energy.
10. Availability of markets so that the project's products are sold easily. The prices should not be too low or high.

Case studies on sustainable development

1. Community forest groups in Malawi
The government involves local people in the management of forests to encourage proper use of the forests. The forestry department organizes technical and administrative support to the community while the community forest groups protect forests from encroachment, fire, grazing and theft.

2. Rain forests of Guyana
This is Iwokrama International Rain Forest Programme formed by the agreement of the Commonwealth and the government of Guyana where a part of it is used as a Sustainable Utilization Area. There is a business plan which finds out the potential for timber production, tourism and medicinal plants.

3. Campfire in Zimbabwe or Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
It was initiated in 1989 to allow local communities to have control over management of resources. Villagers collectively use local wildlife on a sustainable basis. This is done by setting up prices of hunting permits per year in community. These communities sell permits to safari operators to do photographic and hunting expeditions on community lands.

People and finances
Finances mean money resources.
Or
Money used to support an activity or a project.

Common financial institutions
1. **Banks** – a bank is an institution which collects funds from the general public and organizations and safeguards it as well as providing money to the true owners when required.
   Banks are grouped into:
   a. **Central Bank or Reserve Bank** – It is non-political and acts as a financial wing of the government. It has the following functions;
      i. Looking after the government's money by
         - Raising money to lend to the government
         - Looking after money received from taxation, other sources and

manages government payments.

    ii. Stores the nation's reserves of foreign currency and gold and establishes rules about foreign exchange (forex)

    iii. Supervises the banking system in the country to ensure financial stability e.g. insisting that each bank should hold a certain reserve which can not be lent out to customers.

    iv. Offers specialist advice to the government on management of finances.

    v. Issues bank notes and coins.

b. **Commercial banks** – these are business concerns and run to make profits e.g. National Bank and Standard Bank. They have the following functions:

    i. Foreign exchange reserves.

    ii. Financial stability makers.

    iii. Custodians of wills and jewelry

    iv. Arrange forex for customers about to travel abroad as well as importers and exporters.

    v. Lending out money.

    vi. Keeping surplus money for people.

    vii. Help investors to transfer their money into another account.

    viii. Allows customers to use cheques to pay bills.

2. The Stock Exchange

It is a highly organized financial market where bonds, stocks and shares can be bought or sold e.g. The Malawi Stock Exchange. Its function is to exchange investments in a quickest, cheapest and fairest manner.

3. Credit unions

A credit union is a non-profit cooperative or association run by its members e.g. Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO). They are mainly aimed at helping members to save money and access loans.

Some fundamental principles of credit unions include:

a. Non discriminatory which means people should join regardless of sex, race, religion or tribe.

b. Democratic by allowing free participation of members.

c. Educate members in various skills like book keeping, planning and budgeting.

d. Encourage cooperation and social responsibility of their members.

4. Building societies

Organizations that lend money to people who want to purchase real estates like property, buildings and land. These loans are called mortgages which are very large and may be repaid after a long period of time e.g. over 20 0r 30 years.

5. **Insurance companies**

   These provide money to compensate any damage or loss because of running a risk that was insured against e.g. Old Mutual and National Insurance Company. People and companies pay premium (an amount paid yearly for the insurance policy) which makes a pool (money reserve). Compensation is therefore paid using the pool.

6. **Development banks**

   These are subsidiary companies(those owned by other large companies) set up by commercial banks to focus on development e.g. Inde Fund. They help industries to expand and modernize.

Problems faced by people when dealing with financial institutions

1. Few financial institutions which makes few people to have access to financial services since most of them are located in urban areas so people from rural areas have to travel long distances to access them.
2. Collateral or security in form of liquid(money) or fixed(machinery) is difficult because most of them need financing.
3. Interest rates are very high especially in developing countries which result into failure to access and service loans.
4. Fluctuations in the supply of money.

Contributions of financial institutions to Malawi's development

1. Provide loans to the government and parastatals.
2. Provide national markets which help people to save and invest through stock market or exchange.
3. High level of business activity since people will also run risky business due to the presence of insurance companies.
4. Provide employment to people who are well paid so their living standards improve.
5. Empowerment of people especially women through loans provided to start small businesses.
6. Encourage self reliance and responsibility with the group owned associations like credit unions.

Market forces and economies

An economy is any area in which people make or produce goods and services such as a small area(a village), whole country or region or the whole world(the global economy).

In each economy people are involved in production and consumption.

- Production is any activity which produces goods and services. It has the following factors:
  - The land and its products i.e. the land is where raw materials originate from such as agricultural products and minerals.
  - Labour i.e. workers or people who change these materials into goods.
  - Capital refers to money and machinery or tools used to produce goods.
- Consumption refers to goods and services being used(goods and services being bought and consumed or used).

Types of economies

1. A market where buyers and sellers come in contact physically where stallholders sell directly to consumers or indirectly through intermediaries as in a stock exchange.
2. A free market economy is where people choose what to buy and there is little government interference. Companies produce goods and services that people want and this economy gives a consumer a variety of goods and services to choose from e.g. in USA.
3. A central government economy is called by the government so people have little choice of what to grow or manufacture e.g. the previous Soviet Union and Eastern Europe due to communism.
4. A mixed economy is partly controlled by the government like transport and power as well as being left to free enterprise e.g. today's economies.

Demand and supply

1. Demand

It refers quantity of goods and services buyers or consumers are willing to buy at a specific period at a given price.

Or

It is the quantity of goods and services that consumers are willing and able to buy if they consider the price to be reasonable.

Demand is affected by the following factors:

- Levels of income i.e. households with very small income will afford basic necessities only hence low demand for goods while households with higher levels of income will afford a variety of goods hence great demand for those goods.
- Population change i.e. the increases and decreases in population will affect demand. For instance, an increased numbers of people would result in a higher demand for goods and services.
- Competition i.e. if there is only one company which makes a particular product and has a reasonable price, then the consumer has no choice which means high demand. Furthermore, if there are many companies manufacturing a particular product and one company has a reasonable price, there will be a greater demand to the company that charges lower prices.
- Changes in prices of related goods i.e. if a person wants to buy a product, he also relates it to the cost of maintaining it. That is if the price of related goods to a product is high, the demand for the product will be low.
- Advertising i.e. clever and interesting advertisement attracts consumers which result into high demand.

2. Supply

It refers to quantity of goods and services producers or sellers are willing and able to sell at a specific period at a specific price.

Or

It refers to quantity of goods and services which producers are willing to make or sell at a

reasonable price.

The point at which the supply curve crosses the demand curve is called an <u>Equilibrium point</u>, that is supply is equal to demand.

Supply of money

This is currency in circulation outside the banking system and deposits in banks and building societies. Too much money in supply but less goods to be purchased leads to high levels of <u>inflation</u> (general rise in price level of goods and services).

The reserve bank controls the supply of money by:

1. Playing around with discount rate i.e. the interest rate charged to commercial banks that borrow money from it. Lowering the discount rate will lead to great demand for loans hence high supply of money while raising of discount rate will lead to low demand for money hence reducing the supply of money.
2. Reserve requirement or reserve ratio which is the minimum ratio of cash reserves to the deposits that the central bank requires commercial banks or building societies to hold. The lower the reserve requirement, the higher the supply of money and the higher the reserve ratio, the lower the supply of money.
3. Open market operations i.e. when the central bank buys or sells financial securities in an open market. Supply of money can be reduced when the central bank sells securities to people so people will use their money to buy them. Supply of money can be increased by buying back some of its securities.

The demand for money

This is a situation in which people would like to have money. Money is needed because of its purchasing power over goods and services since it is used as a medium of exchange.

Demand for money is determined by:

1. Interest rates i.e. the higher the interest rate , the lower the demand because the cost of money is high while the lower the interest rate, the higher the demand since the cost of money is low so many people can afford it.
2. Average price of goods and services i.e. if their prices are high, more money will be needed for their purchase while when the prices are low, less money will be needed for their purchase.
3. Real income refers to the amount of goods that could be bought with the money received during a period of time. For example, a K100 note today does not have the same buying power as the K100 note in 1985. Therefore, the higher the real income, the less the demand for money since low amount of money can buy more goods. The lower the real income, the higher the demand since people will need more money to buy the same quantity of goods.

TOPIC 2: CULTURE AND CHANGE

Culture refers to anything that is socially learned or acquired e.g. beliefs, art and morals.

Cultural characteristics of eastern culture

1. Family structures consist of extended families and joint families where more than one married couple live together in the same household. Families are headed by men while women play a role of raising children and taking care of the house.
2. Food is prepared using herbs and spices.
3. Hospitality and greetings i.e. they stress the importance of honouring guests by giving them large quantities of food and treating them nicely since they are seen as visitors sent by God. In addition, if you are invited to dinner, the host pays for it.
4. Marriages are arranged and public display of affection between spouses is not usual.
5. Major common religions are Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and traditional religion.
6. Dressing styles i.e. in predominantly Moslem societies, most women dress in clothes that cover their hair and faces which are usually long. Men wear long-sleeved one piece cloth that covers the whole body. There are other societies which have their own traditional dressing.

Cultural characteristics of western culture

1. Family structures are nuclear which consist of a husband, wife and their unmarried children. Single parent families are also common.
2. Common types of food include rice, bread and pasta. Meat and vegetables form part of their diet. They also like to eat out in restaurants. Recipe books are used for preparing food.
3. Hospitality and greetings i.e. they respect privacy and visits are upon invitation with advance notification. If you are invited for dinner or lunch, everyone pays for themselves. It is quite common to be greeted with a handshake or a kiss.
4. Arranged marriages are unacceptable and people display their affection in public.
5. Major common religions include Christianity and others are atheists(people who do not believe in God).
6. Dress styles i.e. men wear shirts, trousers or suits while women wear dresses, skirts, blouses, suits and sometimes trousers.
7. Common languages include English which is widely spoken, French, German and Dutch.

Impact of western and eastern cultures on Malawi and Africa

1. Change in family structures i.e. most Africans practise extended families in which people live at the same place called homestead or compound as well as single parent and nuclear families.
2. Coming of various forms of religion which were brought by westernization such as Christianity and eastern religions such as Islam and Hinduism.
3. Dissolution of traditional religion since many Africans adopted Christianity and Islam which led to extinction of African Traditional Religion.
4. Review of certain beliefs and practices because many Africans adopted western and eastern cultures. For example, westernization has made women to have the same powers as men.
5. Copying modern ways of living since many Africans viewed westernization as a highly developed life. For example, women play a role in economic development, children making

personal choices of careers and most people depending on education and not farming.

6. Copying of western music and dance since they bring different emotions when they sing and dance such as joy and sorrow. There is also an introduction of western musical instruments such as piano.
7. Copying of western and eastern ways of dressing such as suits, trousers, shirts, blouses and skirts from westerners and head gears as well as robes from the east.
8. Copying of western languages such as English and French which are used in most African countries.
9. Copying of western and eastern ways of preparing food by using herbs and spices from the east as well as the presence of recipe books from the west.

Cultural preservation
It means deliberate steps taken to keep alive aspects of people's culture e.g. language and stories.
Or
It is the preservation of <u>cultural heritage</u>(aspects of the past that people preserve, cultivate, study and pass to the next generation) as well as maintenance and sustenance of norms, beliefs and customs in the society. These aspects are intangible(what is felt, known and experienced) e.g. traditions, habits and customs as well as tangible e.g. paintings and buildings.

Importance of preserving culture
1. Promotes identity due to different elements such as dressing, greetings, language and music.
2. Promotes understanding of other people because of economic development that brings people of different places together who have different objects and customs. When these cultural groups are mixed, they understand and respect each other.
3. Allows passing on of culture to other generations e.g. initiation ceremonies, chains of command within a family, mode of dressing, cultural skills and basket weaving.
4. Promote more effective use of cultural assets through increased access and better public understanding of their value.
5. Promotes cultural sustenance because significant cultural resources are preserved such as pieces of art and buildings.

Strategies used to preserve culture
1. Provision of educational and awareness programmes that promote cultural preservation.
2. Books which disseminate cultural heritage lessons in the schools curriculum.
3. Arts and crafts that express cultural beliefs and traditions.
4. Folktales, proverbs, poems and other narrative forms of oral tradition.
5. Museums and cultural centres in which objects and information about the past are kept and exhibited.
6. Policy and legislative measures which control the amount of imported cultural products e.g. copyright laws and limiting the percentage of domestically produced programmes.
7. International cultural cooperation through signed agreements either bilateral or multilateral based on presentation of African arts and crafts or music to western

audiences and transfer of knowledge on cultural institutions and activities from the west.
8. Traditional chains of command in which traditional leaders play a part in traditional festivals and issues e.g. disseminating to the people the importance of preserving culture such as traditional medicine.
9. Cultural organizations, clubs and societies which disseminate the importance of cultural preservation.
10. Music and dance

Constraints faced in preserving culture
1. Modernization i.e. people's way of life has changed due to technological improvements and westernization.
2. Changes in ideologies i.e. present ideas and beliefs held by different groups of people may be in conflict with cultural values hence leading to the resistance of traditional religions.
3. Resistance by new generations since the youth may resist some cultural practices because they look at them as old fashioned and not in line with modern demands.
4. The media such as radio, television and newspaper has brought cultural life and technological standards that are easily accepted by a large population.
5. Need for change since some cultural practices hinder socio-cultural development so they need to be eradicated.
6. Lack of financial, human and other resources to achieve the process of cultural preservation. For example, finance is needed to fund the activities towards cultural preservation and people are needed to work in these programmes.
7. Human rights i.e. some cultural practices are violations of human rights so there is no choice but to change them.

Culture and development
Some cultural values promote development through the following ways:
1. Unity which is brought by understanding and respecting of other people's cultures.
2. Cultural tourism which makes visitors to stay longer and spend more money in an area so this generates foreign exchange.
3. The use of vernacular language on the media makes people understand some important messages so people feel that they are part of the society.
4. Incorporation of valuable aspects of traditional culture into modern systems of education and health such as partnership between western medicine and traditional healers.
5. Employment opportunities in trades like arts and crafts as well as cultural tourism and the hotel industry.
6. Traditional chains of commands in which leaders are using their power to persuade people such as fishermen to act responsibly by not fishing during the breeding season.

Cultural practices which hinder development
1. Initiation ceremonies practised by some tribes such as the Yao make children to be withdrawn from school so the children might think that school is not important and get married early.

2. The ritual of 'fisi' in which a man has sexual intercourse with a newly initiated girl to bring her into womanhood entices the girl into early marriages and hence drop out of school and even contract HIV/AIDS.
3. The belief in witchcraft prevents people from succeeding in life because those that feel that they might be bewitched avoid doing actions which assist in development.

Multiculturalism

It means recognition and appreciation of many cultural groups within a society or having many cultures.

It is sometimes known as cultural pluralism or multi-ethnicity or multi-racial.

