

## **TOPIC 1: MULTICULTURALISM**

Explain the meaning of the term multiculturalism

- ☞ It means having many cultures coexisting peacefully together
- ☞ Multiculturalism is about having many cultures and managing them to the extent that there is unity in diversity or to the extent that diversity is appreciated.
- ☞ The term multicultural means having many cultures

## **FACTORS THAT CAN ENHANCE/CONTRIBUTE TO MULTICULTURALISM**

### **1. *Religion***

- ☞ A society can be multicultural because there are many religions in the society.
- ☞ For example, there are many religions in Malawi such as Islam, Christianity and Hinduism.
- ☞ These enhance multiculturalism because each has its own beliefs and lifestyle that their followers follow.

### **2. *Race and Ethnicity***

- ☞ Some societies are multicultural because they have people of different races such as blacks, whites and coloureds.
- ☞ Some it's because they have people of different ethnic background such as Lomwes, Tumbukas, Chewas and Yaos
- ☞ People are grouped into different races according to their physical characteristics such as colour of skin, type of hair and shape of nose
- ☞ An ethnic group is a group of people with common cultural traditions.
- ☞ Having many races and many ethnic groups contribute to multiculturalism

### **3. *Migration***

- ☞ This is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration makes people of different backgrounds to come together.

- ☞ Migration can be internal or external and it brings people of different cultures together this leads to a multicultural society
- ☞ Multiculturalism can also be enhanced through humanitarian programs such as providing assistance to refugees and other victims of human rights abuse.

#### **4. Trade**

- ☞ As people move from one place to another because of trade, they come into contact with people of different cultures this enhances multiculturalism

#### **5. Citizenship**

- ☞ Citizens of the country are not only the natives but also people from anywhere in the world.
- ☞ For example in Malawi there are people of British, Zambian and Chinese origin. This enhances multiculturalism

#### **6. Language**

- ☞ A society can be multicultural because it has people who speak different languages.
- ☞ For example in Malawi there are people who speak Chinese, English, Chichewa, and Chitonga among others. These enhance multiculturalism

#### **7. Modernization/ Technology**

- ☞ The society can be multicultural because of forces of industrialization, increasing mobility of people and the media.
- ☞ Technology makes people to move easily and meet with other people of different background.
- ☞ These have greatly enhanced multiculturalism.

#### **8. Education**

- ☞ Everywhere in the world, learning institutions bring together learners from diverse cultures.
- ☞ As they interact they share and learn other people's culture.

#### **9. Politics**

- ☞ A society can be multicultural because it has people who hold different political ideologies
- ☞ Politics is not practice by people from one culture or ethnic group but also by people from diverse cultures and beliefs
- ☞ For example if a society has people who belong to the ruling DPP and Opposition MCP or UTM

## **10. Intermarriages**

- ☞ Intermarriages are marriages between people of different subculture groups. Such as blacks and whites or Tumbukas and Lomwes
- ☞ Love enables people to cross cultural, national and international boundaries. People now no longer marry from their culture or country
- ☞ All these enhance multiculturalism

## **11. Employment**

Workplaces such as companies, learning institutions, hospitals, and markets comprises of people from diverse cultures. This enhance multiculturalism

## **12. Globalization**

- ☞ This is the process by which business or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale
- ☞ It involves the movement or world views, products, ideas and aspects of culture. As this interaction takes place, culture mix and people learn from each other

## **BENEFITS/IMPORTANCE/POSITIVE IMPACTS/ADVANTAGES OF MULTICULTURALISM**

- ☞ *It helps individuals who are involved to respect, accept and appreciate the differences of others*
- ☞ *It helps individuals to understand their own culture and the values and culture of others*
- ☞ *it ensures that all citizens can keep their identities, takes pride in their ancestry and have a sense of belonging*
- ☞ *It promotes cooperation, unity and tolerance.* Multiculturalism promotes peaceful co-existence of people, because it broadens

- the knowledge and awareness of citizens and increases understanding and tolerance. With multiculturalism there is respect of others and this leads to unity and tolerance
- ☞ *It promotes the image/identity of the country and its people.* This is because multiculturalism indicates that people from different societies culturally are tolerant to each other.
  - ☞ *It results in exchange of culture* - With multiculturalism people become familiar with diverse customs, language and traditions this leads to exchange of traditions
  - ☞ *It results in exchange of skills* - This is true because multiculturalism brings people from other countries who may have special skills as they interact with other people they may exchange skills of dealing with problems and doing things
  - ☞ *It results in exchange of ideas* - This is because multiculturalism makes people to stay in touch with people from other countries. This makes them to exchange ideas on how to do certain things such as good governance
  - ☞ *It helps to take advantage of the globalization of markets* - Multiculturalism helps to make countries to be in touch with each other, this helps them to find markets and networks with other countries through contacts and relationships

## **NEGATIVE IMPACTS/DISADVANTAGES OF MULTICULTURALISM ON DEVELOPMENT**

- 1. It leads to racial or ethnic rivalry** - Those that refuse to subscribe to a common set of rules for peaceful co-existence may start violence. For example racial supremacists believe that other races are superior to others this may lead to rivalries  
*People from other cultures may be seen as threats to jobs and resources*
- 2. Dilution of other cultures** - In societies where there are many cultures it is not possible to maintain all the cultural beliefs and practices some of them get assimilated into other culture56 s as they co-exist.
- 3. It leads to economic exploitation** - Minor and less influential cultures may be economically exploited by major and more influential groups. For example minor groups may fail to find employment opportunities. They may work without or with little payment.

- 4. It is expensive to promote** - In countries where many people are migrating to, it becomes expensive for the government to provide all the basic needs and assistance to migrants. For example the government needs to provide medical care, accommodation and teach the language.
- 5. It leads to discrimination** - Multiculturalism leads to selective treatment of people based of certain characteristics such as colour of skin, religion, race and political affiliation.
- 6. It leads to deprivation of employment opportunities** - The people who come from other countries may create job completion among the people. Immigrants may take jobs meant for local people

## **WAYS OF MANAGING A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY**

- ☞ Through respect of everyone in society whether minority, poor, rich, white or black
- ☞ Offering equal opportunities and treatment in education, employment, employment and appointment to public offices
- ☞ Ensuring that there is social justice and equal access to political power to minorities
- ☞ Encouraging members of a multicultural societies to take an open minded view on their cultural identity
- ☞ Ensuring that all cultures are able to preserve and transmit their cultural heritage including their languages, histories and religion to other generation.
- ☞ Formulating laws/policies that will take into consideration cultural differences in society

## **TOPIC 2: DISCRIMINATION**

### **Explain the meaning of the term Discrimination**

- ☞ Is any action or practice that result in giving less favourable treatment to certain individuals or groups of people because of their perceived differences and characteristics
- ☞ It can also mean prejudicial treatment of a person based on the group or category they belong in.
- ☞ It is also the systematic denial of certain peoples or groups full human rights because of who they are or what they believe.

## **FORMS/TYPES/BASIS FOR DISCRIMINATION**

- ☞ Race
- ☞ Ethnicity
- ☞ Nationality
- ☞ Class
- ☞ Age
- ☞ Gender or sex
- ☞ Place of origin
- ☞ Religion
- ☞ Political belief
- ☞ Health status
- ☞ Disability
- ☞ Sexual harassment

## **FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DISCRIMINATION OR INFLUENCE DISCRIMINATION**

### **1. Racism/ racial discrimination**

- ☞ This involves treating one group of people less favorably than the other because of their physical characteristics.
- ☞ Racism is rooted in the belief that some races are superior to others
- ☞ A good example of discrimination based on racism is a case study on what the Ku Klux Klan in America was doing.
- ☞ The Ku Klux Klan strongly believed that blacks are inferior to whites. Because of this they discouraged interracial marriages. Another example is the apartheid era in former South Africa where blacks were ill-treated by whites

### **2. Ethnicity/Ethnocentrism (tribalism)**

- ☞ This is the discrimination of other people on the basis of ancestry and cultural heritage.
- ☞ It is also a belief that other ethnic groups of people are superior to other ethnic groups. This may cause hatred among different ethnic groups.
- ☞ Ethnocentrism may also foster the spirit of cooperation and camaraderie which helps the people from the same group to work together to achieve a common goal.
- ☞ A good example of discrimination based on ethnocentrism is the Rwandan genocide where the majority Hutu killed over 800,000 minority Tutsi in a genocide

### **3. Nationalism** - A national is a citizen or a subject of a specific country. Nationalism is the patriotic feeling (love) that people have for their country. This makes foreigners to be seen as threats by citizens. The movement of people from their own culture to other places exposes them to discrimination.