Factors that enhance multiculturalism

1. Modernization i.e. industrialization, easy movement of goods as well as the media have led to changes in languages, aspirations(ambitions), patterns of consumption and lifestyles.
2. Religion i.e. different forms of religion followed by different religious groups affect cultural values.
3. Race which is grouping of people according to their physical characteristics (e.g. colour of skin and hair, shape of eyes and nose) results into multiculturalism if different races mix.
4. Ethnicity brings a society with a multicultural society because different tribes stay together.
5. Migration due to conflicts, poor governance, social and economic reasons brings people of different cultures together.
6. Trade causes movement of people from one place to another so different races or ethnic groups live together and share different cultures.
7. Intermarriage brings cultural changes since different tribes marry.
8. Citizenship which is either through birth or choice makes people from different countries stay at one place.

Impact of multiculturalism on development

1. **Positive**
   a. Unity and tolerance due to people's respect for each others cultures and rights.
   b. Improved country's image because multiculturalism indicates that people from different backgrounds are tolerant of one another.
   c. Exchange of cultures since staying together makes people to be familiar of other's cultures.
   d. Exchange of ideas because multiculturalism helps the country to be updated with development around the world.
   e. Exchange of skills because a country with good multiculturalism policies can get skilled employees from other countries when domestic labour can not meet local demand in the time required.
   f. Encourage global markets due to access to influential networks in other countries, potential for introduction of new products and testing of products on global

markets.

2. **Negative**
   a. Ethnic or racial rivalry because one racial or ethnic group wants to exercise supremacy or refuses common set of rules for peaceful co-existence.
   b. Dilution of other cultures because some cultural value influences on each other resulting into dilution of other cultural values.
   c. Economic exploitation since minority groups or the less influential groups may be deprived from opportunities by the majority. In addition, their qualifications may not be easily recognized.
   d. Expensive to promote because the recently migrated might need language acquisition, medical care and accommodation.

Discrimination
This means unequal treatment of equals.
Or
It means any exclusion, restriction or preference which has the purpose of impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights or fundamental freedoms of life.

Factors that contribute to discrimination
1. Racism which involves treating one group of people less favorably than the other due to physical characteristics. This is since some races believe that they are superior to the other.
2. Ethnicity or ethnocentrism is done because of ethnic background as a result of one ethnic group exercising superiority.
3. Gender preferences which involves treating a person less fairly than the other due to their sex, marital status or because they are pregnant.
4. Religion or caste system which involves discrimination due to differences in religion or social ranks.
5. Disability discrimination is done due to people's physical and mental health. Disabled people face problems in accessing education and employment.
6. Ill health discrimination because of poor health status especially chronic diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS. People face barriers to access good quality health treatment, education, training and promotion.
7. Nationalism refers to discrimination against foreigners because citizens of a specific country are too patriotic towards their country and feel foreigners only come to exploit their best country.
8. Economic and social status discriminate against others because people from wealthy families or those who have received good education at a prestigious(admired and respected) school exercise superiority.
9. Political discrimination is caused by holding different political ideologies.

Case studies of discrimination
   1. Apartheid in South Africa

This was due to racial discrimination which resulted in great inequalities in income between the blacks and the whites. It also led to inequalities in training, promotion and entrenchment. There was also unequal distribution of assets like preventing the black Africans from owning land.

2. Caste system in India

Caste refers to specify a group of people having a specific social rank. This system is closely connected with Hinduism in India and classifies the Hindus into four groups in hierarchical order. The members of each group believe they are descendants of one ancestor.

The four basic groups include:

- Brahmans who are the priests and the learned class.
- Kshatriyas who are rulers, warriors and property owners.
- Vaishyas who are traders or deal with commercial livelihoods.
- Shudras who are labourers.

The system has the untouchables who do not belong to any of the caste groups and were historically not allowed in temples and other public places. Their jobs include toilet cleaning and garbage(rubbish) removal hence the 'untouchable'.

3. Racism in America

The Ku Klux Klan is a white most influential supremacist organization in the USA which believes that blacks are inferior to the whites and aims at keeping America white. They also believe that people of different races should be separated hence discourage inter racial marriages. The Ku Klux Klan is involved in racial crimes. For example, in March, 1997, a 13 year old black boy who rode his bicycle in a white neighbourhood was attacked and left brain damaged. In addition, in 1981, a black man was chained and dragged to his death by a pick-up truck in Texas.

4. Neo-Nazism in Germany

The Nazi Party ruled Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler from 1933 to 1945. Under his leadership, he endorsed racial violence and genocide e.g. the notable one in which millions of Jews were systematically killed. The Neo-Nazi is a group of right wing extremists who believe that Germany should be for Germans that is for those who have a German ancestry. The Neo-Nazi are therefore involved in violence and hatred of foreigners such that they engage in physical and verbal attacks on foreigners.

Effects of discrimination

1. Social instability
2. Crime
3. Retarded development due to wastage of resources during conflicts.
4. Unfair distribution of resources.

5. Affects people's careers and academic performance.
6. High organizational costs due to absenteeism.
7. Low productivity due to low morale and absenteeism.
8. Decreased energy and stress related ailments (diseases)

Efforts to curb discrimination
1. The ratification of human rights by nations which means countries agree to apply principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations which recognizes that all people are born free and equal in dignity rights and that everyone is entitled to all human rights and freedoms without any distinction.
2. Entrenchment of Bill of Rights in the constitution by different countries shows that no law can be varied. A bill of rights is a list of rights of individuals in a country. The Constitution of Malawi has entrenched in it the bill of rights.
3. Establishment of institutions that promote human rights e.g. Amnesty International and Malawi Centre for Human Rights.

TOPIC 3: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Gender means the physical and social condition of being male or female. It looks at a person's self perception of being male or female in a society or culture or expectations that people may have in relation to roles and responsibilities because they are male or female.

Gender roles and responsibilities are made by the society and learned, therefore, they can be changed.

Examples of gender roles for women include: crying at funeral, taking care of children at home, cooking for the family and taking care of sick people.

Examples of gender roles for men include digging at funeral, a breadwinner for the family and heading the household.

Gender development is the process of removal of socio-cultural problems to mobility, access to resources and opportunities and emergence of a more just society.

History of gender
It can be traced back to as early as 1945 when the United Nations was formed.

The following is a brief summary of UN approaches to gender development worldwide:
1. **The Anti Poverty Approach (1960-1970)**
   It concentrated on reducing poverty of the poor countries. It aimed at income generating activities that would help in creating increased capital accumulation and income per capita.
   It failed to help reduce poverty to the vulnerable groups e.g. women, children, the elderly and the disabled.

2. **The Welfare Approach (1970-1980)**
   It was adopted in the second development decade of the United Nations. It focused on

redistribution of control over resources. Special welfare programmes were designed for the vulnerable groups in the society in order to address the inequalities that existed between men and women.

This led to the development of Women in Development Approach

3. **Women in Development Approach (1975-1985)**

It aims at increasing opportunities for women to participate in, contribute to and benefit from the development of their societies and economies.

It was criticized because:

- It focused on women in the development process.
- It assumed that women are passive recipients of development and not active participants in the development process which is not true.

4. **Gender and Development Approach (from late 1985)**

It includes both men and women as agents of development. It is based on the fact that it is only efforts that consider men and women as partners and not competitors in development that can successfully bring about women's equality and empowerment.

Gender issues in Africa

1. **Gender, education and training**

Education and training of both sexes are very essential for development. However, in most developing countries, especially in Africa, education for females is a problem. Discrimination in a girl's access to education is due to customs and traditions that lead to a girl's early marriage and pregnancy. For instance, a girl is given heavy domestic work, therefore she can not do well in class and also misses classes.

2. **Gender and health**

Both men and women have a right to quality healthcare but women do not enjoy this right due to inequality. For example, many women in developing countries have limited power on issues affecting their reproductive health because men decide when and how often to reproduce. In addition, the women are exposed to cultural practices that negatively impact on their health such as kusasa fumbi.

3. **Gender and violence**

Violence against women refers to any act by men that results in or is likely to result in physical, psychological or sexual harm or suffering in women. It occurs at home, in work places, schools and public places.

Violence against women is done in the following ways:

- Sexual abuse which include rape, unwelcome sexual comments, request for sexual favours by people in authority in order to get favours, traditional practices that promote unwanted sexual practices e.g.fisi.
- Physical abuse which include wife battering (beating)
- Psychological or emotional abuse refers to the calling of women bad names,

making threats to hurt them and isolating them by controlling who they should see or talk to.

- Economic abuse which include a husband refusing his wife getting or keeping a job, taking her money away without her consent, snatching away productive property upon the death of her husband or denying women access to credit since they are women.

4. **Gender and environment**

   The environment is rapidly being depleted in Africa due to high population growth and poor land management practices. Women are hardest hit because of their gender roles of fetching water and firewood which are becoming scarce because of deforestation. Women also lack access and control to productive resources e.g. land, improved technology and extension services.

5. **Gender, power and decision making**

   Women are underrepresented in most levels of public office. For example, in July, 1999, there were only 17 female MPs out of 193MPs and 4 out 28 cabinet ministers.

6. **Gender and religion**

   All religions support the idea that women's most important roles are as wives and mothers. For example, Moslems encourage wifely obedience while Hindus want their women to be faithful, dutiful and devoted. Christians support male domination according to the letters of St Paul.

7. **Gender and rights**

   The constitutions of many countries give men and women equal rights. For instance, the Malawian Constitution states that women have rights to regulate their fertility and inherit property. However, most women are not aware of their rights. Customary laws, religion and culture keep women in an inferior position e.g. women do not know how to buy and register land or claim ownership of property.

8. **Gender and culture**

   In some societies including Malawi, both boys and girls undergo initiation ceremonies so that they are taught their customs e.g. girls are taught how to be wives and mothers which means they are meant to do household chores only.

Laws, rules and regulations that are gender biased in Malawi and Africa

1. The Wills and Inheritance Act - Malawi's constitution gives women the right to inherit property. However, customary laws affect the women's rights where a man dies without leaving a will. These laws depend whether the people involved live in patrilineal or matrilineal system. If a husband dies in a matrilineal system, his kin e.g. maternal uncles, brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces inherit property while in patrilineal system, his brothers and father inherit property leaving the widow isolated without any property.

2. Maternity leave - Many women face problems in getting maternity leave especially in the private sector because they think that if a woman gets maternity leave, their business may suffer. In addition, many employers do not employ women to avoid a situation when a woman will need maternity leave.
3. Citizenship laws - The citizenship act of Malawi and many African countries say that upon marrying a foreigner, the Malawian woman will lose her citizenship unless she renounces her foreign citizenship on her 1st anniversary of her marriage. In addition, children born from a Malawian woman by a foreigner can not be Malawians while a Malawian man married to a foreigner still remains a Malawian.
4. Suspension of pregnant girls - In most African countries, including Malawi, pregnant teenage girls were expelled from school.
5. Religious laws - Many religions do not allow women to take leading roles e.g. priests in the Roman Catholic are males.
6. Marriage laws - In many African countries, men by law are allowed to have more than one woman without the consent of the first wife. However, a woman can not have two husbands.
7. Travel regulations – in some African countries, a woman's right to acquire travel documents are restricted by her marriage. In such countries, a husband is supposed to consent if the wife is supposed to be given a passport.
8. Support of children born out of wedlock – in the laws of many African countries, mothers who have children out of wedlock should receive financial support from the responsible father for the child's upkeep. The problem is the amount of support required is not regularly updated e.g. in Malawi it was set at MK250 per month in 1999 which is inadequate for supporting the child.

Revised rules and regulations
1. Wills and inheritance act – This helps the women to acquire property if the husband is dead. In a patrilineal system, the widow is entitled to all household belongings and two fifths of the rest of his property. This is also shared with the children and other direct dependants. In matrilineal system, the widow is entitled to half the household belongings. The other half is distributed among the dead husband's relatives.
2. Dress act – it made it possible for women to wear clothing appropriate for their work.
3. Equality in education has been achieved by doing the following:
    a. Students who are suspended due to pregnancy return to school one year after birth.
    b. School and teacher training curricula have been revised to make them gender sensitive.
    c. The requirement to work school uniform at primary school has been abolished.
    d. School fees for girls in secondary schools were abolished for two years.
    e. A scholarship fund was established to help girls stay in secondary schools.

Ways of achieving gender balance in Africa
1. Provide education to both boys and girls.
2. Equal opportunities to both sexes when providing credits, income generating activities and training.

3. Encourage the media to include positive gender messages into programmes such as soap operas.
4. Civic education programmes to disseminate girls or women rights.
5. Establishment of organizations that should assist in dealing with customary law and protection of human rights.

Effects of gender bias
1. Retards development because women are not allowed to make important decisions and do not have access to economic opportunities.
2. Women have unequal access to opportunities such as education, employment and business which will likely result in shortage of skilled human resources.
3. High levels of unemployment since many women do not have access to economic opportunities.
4. Malnutrition and diseases since women who are involved in running farms and households lack access to economic opportunities.
5. Early marriages for girls since a single parent family will withdraw a girl from school as one way of ending poverty.

Gender balance
It means provision of equal opportunities and equity(fairness) between men and women in human rights, resources and status in the society.

Indicators of gender balance
1. Equality and equity in education where there is high educational enrolment for both sexes, enrolment of girls in non-traditional courses e.g. engineering and also the curriculum should be gender sensitive.
2. Equality and equity in healthcare related services where both sexes have access to appropriate healthcare such as information on sexual and reproductive healthcare.
3. Equality and equity in environmental management in which both sexes have access to, control and ownership of productive resources e.g. land, improved technology and extension services.
4. Equality and equity in power and decision making at all levels by both sexes as well as sharing power in influential positions in the central executives of parties.
5. Equality and equity before the law and human rights by respecting for and adequate promotion as well as protection of human rights of both men and women. In addition people will be aware of their rights so that they can fully enjoy them.
6. Equality and equity in economic opportunities by both sexes in employment, credit facilities and agricultural inputs.

Importance of gender balance
1. Abundant skilled human resources since both sexes will have equal access to education and training.
2. Equal contributions to development because both men and women will have equal access to power structures that control society and determine development issues.

3. More community development activities due to active participation by both sexes.
4. Equal access to economic resources like credit that will make more women and men to start small businesses as self employment.
5. Improved health status and standards of living since both sexes have access to quality health and education.

Gender platform of action

This is the powerful agenda that is aimed at empowering women in different countries.

It mainly aims at the following:

- Accelerating the implementation of methods that help women to advance or develop.
- Removing all obstacles(barriers) to women's active participation in all sectors of public and private life by having full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making.

Examples of gender platforms of action include:

- The Beijing Platform for Action that was adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China in September, 1995.
- The Malawi National Platform for Action developed in 1997 by the Malawian Government.

The Malawi National Platform for Action

It makes a commitment to improve the status of women in the 21st Century and identifies four priority areas namely:

1. Poverty alleviation and empowerment – women shall be empowered in:
   a. Agriculture by making policies and programmes in the Ministry of Agriculture gender sensitive, increasing women's access to agriculture and irrigation extension services as well as credits.
   b. Employment by increasing women's access in formal employment and eliminating sexual harassment in the work place.
   c. Women's reproductive health by increasing women's access to quality health care and eliminating attitudes and socio-cultural expectations that negatively impact on women.
   d. Food security by increasing women's access to better nutrition and eliminating household food insecurity.
   e. Environmental management by increasing women's participation in environmental decision making and contribution to environmental friendly technologies.
2. The girl child who is usually discriminated against shall be assisted using the following:
   a. Eliminating all socio-cultural practices that negatively impact on the girl child by provision of quality education and school environment, eliminating discrimination against a disabled girl, eliminating prevalence of street children in urban centres and domestic practices that harm the girl's health as well as making the school environment friendly to the girl child.
3. Violence against women such as rape and wife battering shall be addressed by preventing and eliminating violence against women in public places, institutions and homes as well as examining the extent and nature of violence against women.

4. Peace among women in families shall be addressed by promoting equality and protection of human rights and women, making the society and women aware of human rights as provided in the constitution as well as internationally accepted standards of human rights and the rights of women.

Other proposed objectives of the Malawi National Platform for Action
1. To remove discriminatory practices against women, children and the disabled in housing loan schemes to enhance their productivity.
2. To improve the poor's, women's and disabled people's access to land and land tenure.
3. To provide adequate safe environmental infrastructure and services.
4. To increase the number of women in decision making positions in political systems at all levels.
5. To minimise the effects of armed conflicts on women.
6. To make the army gender sensitive and its composition gender balanced.
7. To enhance(accelerate) women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership positions.

Roles of the gender platform of action
1. It helps to ensure full enjoyment by women and girls of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. It recommends measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and the girl child.
3. Encourages men to participate fully in the actions towards gender equality.
4. It promotes women's economic independence by ensuring women's access to economic resources like credit, training, land and employment.
5. It helps in ensuring equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care.
6. It lobbies for the review and removal of the laws and cultural beliefs and practices that promote gender im-balance.

TOPIC 4: CITIZENSHIP

Civil society
It refers to all non-governmental or state organs and institutions that participate in a relatively organized manner towards the exercise of power by the state.
Or
It means different organizations, unions and associations which have the right to work in various areas in a country without the interference of the government as long as they do not contravene the constitution.
Their main objective is to get the participation of community or grass-root level in decision-making in matters of local interest.

Institutions of civil society in Malawi

1. **Institutions or agencies**

   These are intermediate agencies that operate with full-time staff and provide a variety of services to people's organizations. They are classified into four namely:
   a. Development, justice and advocacy NGOs – these are commonly called development NGOs and work to service autonomous people's organizations by doing experiments to maintain social order, participation and sustainability. These are autonomous and politically neutral in their activities though they depend on donor funding.
   b. Traditional NGOs – these are charitable, welfare and relief organizations that provide services to the poor through orphanages, feeding programmes, rehabilitation, homes for the elderly, persecuted and others. They focus on individuals and families that are unable to cope with poverty situations.
   c. Funding agencies – these are foundations and grant giving agencies which do not have direct link with grass root people but largely function to support through loans and donations.
   d. Mutant NGOs – these are special consultancy organizations which provide advice and direction on the use of donor funds. They are government initiated, private business corporations and various short time organizations that usually exist for a short time hence their mutant.

2. **Membership based organizations**

   These operate on voluntary membership dealing with non-stock(non-profit) activities. They are sub-divided into two major groups namely:
   a. Professionals, academics and civic organizations
   b. People's organizations(i.e. grass root groups in communities) which are divided into sub groups:
      i. Government run organizations which are organized directly or indirectly by the government or politicians.
      ii. Autonomous people's organizations that may be marginalized communities and sectors.

3. **Influential non-governmental individuals (e.g. academics, church leaders, party leaders and professionals)** whose statements or observations are regarded as being representative of the society e.g. Nelson Mandela.

Roles of institutions of the civil society
1. Provide education to people in health, human rights, environment and others.
2. Provide economic opportunities to grass root people.
3. Help the government to enforce some of its policies and programmes like protection of the environment.
4. Provide reports aimed at sensitizing the general public on issues involved and assist in the formulation or modification of the government's policies.
5. Sensitize people on their rights and freedoms in the democratization process.
6. Provide expertise, financial and technical resources to facilitate a particular aspect of

development.

7. Act as arbitrators by helping in solving problems between two parties.

Importance of citizen participation in civil society

1. People are motivated when the project is done in their community.
2. Cooperation and unity since people are able to discuss ways of solving their problems.
3. Develop a sense of ownership and caring of new facilities when they are completed.
4. Promote development
5. Strengthens the civil society

How citizens participate in institutions of civil society

1. By being members of different institutions.
2. By attending meetings of these institutions.
3. By contributing ideas, finances and other resources.
4. By implementing the information provided by these institutions.

Unions, associations and national service

- **Unions or trade unions** are membership based civil society organizations formed by a group of workers to promote and protect their rights. They aim at mobilizing, organizing and educating employees to change the individual and society.
  Their major principles include action, participation, commitment and activity.
  They have a constitution and are legally protected. They also reflect common professional characteristics like teaching and law e.g. the Civil Servants Trade Union and Teachers Union of Malawi.

- **An association** is a membership based civil society institution that is made up of people who belong to the same profession and are involved in activities that reflect the same objectives. They mobilize, organize and educate members to transform the individual and society. They also have a constitution and are legally protected. Examples include Tea Growers Association, National Association of Small holder Farmers (NASFAM) and Tobacco Association of Malawi (TAMA)

Roles of unions and associations

1. Provide leadership for their members.
2. Training members negotiation and decision making skills.
3. Expressing united views of their members to the authority.
4. Promoting and protecting rights of their members.
5. Influencing government decisions and policies in matters affecting members.

Unions and associations usually use the principle of negotiation to address the members concerns. However, they may resort to a number of industrial actions in order to sensitize the employers to address their demands. These include:

1. **Go-slow** – employees may decide to put pressure on an employer by reducing the amount of their daily productivity output. This will usually develop into either a sit-in or stay-away.

2. **Stay-away** – union members stay away from normal duty in order to pressurize employers to agree to their demands.
3. **Sit-in** – employees report for duties at work place but collect themselves at an open place staying away from work-related activities while the employer looks on.
4. **Procession** – workers mobilize and organize each other into a group and parade through a street demonstration using placards which bear their grievances or concerns.

Unions/associations benefits
1. Provision of credit schemes.
2. Protection against unfair dismissal
3. Ensuring payment of pension schemes.
4. Legal assistance when a worker is victimized.
5. Improved relationship between the employers and employees(workers)
6. Better working conditions
7. Education facilities
8. Freedom from exploitation.
9. Sick leave benefits
10. Social welfare activities
11. Transport
12. Better accommodation
13. Maternity protection
14. Better wages and salaries

National service
This is an arrangement where members of both government and civic community do their voluntary services to aspects of development for their own lives.

Case studies of national service
1. **Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF)**
   This is a fund which was set up by the Malawian government in partnership with the World Bank in order to stimulate and implement various activities at community level. MASAF activities are based on voluntarism and communalism since communities organize themselves to contribute to certain aspects of the project. The contribution can be either through the moulding of bricks or provision of building expertise while MASAF supports the project through financial input.
2. **Malawi Young Pioneers**
   This defunct movement had training bases throughout the country. The aims of the training bases were to promote unity, self reliance and a hardworking spirit.
   Candidates were mainly recruited from rural areas and secondary schools during the long school vacations. The non-student candidates were being trained for ten months and could either graduate or return to their homes to practise the skills learnt. Student

candidates would serve in the MYP during the three month holiday and go home to do leadership roles to develop the country.

It was dismantled by the Malawi Army in December, 1993 since its activities were in conflict with the democratization process.

3. **Youth Week**

It was established in 1971. This involved a week long period by both the schools and local communities dedicated to various development projects. These activities included building school, construction of roads and bridges, assisting public institutions like hospitals.

Importance of the national service
1. Eradicate illiteracy
2. Encourage community hygiene
3. Protect the environment
4. Enhances national development

International organizations
These work in different development activities in Malawi and examples include World Vision International, Plan International and CARE.

Types of development activities
1. Water supply and sanitation
2. Environmental conservation
3. Infrastructure development
4. Gender promotion
5. Human rights and good governance
6. Agricultural activities
7. Health issues

Importance of international organizations
1. Provide technical expertise in areas of education, politics, health and media.
2. Provide economic opportunities to local communities and individuals by financing small enterprise projects.
3. Initiate and strengthen bilateral relations due to exchange of expertise, information and trade.
4. Bridging the gap between the rich and the poor by provision of economic opportunities to the poor.
5. Promote and protect human rights and good governance.
6. Globalization since every activity by the international organizations involves communication so it makes the world a small village.

TOPIC 5: GOVERNMENT

Government refers to the group of people governing the state according to the given constitution. State refers to the system which makes and enforces decisions for the society. It includes the government, civil service, the army and the judicial system.

A constitution is a legal document that describes how the country should be governed.

Functions and duties of the state

1. Promoting welfare and development of all people by implementing policies and laws that achieve a number of goals.
2. To obtain equality for women through full participation of women in all matters in the society.
3. To achieve adequate nutrition for all in order to promote good health and self sufficiency.
4. To provide adequate health care to suit with health needs of all people in the society and international standards of health.
5. To ensure that the environment is managed properly.
6. To provide adequate resources to the education sector in order to eliminate illiteracy.
7. To make agreements and treaties with other nation-states on behalf of its people.
8. To promote economic development of its people so that there is a balance of the distribution of wealth.
9. Introduce measures which will guarantee accountability, transparency, personal honesty and financial probity(total honesty) in order to promote public trust and good governance.

The president

This is the head of state normally chosen by the people to serve for a period of time. However, some nation-states are headed by queens or kings like the United Kingdom are headed by Queen Elizabeth and Swaziland is headed by King Nswati.

The role of the president

1. Head of state and government which means he provides executive leadership to the country.
2. Commander-in-chief of the armed forces like in Malawi the armed forces include the Malawi Army, the Malawi Police Service and the Malawi Prison.
3. Representative of people because when heads of other states and other foreign dignitaries visit the country, they call on him. In addition, he represents the country when he visits other countries and at important meetings.
4. Power to pardon those who have been convicted by the courts. He can order their immediate release or their sentences should be reduced.
5. Honours brave and hardworking people e.g. in Malawi, people receive the Distinguished Service Medal because they offered a distinguished service to the country.
6. To sign bills into law.
7. To give an opening and closing speech of each session of the national assembly.
8. To appoint cabinet ministers
9. To appoint ambassadors to other countries and receive ambassadors from other countries.

The defence forces

They include the army and other institutions like the navy and the police. The defence forces of Malawi consist of the Malawi Army.

Roles of the defence forces

1. To uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its country.
2. To guard against threats to the safety of its citizens by force of arms.
3. To provide technical expertise and resources in the maintenance of important services in times of emergency like natural disasters.
4. To search and rescue air operations.
5. To provide executive air transport service.
6. To provide air ambulance service.

Systems of government

1. **The unitary system**

   This is when the central government is given superior power over regional or local governments. The central government can delegate some authority to the regional government. Examples of this government are found in Malawi, South Africa and Kenya.

2. **The federal system**

   This is when both the central and regional governments are supreme regarding some powers.

   Most federal governments are composed of different states which make up one nation and each state(region) holds some regional powers. For instance, a region can be given the power to make policies regarding taxes, schools, hospital services and other local services in its area. An example of a federal system is found in India.

3. **A confederation**

   This is a system of government whereby separate independent nation-states are linked together to cooperate in certain ways like the European Union.

4. **A republic**

   This is a system of government in which there is an elected president but no king or queen like Malawi, Kenya and USA.

5. **Monarchy**

   This is a system of government that has a supreme ruler such as a king or queen e.g. Swaziland.

Election

It is a process for choosing officers.

Its function is to decide the contest where two or more candidates compete and it is a formal procedure of filling public offices.

Types of elections

1. **General elections** – elections held throughout the country to make a final choice for all public offices to be filled at that time. In Malawi, they are held every five years to choose a president and members of parliament.
2. **Primary elections** – a method by which a political party chooses its nominees for public office. These are held before general elections so that voters are involved in the selection of party candidates. In Malawi, most political parties limit primary elections to the registered party members.
3. **Run-off elections** – it is held where no candidate wins a clear majority in a general election. These are normally between two candidates who had most votes.
4. **By-elections** – these are held where a public office is vacated through death, retirement, resignation or when the holder of the public office has joined another political party.
5. **Local elections** – these are conducted when people want to fill local level offices like local government offices(choosing of councillors). Local government elections are conducted every five years in Malawi.
6. **A referendum** – an election in which an issue is submitted directly to a popular vote e.g. in Malawi it was held in 1993 to decide whether the country should have a multi-party system of government or continue with the one party system.
7. **Direct elections** – each member of the electorate votes directly for the candidate of his or her choice e.g. general and local elections in Malawi.
8. **Indirect election** – these are decided by vote of a special electoral body whose members are directly elected. This is done to limit a popular rule. For example, in USA, they use an indirect election to choose the president. They use a special electoral college (a collective name for a group of electors nominated by political parties within the states) who meet to vote for president and vice president.

Other terms associated with elections

1. A ballot paper is the piece of paper of used by the voter in choosing his or her preferred candidate.
2. An election officer is the person who works for the Electoral Commission and include registration officers and polling station officers.
3. A candidate is a person who wishes to represent the constituency or ward.
4. A ballot box is the box into which ballot papers are put.
5. An independent candidate is the one who is not sponsored by a political party.
6. A polling station is the place where people go to cast their votes.
7. Registration refers to a process by which a person's name is added to the voter's register.
8. A constituency is a geographical area which has been determined by the Electoral Commission and which will be represented in the National Assembly by one Member of Parliament.

The electoral process

The electoral system has different components namely:

1. **Districting** – a process by which exact geographical boundaries of constituencies or wards are established. This process depends on the population density of an area, the

geographical position of an area, easy communication and the wishes of people. In Malawi, ward boundaries do not cross local authority boundaries.

2. **Registration** – identification of an eligible voter. A person is only allowed to register once in the area he/she resides or was born or is employed or carries on his business. During the registration, a person is issued a voter's registration certificate. A period of registration of voters is determined by the electoral commission and in Malawi, the period is between 14 – 21 days and those allowed to register should be 18 years and above. The person should attain the age of 18 years on or before the polling day.

3. **Qualifying for office and nomination of candidates** – these are requirements for candidates and include age, residence, citizenship and term limits.

   In Malawi, a person qualifies as a candidate for the position of councillor, Member of Parliament and president if:
   a. He is a resident of Malawi and does not have a foreign origin.
   b. He has reached the age of 21 years.
   c. He is able to speak and read English and is a registered voter.
   d. He has never been convicted by a competent court within the last seven years.
   e. He does not belong to the Defence Forces of Malawi, the Malawi Police Service or in the Malawi Prison Service.

   Candidates are nominated at party conventions, individual constituencies or by national party leaders or can stand as independent candidates.

   In Malawi, the electoral commission appoints a returning officer who receives the nominations of candidates. Nominations in Malawi are required to be made by at least ten registered voters in the constituency or ward in which a person would like to be a candidate and each voter should sign on the nomination paper.