- 4. Gender preferences/inequalities** - This leads to sex discrimination. Sex discrimination occurs when a person is treated less fairly than the other because of their sex, marital status or because they are pregnant. For example women or men may fail to get employment just because they are male or female. This usually occurs in politics, economic, social and cultural fields
- 5. Religion** - Religion in its nature is supposed to teach values of tolerance and non-discrimination and respect for human rights, but the teachings of other religions discriminate against its members. For example in Hindu religion discrimination is part of their religion (case study on caste system in Hindu religion)
- 6. Cultural attitude** - Different cultures have different norms and beliefs. Those who fail to follow these norms or codes are punished. This may lead to discrimination. For example some cultures may reject a girl who is found pregnant outside marriage and some consider a man who has joined *Gule Wamkulu* as an adult and those who have not joined as children
- 7. Ageism** - This is discrimination based on the age of someone. Some people are discriminated because they are old. For example, they may be accused of witchcraft
- 8. Economic status** - Some people may be discriminated against because they come from poor families or rich families. For example a person may be refused access to credit facilities such as loan because a person is poor
- 9. Ill-health/attitude to the disadvantaged:** Many people are discriminated against because of their poor health status. For example HIV/AIDS patients may face discrimination in work places and in hospitals when they want to receive treatment.
- 10. Politics** - This is where people face discrimination because of holding different political ideologies. For example a person in Malawi may be discriminated because of belonging to opposition MCP party or DPP ruling party
- 11. Disability discrimination** - This is where people are discriminated against because of their physical and mental impairment. People with disabilities face discrimination in education, employment and access to premises
- 12. Other factors include education, attitude to the disadvantaged**

## **CASES OF DISCRIMINATION/CASE STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION**

### **a) Apartheid system in south Africa**

Apartheid means separateness. Black were ill-treated by whites in former south Africa

### **b) Racism in America**

Black were forbidden or were not free to do most of the things in America. A group called the Ku Klux Klan carried racial discrimination. The group believed that blacks are inferior to whites

### **c) Neo – Nazism of Germany**

Nazi in Germany believed that Germany is for Germans. This led to discrimination of the Jew in Germany.

### **d) Caste system in India**

Hindu religion in India practiced discrimination based on caste system. Hindu religion class people into four hierarchically ranked castes called **Varnas**

## **CAUSES OF DISCRIMINATION**

1. Ignorance/fear and stereotype.
2. Irresponsible behavior by politicians, the media and other influential groups because many people believe what they see and hear from these
3. Tribal behavior
4. Archaic religious or cultural beliefs

## **EFFECTS/CONSEQUENCES OR RESULTS OF DISCRIMINATION**

- ☞ It leads to disunity between those practicing it and this may result into disintegration of the society
- ☞ It leads to crime and insecurity in the community because of inequalities that come with discrimination, this leads to increased frustration among the victims who resort into theft and robberies
- ☞ It leads to poverty due to unfair distribution of resources

- ☛ It may lead to terrorism because it creates discomfort among the marginalized groups who may start destroying life and property.
- ☛ In school it may affect ones career and academic performance at school
- ☛ It leads to decreased energy and stress related ailments (diseases)
- ☛ Socially and emotionally it can lead to anger, anxiety, depression, fear and guilt of the concerned person.
- ☛ It may lead to self blame, feeling of isolation and drug and substance use and abuse
- ☛ It can lead to physical and emotional withdraw from friends, family and co-workers
- ☛ At work place it can affect the organizational costs due to absenteeism
- ☛ At work place it can also lead to low morale, decreased productivity and it can tarnish the image of the organization
- ☛ On the community discrimination can lower the development of the community and create social instability, crime and insecurity
- ☛ Discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, ethnicity and nationalism is an obstacle to friendly relationship

## **FIVE EFFORTS THAT THE MALAWI GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN TO CURB/END DISCRIMINATION**

- ☛ *The ratification of human rights declaration by nation* - The UN charter recognizes that everyone is entitled to all human rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind
- ☛ *Entrenchment of the bill of rights in the constitution* - A bill of rights is a list of rights of individuals in a country. The constitution being the supreme law of the land, if the bill of right is put in it, it means everyone is going to conform to it
- ☛ *Publishing act of discrimination on the grounds of political opinion in news papers and magazines.*
- ☛ *Establishment of various institutions that promote human rights in Malawi*
- ☛ *Setting standards for both individuals and collective behavior educating everyone on standards and consequences of violating the standards*

## **ORGANIZATIONS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS WHICH ADDRESS ISSUES OF DISCRIMINATION**

- 1. The United nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights**
- 2. The constitution of Malawi - Chapter 4 of the constitution of Malawi addresses issues of discrimination**
- 3. Malawi human rights Commission (MHRC) - They protect and promote human rights involving discrimination of any kind.**
- 4. The Malawi council for the Handicapped (MACOHA) - They address human rights abuses involving discrimination based on disabilities**
- 5. DENISH Centre for Human Rights - It assists local non-governmental organizations all over the world dealing with human rights**

## **TOPIC 3: UNIONS, ASSOCIATIONS AND NATIONAL SERVICES**

### **Explain the meaning of unions**

- ☞ Is a voluntary membership based civil society organization formed by a group of workers to protect and promote their rights
- ☞ It can also mean a group of employees coming together to voice their concerns about their rights in their workplaces
- ☞ It can also mean an organization of workers who act together to secure their benefits and rights in the workplace

### **OBJECTIVES OF TRADE UNIONS**

#### **1. Negotiation (collective bargaining)**

- ☞ It represents members to negotiate with employers for better wages and conditions of employment

#### **2. Safeguard jobs**

- ☞ Protects jobs of members and voice in decisions affecting workers

#### **3. Cooperate with employers**

- ☞ They do this for the benefits of members, to resolve disputes in a mutually acceptable manner

#### **4. Political activities**

- ☞ It supports pro-union political parties

## **5. Social activities**

- ☞ It supports members with recreation facilities and benefits for unemployment, illness, retirement and death

## **6. Representation**

- ☞ It represents workers interest

## **EXAMPLES OF UNIONS IN MALAWI**

- ☞ **The Civil Servants Trade Union (CSTU)** - This has membership of all civil servants in malawi
- ☞ **Teachers Union of Malawi (TUM)** - This addresses the professional and welfare concerns of all teachers in Malawi
- ☞ **Malawi Congress of Trade Unions (MCTU)** - This coordinates activities of all trade unions in Malawi
- ☞ **Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (MUSCO)** - This aims at promoting the growth and development of savings and credit cooperatives (SACCO) through provision of financial, technical and administrative services
- ☞ **Farmers Union of Malawi (FUM)** - This is an umbrella body for all farmers groups in Malawi
- ☞ **Journalist Union of Malawi (JUMA)** - This is for all journalist in Malawi
- ☞ **Public Affairs Committee (PAC)** - This is a forum of various denominations founded in 1992. It is a civil society, interfaith organization made up of protestant, catholic and Muslim faith groups in Malawi

## **ASSOCIATIONS**

### **What is the meaning of association**

- ☞ Is a membership based civil society organization that comprises people who belong to the same profession and are involved in activities that reflect same objectives
- ☞ It is a group of persons having common views associated with a common end

## **EXAMPLES OF ASSOCIATIONS IN MALAWI**

- ☞ Tea Growers Association of Malawi
- ☞ Tobacco Association of Malawi
- ☞ Association of Accountants in Malawi

- ☞ Football and Netball Association of Malawi
- ☞ Consumers Association of Malawi
- ☞ Minibus owners Association of Malawi
- ☞ Herbalist Association of Malawi

## **ROLES OF UNIONS AND ASSOCIATION OR IMPORTANCE OF HAVING UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS**

- a) They sensitize workers on their rights related to their occupation
- b) They negotiate for the welfare of the union members
- c) They protect and promote the rights of their workers and protect them against unfair dismissals
- d) They influence the government to help workers
- e) They provide legal assistance when workers are victimized
- f) They help to resolve disputes that may arise among members and between them and employers

## **INDUSTRIAL ACTIONS THAT UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS MAY USE TO MAKE THEIR EMPLOYERS MEET THEIR DEMANDS**

- ☞ Industrial action refers to actions in which employees work in a manner different from the customary manner.
- ☞ Some of the industrial actions include:
  - 1. Stay away** - This is the type of industrial action where union members stay away from normal duty in order to pressurize employers to accede to their demands
  - 2. Procession** - This is a type of industrial action where workers mobilize and organize each other into a group and parade through the street demonstrating through placards their grievances to employers.
  - 3. Sit in** - This is the type of industrial action where all employees report for duties at the work place but collect themselves at an open place staying away from any work related activity while employers look on.\
  - 4. Go – Slow** - This is the type of industrial action where employees may decide to put pressure on an employer by reducing the amount of their daily productivity output.