4. **Campaigning** – it is done to publicize the election in order to have a heavy turn out. It is also done to appeal to the electorate to vote for a candidate. Campaigns are done using rallies or social gatherings, the media and door to door campaigns. Others use opinion polls (private polls to know how popular they are). Campaign is prohibited at military units, police stations, public institutions and educational institutions during normal working hours.

5. **Setting up of polling stations** – establishing polling stations throughout the area where the elections are to be held. Voting booths (a place for making the choice for a candidate by a voter) are established at every polling station. Political parties are allowed to monitor the voting process and are supposed to inspect the ballot boxes and polling stations before the beginning of the casting of votes.

6. **The vote and voting process** – voters use ballot papers to vote and they exercise the right to vote at a polling station located at the registration centre where they registered. If this is not possible, alternative arrangements have to be made. Polling day begins at 6 O'clock in the morning and closes at 6 O'clock in the evening in Malawi.

7. **Tabulating, reporting and certifying results** – in many countries, votes are counted by election officials at various polling stations often in the presence of authorized party workers. Election results and winners are often certified by public officials. Where there is no majority winner, another election must be held within a specified period. The Electoral Commission of Malawi is the body that certifies results.

8. **International observations** – verification of various stages by international organizations, foreign governments and people and help to:
   a. Verify and monitor registration of voters.
   b. Observe the campaigning process.
   c. Verify and monitor the voting process
   d. Verify and monitor results of the election
   e. Observe access and use of the media.
9. **Complaints and appeals** – any complaint submitted in writing shall be examined and decided on by the commission and if it is confirmed, the commission shall take any necessary action. An appeal shall lie to the high court against a decision of the commission. This court makes a decision to confirm or reject the irregularity.

The Electoral Commission of Malawi
The first commission was established in 1993 to look after the election issues in Malawi which was dissolved in 1998. A second one was appointed in 1998. Members of the commission are called commissioners and are appointed by the president after consulting political parties represented in the national assembly. It has a chairperson who is nominated by the Judicial Service Commission and other commissioners who are not less than six.

Functions and duties of the commission
1. Demarcating constituencies and wards in which it supervises the demarcation of boundaries.
2. Registration of voters by devising and establishing voter registers as well as looking at the eligibility of the voters in terms of age and citizenship.
3. Receiving nomination of candidates who wish to contest in an election. The nominations are received by the returning officer who advises the nominated candidate of any problems in the nomination paper.
4. Monitoring campaign news and broadcasts to ensure equal news coverage of campaigning by all candidates.
5. Establishing and operating polling stations as well as appointing polling station officers to supervise proceedings at the polling station.
6. Print, distribute and take charge of ballot papers and to approve as well as buy ballot boxes.
7. Determining results by declaring the winner of the election.
8. Establishing security conditions necessary for the conduct of every election.
9. Promote public awareness of electoral matters through the media and other means.

Role of voters
1. To give accurate information during registration.
2. To register in one area only.
3. They should not incite violence during an election.

The Central Government
It is composed of three branches namely:

1. **The Legislative Body or the Legislature** – it consists of the president and members of parliament.
   It has the following function:
   a. Makes laws of the country
   b. Approves annual government expenditure before it is implemented.
   c. Debates matters of national importance e.g. poverty alleviation and accountability of government.
   d. Examines government actions on behalf of citizens.
2. **The Executive** – it is composed of the president as the head and cabinet ministers.
   It has the following functions:
   a. Initiation of policies (government plans) and implementation of all laws of the country.
   b. Makes treaties on behalf of Malawians.
   c. Provides various services e.g. security through the ministry of defence, education through the ministry of education and health through the ministry of health.
3. **The Judiciary** – it is composed of law courts, the chief justice, judges of the supreme court of appeal, high court judges, the registrar of the high court and magistrates.
   It interprets and applies laws of the nation and makes sure that laws are obeyed.
   Types of courts include:
   a. The Supreme Court – this is the highest in the country and in Malawi it is called the Supreme Court of Appeal. It is composed of three high court judges none of whom took part in the case appealed against.
   b. The High Court – second highest court and in Malawi it is called the High Court of Malawi. It consists of the Chief Justice and other justices not less than two. It decides on cases brought to it and also hears appeals from lower courts called magistrates.
   c. The subordinate courts – these are below the High Court and include magistrate courts and industrial relations courts (deals with labour disputes and issues related to employment).

Sources of revenue for central government
1. Income tax from individuals and companies e.g. Pay As You Earn(PAYE).
2. Customs and excise duty which is money paid for imported goods.
3. Licences and duties which are money paid when a person wants to obtain a driving licence as well as death duties (paid on property left by a deceased person).
4. Rents paid by civil servants who occupy government houses.
5. Miscellaneous departmental receipts which include sheriff fees, payment of appealed cases and others.
6. Loans from banks and other lending institutions from home or abroad.
7. Donor aid from other countries and international organizations.
8. Commercial activities through owning companies, privatization or shares in different countries.

Local government

It is when power, authority and responsibilities of the central government are transferred to lower and more local levels for decision making. This transfer of power from the central government to local government is called underlined decentralisation.

Local government institutions

1. District assemblies e.g. Ntchisi, Chitipa and Nsanje.
2. Town assemblies e.g. Karonga, Liwonde and Dedza.
3. Municipal assemblies e.g. Kasungu.
4. City assemblies e.g. Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu.

Some districts have both a district and a city assembly while others have both district and municipal assemblies but each assembly is independent.

Composition of an assembly

1. Councillors who are elected in wards and are voting members on local government issues.
2. Traditional Authorities and Sub Traditional Authorities who are non-voting members.
3. Members of parliament that fall within the local government area as non-voting members.
4. Five people as non-voting members to look into the interests of some groups e.g. women, the youth and the physically challenged.
5. The Chief Executive who is a non-voting member.

Assembly members appoint the chairperson and the vice chairperson on their first meeting who serve for five years. The chairperson and the vice chairperson of the city and municipal assemblies are called the mayor and deputy mayor respectively. The assembly has several committees such as finance, development, education, health and sanitation, appointments and disciplinary.

Functions of local assemblies

1. Promoting public health through the provision of clean and health environment by inspecting food, drinks, refuse, pests and streets.
2. Providing clinical health services by managing clinics, health centres and dispensaries as well as providing health education services.
3. Environmental management by looking after forestry reserves, tree nurseries, landscapes, zoos and dams.
4. Promoting economic development through town planning, business licensing and managing markets and market buildings.
5. Education through provision of public schools, school bursaries and libraries.
6. Providing for roads and streets by constructing and maintaining them.
7. Emergency services by maintaining and managing ambulance and fire services.
8. Providing public amenities which include parks, recreational grounds, botanical gardens, museums, historical, cultural and scientific places.

Sources of revenue of local authorities (governments)

1. Government grants from the central government.
2. Produce cess (tax paid by those who sell their produce at local assembly markets)
3. Licences from those who operate businesses e.g. bottle stores.
4. Occupation licences and rents through ownership of buildings, shops and land.
5. Rates paid by owners of buildings, plots in municipalities and towns.
6. Fees collected from people who use museums and car parking areas.
7. Service charges for emptying septic tanks, fire and ambulance services.
8. Profit and interest from businesses such as restaurants and rest houses.
9. Loans from the banks and central government.

Statutory corporations
These are state enterprises or parastatals by an act of parliament e.g. Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), Blantyre Water Board, Malawi Institute of Education and Malawi Development Corporation.

Functions of some statutory corporations
1. **Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi**
   a. Building and maintaining power plants.
   b. Distributing and supplying electricity.
   c. Investigating new or additional facilities for supplying electricity.
2. **Malawi Development Corporation**
   a. To develop agricultural, commercial, industrial and mineral resources.
   b. To formulate projects for the promotion or expansion of new or existing enterprises.
   c. To train citizens of Malawi how to manage and expand a project.
   d. To provide loans.
   e. To invest money in various enterprises.
3. **Export Promotion Council**
   a. To promote the export of agricultural products.
   b. To make available exporters information and statistics on the exporters market.
   c. Organize and operate trade fairs organized abroad.
   d. Arrange for representation by exhibitors at trade fairs organized abroad.
4. **Small Holder Sugar Authority, Small Holder Coffee Authority and Small Holder Tea Authority**
   a. Promote sugar, coffee and tea schemes.
   b. To control and supervise the growing of tea, coffee and sugar.
   c. To provide training for the growers.
   d. To organize transport for collection of crops for marketing.
   e. To give credit and recover money by deducting from goods sales.
5. **Malawi National Library Service**
   a. To promote, establish, equip, manage and maintain libraries in Malawi

Sources of revenue for statutory corporations
1. Loans from institutions and organizations within and outside Malawi.

2. Bills and subscriptions paid by customers and clients.
3. Government grants and donations from international institutions
4. Rents and royalties from the sale of their properties.
5. Interests from bank accounts

Good governance
This is the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority effectively, efficiently and fairly.

Principles of good governance
1. Accountability – it means that politicians should be able to explain and justify their actions and decisions to the citizens of their country. This is important when it comes to financial dealings since people have every right to know how money is spent.
2. Transparency – this means that government business should be conducted openly. The government should open government records for inspections and also explain its decisions in matters of national importance.
3. Participation – this means public participation in decision making directly or indirectly through members of parliament.
4. Rule of law – this means that nobody is above the law so everyone must be given equal punishment for equal offences regardless of their status.
5. Separation of powers – it means that the three branches of government should have separate functions.

Institutions that promote good governance
1. The Legislature – it promotes the rule of law by ensuring that laws are fair.
2. The Judiciary – it interprets, protects and enforces all laws of the country in an independent and impartial manner.
3. The Electoral Commission – ensures independent and transparent elections of people to public offices.
4. Audit offices – present financial statements of different departments and companies independently to the management or board of directors.
5. Human rights organizations make sure that national laws and internationally recognized conventions are upheld.
6. The office of the ombudsman – helps to promote the rule of law by investigating cases of injustice.
7. The Anti-Corruption Bureau – helps to promote the rule of law by investigating corruption cases and also promotes accountability.
8. Civil society organizations provide checks and balances on government power and also monitor social abuses.
9. The media promotes transparency and accountability by informing the public government actions and decisions.

TOPIC 6: HUMAN RIGHTS

Special groups

These are people who share certain characteristics which are biological, social and others. These are considered as special groups because the nature of their characteristics requires special consideration which they would be denied if they were treated along with other groups of people.

People can be identified as belonging to a special group by looking at the following:

- Biological make-up
- Legal status as citizens e.g. prisoners
- Social status such as the disabled
- Geographical location such as refugees
- Culture such as people who belong to a particular ethnic or racial group
- Professional such as migrant worker

Types of special groups

1. **Women and girls** – they are considered as a special group because of different biases that are based on social expectations of their roles, status and their existence. They face the following abuses:
    a. Domestic violence which can be physically or sexually e.g. beatings and rape.
    b. Forced early marriages especially girls that live in rural areas due to poverty and traditions.
    c. Inability to acquire or retain property because of traditions. However, Malawians are not facing a lot of problems due to the Wills and Inheritance Act.
    d. Sexual harassment in the work place and school in form of jokes, teasing, rape on the way to and from school and others.
    e. Inequality in economic opportunities because the society views males as capable.
    f. Inadequate education because some societies do not consider the girl child or a woman as someone who needs the same education as a boy or a man.

2. **Children** – the United Nations Covenant on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as someone who is below the age of 18 while the Malawian Constitution recognizes any person under the age of 16 years as a child. Children are considered as a special group because they are dependent, have low level of physical, emotional and social maturity which might lead to different abuses by adults.

    Some of the forms of abuses faced by a child include:
    a. Sexual exploitation because adults entice children with money and other economic opportunities to have sex with them.
    b. Child labour by working in hazardous environment and being given tasks not matching their age.
    c. Victims of divorce and orphanage due to the separation and death of parents that make them to be helpless.
    d. They are not allowed to make decisions in some societies due to their age and maturity.

3. **Disabled people** – they face the following abuses:
    a. Inequality in employment opportunities because most employers view disabled

people as economically unproductive, risky and offering non-competitive skills.

    b. Inequality in education because they are perceived as academically incompetent.

    c. Incapable of getting married because of their biological characteristics.

    d. Biased priorities in a number of situations e.g. during wars, they might be evacuated after the normal people have been evacuated.

4. **Refugees** – they face the following abuses:

    a. Forced labour where they are employed and receive payment not matching their skills.

    b. Forced marriages in order to be accepted into the host country.

    c. Forced nationalities in order to conceal their nationality for the gain of the host citizen involved.

    d. Forced allegiances(loyalty) especially in war situation in order to be protected from various abuses.

    e. Poor education and healthcare services since the hosts view refugees as temporary residents hence should not receive adequate education and healthcare.

5. **Prisoners or accused people** – they are exposed to the following forms of abuse:

    a. Starvation which is failing to be provided with enough and nutritious food.

    b. Poor health facilities as a way of punishing prisoners.

    c. No contact with relatives and legal services (lawyers) because they are viewed as less human.

    d. Sexual abuse by fellow inmates and prison/police officers.

6. **Workers** – they face the following abuses:

    a. Low wages where they get money which is not matching their skills.

    b. Hazardous work environments especially those working in the manufacturing industry.

    c. Lack of legal mechanisms to represent workers' rights such as being prohibited to join unions or associations fearing arrogance, low productivity and a higher wage bill.

    d. Unfair dismissal which make the workers not to get any terminal benefits.

Violations of rights of special groups

1. **Genocide** – this is the deliberate killing a large group of people. This is usually directed against the minority groups e.g. genocide of the Jews in Nazi occupied Germany in 1930s and 1940s, killings of one million educated city dwellers by the Khmer Rouge region in Cambodia in the 1970s as well as killing of about one million Tutsis by the Hutu in Rwanda in 1994.

2. **Child Labour** – this is when a child has to work either full-time or part-time but do not go schools. It is estimated that over 100 million children between the age of 10 and 14 work full-time or part-time with most of them working in Asia e.g. children in China work for 17 hours to produce toys for the American owned McDonalds.

3. **Discrimination** – until the late 1960s there was frequent discrimination against black people in the United States of America especially in the southern states.

4. **Forced prostitution** – this is when girls are enticed into the cities and forced to become prostitutes. The girls are collected by international criminal syndicates (group of people

that work together to achieve a certain goal). Forced prostitution is common in Asia where it is estimated that over one million children are involved in the sex trade. The syndicates also work in Eastern Europe and Africa who send the girls to Western Europe to work as prostitutes. In addition, there are over 300,000 child prostitutes in the streets of United States of America.

5. **Torture of prisoners** – this is common in many countries and take many forms such as beatings, electric shocks, whipping, depriving the prisoner of sleep and food, suspension by the wrists or ankles, death threats and threats of rape. Torture is commonly done to women, young people and the elderly. It is common in Egyptian police stations and detention centres.

6. **Slavery** – it was common three hundred years ago when many Africans were taken as slaves to work in the islands of Caribbean and plantations of North America. It is estimated that 27 million people in the world today are forced to work but are not paid or get low wages. This is the form of slavery. Modern slavery is done through bonded labour. It happens when a person takes out a loan like a bottle of medicine and pays off the loan by being forced to work for a long time. They receive food and shelter but not payment.

7. **Female genital mutilation or female circumcision** – it involves the partial or total removal of external female organs. It may be performed at any age but most victims are adolescents. It is done to reduce sexual pleasure, to encourage girls to be faithful to their husbands, to mark the transition to womanhood and to increase fertility. It is disadvantageous because it affects their ability to have their mental health and also seriously damages the female sexual organs. It is common in Africa

Types of human rights

1. **Civil and political rights** – these are aimed at safeguarding civil and political participation for everyone. They are also called first generation of human rights because the earliest existing rights documents contained mostly such rights.
   Examples include:
   - The right to a nationality
   - The right to privacy
   - Freedom of thought
   - Freedom of expression
   - Freedom of association
   - The right to information
   - The right not to be deprived of liberty

2. **Economic, social and cultural rights** – they emphasize socio-economic and cultural development as well as security of every person. They are also called second generation of human rights because they came into effect after the civil and political rights.
   Examples include:
   - The right to adequate standard of living
   - The right to enjoy ones culture
   - The right to the minimum fair wage

- The right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health
- The right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

3. **Solidarity or interdependence human rights** – these are aimed at fostering cooperation and helping each other. They are also called third generation of human rights because they came into effect after the other two groups.

   Examples include:
   - The right to form and join trade unions for the protection of interests
   - The right to strike or engage in peaceful demonstration
   - The right of trade unions to establish national federations and to join international trade unions
   - The right of trade unions to function freely

International legal instruments for promoting and protecting special groups' human rights

1. A Treaty – an international agreement between two or more governments e.g. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
2. A Convention – a treaty intended to bind and be observed by many countries e.g. The United Nations' International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
3. A Protocol- an additional agreement intended to be part of a treaty that is already in force e.g. Additional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
4. A Declaration – a set of principles declared as desired standards for states and other parties but not intended to be binding e.g. the Declaration on the Rights of the Child.
5. A Recommendation – a set of standards suggested to be followed by states in order to realize agreed standards or those in convention e.g. the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Recommendation no. 19 on the Termination of Employment.

International interventions to protect human rights of special groups

1. **The Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC)** – it was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20th November, 1989 and recognizes any person under the age of 18 as a child. Some of the special human rights in the CRC include:
   - The right to a name
   - The right to a nationality
   - The right to know and be raised by parents
   - The right to receive reasonable maintenance by parents
   - The right to be protected from exploitation and from treatment or punishment that may: be hazardous, interfere with the child's education and be harmful to the child's health or to his physical, mental and spiritual development.

2. **Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**- it was adopted and ratified by the General Assembly in December, 1979. It went into force on 3rd September, 1981.

   CEDAW includes the following rights:
   - The right to marriage
   - The right to regulate fertility

- The right to inheritance of property
- The right to equal employment and pay
- The right to have access to equal economic opportunities
- The right to be protected from all forms of abuse, cruelty, discrimination and exploitation.

3. **Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)** – it was set up in 1992. It consists of influential women policy-makers in African countries e.g. ministers of education, university vice chancellors and senior policy-makers. It is aimed at improving girls' participation in education. Most countries have national chapters of FAWE.

Institutions or measures that deal with human rights for special groups

1. **International level**
   a. Amnesty International – an independent international human rights watchdog aimed at investigating and reporting human rights violations. It has both regional and local representatives from all member countries.
   b. International Red Cross – it helps people suffering due to war, floods, outbreaks of diseases and others. In Muslim countries where the importance of the cross is not recognized, it is called the International Red Crescent.
   c. International Court of Justice – one of the organs of the United Nations aimed at trying out international human rights violations. It deals with cases such as border disputes, occupation of another's territory and international criminals. It is located in the Hague, Netherlands and has representatives from all members of the United Nations.
   d. Special tribunals or special law courts – since its establishment, the United Nations Security Council has established various special tribunals to deal with suspected violations of the four 1949 Geneva conventions. Examples of the special tribunals include:
      i. The International criminal tribunal for the former Yugoslavia which was established in February, 1993. It was established to deal with violations committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991 and include genocide.
      ii. The international tribunal against the 1991 Rwandan genocide which was set up in 1998. It was established to hunt down, capture and try perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide. It is based in Arusha, Tanzania.
      iii. The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission which was set up soon after the end of apartheid (Political system that existed in South Africa in which white people had more political rights and power than the blacks) in 1993. It was established to hear cases of human rights violations during the apartheid era. Its main objective was to establish reconciliation between the blacks and the whites.
   e. Human Rights Watch – it is based in New York in the United States of America. It was formed in 1988 from merging two previous organizations namely: Helsinki Watch which was set up to monitor abuses in the Old Soviet Union and Americas Watch which was set up to monitor abuses in Central America. Some of the work of HRW include:

i. Calling for a treaty to ban the use of child soldiers.
ii. Campaigning against the use of landmines in the 1990s.
iii. Campaigned for former Yugoslavia leaders to be tried for war crimes in an international court.
f. United Nations High Commission for Refugees(UNHCR) – it was set up in 1951 by the General Assembly of the United Nations to take a variety of actions to help the refugees.

2. **Local level**
   a. The Law Commission
   b. The Ombudsman
   c. Anti-Corruption Bureau
   d. Human Rights Organizations
   e. The Malawi Human Rights Resource Centre

TOPIC 7: CONFLICT RESOLUTION

A conflict is a disagreement between individuals or groups of people over a point.
International conflicts are disagreements between countries or within countries but require intervention of the international community.

Causes of international conflicts
1. Religious differences which are disagreements between two religious groups. Major conflict on religion is currently between Muslims and Christians all over the world and another one is in the Middle East between the Israelis and the Palestinians where one group claims sovereignty over Jerusalem.
2. Ethnic differences caused by the need of one group to be superior over the other e.g. in Rwanda between the Hutus and Tutsis.
3. Political differences done between two political parties usually the opposition and the ruling party e.g. in Zimbabwe between ZANU-PF and the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC).
4. Cultural differences are due to different cultural backgrounds e.g. in Africa where the Africans rejected the imposition of Western European cultural traditions on them.
5. Individual lust for power where people need to accumulate wealth and power for themselves.
6. Boundaries cause conflicts where one country occupies the territory of the other e.g. in Africa between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Effects of international conflict on development
1. Migration of people which is displacement of people due to civil wars in their country.
2. Famine because a country at war does not have enough time to concentrate on development activities like agriculture.
3. Low industrial development1 since the government's priority is on the importation of arms rather than manufacturing essential goods.

4. Low literacy rates especially to the refugees who are only provided with basic education by international human rights agencies.
5. Creation of a violent society because youths brought up in conflict areas know nothing apart from a violent society.
6. Widowhood and orphanage due to the death of people either as soldiers or civilians.
7. Limitation of human rights since countries experiencing conflicts pay less attention to human rights.
8. Destruction of property.
9. Deaths of people.

Conflict resolution
This is when the two conflicting parties reconcile through peaceful means or intervention by the third party.
The main strategy for resolving international conflicts is by peaceful negotiation which follows principles of contact and dialogue.
Other strategies include use of advocates, use of courts, arbitrators (use of a third party), use of sanctions (embargo) and use of peace keeping forces.

International organs for dealing with international conflicts
1. The United Nations Organization through its special organ called the Security Council.
2. League of Nations composed of 63 countries when it was formed in 1920.
3. International court of Justice with its headquarters at the Hague, Netherlands.
4. Special tribunals

Regional organs that assist in conflict resolution
1. Southern African Development Community(SADC) which addresses problems within Southern Africa.
2. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which addresses economic issues in the region.
3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which responds to military conflicts within the region.
4. The European Union (EU) looks at economic issues in Western Europe.
5. The North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which is a grouping of the USA, Canada and Mexico to address trade and economic issues.

International peace initiatives
1. **The Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations** – it was held in Paris. Germany and other defeated nations were not allowed to sit at the conference while Britain, France, Italy and the United States dominated the conference. Harsh terms were imposed on Germany such as giving up some of its territories and getting rid of its weapons. During the Second World War, leaders of the country that were fighting Germany and Japan agreed to establish a new international peace keeping organization to replace the League of Nations.
2. **Peace initiatives in the Middle East** – the first one was held in 1978 when the United

States took the lead to end conflict. Leaders of Israel and Egypt signed the Camp David Accord which was an important step towards peace when Egypt recognized Israel as a country for the first time. The other step taken towards peace in the Middle East was in 1993 when Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) signed the Declaration of Principles in which they recognized each other's right to exist.

3. **A peace initiative in the DRC** – war broke out in 1998 and involved seven African countries. In 1999, the UN pressurized the warring sides to have a cease fire and signed the Lusaka Peace Accord which aimed to end war permanently.

Effectiveness of the peace initiatives
These are not usually successful. For instance, after the Lusaka Peace Accord in 1999, the cease fire was broken many times. In addition, organizations like the UN's sanctions on conflicting sides do not have required effect.

International organizations have been more successful in their peace initiatives in the former Yugoslavia that have prevented further conflicts.

Refugee crisis in Africa and the world
1. Angola – the government was fighting a rebel group called UNITA since 1975. Many people became refugees in Zambia, Tanzania, Namibia, South Africa, Portugal and Zimbabwe.
2. Democratic Republic of Congo – the conflict was between the government and the rebels. Other countries were involved such as Uganda and Rwanda that supported rebels while Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia supported the government. People from DRC fled to the Great Lakes Region involving Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Central African Republic.
3. Somalia – there was no central government since 1979 so life was disorganized with different factions controlling resources. Many Somalis have fled to Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Western Europe.
4. Sudan – Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has been fighting for independence of Southern Sudan from government rule for over thirty years. Refugees are concentrated in Uganda, Ethiopia, Chad and Central African Republic.
5. Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea – Revolutionary United Front (RUF), a rebel movement has been in conflict with current government in Sierra Leone to replace it. Liberia is fighting rebels from Sierra Leone and Guinea while Guinea is fighting rebels coming from Liberia. Refugees are concentrated in Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia and Senegal.
6. Sri Lanka – Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eeelam (LTTE) also known as Tamil Tigers have been fighting since 1983 for the independence of the minority Tamil state in NE Sri Lanka. Refugees are concentrated in India, Pakistan and Malaysia.
7. Yugoslavia – civil conflicts involve acts of genocide with refugees concentrated in Czech Republic, Germany, Russia and Central Europe.
8. Afghanistan – Fighting is between Taliban forces and the Northern Alliance fighters leading to two million refugees in Pakistan.
9. Middle East – It is between Israelis and Palestinians with Palestinian refugees

concentrated in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Western countries.

Impact of refugees in the world

1. Disintegration of families since people may leave their families behind or may lose family members.
2. Pressure on land resources for settlement, building and other social facilities.
3. Pressure on social services since refugees need medical attention, education, markets which may be inadequate.
4. Pressure on food resources because the supplied food may not be adequate to meet the refugees daily needs.
5. Loss of cultural identity because the refugees are far from their original homes so they can not eat their traditional food, can not conduct certain traditions and rituals.
6. Cross-border criminal activities because those fleeing their countries may carry a lot of arms which may be used for committing armed robberies in the host country. Other criminal activities include drug trafficking, smuggling of food, sugar and fuel.
7. Loss of human resources because refugees who flee their country could contribute positively to the development of the nation.
8. Infectious diseases because refugees may carry with them infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, Ebola and HIV/AIDS.

Conventions for the protection of special groups

1. The 1929 Geneva Convention on the treatment of Prisoners of War signed by 47 nations. Prisoners of war are protected in the following ways:
   a. Not to be tortured to reveal their identity other than military rank and number.
   b. Entitled to adequate food and medical care.
   c. To receive letters and parcels
   d. Camps to be open for inspection
2. The 1949 Convention ratified by many countries which laid down humane treatment of prisoners during war and stressed that they should be freed as soon as war ended and allowed to return to their countries.
3. The Refugee Convention drawn up in 1951 and gave refugees the following rights:
   a. Right not to be forcibly returned to their country where the refugee has fear of persecution.
   b. Right to work
   c. Right to education
   d. Right to public relief and assistance
   e. Freedom of religion
   f. Free access to courts
   g. Freedom of movement
   h. Right to be issued identity and travel documents

Challenges faced in implementation of conventions

1. Shortage of resources such as financial, human and material.
2. Lack of cooperation from governments since some government officials may react

negatively to reports of human rights violations and deny that such acts exist.

3. Corruption since the violators may pay huge sums of money to organs that deal with human rights so that they are protected.
4. Social attitudes make the society view some special groups with a negative attitude. For instance, the disabled may be viewed as the condemned, prisoners viewed as beasts therefore, do not need a special attention.
5. Lack of civic education on the rights of special groups and other members of the society.

TOPIC 8: SOCIAL JUSTICE

Social justice is when everyone in the society is treated fairly and their rights are respected by institutions such as the government, the police and the law courts.

Principles of social justice

According to the Women and Law in Southern Africa (2000), there are three main principles namely:

1. Like cases to be treated alike which means people of equal capacities are entitled to be treated alike regardless of their social status, religion, home, race, tribe, sex and age.
2. Different cases to be treated differently which means where there are clearly marked differences involving evolving capacities between people then those differences must be taken into consideration when administering justice. E.g. a child brought before a law court can not be tried in the same way as an adult offender because the two are different.
3. Rules of natural justice should be followed which means the use of same principles of natural justice all over the world such as being considered as innocent until proven guilty by the court of law.

Examples of social justice in the school and the community

1. Fairness
2. Justice
3. Respect of human rights
4. Favourable punishments to all
5. Equal treatment to all
6. Openness
7. Equality in decision making
8. Freedom of expression

Social injustice
This is when people are not treated fairly and their rights are not respected.

Forms of social injustice in the school and the community
1. Bribery and corruption
2. Favouritism and nepotism
3. Preference for one ethnic group over the other
4. Preference for one gender over the other
5. Discrimination against various groups of people e.g. the disabled
6. Underpaying workers

Causes of social injustice in Africa
1. Poverty which is lack of basic necessities like food and shelter.
2. Corruption - giving or receiving money or other methods of gratification in order to win or induce favours.
3. Bribery – giving money or presents to someone so that they help you in doing illegal or dishonest acts.
4. Discrimination
5. Oppression

Effects of social injustice
1. Bitterness in people
2. Loss of confidence in people
3. People feel inferior
4. Laziness
5. High criminal activities
6. Low development
7. Stigmatization (a feeling that something is wrong or embarrassing)
8. Conflict
9. Poverty

Ways of eradicating social injustice in the school and community
1. Everyone should participate in decision-making
2. Tolerating views of others
3. Good governance
4. Fair decisions or punishments
5. Equality and fairness in provision of services
6. Respecting people's rights
7. Prevention of crimes

Importance of social justice
1. Human rights of all are respected.
2. Resources are allocated fairly
3. Citizens are treated fairly by authorities and the legal system

4. Equal opportunities for all to participate in economic development
5. Peace and security

Organizations that deal with international social justice and injustice

1. United Nations – protects and promotes the integrity of all persons in the world. It also addresses various issues e.g. poverty, illiteracy, injustice, effects of wars and civil conflicts.
2. International Police (Interpol) – helps countries to deal with criminal suspects that operate in more than one country. Criminal activities include drug trafficking, prostitution and car hi-jacking.
3. Amnesty International – investigate and report cases of human rights violations all over the world.
4. Human rights organizations e.g. the Office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission.