## **NEGATIVE/HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIONS**

1. On the employer it may lead to loss of income/profit and cash flow problems
2. On the employer it may also lead to poor reputation and loss of output
3. On the employee it may lead to loss of job and loss of wages
4. To the economy industrial actions may lead to low exports due to low production and low collection of tax due to low income

## **BENEFITS THAT WORKERS GET BY JOINING UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS**

- ☞ It promotes and maintains national integration by reducing the members of industrial disputes
- ☞ A person helps in recruitment and selection of workers
- ☞ It provides members with advice, support and legal protection to ensure that differences of opinions do not turn into major conflicts
- ☞ A person enjoys pension scheme and credit scheme benefits
- ☞ Maternity leave protection and sick leave benefits
- ☞ It incorporates a sense of corporate social responsibility in workers
- ☞ A person enjoys good accommodation and protection from unfair dismissals
- ☞ Freedom from exploitation and fair prices of commodities
- ☞ Better wages and salaries as well as better working conditions

## **NATIONAL SERVICES**

- ☞ It is an arrangement where members of both the government and the civic community render their voluntary services to aspects of development for their own lives.

### **The difference between an association and a national service**

- ☞ A union and an association are composed of registered membership while A national service its membership is based on voluntarism

## **ACHIEVEMENTS OR IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL SERVICE**

- 1. Self reliance** - National service activities encourage and develop a spirit of self reliance on local communities. It also encourages people to exploit their resources to improve their lives.
- 2. Fosters Cooperation and patriotism** - National service also serves to foster cooperation among communities in the sense that by working together on a common cause, people demonstrate unity and cooperation that exist among them and the love for their country.
- 3. Promotes individual initiative** - This is true because national service activities involve direct participation of the community individuals right from initiating, planning, designing and implementation stages. This encourage a spirit of initiative among participants
- 4. Promotes volunteerism and patriotism** - National services help to develop a spirit of rendering free services for the common good. They also help people to develop love for their country
- 5. Instills a hard working spirit** - National service activities serve to develop people's hardworking spirit in the sense that every individual aims to achieve certain goals this makes them to work hard.
- 6. Enhance national development** - This is true because when people work on development of their communities in one way or another they help in the development of the nation.
- 7. Reduces government expenditure on maintenance** - The government saves money that would have been used for maintaining roads of building bridges. The money thus can be used for other development activities
- 8. They promote development of leadership skills**
- 9. They promote discipline and respect for others**

## **CASE STUDIES OF NATIONAL SERVICES AND WHAT WAS INVOLVED IN EACH NATIONAL SERVICE (CASE STUDIES JHANGO BOOK 4 FROM P59)**

- 1. Thangata System** - This was a system of inter-household co-operation.

- ☞ Through Thangata system age mates or members from one village would usually work together in an individual household's field
- ☞ Thangata simply means "help" or assist one another but during colonial days it meant forced or bounded labour

## **2. *The Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF)***

- ☞ This was introduced by the Malawi government in collaboration with the World Bank.
- ☞ The aim of MASAF was to stimulate and implement various development activities at local community level.
- ☞ The activities of MASAF were based on voluntarism and communalism
- ☞ The people contributed through provision of labour/construction expertise and molding of bricks while MASAF supported the projects through financial input

## **3. *The Youth Week***

- ☞ This involved a week long period by both schools and local communities dedicated to various activities meant to develop local communities
- ☞ It was established in 1971 during the reign of Kamuzu Banda. Some of the activities done during youth week were:
  - Building bridges
  - Maintaining roads and footpaths
  - Building school houses
  - Assisting in public institutions such as hospitals, clinics and churches

## **4. *The Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP)***

- ☞ They had training bases throughout the country. The major focus of the training bases were the following
  - Fostering unity and patriotism
  - Encouraging self – reliance
  - Development of hard working spirit
  - Producing disciplined and productive citizens
  - Developing the rural communities
  - Spearheading development

## **WAYS IN WHICH CITIZENS CAN PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL SERVICES**

- ☞ By cleaning streets and social service structures

- ☛ Maintaining infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings
- ☛ Cutting grass and trimming bushes along the roads
- ☛ Attending meetings on community work
- ☛ Building houses for vulnerable people

## **TOPIC 5: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS**

### **What are international development organizations**

- ☛ These are development organizations that work with the people on the grassroots

### **EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT FOSTER DEVELOPMENT OF MALAWI**

- ☛ Africa development bank (AFDB)
- ☛ The European union (EU)
- ☛ International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- ☛ The Department for International Development (DFID)
- ☛ World Vision International
- ☛ PLAN International, Action Aid Malawi
- ☛ Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF)
- ☛ USAID, CIDA, GTZ and International Development Agency (IDA)

### **TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT DO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN MALAWI**

#### **1. Development, Justice and advocacy NGOs**

- ☛ These focus on development, they mainly support the government programmes but emphasize on the participative role of the grassroots.
- ☛ Development organizations depend on donor funding and they are non – partisan
- ☛ Examples include; World Vision International, Project Hope Action Aid Malawi, Concern Universal, Plan International and CADECOM

#### **2. Traditional NGOs**

- ☛ These are charitable, welfare and relief organizations that are concerned with the poor.
- ☛ They offer services to the poor, orphans, old people and the persecuted among other

- ☞ Their primary focus is on individuals families that live in absolute poverty Examples include; Cheshire Homes, the National Red Cross, Medicines and Sans Fronteers and CARITAS

### **3. *Funding Agencies***

These are funding and grant giving agencies which have no direct link with the local masses but support them through loans and donations. Examples include;

- a) Press Trust,
- b) United States Agency for International Development (USAID) = America
- c) World Bank
- d) Department for International Development (DFID) from Britain
- e) Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from Japan
- f) Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) from Sweden
- g) Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) from Canada
- h) Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) from Denmark
- i) Germany Agency for Technical Co-operation (KFW and GTZ) from Germany

## **DEVELOPMENT WORK THAT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDERTAKE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

### **a) Infrastructure development**

This is the basic physical systems of a business or nation such as transportation, communication, sewage, water and electricity systems of the country.

### **b) Capacity building**

- ☞ This involves learning skills and techniques and also empowering people.
- ☞ Development organizations train people to ensure efficient implementation of development programs

### **c) Provision of technical expertise/expatriates**

- ☞ They come with people with professional experience in different areas .

### **d) They help in advocacy and civic education**

- ☞ Some organizations are involved in creating awareness among the public on different issues such as environment, good governance, gender based violence, human rights and elections

#### e) **Provision of economic opportunity**

- ☞ International organizations such as the world bank and European Union provide financial assistance to local communities to help them initiate development project

### **THE ROLES AND IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MALAWI**

- 1. Transfer of technical expertise** - They come with people who have relevant experience in a specific area such as health, education and technology. By working with them there will be transfer of expertise such as teaching methodologies, project planning and implementation which can help in development of the country.
- 2. Provision of Economic opportunities** - This is true because international organizations such as the world bank, USAID, Press Trust and European Union among others support local communities with financial resources to start small enterprise projects. Some international organizations provide loans
- 3. They initiate or strengthen bilateral relations** - This is because international organizations attach conditions when they want to implement development activities in developing countries such conditions may include exchange of information and establishment of trade links between countries such conditions may initiate or strengthen bilateral relations.
- 4. Bridging the gap between the poor and the rich** - They make sure that the people all over the world enjoy the same quality of life. They do this by helping developing countries to be developed. They also bridge the gap between the poor in developing

countries and the rich in developed countries. They also reduce similar gaps between the people within the country

**5. They enhance or help in globalization** - International organizations make different countries to interact through their activities. This may involve exchange of information, cultural traditions and technology. To achieve this interaction communication is very important and communication leads to globalization.

## **TOPIC 6: INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

- a) Treaty** -This is an international agreement between two or more governments. For example the SADC Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO)
- b) Convention** - This is a treaty intended to bind and be observed by most countries. For example: the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) by the UN
- c) Covenant** - This is a more specific treaty intended to bind and to be observed by more states. For example the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- d) Protocol** - This is an additional agreement intended to be part of the treaty that is already in force. For example: The additional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- e) Declaration** - This is a set of principles declared as desired standards for states and other parties but not intended to be binding. For example: the Declaration on the Rights of the Child
- f) Recommendation** - This is the set of standards suggested to be followed by states in order to realize agreed standards or those in a convention. For example: the International Labour Organization (ILO) Recommendation no 119 on the termination of employment

## **CONVENTIONS FOR PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS**

### **1. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

- ☞ This is the human rights treaty that sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children

- ☞ The convention defines a child as any person who is below the age of 18. The constitution of Malawi however defines a child any person who is below 16 years

Some of the rights of the child in the convention include

- f)** The right to a name
- g)** The right to nationality
- h)** The right to know and to be raised by parents
- i)** The right to receive reasonable maintenance by parents
- j)** The right to be protected from exploitation

## **2. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**

- ☞ The convention defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination

- ☞ Some of the rights of women in CEDAW include
  - a.** The right to marriage
  - b.** The right to regulate fertility
  - c.** The right to inheritance of property
  - d.** The right to equal employment and pay
  - e.** The right to have access to equal economic opportunities
  - f.** The right to be protected from all forms of abuse

## **4. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**

- ☞ This is an international human rights treaty that aims at protecting the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities
- ☞ Some of the rights of people with disabilities as stipulated in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights include
  - a. The right to education
  - b. The right to adequate standards of living
  - c. The right to marry a partner of their choice and to have children

- d. The right to equal opportunities
- e. Freedom of expression
- f. Freedom of association
- g. The right to own property
- h. The right to information

## **5. The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**

- ☞ The convention commits its parties to respect civil and political rights of individuals including the right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral right and right to due process and a fair trial

## **6. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**

- ☞ The covenant commits its parties to work towards the granting of economic, social and cultural rights of individuals.
- ☞ The rights include labour rights and the right to health, the right to education and the right to adequate standards of living

## **7. Convention Against Torture (CAT)**

- ☞ This aims at preventing torture and cruel, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment around the world
- ☞ The convention requires states to take effective measures to prevent torture within their borders and forbids states to transport people to any country where there may be tortured.