Ways in which organizations promote social justice

1. Monitoring social injustices in the world.
2. Court trials for acts of social injustice
3. Exposing social injustices in the media
4. Lobbying for international action against countries that promote social injustice e.g. sanctions, freezing donor aid and freezing bank accounts.

Successes and failures of organizations in promoting social justice

1. Success – the United Nations has been setting up international tribunals to bring to trial those accused of genocide and other crimes against humanity in former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.
2. Failure – many individuals that have been committing crimes in Cambodia, Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Mozambique for the past 50 years have not been held accountable for any of these crimes.

TOPIC 9: SOCIAL, ETHICAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

Courtship

Courtship is the period of trying to know and understand the prospective marriage partner. This

may last for a long or a short time although the parent may become anxious if it goes on too long.

Ways of courting
1. Individual or face to face – boy and girl approach each other face to face in a bus, train, entertainment centres, sports activities or on the road. One may also write a letter.
2. Third party or through a friend – a person sends a friend or a relative to propose to someone whom he or she has been attracted to.
3. Media advertisement – through newspapers, e-mail, face book and other forms of media where people invite members of the opposite sex to propose to them.

Basic steps towards courtship
1. The encounter – when the two meet just by coincidence or other reasons.
2. Attraction – when the two who have met or have been meeting get attracted to each other. This may be one sided or both ways.
3. Communication – proposing side usually the man or boy communicate to the other his feelings.
4. Courtship – positive answer to the proposal leads to courtship while a negative answer will therefore cut the whole process.

Importance of courting
1. Partners know each others personality, values and beliefs.
2. They learn each others attitudes and goals.
3. They know their partner's family members
4. They resolve any difference

Marriage
This is a legal union between a man and a woman living as a husband and wife.
Or
This is when a man and woman promise to stay together for the rest of their lives.

Reasons for marriage
1. To have children and bring them up.
2. To have sexuality with one's wife or husband in an exclusive way.
3. To enjoy lifelong friendship, companionship and emotional security.
4. To make a commitment to the person you love.

Factors considered when choosing a marriage partner
1. Character or personality or appearance – a partner must have good behaviour, cleanliness and be well groomed.
2. Religious faith – partners should know each other's denomination to avoid differences in beliefs when they get married and also if they belong to different religious groups, they agree whom to follow the other.
3. Educational background – people should know their partner's educational background before getting married.

4. Health status – partners need to know health and associated problems or diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Asthma.
5. Skills and knowledge – in rural areas, young men and women look for particular skills when choosing partners e.g. building a house, storage barns and fences.
6. Socialization where partners must be able to mix with others.
7. Emotional status

Ways of preparing for marriage
1. Abstinence from premarital sex where partners should not engage in sexual activities during courtship to avoid STDs and unplanned pregnancies.
2. Long courtship period for adequate preparation.
3. Building a home for making various decisions concerning their life.
4. HIV/AIDS testing so that they know each other's HIV status to make right decisions concerning their marriage.
5. Sound financial base to be able to buy basic necessities such as food, clothes, education resources and also access medical services.
6. Sound employment to maintain their financial stand.

Ways of entering into marriage
1. **Traditional or customary** – when a man has identified a potential marriage partner, he informs his uncle or aunt who officially propose to the woman through her parents. On the day of the marriage ceremony, the woman's parents present her to the prospective husband through a celebration which may involve dancing and feasting.
2. **Christian celebration** – it is celebrated under Christian law by a priest in a church. Every religious celebration demands an initial traditional system first.
3. **Civil marriage** – it is conducted in the Registrar General's office. An appointment is made 3 weeks before the marriage day to give chance to people with objections. It is done by an authorized government officer.
4. **Muslim ceremony** – it involves the signing of contract with the bride's father or guardian before two male muslim witnesses. The imam preaches and then the couple exchanges rings.
5. **Civic marriage** – it is conducted at a civic council by either the mayor or chairman of the council. It becomes valid by the civil type of marriage.
6. **Elopement** – it is an arrangement where a man and woman arrange to secretly get married. It is questionable to undergo this ceremony because if the two do this in secrecy it may mean that either one or both of them already belong to another marriage and have decided to run away from such marriages or the marriage is objectionable to some members of the family or community.
7. **Co-habitation** – an arrangement where a man and woman live together in a house and sometimes may go ahead to have children but are not officially married. It may come because the two may find the marriage preparation process too long and involving, pre-marital sex during courtship might have led to unwanted pregnancy or it may be out of choice.

Factors that help to preserve marriage

1. Honesty which means being truthful to each other and must discuss issues without hiding.
2. Free choice of marriage partner where the two partners should be allowed to contact each other before a marriage arrangement.
3. Forgiving and forgetting which means partners must discuss their differences and if someone has made a mistake, he or she must apologize.
4. Fidelity which means being loyal and faithful to each other by avoiding adultery.
5. Perseverance by being able to resist daily problems to avoid breaking up marriages.
6. Mutual care where partners care for each other in all aspects of their marriage like looking after the household, children and each other when one is sick.
7. Communication where partners should tell each other what is happening and how they feel.

Responsible parenthood

It refers to the provision of basic needs to the family such as food, love, clothing and shelter.
It also involves socialization which helps children to:

- Know the differences between right and wrong
- Behave in appropriate manner
- Respect elders
- Value the importance of tradition and community customs
- Give value to any hard work

Social and ethical values

A social value is a practice, idea or belief that people belonging to a particular group or society hold in respect or high esteem.
An ethical value is a general idea, practice or belief which influences the way a particular group of people or society considers good or bad behaviour.

International social and ethical values

1. Appreciation of other people's culture where people view other people's culture positively.
2. Respect for people's rights by not infringing on other people's rights.
3. Racial or ethnic equality in which racial and ethnic identities of people should be respected
4. Respect for the rule of law by observing and respecting all laws and internationally acceptable laws.
5. Freedom of worship by respecting individual choice of religion and freedom of other people to worship within the community.
6. Respect for international health requirements especially a person travelling to another country should be certified free from diseases such as small pox, yellow fever and HIV/IDS.
7. Respect for international immigration requirements in order to regulate the flow of people so travellers have to carry a proof of their identity such as a passport and health

certificates.

8. Sympathy and <u>empathy</u> (when one can imagine what is like to go through the same experience as someone else) which means people should be moved by the suffering of others.

Contributions of social and ethical values for international life

1. Leads to peace
2. Scientific and economic development
3. Enhance cultural exchange
4. Promotes international security
5. Develops education
6. Respect of other people's rights

TOPIC 10: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The total population of any society can change either through increasing or decreasing. The total population of the world has been increasing because the total populations of many countries have been increasing.

Factors that lead to population change

1. Birth rate means number of live births in one year for every 1000 people. It is mainly affected by fertility rate (average number of children born to a woman) which means high birth rates increase population of an area.
2. Death rate means number of deaths in one year per 1000 of a population. High death rates would result into a reduction in the population of the country.
3. Infant mortality rate means number of children who do not live until the age of one.
4. Epidemics which means outbreak of diseases has an impact of reducing the population of an area because they kill a lot of people within a short period of time.
5. Natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes kill many people at the same time thus leading to a reduction in population.
6. Unemployment affects population. For example, rural areas have low population due to high unemployment levels while urban areas have high population because people migrate to these areas to access employment.
7. Wars make people to flee their areas thus leading to low population in conflict areas while peaceful areas have high population.
8. Migration which may be through emigration (movement of people from their country to live in another country) and immigration (movement of people into a foreign country). This may be due to social, economic and political reasons thus emigration reduces population while immigration increases population.
9. Accessibility to financial resources which means people become attracted to areas with many opportunities of financial opportunities thereby increasing the population of an area.

10. Maternal mortality (women who die when giving birth) affects the population because higher maternal mortality leads to a reduction in population while low maternal mortality rates result to high population.

Effects of population growth
1. Pressure on resources such as land, forests and water.
2. Loss of human resources due to food insecurity.
3. Poverty due to lack of access to social and economic services.
4. Unemployment because the population is higher compared to the number of jobs.
5. Overcrowding which can result into easy spread of infectious diseases.
6. Increase in crime because many people can not access basic necessities.
7. Pollution due to improper waste disposals.
8. Food insecurity.

Impact of population growth on development
1. Lowering of quality of services e.g. education and health.
2. High levels of poverty
3. Loss of peace and security
4. Environmental degradation.
5. Illness
6. High mortality rates

Population control
These are efforts to slow population growth through action to lower fertility.
Or
It is the reduction of population size of a country.

Ways of controlling population growth
1. **Natural methods**
   a. Epidemics – diseases that are capable of spreading and killing a lot of people within a short period of time e.g. the Ebola virus, yellow fever and Meningitis.
   b. Drought which is an abnormally prolonged dry spell that can cause death of many people especially those that depend on agriculture.
   c. Famine which is the extreme scarcity of food that causes death of people.
   d. Natural death because people are made not to live eternally.
2. **Man-made**
   a. Wars
   b. Family planning which means conscious effort of couples to regulate the number of spacing of births through artificial and natural methods of contraception.

Importance of controlling population growth
1. Reduces overcrowding in many places.
2. Reduces environmental degradation.
3. Ensure availability of resources.

4. Reduces unemployment
5. Good provision of social services
6. Food security
7. Low urbanization

Environmental conservation

These are methods to protect natural resources so that they are permanently available.

Or

These are principles and practices that help to keep the environment safe and in good condition.

Importance of environmental conservation

1. Preservation of species of plant and animal.
2. Avoiding land and soil degradation
3. Maintaining plant and animal diversity
4. Improving productivity since nutrients are conserved.

Human practices that destroy living and non-living things

1. Pollution of the land, air and water because of disposing domestic wastes into rivers, construction of pit latrines or wells, using bush latrines, smoking in public places, fishing using herbs.
2. Careless cutting down of trees for fuel wood, charcoal, timber, settlement and cultivation.
3. Poaching (illegal hunting of wild animals) because they want food, concoctions for medicinal use and ivory from elephants.
4. Overfishing due to a high demand caused by an increase in population.
5. Overstocking (keeping of more domestic animals than a piece of land can sustainably hold) and overgrazing.

Consequences of destroying the environment

1. Climatic change
2. Global warming which causes warming up of icy regions of Arctic and Antarctica. This may make the sea levels to rise and eventually lead to floods.
3. Heavy use of energy results to rapid use of non-renewable resources.
4. Soil erosion and desertification due to deforestation.
5. Poverty, ill health and starvation due to loss of fertility.
6. Species of flora (plants) and fauna (animals) shall become extinct.
7. Wars will be fought on water due to the ever increasing population on the land.
8. Scarcity of water.

The Population Policy of Malawi

It was formulated in 1994 and was influenced by the following factors:

1. High fertility rate

2. Rapid population growth
3. High dependency burden (50% of population is under 15 years hence many people are dependants)
4. Pressure on land and social services.
5. Unemployment problems.

Elements of the population policy
1. **Demographic and family planning** which has the following objectives:
   a. To achieve a lower population growth rate.
   b. To lower fertility, infant, child and maternal mortality.
   c. To reduce adolescent marriages and teenage pregnancies.
   d. To slow down the high rate of urbanization.
2. **Information, education and communication** which has the following objectives:
   a. To enhance programmes which increase awareness of the population problems and facilitate access to information about contraceptives.
   b. To improve access , quality, efficiency and vocational relevance of primary school and informal educational systems.
   c. To systematically integrate population education in formal school system and other institutions of learning.
3. **Gender and development** which has the following objectives:
   a. To improve the status of the youth and women in all spheres of development.
   b. To ensure food security and adequate nutrition for mothers and children
4. **Research and environment** which has the following objectives:
   a. To improve the status of the youth and women in all spheres of development
   b. To ensure food security and adequate nutrition for mothers and children
5. **Employment** which has the following objectives:
   a. To improve entrepreneurial, managerial and other relevant skills for the country's labour force.
   b. To increase productive employment and more equitable distribution of resources.

Practices that affect the implementation of the population policy
1. Polygamy (having more than one wife) which may lead to STDs including HIV/AIDS hence many people die.
2. Religious beliefs in some religions prohibit their members to use contraceptives. This may affect child spacing in families.
3. Initiation ceremonies which bring bad practices such as fisi (sexual practices with a girl undergoing initiation) can lead to the spread of STDs as well as unwanted pregnancies.
4. Moral decay such as prostitution and drug abuse can lead to STDs, unwanted pregnancies and mental illnesses.
5. Wife or husband inheritance or chokolo can facilitate the spread of STDs and high population.
6. Widow cleansing can lead to high population and spread of STDs including HIV/AIDS.

Ways of eradicating practices that affect the implementation of the population policy

1. Public awareness campaigns to sensitize the public the negative effects of such practices.
2. Women empowerment which might make a woman to know her rights and hence say 'no' to such practices.
3. Use of legislation to punish those that are caught facilitating these practices.

Strategies for implementing the population policy

1. Information, education and communication
   a. For married couples – relay clear messages about family planning using personal contacts, eye-catching posters, written information, drama traditional dances, proverbs and the media.
   b. For young people – convey messages about:
      i. Human sexuality and how reproduction takes place.
      ii. Dangers of unprotected sex e.g. unwanted pregnancies and STDs.
      iii. Accurate information about different contraceptives
      iv. The need for boys to take responsibility for their sexual bahaviour, to respect girls and accept that girls have authority over their bodies.
      v. Need for girls to develop self respect and say no to casual sex.
      vi. High health risks involved in early pregnancies.
      vii. High risks involved in abortion e.g. it is against the law, can lead to infertility and even death.
2. Research – collecting data at frequent intervals by examining records of births, deaths, hospital and employers' records and census records as well as conducting interviews for people.
3. Family planning service delivery – people should have easy access to family planning facilities to get contraceptive services and advice on contraceptives.
4. Gender and development – aspects of this strategy include:
   a. To change traditional attitudes and practices which discriminate against women and girls.
   b. To promote female education
   c. To increase levels of female participation in community programmes.
   d. To raise awareness of women's legal rights.
   e. To provide day care centres for women at work.
   f. To provide equal pay for equal work.
   g. To assist single parent households with advice on how to generate income.
5. Advocacy – key individuals and groups establish links with decision-making in the community and get messages about family planning, responsible parenthood, safe motherhood and small sized families.

Programmes for implementing the Malawi Population Policy

1. Reproductive health – it was adopted as a key programme after an International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994. It is run by the Ministry of Health and Population and its components include family planning, safe motherhood, adolescent reproductive health, prevention and management of STDs including HIV/AIDS. It targets men, women and the youth.

2. Safe motherhood – it was launched in 1996 to reduce the maternal mortality figure to 310 for every 100,000 births and targets women.
3. National Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme – a needs assessment was done on adolescent reproductive health in 1998 and set up the following activities:
    a. Moral training in primary and secondary schools curriculum.
    b. GABLE project working with traditional leaders in moral training and essential life skills e.g. decision-making and negotiation.
    c. Some youth groups are providing reproductive health education to their peers.
    d. Messages on responsible sexual practices through posters, pamphlets, t-shirts and the radio. It targets the youth especially adolescents.
4. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) – messages would be conveyed in a clear, friendly and culturally acceptable way using pictures and stories. It targets everyone.
5. Gender – these are done by both the government and NGOs to address gender issues e.g. girls Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education (GABLE) and Forum for African Women Educationalists in Malawi (FAWEMA). It targets men, women and the youth.
6. Advocacy – programmes are aimed at supporting a particular cause or issue and mainly promote change in policy, programmes or legislation and create a supportive environment for programmes. It deals with issues e.g. rights of adolescents to contraceptives, maternity leave, domestic violence and gender equality. It targets everyone.

People need to work together to ensure that the objectives of the population policy are achieved effectively.

Guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS

Guidance and counselling involves face to face interaction (communication) between the person with a problem and the one trying to solve the problem. Counselling provides people with information that helps to solve a difficult decision or effects of the diseases.

Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) is the important national planning for fighting this disease. The person offering advice is known as a counsellor and the person receiving the advice is a client.

Types of counselling

1. **Pre-test** – it is done before one is tested for HIV/AIDS. The client is informed the importance of the test, strict confidentiality and is given time to make a decision. This prepares the client psychologically to accept the results.
2. **Post-test** – it is done after the test. Those who are HIV negative are counselled on how they can avoid being infected. For those who are HIV positive, they are advised on how to conduct their sexual behaviour, types of food they should eat, issues about children and how to stay with their partner if married.
3. **Continuing** – it is done to people who have been diagnosed HIV positive from time to time at home, hospitals or other places.
4. **Pastoral** – it is offered by religious leaders who give spiritual guidance to give hope to HIV/AIDs patients and guardians using Bible messages by encouraging faithfulness in marriage and abstinence.
5. **Preventive** – it is given to those who are HIV negative but whose behaviour puts them at

a risk and also to those who are HIV positive to help them look after their health and avoid spreading the disease.

6. **Supportive** – it is offered to patients, guardians and families to help them solve problems brought by the disease to make future plans. It also provides support to relatives during bereavement time.

Institutions that provide guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS

1. Public and private hospitals – these provide information on HIV/AIDS, screening of people for HIV/AIDS and treatment of other diseases suffered by HIV/AIDS patients.
2. Banja La Mtsogolo – these provide reproductive health, guidance and counselling and public awareness towards HIV/AIDS.
3. Drop in centres – these are simple facilities which provide guidance and counselling, public awareness towards HIV/AIDS. They are community based.
4. NGOs e.g. Plan International Malawi, Action Aid Malawi, Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Centre (MACRO).
5. Religious organizations e.g. Adventist and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Blantyre Christian Centre.
6. Community Based Organizations – Salima AIDS Support Organization and Friends of AIDS and Support Trust in Nsanje.
7. Youth organizations
8. Companies

Methods of guiding and counselling HIV/AIDS patients and guardians

1. **Home-based care supervisors** – this is when members of a household with HIV/AIDS patients and selected people from the community are trained to provide guidance and counselling in their own home. It is done at home because HIV/AIDS is a chronic disease that lasts months or years, so a patient may be moving from home to hospital and back again for several times.
2. **Peer counselling** – this is when people of the same characteristics with respect to age or social status e.g. youths, politicians, community leaders, guardians of HIV/AIDS patients and traditional healers educate and influence each other. These are trained to:
   a. Discuss dangers of promiscuous behaviour
   b. Teach ways to prevent HIV/AIDS
   c. Provide supportive advice and love to HIV/AIDS patients.
3. **Man to man** – it makes use of men to counsel other men since they are free with fellow men and not women or their spouses to talk about this disease.
   In addition, men tend to have more spouses(sexual partners) which leads to the spread of HIV/AIDS, so they need to be used. BLM has this programme where men in villages, workplaces and other communities are educated on:
   a. Awareness of symptoms and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

b. Information on HIV/AIDS
c. Information on family planning and responsible sexual behaviour
d. Use of condoms
e. Preventive and supportive counselling to HIV/AIDS
4. **Use of hospital based counsellors** - trained health personnel from big hospitals, clinics and dispensaries provide guidance and counselling to HIV/AIDS patients, guidance and HIV/AIDS negative people.

Importance of counselling HIV/AIDS patients and guardians
1. Diffuse fears, feelings and worries.
2. Make people to change their behaviours and attitudes.
3. Help to find reliable solutions to HIV infection.
4. Offers hope and confidence to patients.
5. Help people to know the relationship between other sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS
6. Reduces HIV/AIDS infections
7. Reduces discrimination or stigmatization

Consequences of lack of guidance and counselling
1. HIV/AIDS patients live in fear and anxiety which can make them commit suicide.
2. Patients and guardians face discrimination by the family members and the society.
3. HIV/AIDS patients will continue to be spread since people do not know much about this disease.
4. Patients and others can not change their attitudes and behaviour.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS in Malawi
STDs are diseases transmitted through sexual intercourse with a person who is already infected with the disease. Examples include syphilis (chindoko), gonorrhea (chonzonono), Candida (mauka) and HIV/AIDS.

Importance of caring for STD and HIV/AIDS patients
1. They develop a sense of belonging since they are cared for.
2. Gives a patient hope which means he is assured of living longer and relatives will be cared for when he dies.
3. Improves their quality of life since they are in close contact with people. This contact removes stress, anxiety and depression.
4. Decreases stigma since leaders are involved in caring for patients hence the community follows the set example.
5. Strengthens HIV/AIDS prevention to others that anyone can be at risk with reference to patients' experiences.

Ways of caring for STD and HIV/AIDS patients
1. Support by guardians and other caretakers in the hospitals and at home who counsel patients, spend a lot of time with them, show their love and do household tasks.

2. Provision of nutritious food and other necessities such as energy giving, body giving and protective foods. They should be told to avoid smoking and drinking alcohol as well as advised to be sleeping on clean clothing.
3. Patients should be encouraged to seek early medical assistance. For example, patients suffering from curable STDs should get the treatment before the situation worsens and those suffering from HIV/AIDS should look for life prolonging drugs provided for free and sold in both public and private hospitals.
4. Spiritual and moral support provided by religious leaders by praying to give the patients hope and encouragement.

Importance of hospital-based and home-based care for HIV/AIDS patients

1. Hospital-based
   a. Helps treatment of HIV/AIDS related diseases like pneumonia, tuberculosis and skin diseases.
   b. Minimizes the re-infection of STDs because the patient is not in sexual contact with infected people and partners.
   c. There is prolonging of life since the patient is closely monitored by specialists.
   d. Prevent overburdening of individuals at home especially women who perform many tasks to patients.
   e. Relatives are given advice on how to care for patients.

2. Home-based care
   a. Reduces risk of contracting other diseases which are brought by congestion in hospitals.
   b. Reduces costs which can be accumulated by hospital visits, supporting the patients with food, medical bills and clothing.
   c. Reduces care burden in hospitals because health services are not provided to a lot of people.
   d. Relatives are able to do other duties when the patient is at home than in hospitals.
   e. Good basic home care makes the patient to be active and productive.
   f. Helps to destigmatise HIV/AIDS
   g. Educates families and communities about HIV/AIDS prevention
   h. Provides assurance of love and affection because people feel comforted at their homes when they are with friends and relatives.

Ways in which guardians can avoid contracting HIV/AIDS
1. Covering broken skin, sores or cuts with water proof plasters or dressing before contact with patients.
2. Washing blood stained clothes with chemical disinfectants or at high temperatures.
3. Safe disposal of waste contaminated with blood and body fluids.
4. Wearing gloves and gowns when handling patients.
5. Wash hands with soap before and after handling patients.
6. Avoid sharing personal items that might have blood on them such as toothbrushes, dental appliances, razors or nail-grooming equipment.
7. Avoid kissing if anyone has bleeding gums and mouth sores.

Drug and substance use and abuse

A drug is any substance that has a physical effect on human being. There a lot of drugs which are used to cure diseases such as antibiotics(cure infections), analgesics(control pain), anaesthetics (eliminate sensation especially when doing operation), narcotics (to make someone sleepy and stop pain), stimulants (make someone active).

When a drug is used for some purposes than what it is intended for, we say it is abused. Drugs frequently abused include heroin(narcotic), cocaine(stimulant), valium(depressant), cannabis, aspirin and hallucinogens(make someone see what is not there). Substances that are abused include termic, glue, alcohol and petrol. People misuse drugs because people believe they will make them feel happy, more intelligent and more relaxed.

Causes of drug and substance use and abuse

1. Peer pressure
2. Lack of adequate family support
3. Lack of parental supervision
4. Excess unsupervised time
5. Low tolerance for frustration
6. Increased access to drugs especially health workers
7. To become addicted

Effects of drug and substance abuse

1. **To the individual**
   a. Become violent and aggressive
   b. Lead to unprotected sex which result into STDs
   c. Breakdown of marriages
   d. Social isolation
   e. Loss of employment
   f. Death
   g. Insanity or madness
   h. Lung cancer
   i. Heart failure and respiratory diseases
   j. Bad performance at school
   k. Accidents
   l. Impotence

2. **To the family**
   a. Loss of money used for buying and for medical care since drug abusers have health risks.
   b. Family lives in fear and anxiety since the abuser becomes violent and mentally ill
   c. Low productivity because a family member becomes mentally ill so he or she can not assist in the work
   d. Death caused by irresponsible behaviour and road accidents
   e. Loss of employment hence lack of support to the family.

Impact of drug and substance abuse on development

1. Loss of well trained people since drug abusers are at a health risk, they may die early without helping much on the development of the country.
2. Pressure on health services since the abusers who are sick need a large amount of money for buying drugs. This money would have been used on other developmental activities.
3. Distortion of age-sex structure because many youths and males are drug abusers which will distort their age and structure hence low contributions to development.
4. Increased juvenile delinquency since many youths are involved in many cases such as rape and robberies which means they will end up in prison. As a result, they can not contribute to development.
5. Increased orphanages because many drug abusers are males who have a family so if these people die, there will be orphans and women hence no means of survival.
6. Low productivity due to absenteeism by the abuser in working places which then decreases development.

Ways of avoiding the effects of drug and substance abuse

1. Following prescriptions by using drugs for their intended purpose.
2. Avoiding bad influences of peers.
3. Avoiding places where people will be drinking and using drugs.

Ways of curbing drug and substance abuse

1. Civic education and literacy programmes which will help people to know the effects of drug and substance abuse so they will stay off drugs.
2. Being engaged in productive work or occupation which makes people to be busy most of the time and stay off drugs.
3. Counselling on drug and substance abuse to help abusers to solve problems that make them to abuse drugs and substances.
4. Family help and interventions by consulting professionals who give the families knowledge of helping the addict or alcoholic or abuser. In addition, the family should give support when the abuser has asked for help.
5. Medication by physicians to make people stay off drugs and substances e.g. Naltrexone or using traditional drugs.

TOPIC 11: SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT

Social services institutions are those that provide services such as education and health.

Provision and care of social services

1. Education – there are high levels of adult illiteracy rates among females in most African

countries such as Malawi. Countries need to find ways of reaching more women with education and also improve the percentage of students enrolling at secondary school level.

2. Health services – provision of health services is poor in most African countries due to shortage of physicians hence people do not access quality medical care.
3. Water and sanitary services – safe water and sanitation services is high in urban areas than in rural areas.
4. Electricity, transport, communication, information and technological services – many developing countries face problems in the provision of these services.
5. Housing – many people in developing countries residing in rural and high density urban areas live in houses not fit for human settlement. There are a lot of shanty houses that leak. Central and local governments, NGOs and agencies are working hard to improve housing conditions in many developing countries. Habitat for Humanity International is one of the organizations that are working hard towards helping people have access to decent houses.

Contributions of social services to development

1. Education helps in the provision of semi-skilled and skilled labour force. In addition, educated people provide a better standard of living for their families.
2. Health services, safe water and good sanitation make people to be healthy who contribute to the development of their societies.
3. Peace and stability attract both domestic and foreign investors because they are assured of security.
4. Adequate transportation, communication and electricity lead to the smooth running of businesses which develop countries and provide employment to people.

Impact of population growth on social services

1. Provision of education to an increased population will be too expensive and not possible due to inadequate resources.
2. Pressure on health services because more people will need medical attention, access to safe water and sanitation.
3. Strain on the ability to maintain peace and security since law enforcers find it difficult.
4. Shortage of housing, transport and communication.

Reasons for misuse of social services

1. Poverty which causes people to be involved in theft.
2. Lack of financial resources for maintenance especially in poor African countries.
3. Negative attitudes since people do not have a sense of ownership of social services by believing that they are owned by the government.
4. Ignorance and lack of appreciation because people do not understand the importance of social services.
5. Political influence makes people to destroy structures built by the previous regime and believe the existing government shall provide its own social service institutions.

Wise use of social services
1. Queuing in an orderly fashion for services.
2. Receiving only enough of the service by obtaining resources suitable to an individual.
3. Respecting one another.
4. Protecting infrastructure by maintaining and respecting them.
5. Guarding against theft and vandalism.
6. Civic education about the importance and social services.

Critical issues relating to the provision of social services
1. Availability of social services which means social development can not take place without the availability of social services.
2. Types of social services which means there is a need of various social services to achieve social development.
3. Quality of social services which means the service should have a capacity to satisfy the needs of a particular group of users. The social service should be of the right kind and be suitable for use by those for whom it is intended.
4. Accessibility which means social services should be located where they can be easily reached in both rural and urban areas. In addition, their accessibility should not be affected by organizational, cultural and economic problems.
5. Affordability thus people should be able to pay for the services.
6. Care for social services by the people so that they continue providing quality services.

Effects of issues relating to the provision of social services on development
- If social services are adequate and available to all people, there is development. For instance, people who are educated and healthy contribute to development.
- However, if the social services are only available to people in certain areas only or to the well to do, people in deprived areas will feel jealousy and engage in negative issues to development.

Renowned people in social services
1. **Henry Dunant** - He is a Swiss who was born on 8th May, 1828 whose idea led to the formation of Red Cross. He came up with the idea of forming Red Cross when he came upon a bloody battle in Solferino, Italy where the French and Italian troops were fighting Austrian soldiers. During this war, 40,000 soldiers were either killed or wounded. When he went home, he advocated for a formation of relief societies to help people wounded during wars. He teamed up with some Swiss citizens and formed the International Committee for the Relief of the Wounded in 1863 which later changed to International Committee of the Red Cross.
Its symbol is a red cross on a white background which is the opposite of the Swiss flag (has a white cross on a red background)

2. **Jairos Jiri** – he is a generous man from Zimbabwe who was pitiful of some disabled people in the streets. He funded the Jairos Jiri Association for Rehabilitation of the Disabled and the Blind which started its work in 195i. The association brought 20 disabled people (the blind and crippled) for training in various trades. Today, it is the largest national rehabilitation agency with schools, training centres, craft centres and a centre for older people with disabilities. It is estimated that 10,000 disabled people benefit from this organization every year.