## **8. Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners**

One of the widely known documents regulating prison conditions and prisoner treatment is the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (SMRs)

Some of the rights of prisoners include

- a) The right to regular sports and exercise

- b)** The right to food and nutritional value and to adequate strength
- c)** The right to access books and other educational or information materials
- d)** The right to special requirements for women prisoners covering pregnancy, child birth and child care
- e)** The right to maintain contact with the outside world including legal representation
- f)** The right to be reasonably prepared for eventual return to the community
- g)** The right to access the same standards of medical services as the general public enjoys
- h)** The right to appropriate beddings and clothing which must be regularly laundered
- i)** The right to live in accommodation which are appropriately heated, ventilated and cleaned
- j)** Opportunity to engage in meaningful work that have relevance to life outside prison

**9. The international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families (ICRMW)**

- ☞ This is an international agreement governing the protection of migrant workers and families

**10. The international convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)**

- ☞ This commits its members to elimination of racial discrimination and the promotion of understanding among races.

**INSTITUTIONS THAT DEAL WITH HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS AT LOCAL LEVEL**

**a) The office of Ombudsman**

- ☞ It was established to investigate cases where individuals have suffered injustice

**b) Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC)**

- ☞ It was established to promote, protect and investigate cases of human rights violations

**c) The law commission**

It assists government and individuals in the interpretation and amendment of the national constitution

**d) Human rights consultative Committee(HRCC)**

- ☞ It is a network of over 90 civil society and non-governmental organizations that work jointly to promote and protect human and people's rights in Malawi

**e) The national compensation tribunal**

- ☞ These are courts established to hear complaints and compensate victims of politically motivated human rights violations

**f) Non – Governmental organizations** such as FEDOMA and Disability people's organizations protect and promote rights of special groups.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAT DEAL WITH HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS AT LOCAL LEVEL**

**a) Amnesty International (AI)**

- ☞ This is the largest human rights watchdog that exposes and prevents human rights abuses
- ☞ Amnesty international identifies cases of human rights violation, verifies them through investigation and publishes them as a condemnation

**Areas of focus of AI**

- (i) Ending torture and ensure prompt trial of political prisoners
- (ii) Ensure free education to all children world wide.
- (iii) Decriminalization of abortion
- (iv) Fighting impunity from systems of justice
- (v) Ending recruitment and use of child soldiers
- (vi) Abolition of death penalty/sentence

- (vii) Free prisoners of conscience
- (viii) Protect human rights defenders
- (ix) Promote economic, social and cultural rights
- (x) Promote religious tolerance
- (xi) Ending extra judicial execution and disappearances and Protection of human dignity

**b) The International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

- ☞ It was established to try out cases of international violation violations of human rights
- ☞ Some of the cases that fall under ICJ include border disputes, occupation of other peoples territory, extensive destruction of environment and extradition of international criminals

**c) The United Nations High Commission for Refugees**

- ☞ The international agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve problems of refugees worldwide.
- ☞ The primary purpose of UNHCR is to safeguard the rights and wellbeing of refugees. It also helps stateless people

**d) Human right watch**

- ☞ It is an international organization that defends the rights of people worldwide.
- ☞ It conducts research and advocacy on human rights.
- ☞ Human rights Watch investigates human rights abuses, supports the rights of women and children, exposes the facts widely and applies pressure on those with power to respect rights and secure justice
- ☞ Human rights watch promotes academic freedom and human rights of prisoners and refugees

**Achievement of Human Rights Watch (HRW)**

- (i) Ban the use of child soldiers in armed conflicts

- (ii) Campaigned for trial of leaders of former Yugoslavia in an international criminal court
- (iii) Campaign against use of land mines

**e) International red cross/red crescent movement**

- ☞ It assists people who are suffering as a result of war and natural disasters
- ☞ In Muslim countries Red Cross is called Red Crescent because they do not recognize the significance of the cross

**Functions of the Red Cross**

- (i) Visiting prisoners of war
- (ii) Tracing and reuniting family members separated by conflicts/war
- (iii) Providing assistance for those disabled by war
- (iv) Giving relief assistance in form of food and shelter to those affected by war and disasters
- (v) Providing medical treatment to wounded soldiers in battle field

**f) International tribunal on human rights violations**

These are special courts established to hear cases of serious human rights violations or crimes against humanity and to pass judgment.

**Examples of tribunals include:**

- a) International criminal tribunal for Rwanda
- b) International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
- c) Special court for Sierra Leone
- d) Special Tribunal for Lebanon

**TOPIC 6: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**The meaning of sustainable development**

- a) Is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation from meeting their own needs.

**EXAMPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES**

- a) Solar and wind energy** – This can help to reduce over dependency on non renewable resources by harnessing power from renewable sources
- b) Crop rotation** – this is a chemical free way of reducing diseases in the soil and increasing growth potential of their crops
- c) Sustainable construction** – this involves homes, offices and other structures that incorporate recycled and renewable resources will be more efficient and stand the test of time
- d) Water fixture** – water conservation is critical to sustainable development and availability of products that do not use more water

## **IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- ☛ It helps in checking population growth and provides the basic human needs such as food, shelter and clothing. This improves the quality of life of human beings. This in the end leads to socio-economic development
- ☛ It ensures efficient use of resources both renewable and non-renewable by promoting conservation of resources. This helps to ensure higher agricultural productivity and food security in the country
- ☛ It helps to reduce waste and pollution as it promotes recycle and waste reduction programmes this makes places to look beautiful and natural.
- ☛ It helps in mitigating natural hazards and environmental ills such as climate change, soil erosion, deforestation, draught, floods and earth quakes.
- ☛ It also helps in conserving energy and preservation of cultural heritage.

## **ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS AND PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE PLACE**

- 1. Policy and legislative measures** – Countries must formulate policies and laws that will promote sustainable use of resources. For example Malawi passed the environmental management act in 1996 to ensure that development programmes and projects do not degrade the environment

- 2. Education and training** - Education is important it helps to enlighten people and helps people to develop positive attitude towards sustainable development projects. Training is important because it helps people to maintain and repair the facilities when they are broken or encounter problems.
  - 3. Community Participation** - Sustainable development needs participation of the affected communities in initiation, planning and implementation of the development projects. Participation ensures ownership of development
  - 4. Interdependence** - This is the requirement that each one of us recognize the interest of others in the environment so that our actions and decisions are taken with full knowledge of the dangers our actions may have to the environment and to others. For example disposal of waste materials in the river will affect those drinking water down stream
  - 5. Responsibility and accountability** - All individuals and countries have the responsibility of preserving and restoring the environment. All have to learn to achieve development without disturbing the environment. There should also be transparency, and accountability in the way resources are being used.
  - 6. Availability of resources** - Financial and non-financial resources are both needed to help in the implementation of projects on sustainable development. If resources are cheap and easily accessible projects will be successful.
  - 7. Diversification** - Development projects should have a variety of ways of generating income. If the other one fails other ways may succeed. It also involves finding alternative ways of achieving development
  - 8. Gender equality** - For any development project to be successful, men and women, boys and girls must be involved. Women have many responsibilities in the community and every development project affect their daily lives therefore they need to be involved.
  - 9. Peace and security** - Sustainable development require peace and security in the areas where projects are implemented for projects to run properly. Conflicts and instability disturb developments projects from being implemented.
- ☞ The conditions for sustainable development can sometimes be grouped into three; these are essential conditions, basic conditions and general principles of sustainable development

- ☞ **Essential conditions of sustainable development include:**  
community participation; gender equality; education and training; peace and security; transparency and accountability
- ☞ **Basic conditions of sustainable development include:** good governance, fairness; interdependence; responsibility and accountability; autonomy
- ☞ **General principles of sustainable development include:**  
environmental and economic integration; maintenance of biological diversity and conservation of natural resources; precaution, presentation and evaluation; cooperation, partnership and participation; education, awareness and training.

## **CASE STUDIES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

1. The Chikolongo fish farming which helps to protect wildlife from poaching and transform peoples lives
2. Bee keeping in Kenya has helped in fighting poverty with honey and conserve the environment

## **TOPIC 7: DEVELOPING NATIONS**

- ☞ Developing nations are countries whose Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is lower compared to developed one.
- ☞ These are countries with low level of material wellbeing.
- ☞ All countries of the world are classified into three main groups.  
These are
  - 1.Low income countries
  - 2.Middle income countries
  - 3.High income countries
- ☞ The middle income countries are further divided into two sometimes. That is
  - a) Lower middle income
  - b) Upper middle income

- ☞ The world bank uses **GNI per capita** to classify countries into the groups
- ☞ Gross National Income (GNI) refers to the total domestic and foreign output claimed or produced by residence of a country
- ☞ Gross National Income per capita (GNI per capita) refers to the total domestic and foreign output produced by residence of a country divided by the total population of the country. It is usually stated in United States (U.S) currency.

### **HOW IS GNI PER CAPITA CALCULATED**

- ☞ It is calculated by dividing GNI by the total population of the country.

Thus GNI per capita = 
$$\frac{\text{GNI}}{\text{Total Population of the country}}$$

### **This is how the World Bank Classify the countries**

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>GNI PER CAPITA (US \$)</b>
Low – income countries	1,025 or less
Lower middle income countries	1,026 – 4, 035
Upper middle income countries	4,036 – 12, 475
High – income countries	12, 476 or more

- ☞ The low income and middle income countries represents developing countries
- ☞ The high income countries are called developed countries/nations. These are countries with high GNI per capita.

### **CHARACTERISTICS/SIGNS/INDICATORS OF DEVELOPING NATIONS**

*Developing countries are characterized by the following;*

**1. Low level of income/inequitable distribution of income**

Most developing countries have unequal distribution of income among individuals or households. Only few individuals share most of the income leaving the majority in absolute poverty. There is also low GNI per capita

**2. Poor health**

Most developing countries are characterized by problems of malnutrition, ill-health and diseases. A few people have access to safe water and sanitation; there is also high infant and high maternal mortality rate in most developing countries

**3. Low education levels and standards**

There are many adults who cannot read or write, there is also high school dropout rate, this is the number of students who drop out of school before completing a particular school circle and poor education standards in most developing nations because they lack text books, class rooms and qualified teachers

**4. High population growth rates and dependency burden**

The birth rate is high in most developing nations leading to high population and there are big families with a lot of people depending on a few capable individuals for financial support.

**5. High levels of unemployment.**

Many people in developing countries are jobless because of high population growth rates. The population grows faster than the rate at which jobs are created.

**6. High dependency on agricultural production and primary export products**

Most of the people in developing countries live in rural areas and depend on agriculture. They also depend on a few export commodities which are raw materials most of the times.

Other characteristics of developing nations include

**b) High levels of debts**

Most developing nations owe huge sums of money to developed nations and lending institutions

**c) Insecurity**

Most developing nations are characterized by wars or conflicts.

**d) Low levels of productivity**

Developing countries are characterized by low levels of labour productivity

The amount of production per person is very low compared to developed nations

**e) Other characteristics include:** *dominance of informal sector/economy, lack of capital, dual economy, rapid growth of cities and towns, prevalence of imperfect markets and limited information, inappropriate use of natural resources, vicious circle of poverty, inadequate infrastructure, high levels of illiteracy.*

## **DEVELOPING CHALLENGES THAT MALAWI IS FACING IN THE FOLLOWING SECTORS.**

### **1. Health Sector**

**The challenges in this sector include:**

- ☞ Shortage of health workers
- ☞ High infant mortality rate, the total fertility rate and maternal mortality ratio. The government has introduced **safe motherhood program** to deal with the problem
- ☞ HIV and AIDS is another developing challenge. Malawi need to find ways of reducing spread of the deadly virus
- ☞ Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities

- ☞ Lack of qualified doctors and migration of qualified doctors to other countries
- ☞ Lack of health facilities such as clinics and medicine.

## **2. Education sector**

Education is a basic right of every individual and is essential for development.

*Some of the challenges in the education sector are the following:*

- ☞ High adult illiteracy rate – there are many people who can not read and write in Malawi.
- ☞ High school drop out rates especially at primary level
- ☞ Lack of qualified teachers and teaching facilities
- ☞ Migration of qualified teachers
  
- ❖ Malawi need to find ways of encouraging a lot of adults to enroll in adult literacy programmes throughout the country
  
- ❖ The government also need to find ways of keeping students in school for longer periods.

## **3. Agricultural sector**

- ❖ The agriculture sector is put in two subsectors in Malawi.
  - ☞ The estate sub-sector
  - ☞ The smallholder sub-sector
  
- ❖ The estate sub-sector is characterized by large land ownership and high productivity.
  
- ❖ The small holder sub-sector is characterized by small parcels of land per individual low productivity. Malawi is facing developing challenges in smallholder sub-sector. Some of the challenges are as follows:
  - ☞ Lack of land which result into low productivity
  - ☞ Lack of markets where to sell produce
  - ☞ Lack of farming inputs like fertilizers
  - ☞ Use of primitive technologies which result in low production
  - ☞ Lack of storage facilities for the produce

#### **4. Environmental management sector (environment degradation)**

*The challenges include*

- ☞ Depletion of natural and forestry resources and degradation of the environment
- ☞ Soil erosion and declining land productivity
- ☞ Lack of improved methods of water and soil conservation

#### **5. Trade and commerce**

*The challenges include:*

- ☞ Developing challenges include, finding ways of promoting micro, small and medium scale businesses
- ☞ Increasing Malawi's export base from tobacco to other commodities

#### **6. Unemployment levels** is another challenge – Malawi needs to encourage self employment as one way of dealing with the problem

### **DEVELOPMENT AID**

- ☞ This is the help given to developing countries by rich/developed countries and international organizations

### **FORMS IN WHICH AID FROM THE OTHER COUNTRY CAN TAKE**

*Aid can be inform of*

1. Money for emergency
2. LOAN with very low interest rates or interest free loans
3. Equipment for specific development project

### **TYPES OF DONORS**

#### **1) Foreign governments/bilateral donors**

These usually send aid directly from developed country to developing country or aid from one government to another government or one country to another country. For example aid from Britain to Malawi or Japan to Malawi

#### **2) International agencies/multilateral donors**

These are international organizations that give aid to developing countries either direct to the government or they support specific projects.

Examples of international agencies may include World Bank, Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

### **3)Charities**

These donors offer aid to help in development. Charities normally give small amount of aid directly to groups of people or individuals working on projects at the grass root level in local communities

## **POSITIVE ROLES OF DONORS IN DEVELOPMENT**

- 1)** They provide funding for development initiatives. For example, they supplement the national budget and balance of payment
- 2)** They provide technical assistance inform of high level man power transfer
- 3)** They enhance human resource development. For example, they provide scholarships
- 4)** They help in promoting good governance
- 5)** They provide social services such as building hospitals and schools to improve education and health services

## **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT AID**

### **1. *Perpetuate dependency syndrome***

This is because instead of working hard many people in the country will start expecting handouts

### **2. *Perpetuate colonialism or leads to colonization (neo colonialism)***

This is because most of the time donors expect the receiver to meet certain conditions in order to be given aid.

### **3. *Donors also decide for the receiver on how the aid should be used this make the aid to be used on non priority areas.***

## **MAJOR DONORS TO MALAWI**

*Some of the major donors to Malawi include:*

- ☞ United Kingdom
- ☞ European Commission
- ☞ The Global fund
- ☞ World Bank
- ☞ United States
- ☞ International Monetary Fund
- ☞ Africa Development Fund
- ☞ Common Approach to Budget Support
- ☞ Japan
- ☞ Germany
- ☞ Canada
- ☞ Republic of China

## **TOPIC 8: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LAWS**

### **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LAW/INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS**

- ☞ This is the body of law applied to matters such as employment, remunerations, and conditions of work, trade unions and industrial relations.
- ☞ It can also mean a body of rules which concern rights and duties of employees, employers, trade unions and governments in regulating workplace.

### **KEY ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LAWS**

- a) Employment
- b) Individual employment relationships
- c) Wages and remuneration ratios
- d) Condition of work
- e) Health, safety and welfare
- f) Social security
- g) Trade unions and industrial relations
- h) The administration of labour laws
- i) Special provisions for particular occupational or other groups

- a) Employment** - This element was developed prior to the great depression and world war II to prevent or reduce excessive unemployment. Its main objective was on creation of employment through placement, recruitment, vocational training and apprenticeship.
- ☞ It also focused on freedom from forced labour, equality of treatment in employment and occupation and unemployment benefits. These are in broad sense its general subject

- b) Individual employment relations** - This include the making, modification and termination of individual employment relations and resulting obligations for the parties.
- ☞ It also involves aspects of promotion, transfer and dismissal procedures and compensations
- c) Wages and remuneration** - This covers forms and methods of payment, the protection of wages against unlawful deductions and other abuse, minimum wage arrangements, the determination of wages, fringe benefits and income policies
- d) Conditions of work** - This covers working conditions. This involves hours, rest periods and vacations.
- ☞ It also involves the prohibition of child labour and regulation of the employment young persons and specific provisions regarding employment of women
- e) Health, safety and welfare** - These include occupational health and accident prevention regulations and services. It also include special regulations for hazardous occupation such as mining, construction and dock work
- ☞ It also include provisions concerning health and safety risks such as poisons, dangerous machinery, dust and noisy vibration
- f) Social security** - This ranges from basic employers liability for occupational accidents to comprehensive schemes that include income security in form of sicknesses, unemployment, retirement, employment injury, maternity, family, old age, invalidity and survivors benefits and medical care.
- g) Trade unions and industrial relations** - A number of complex legal relationships fall under the heading of industrial relations including the legal status, rights and obligations of trade unions and employers organizations, collective bargaining and collective

agreements, the representation of employees and plant and enterprise level.