3. **Mother Theresa (Teresa)** – She was born in 1910 from Albanian parents and died in 1997. She was a Roman Catholic nun who devoted her life to care for the poorest in India and this earned her a name 'Saint of the Gutters'. She founded the Missionaries Charity in Calcutta or Sisters of Charity. She was living with the sick and the homeless in Calcutta. Their achievements include:
    - The sisters brought many people who were sick and dying to a special home where they were looked after to die with dignity.
    - They looked after many babies and little children who were orphans or abandoned by poor parents. There are 40 such homes in India.
    - They established Shanti Nagar, a city of peace where the lepers could look after themselves.
    - They established a house in Rome for alcoholics, drug addicts and the homeless.
    - They operated soup kitchens for the homeless in some biggest cities in the world, helped those with AIDS and supported prisoners.

4. **Jimmy Carter** – he was the president of USA from 1977 to 1981 who advocated for social justice and basic human rights with his wife Rosalynn. Their work included:
    a. Persuaded leaders of Egypt and Israel to sign a peace treaty
    b. Established Habitat for Humanity International, a non-profit making Christian organization that eliminates substandard housing. This began in 1984 when it renovated a six storey building with 19 families in New York. It works in USA, Canada and 79 other countries including Malawi and has built 30000 houses around the world.
    c. They lead a 'Building Blitz' each year in which volunteers build houses for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

5. **Florence Nightingale** – she was born on 12th May, 1820 in Italy and died in 1910. She is known universally as the founder of modern nursing. Her work include:
    a. In March, 1854, she helped wounded British soldiers during the Crimean war in Turkey with 38 nurses. They improved sanitation and reduced death rate of patients.
    b. After the war, she became the public health advisor to all countries in the world.
    c. She established a nursing school with money donated by her former patients and charity.

6. **George Claver** – he helped to form the Human Rights Forum for the Disabled and Other Disadvantaged in 1997 with an aim of helping disabled people in Malawi. On the International Day for the People with Disabilities in 1998, he asked the president of Malawi to look into difficulties faced by the disabled. He also taught MPs not to use terms like

'crippled' and 'handicapped' and drafting of a national policy to give disabled people equal access to social services.

7. **Brother Hortensius Meeuws** – he was a teacher at St Patricks Secondary School in Malawi who helped for the establishment of a school for the deaf at Mary View, Chiradzulu which started with 5 students. He also led to the establishment of other schools for the deaf at Mua, Dedza and Embangweni, Mzimba and Mountain View, Thyolo.

TOPIC 12: GLOBAL VILLAGE

Global issues and challenges in the 21st Century

1. Economic globalization – the increasing integration of economies around the world through trade and financial flows as well as through movement of people and knowledge across international borders. The process of economic globalization has been affected by three factors namely:
   a. Improvements in technology of transportation and communication which has led to the reduced costs of transporting goods and services and other factors of production as well as communicating economically useful knowledge and technology.
   b. Individuals and societies have favoured taking advantage of the benefits of economic integration which has brought faster economic growth.
   c. Public policies of most governments have significantly influenced the character and pace of economic integration e.g. trade liberalization which attract foreign investors.
2. Epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, the Ebola virus and Meningitis:
   a. It is estimated that HIV/AIDS had affected 34.3 million people at the beginning of the year 2000 and had already killed 18.8 million people world wide.
   b. It is estimated that there are 1.2 million cases of meningitis worldwide every year. It is highly fatal characterized by intense headache and stiff neck. It is transmitted through direct contact with an infected person.
   c. The Ebola virus causes severe hemorrhagic fever in humans (severe bleeding both internally and externally). Most patients die within the first 8-9 days of infection and it is transmitted through direct contact with an infected person.
3. Terrorism means unlawful practice using violent and intimidating methods against people or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any part for political and social objectives. There are many terrorist groups in the world namely:
   a. Euskadi to Askatasuna (ETA) – it is based in Spain and fight for independence of Basque people who live in North West Spain. It carries out acts of violence against the Spanish government e.g. assassinations, bombings and kidnappings.
   b. Hamas is a group which was born in 1987 in Gaza strip and carries out attacks mostly against Israelis because of occupying Hamas considered to be for Palestinians.
   c. Hizbolla or a Party of God is a Lebanese Shiite group created in 1983 to create an independent Islamic Lebanon and the ouster of anything related to the godless

West. It does activities that are anti US and Israel and targets Israel civilians and military personnel. It uses **suicide bombers** which refers to people willing to commit suicide for the sake of killing many other people when the bomb explodes.

4. Poverty is estimated to be experienced by over 1 billion people. These are people who live on less than 1 US dollar per day. Absolute poverty is a condition characterized by deprivation of basic needs like safe drinking water, sanitation, health, shelter, education and information.

5. The problem of refugees is a global concern because refugees are of every race and religion and found in every part of the world. It is estimated that there were 22.3 million refugees in the year 2000.

6. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction which are weapons that are capable of killing a lot of people at one time e.g.

    a. Nuclear weapons have an explosion which results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei. These kill millions of people within minutes of a nuclear bomb. Long term effects of radiation include high incidents of cancer, sterility, cataracts, blood disorders and genetic damage to present and future generations.

    b. Biological and chemical weapons – biological use biological agents which contain either living organisms or the derivatives like toxins which cause disease or death. Chemical weapons release toxic gases or liquids that attack the body's nerves, blood, skin or lungs. They may provide surface effects like tears, vomiting and blisters.

    c. Anti-personnel landmines – these are explosive weapons designed to kill or injure anyone that comes into contact with them. They are often referred to as weapons of mass destruction in slow motion because they are indiscriminate weapons that keep on killing long after hostilities have ended and remain for years or even decades.

7. Environmental problems affect the entire world and include air and water pollution, ozone depletion and deforestation.

Implications of global issues and challenges on development

1. Globalization of economies has helped
    a. To increase levels of international trade, communication and technology
    b. Countries to open up and gain access to technology
    c. Easy movement of goods and people
   Globalization has negatively affected the world because:
    - It has resulted in the problem of brain drain in most developing countries since many skilled people migrate to developed countries.
    - It has increased the gap between the rich and the poor among and within countries

2. Environmental problems have led to the growing threat to the physical health, economic and social well being of people, land degradation, deforestation, desertification, malnutrition and migration.

3. Epidemics pose great threat on development because they need a lot of money for medicines and kill a lot of people within a short period of time.

4. Terrorism negatively affects development such as security and political and economic stability. It also affects people psychologically such that they live in fear. In addition, investors can not do business in places experiencing terrorism.
5. Poverty leads to low economic development since the poor can not contribute much to economic development. It is also associated with high incidents of diseases hence putting a strain on health services.
6. Problem of refugees exerts a lot of pressure on different resources like social services and natural resources.
7. Weapons of mass destruction kill and injure a lot of people thereby exerting pressure on health services.

Factors that contribute to world cooperation
1. Establishment of international organizations like the United Nations makes member countries to cooperate in dealing with some global issues and challenges.
2. Economic interdependence in the area of trade makes countries to cooperate in trading systems. Examples of trade organizations include Common Market for Eastern and Southern States (COMESA), World Trade Organization (WTO) and Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS).
3. Ratification of international protocols where each member state is supposed to implement it and as a result cooperate on different issues in the protocol like the Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC).
4. Sharing common political ideologies such as multiparty or democracy brings cooperation among countries that practise it. Cuba and China cooperate because they both practise communism or socialism (the government controls its country's economic development through state ownership and that all people are equal and wealth should be divided equally). Other countries practise capitalism (a system in which businesses are owned and run by individuals and not the government).

Prominent personalities that have contributed to world cooperation
1. **Martin Luther King Junior** – he was born in 1929 and advocated for racial equality in USA since many blacks were facing discrimination. His civil rights movement reached climax between 1960 and 1965 when a legislation or law was passed to end racial segregation in public facilities and expand voting rights. He was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated in 1968 and is remembered for his fight for justice and peace for all people.

2. **Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda** – he was born in Kasungu, Malawi in 1906 and died on 27th November, 1997. During his rule as a president he advocated for contact and dialogue which means disputes should be resolved through discussion, dialogue, negotiation and arbitration.

3. **Desmond Tutu** – he was born on 7th October, 1931 in South Africa and grew up in apartheid South Africa. He became the first black Anglican Dean of Johannesburg. He spent much of his time fighting for justice and racial harmony in South Africa and the

whole world. He was chosen as a leader of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission by Nelson Mandela at the end of apartheid to deal with what happened during apartheid. He continues to speak out against injustice and oppression in the world.

4. **Mahatma Gandhi** – he was born in 1869 in West India and later got a job in South Africa where he experienced racial discrimination so he worked tirelessly to improve rights of Indians. He developed a passive (non-violent) resistance against injustice called 'Satyagraha' - a truth force. This made him to be jailed frequently. When he went back to India in 1915, he advocated for non-violent protests against the British who ruled India and religious tolerance between Muslims and India. He is remembered as a person who promoted non-violence in differences between races or nations. He was assassinated in January, 1948 when he was walking in a crowded garden in New Delhi to take his evening prayers. Mahatma means 'great soul'.

5. **Henry Kissinger** – he was born in 1923 in Germany. In 1938, he immigrated with his family to USA fleeing Nazi tyranny (cruel and unjust use of power). He believed that America should change its international relation policy and become friends with many countries in the world when he was the US Secretary of State under President Nixon and Ford. He helped opening up of relations between USA and China and the Middle East. He is remembered as a great American Statesman who worked hard to promote peace through friendly relations between countries.

6. **Nelson Mandela** – he was born in South Africa in 1918 and started politics in 1942 when he joined African National Congress. He was chosen as vice president in 1952. He opposed the apartheid rule in South Africa since it did not respect rights of non-white races. This led to his arrest in 1964 and stayed in jail for 27 years. He was released in 1990. After his release, he became the ANC president who still opposed apartheid rule. In 1996, he became the first black president of multi-racial South Africa. He worked tirelessly to reconcile different races in South Africa. He signed the country's new constitution on 10th December, 1996 which included ending human rights violations. He is remembered as the greatest human rights activist and reconciliator.

7. **Kwame Nkrumah** – he was born in South West of Ghana in1909. He went to London in 1939 where he was active in Pan African Movement that demanded freedom and independence of African colonies. He returned to his homeland in 1947 and became the secretary general of the United Gold Coast Convention which was advocating for the end of British rule in Ghana. He was an international symbol of freedom because he was the first black leader to shake off the chains of colonial rule. He died a lonely man in exile after being removed as a leader in a coup.

8. **Leopold Senghor** – he was a poet and the president of Senegal between 1960 -1980. He developed the idea of 'negritude' that is all black people, whether African or American should be proud of their heritage (cultural values or achievements).

International interventions to promote and preserve world cooperation

1. **The United Nations** – it promotes peace and security. It achieves international cooperation by solving international problems of economy, social, culture and humanitarian.

2. **The Organization of African Unity (OAU)** – it was established on 25th May, 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and the charter of the organization was signed by 32 independent states. It mainly aimed at a need to free Africa from colonialism. Its objectives include:
   a. Promote unity and solidarity of African states.
   b. Coordinate and intensify their cooperation to achieve a better life for Africans.
   c. Defend sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.
   d. Eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa.
   e. Promote international cooperation in regard to the charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

   It held its final summit in July, 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia where it announced a decision of transforming OAU to African Union (AU). Amara Essy of Ivory Coast was chosen as a leader during its transition from OAU to AU. Currently, it has 53 African states.

3. **The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)** – it was founded on 8th August, 1967 by five countries namely: Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It is mainly aimed at bringing all countries in SE Asia to cooperate in securing peace, stability and development. Its secretariat is in Jakarta, Indonesia and the following are current members: Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Myanma, Laos and Cambodia.
   Its main aims include:
   - Promotes political and security cooperation.
   - Promotes cooperation on issues such as human resource development, elimination of poverty, diseases and illiteracy, providing productive jobs for low income groups, taking a strong action to end abuse and traffic in drugs. Cooperation in these fields is known as 'Functional 'by the ASEAN leaders.

Importance of world cooperation
1. Promotes peace because when conflict arises between countries, they solve these with diplomacy.
2. Accelerating development because there is peace and that some trade organizations eliminate trade barriers and tariffs.
3. Promotes harmony between people of different cultures, nationalities and racial backgrounds.
4. Promotes social justice.

SAMPLE ESSAY QUESTIONS

2003 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
1. Explain the factors that influence social and economic development in a country.(20 marks)
2. Discuss the importance of removing gender biases in the society. (20 marks)
3. Describe how the electoral commission ensures that the electoral process is held in a free and fair atmosphere. (20 marks)

2004 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
1. Discuss the common characteristics of developing nations. (20 marks)
2. Explain the factors that may assist to prevent marriage breakdown in Malawi. (20 marks)
3. Discuss the positive effects of globalization of the economy on development. (20 marks)

2005 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
1. Explain the impact of drug and substance abuse on development. (20 marks)
2. Describe any five institutions that can be instrumental in promoting good governance in Malawi. (20 marks)
3. Explain the effects of refugee problem in the world. (20 marks)

2006 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
1. Explain with examples any six effects of social injustice in society. (20 marks)
2. Discuss any six factors that can contribute to population change in a country. (20 marks)
3. Explain with examples any six ways in which rights of special groups can be violated. (20 marks)

2007 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
1. Discuss any six factors that can contribute to discrimination in a country. (20 marks)
2. Describe any six roles of financial institutions to the development of a country. (20 marks)
3. Discuss any six ways that Malawi can use to achieve gender balance. (20 marks)

2008 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
1. Explain any six causes of social injustice in the society. (20 marks)
2. Explain any six ways in which war between two neighbouring countries may affect development in the countries. (20 marks)
3. Explain any six ways in which counselling for HIV/AIDS patients and guardians is important. (20 marks)

2009 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

1. Discuss any six factors that can contribute to technological development in a country. (20 marks)
2. Explain any six factors that should be considered when providing social services to the community. (20 marks)
3. Describe any six roles played by institutions of the civil society in a country. (20 marks)

2010 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

1. Explain any six roles played by the state. (20 marks)
2. Discuss any six strategies that are used to preserve culture in Malawi. (20 marks)
3. Explain any six ways in which promotion of social justice is important in the world. (20 marks)

2011 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

1. Explain any six problems faced in the implementation of conventions for the protection of special groups. (20 marks)
2. Describe any six social and ethical values that contribute to international cooperation. (20 marks)
3. Explain any six factors that can assist in the economic development of a country. (20 marks)

2013 NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

1. Discuss any six cases of violations of human rights for special groups. (20 marks)
2. Explain any six ways in which developing countries benefit from international organizations. (20 marks)
3. Discuss any six factors that encourage multiculturalism in a country. (20 marks)