- ☞ Collective labour law concerns the relationship between employer, employee and trade union.

- h) Administration of labour law** - This include labour departments, labour inspection services and other organs of enforcement
- ☞ Administration of labour laws also include the operation of labour courts and other bodies for settlement of grievances arising from existing contacts or collective agreements and industrial disputes between labour and management.

- i) Special categories of workers** - This includes provisions of particular occupational or other groups. Such occupations may include those working in mining, transportation especial maritime transport, commercial occupations and agriculture occupations
  - ☞ It may also include special provisions for those who receive wages and those who receive salaries well as those who receive monthly salaries and annual salaries because they may have different rights

## **CORE LABOUR STANDARDS OR BASELINE STANDARDS**

- a) Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining** - Freedom of association include freedom to form or join organizations of ones choice
  - ☞ Collective bargaining is a process of negotiating terms and condition of work
- b) Elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour** - This prohibit use of force on any person at a working place
- c) Elimination of discrimination in the workplace or in respect to employment** - This is when a person is treated less favorably because of their characteristics such as race, ethnic background or religion

- d) Abolition of child labour** - Abolition of employing or giving work to children or any person below the age of 18

## **IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LAWS/STANDARDS**

- 1) They are a path to decent work** - International labour laws are there to improve human life and dignity
- 2) They are a means of improving economic performance** - This is true because compliance with international labour standards helps to improve productivity and economic performance.
- 3) They are a strategy for reducing poverty** - This is because economic development has always depended on the acceptance of the rules. A market governed by a fair set of rules and institutions is more efficient and brings benefits to everyone
- 4) They are a blueprint for unity and uniformity of labour standards** - International labour standards ensure cooperation among workers, employers and member states.
- 5) They are the sum of international experience and knowledge**
  - This is because they are the result of discussions among governments, employers and workers in consultation with experts from around the world.
- 6) They are a path to lasting peace and healthy market completion** - This is because they contribute to lasting peace and potential adverse effects of international market competition
- 7) They are a n international legal framework for fair and stable globalization** - This is because achieving the goal of decent work in the globalized economy requires action at the international level.
- 8) They are a level playing field** - This is because they ensure a level playing field in the global economy. They help the governments and employers to avoid lowering labour standards to suit their wishes.

## **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AGREEMENTS**

- ☛ These are negotiations between countries in free trade and also seeking to improve working conditions and living standards of the labour force in the signatory countries or organizations

## **EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS**

- a)** Agreement between the international labour organization and the Latin America free trade association
- b)** Agreement concerning co-operation between the international labour organization and European coal and steel community
- c)** Agreement concerning Liaison between the international labour organization and the European economic community
- d)** Cooperation agreement between the association of southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) secretariat and the international labour office
- e)** Agreement on labour cooperation between Canada and the republic of Honduras

## **TOPIC: ECONOMIC POLICIES**

### **THE MEANING OF THE TERM ECONOMIC POLICY**

- ☛ Refers to a course of action that is intended to influence or control the behavior of the economy.
- ☛ It can also mean the medicine given to cure a sick economy

### **GOALS/AIMS/OBJECTIVES OF ECONOMIC POLICIES**

- Economic growth** – this means the general desire that incomes of all consumers and firms should increase over time
- Full employment** – this means every member of the labour force or working age who wants to work is able to find work
- Price stability** – this aims at preventing increase in the general price level known as inflation and decreasing deflation
- Poverty alleviation**

This aims at improving the well-being of its citizens or reducing the level of poverty in the country

### **THE MAIN TYPES OF ECONOMIC POLICIES**

- a) Macroeconomic policies** - These are set of actions to be taken by the government, designed to affect the whole economy.
- b) Microeconomic policies** - These are set of actions to be taken by the government, designed to affect specific sectors of the economy.

### **THE PILLARS OF MACROECONOMIC POLICIES**

- a) Fiscal policy** - This deals with government's decision on how it will spend money and collect revenue
- b) Monetary policy** - This is designed to influence the amount of money circulating in the economy and the cost of borrowing from banks.
- c) Exchange rate policy** - This is concerned with how the value of the domestic currency, relates to other currencies is determined.
- d) Microeconomic policies**

These are sets of actions taken by the government designed to affect specific sectors of the economy.

- e) Privatization**

It is the process of transferring ownership of business, enterprise, agency, public service or property from government to private sector.

### **IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR A DEVELOPING NATION**

- a)** They help to keep inflation under control and therefore assist the country to achieve price stability for goods and services on the market
- b)** They are the most important means of raising people's income and reducing poverty in the developing world

- c) They create an atmosphere that is helpful to enterprises and they seek productive investments and new ways of reducing costs
- d) They can be used to open the economy to opportunities from abroad/other countries
- e) They can be used to divert savings of the people into productive channels to grow the economy
- f) They can be used to help to stimulate trade for meaningful economic development
- g) They can be used to reduce direct government interference on the market and to encourage private business completion in order to stimulate economic growth

## **THE MEANING OF THE TERM ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY**

- ☞ It means use of various strategies for employing existing resources optimally so that a responsible and beneficial balance can be achieved over the longer term.
- ☞ It is also about identifying various strategies that make it possible to use available resources to their best advantages.

## **THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY**

- a) **The material domain** - This consist the basis for regulating the flow of materials and energy that underlie existence
- b) **The economic domain** - This provides a guiding framework for creating and managing wealth
- c) **The domain of life** - This provides the basis for appropriate behavior in the biosphere
- d) **The social domain** - This provides the basis for social interaction
- e) **The spiritual domain** - This identifies the necessary attitude orientation and provides the basis for universal code of ethics

## **THE ROLE OF CITIZENS IN ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY**

**a) Preference of quality to equality**

☞ High quality things are more efficient and more economically beneficial to both human life and the environment compared to low quality things. Citizens should ensure economic sustainability by preferring quality things rather than quantity

**b) Reducing economic waste**

☞ Citizens have the responsibility of using resources efficiently so as to generate very little or no waste for sustainable future

**c) Leading sustainable lifestyle**

☞ This is the type of life that reduces the use of the earth's natural resources. For example walking instead of driving to reduce gas emission

**d) Participating in fair trade**

☞ This is trade partnership based on dialogue, transparency and respect which seeks greater equality in international trade.

## **INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY**

- a)** Reduced levels of waste production from the households and manufacturing industries
- b)** Reduced reliance on those resources whose use produces environmentally unfriendly by-products
- c)** Increased use of alternative resources to support lifestyles coupled by reduced pressure on certain resources that are in short supply
- d)** Increased efforts to replace used resources by individuals, households, businesses and other stakeholders

***Other indicators include***

- e)** **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) – high GDP indicates economic sustainability
- f)** **Education** – the number of educated people in the country can show economic sustainability
- g)** **Inflation** – low inflation indicates economic sustainability
- h)** **Consumer expenditure** – low consumption of resources by households and government indicates economic sustainability.

- i) **Unemployment rate** – high unemployment rates indicates a depressed economy. Low unemployment levels indicates economic sustainability

## **TOTIC: PERSONAL FINANCES**

### **THE MEANING OF PERSONAL FINANCES**

- ☞ Refers to all financial decisions activities of an individual which include budgeting, insurance, savings, investing, debt servicing and mortgages among others
- ☞ It can also mean the process of effectively managing assets in the possession of an individual or family
- ☞ Personal finances are your own money; how you earn it, manage it and how you make it grow. It includes what you spend, your assets, savings and debts

### **WAYS OF MANAGING PERSONAL FINANCES**

- a) **Through budgeting** – this means balancing expenses with income
- b) **Through building savings** – this means preservation of money for future use
- c) **Through investment** – this is choice to keep the money idle or earn a return on it in the future. It is also acquiring assets so that they generate money to be used for other purposes

#### ***Other ways include***

- (i) Through keeping track of all expenses
- (ii) Through spending what you have and not what you hope to make
- (iii) Creating a plan
- (iv) Setting goals in life

### **THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WANTS AND NEEDS**

- ☛ Needs are things a person can not do without while wants are things that a person can do without such as television, radio, cell phone, smart clothes and take a ways

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF BUDGETING**

- a)** It assists to create a spending plan for money
- b)** It ensures that a person has enough money for the things he/she needs and the things that are important to a person
- c)** It keeps a person out of debt or it helps to stay away from debts if a person is in debts
- d)** It gives direction on how money will be spent
- e)** It controls an individual not to overspend
- f)** It determines ones success
- g)** It gives authority to use the money only on planned items
- h)** It helps to plan for the unexpected
- i)** It is a key towards achievement of financial goals

## **STEPS ON HOW TO BUDGET**

- a)** Figuring out income  
Income is the money that a person receives regularly when working. Do not budget on what you think you will receive.
- b)** Figuring out expenditure  
This is the money that you spend on thing such as groceries, rent, phone bills and transport
- c)** Evaluating the budget
- d)** Decide on how much to save
- e)** Tracking your budget over time to make sure you stick to the budget

## **FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN BUDGETING**

- a)** Income/incomings
- b)** Expenses/outgoings

- c) Time- when resources will be available and not available
- d) Emergency – unexpected expenses
- e) Number of people to avoid over budgeting or under budgeting

## **THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF BUDGETING**

- a) **Record keeping** to avoid spending money on petty things
- b) **Prioritizing expenditure and a budget** by putting money only on important things
- c) **Sticking to the budget** by avoiding buying things which are not on the budget
- d) When spending think before you spend

## **WAYS PEOPLE CAN SAVE THEIR FINANCES**

- a) Saving through account – fixed deposit or on stock market
- b) Pension fund
- c) Savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs)
- d) Collective savings/savings clubs/village banks
- e) Savings through assets

## **IMPORTANCE OF SAVINGS**

- a) For use in future
- b) For emergencies
- c) For peace of mind
- d) For education costs
- e) To support in old age (pension)
- f) To get enough capital to invest in business, in a home
- g) For vacations and other luxury items
- h) For sinking funds – this is money that you set aside for future repairs or improvements on your car, home or other possessions.

## **IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT**

- ☞ It gives peace of mind as you are assured that you have something in time of needs
- ☞ It serves as security when one wants a loan from other organizations
- ☞ It is used for long term savings such as college savings for a child or retirement
- ☞ It earns returns on idle resources. Money invested earns interest
- ☞ It helps to drive development in that the structures raised can assist in development of the country
- ☞ It helps to save money for a major purpose.
- ☞ It can be used as emergency fund

## **TOPIC : FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

### **WHAT ARE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

- ☞ These are institutions that provide financial services for the clients or members
- ☞ They can also mean establishments that conduct financial transactions such as investments, loans and deposits

### **WHAT ARE FINANCES**

- ☞ This is an art of managing various available resources like money, assets, investments and securities among others to support an activity or project.

## **TYPES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

### **1. Depository institutions**

These are institutions that accept and manage deposits and give out loans such as banks, building societies, credit unions, trust companies and mortgage loan companies.

### **2. Contractual Institutions**

These include insurance companies and pension funds.

### **3. Investment institutions**

These include investment banks, underwriters and brokerage firms

## **COMMON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALAWI**

- a)** Banks such as: Central bank, Commercial banks and Development banks
- b)** The stock exchange
- c)** Insurance companies and insurance brokers
- d)** Credit unions/cooperatives
- e)** Building societies
- f)** Credit reference Bureau (CRBs)
- g)** Microfinance institutions

### **1. BANKS**

- ☞ A bank is an institutions which collects funds from the general public and organizations, safeguards them and make them available to true owners when required
- ☞ *There are three types of Banks*
  - a)** The Central Bank
  - b)** Commercial Banks
  - c)** Development banks

### **A. THE CENTRAL BANK**

- ☞ It is also known as the reserve bank. It is owned by the state or government (state owned bank)

- ☞ The central bank is an institution that manages the state currency, money supply and interest rates
- ☞ The chief executive of the central bank is called the Governor, president or chairperson

## **FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL/RESERVE BANK**

- (a)** It acts as a banker, agent and financial adviser to government and other banks
- (b)** It controls/supervises the banking system of the country
- (c)** It acts as the banker's bank in that it is the custodian of the cash reserves of the commercial banks.
- (d)** It is the lender of last resort
- (e)** It issues currency known as bank notes
- (f)** It acts as an operator of monetary policy – it influences the supply of money credits and interest rates

## **B. COMMERCIAL BANKS**

- ☞ These are institutions that are licensed to make loans and accept deposits from the business community and customers.
- ☞ Examples include NBS bank, National Bank, Inde Bank, Standard Bank and FDH Bank among others

## **FUNCTIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS**

- (a)** They collect payments on behalf of their customers such as insurance premiums, pensions, interest and dividends among others
- (b)** They accept deposits from the public and offer interest to the deposits
- (c)** They pay creditors on behalf of their customers. They collect cheques, drafts, bills of exchange and other financial instruments for their customers
- (d)** They provide loans to individuals, firms and institutions
- (e)** They create money
- (f)** They act as a safe custody of valuables such as wills and jewels
- (g)** They secure foreign currency for customers traveling abroad.

**(h)** They deal with foreign exchange activities

### **C. DEVELOPMENT BANKS**

- ☞ These are banks that provide financing to domestic investors.
- ☞ Development banks also provide technical and entrepreneurial services including nurturing of enterprises
- ☞ In developing countries like Malawi development banks may be set up by commercial banks as subsidiary companies that focus on development. Inde bank was a good example in Malawi

### **2. STOCK EXCHANGE**

- ☞ It is a financial market where bonds, stock and shares are bought or sold.

#### **FUNCTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE**

- a) To put those who wish to sell stock or shares in touch with those who wish to buy them
- b) To sell shares and connect buyers and sellers in a quickest and fastest manner
- ☞ An example of stock exchange is the Malawi Stock exchange

### **3. CREDIT UNIONS**

- ☞ These are non profit cooperative financial institutions owned and run by its members
- ☞ Members of credit union pool their funds to make loans available to one another
- ☞ Examples of credit unions include FINCA, FINCOOP and SACCO

### **4. BUILDING SOCIETIES**

- ☞ These are organizations that are set up to pool depositors funds so that they may be lent to others to purchase real estate such as land and buildings
- ☞ Building societies operate in the similar way as commercial banks. They accept/take deposits and make loans
- ☞ The only difference between building societies and banks is that building societies restrict their lending to those who want to

purchase real estate and because of this they are less flexible than commercial banks

## **5. INSURANCE COMPANIES**

- ☞ These are companies that provide a sum of money in compensation for any damage or loss that has been suffered as a result of running the risk that was insured against
- ☞ Insurance companies work on principle of pooling and risks
- ☞ The money that every person pays when he/she wants to be ensured is called **PREMIUM**

*Examples of insurance companies in Malawi include:*

- a)** National Insurance Company (NICO)
- b)** Vanguard Insurance
- c)** Prime Insurance
- d)** Citizen Insurance

## **6. INSURANCE BROKER**

- ☞ A brokerage acts as an intermediary between buyers and sellers to facilitate security transactions

## **7. CREDIT REFERENCE BUREAUS (CRBS)**

- ☞ These are information solutions companies or agencies that determine the creditworthiness of a person or an entity
- ☞ Credit reference bureaus provide details of individual's past track record with credit.
- ☞ Credit reference bureaus are used by lending institutions to quantify the risk of lending to an individual applicant.
- ☞ For example if credit history of an individual shows timely payment he/she may be judged as more likely to make timely payment of loan
- ☞ Credit reference bureau in Malawi help to reduce the risk of loan payment

## **8. MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS**

- ☞ These are institutions specializing in banking services for low income groups or individuals
- ☞ Most microfinance institutions operate in developing countries including Malawi
- ☞ They charge low interest rates than those offered by conventional banks.
- ☞ Example in Malawi include: Ecumenical Church Loan Fund (ECLOF), Foundation for Internal Community Assistance (FINCA), Finance Trust for the Self-Employed (FITSE), Microloan Foundation, Farmers Financing Company and Pride malawi

## **SERVICES OFFERED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALAWI**

### **a) Current account**

- ☞ This is an account for day-to-day use.
- ☞ Two or more people can set up a current account together and call it a joint account
- ☞ A joint account works like a current account except that each person has a cheque book and card

### **b) Loan account**

- ☞ This is an account opened by a bank for a customer following the granting of a loan
- ☞ The amount of the loan is credited to customer's current account and similarly debited to the loan account.

### **c) Insurance policies**

This is a contract in which an individual or entity receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company.

### **d) Pension schemes**

This is an arrangement by which an employer and employee pay into a fund that is invested to provide the employee with a pension on retirement.

### **e) Investments**

This is a commitment of money or capital to purchase financial instruments or other assets in order to gain profitable returns in the form of interest, income or appreciation of the value of the instrument.

**f) Money payments and transfers**

Financial institutions facilitate money payments to the account holder and payments to third parties as well as transfer of funds from your account to an account at another financial institution

**g) Internet banking**

This is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a financial institution to conduct financial transactions on a website operated by the institution

Internet banking is also called online banking, e-banking or virtual banking

## **CHALLENGES FACED BY PEOPLE WHEN DEALING WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALAWI**

**1. Declining in the trust in financial institutions**

This is because they do not disclose vital information such as expected risks involved when a customer transact business with them. This makes customer to loose trust in financial institution

**2. Poor customer care**

Financial institutions deal with customers in a rigid and unresponsive manner because they are obliged to follow a number of rules and regulations for legal reasons. This makes customers to lose confidence in the institution

**3. Lack of honest communication/lack of disclosure of information on charges**

Most offers working in financial institutions lack honesty in dealing with their customers. They do not disclose the charges involved when the customer is transacting business with them

**4. Financial fraud**

- ☞ Some financial institutions are occasionally embroiled in financial fraud involving their employees illegally withdrawing money from depositors accounts.
- ☞ Although the money may be reimbursed but the impression to customers is bad because their money is not safe.

## **CONTRIBUTIONS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MALAWI**

1. They provide liquidity to cater for unexpected needs for cash by businesses and households.
2. They provide financial services to low-income earners by credit unions and microfinance institutions help in instilling an investment and saving culture among the rural masses
3. They help in regulating national economy
  - ☞ The government is responsible for the economic health of the country. The government can instruct the reserve bank to increase or decrease interest rates to control economy.
4. They provide loans to people and government to promote general prosperity of the economy of the country
  - ☞ This is done through provision of loans to the people to start business in the country.
5. They provide market which tempts people to save
  - ☞ For example the stock exchange and banks
6. They provide security for individuals and companies
  - ☞ For example insurance companies provide security for life and property and banks provide security for money and wills
7. They contribute to empowerment of women through provision of loans to start small businesses
  - ☞ For example banks and credit unions provide loans to people

## **FACTORS THAT HINDER/PREVENT PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMERS FROM ACCESSING FINANCIAL SERVICES**

- 1.) Unavailability of services (Few financial institutions or inadequate and disproportionate distribution of financial institutions)**
  - ☞ In most developing countries there are few financial institutions especially commercial banks to serve anyone and are located in rural areas where people have to walk long distances to access them.
- 2) Collateral/financial institutions demand collateral**
  - ☞ This is the security for a loan. The problem is that many people in developing countries are very poor to raise security

for their loans. Collateral can be in form of car, house or any asset.

**3) High interest rates**

- ☞ Interest is the cost of capital or the money paid for the use of loan money. High interest rates make the people not to get loans because they are afraid of paying a lot of money in the end.

**4) Some financial institutions give loans to groups of people only**

- ☞ People fail to get individual loans as financial institutions demand that people should form groups in order to be given loans.

**5) Lack of information and training or civic education on how to use the loan**

- ☞ Some financial institutions give loans without training the people on how they are going to use their loans this makes many people fail to give back their loans because they don't make profits from the loans

**6) High bank charges**

- ☞ Banks charge exorbitant fees for their services and this discourage potential customers from transacting their business with them

### **POPULATION POLICY**

- ☞ Is a plan of action adopted by an individual or social group concerning population growth

### **FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED THE DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION POLICY**

**a) High fertility rate**

- ☞ Malawian has the fertility rate of 6.7 births per woman. This is the highest birth rate in the world. Child bearing starts at a very early age in Malawi this lead to high population growth rate

**b) Rapid population growth**

- ☞ The population of Malawi has grown very rapidly due to high fertility rates and low mortality rate resulting from preventive and curative care.

**c) High dependency burden**

- ☞ This is because Malawi has a youthful population with more people who are below 15 years of age. This creates a high dependency burden as young people who are economically inactive depend on those who are economically productive for support

**d) Pressure on land and social services**

- ☞ The rapid growth of population exerted pressure on Malawi on natural resources as well as social services e.g. Education, health, housing, sanitation among others

**e) Unemployment levels and increasing poverty**

- ☞ The rate of job creation in Malawi is far less than the rate at which the labour force is increasing. This has resulted in more people being unemployed

### **REASONS WHY MALAWI IS HAVING HIGH FERTILITY RATE?**

- ☞ Early marriages – some girls get married as younger as 18 years old
- ☞ Low prevalence of contraceptive use
- ☞ Small intervals between births
- ☞ Sex preference
- ☞ Cultural expectations as large families are welcome

### **ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION POLICY**

### **a) Demographic and family planning**

*This section has the following objectives:*

- ☞ to achieve lower population growth rate
- ☞ to lower fertility, infant, child and maternal mortality rate
- ☞ to reduce adolescent marriages and unwanted teenage pregnancies.
- ☞ to slow down high rate of urbanization

### **b) Information, education and communication (IEC)**

This element has the following objectives,

- ☞ to enhance programmers which increase awareness of the population problem,
- ☞ to facilitate free access to information of contraceptives and the benefits of small families
- ☞ to integrate population education in the formal school system and other institutions of learning.

### **c) Gender and development**

- ☞ It focuses on improving the status of women and children (youth) in all spheres of development.
- ☞ It also ensures food security and nutrition adequacy for pregnant, lactating mothers and children.

### **d) Research and environment**

- ☞ This aims at ensuring availability and dissemination of demographic and employment data so that it can be used for population and socio-economic planning.
- ☞ It also promotes environmental education among various population groups in the country
- ☞ It also improves the collection, analysis and dissemination of population data disaggregated by gender.

### **e) Employment**

- ☞ This focuses on improving entrepreneurial, managerial and other relevant skills for the countries' labour force for self-employment.
- ☞ This enhances labour absorption in all sectors.
- ☞ This also increase productive employment and more equitable distribution of resources

## **FACTORS/PRACTICES THAT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POPULATION POLICY**

- ☞ Cultural practices such as chokolo ( wife or husband inheritance) hlazi (this is where parents of a man's wife give him the wife's younger sister as a gift), fisi and social attitudes
- ☞ Polygamy
- ☞ Religious beliefs (roman catholic do not accept use of condoms and do not approve abortion, muslims believe that Allah is the one who controls births and deaths)
- ☞ Initiation ceremonies
- ☞ Wife or husband inheritance (chokolo)
- ☞ Window cleansing
- ☞ Teenage pregnancies and early sexual activity
- ☞ Moral decay
- ☞ Instability

## **WAYS OF ERADICATING THE PRACTICES THAT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POPULATION POLICY**

- ☞ Through public awareness campaigns that aims at sensitizing members of the public on the negative effects of practices such as polygamy, window cleansing, use of fisi ritual among others.

- ☞ Through empowerment of woman because an empowered woman knows her rights knows how to support herself and is likely to find practices such as chokolo, hlazi to be unnecessary.
- ☞ Use of legislation can also be a good tool for eradicating practices such as fisi which abuses the rights of concerned people.

## **STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE POPULATION POLICY**

### **a) Information, education and communication (IEC)**

- ☞ This strategy focuses on development and relaying of clear, unambiguous and locally sensitive messages to fit specific audiences. The messages should be about family planning
- ☞ The messages can be disseminated through personal contact, eye catching posters and written information
- ☞ The people can also be reached through entertainment like use of drama and dances, traditional music and through mass media especially the radio.

### **b) Research and environment**

- ☞ These centers on undertaking operational research in areas that are considered necessary for sound implementation of the policy
- ☞ This will include research that would aid to identify social, cultural and physiological factors affecting fertility, mobility and mortality levels

### **c) Family planning service delivery**

- ☞ This strategy focuses' on counseling, provision of contraceptives, management of infertile clients follow up and referral
- ☞ Allocating more time for counseling, increasing service delivery points ensure that family planning is available to men and women of productive age.

### **d) Gender and development strategies**

- ☞ This centres on promoting and achieving gender balance through raising awareness to include women in the design,

management and implementation of public and private population influencing programs

**e) Advocacy**

- ☞ This is an increasingly popular method of bringing about change. Key figures and groups establish links with decision makers in the community and getting across messages of family planning, safe motherhood family size e.t.c

**PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE BEEN PUT IN PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE MALAWI POPULATION POLICY**

**a) Reproductive health programs**

- ☞ These were adopted as key programmes they provide services such as family planning, safe motherhood, adolescent reproductive health, counseling for prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care
- ☞ They also offer treatment of infertility, prevention of abortion and management of abortion consequences, treatment of STIs and other productive health issues.

**b) The safe motherhood programs**

- ☞ Safe motherhood refers to a woman's ability to have a safe and healthy pregnancy and delivery.
- ☞ This initiative aims at reducing deaths and illness among women and infants especially in developing countries
- ☞ In Malawi safe motherhood aims at promoting safe motherhood through a network of health care providers, clinics and hospitals. They also provide reproductive health education and services for adolescents

**c) National adolescent reproductive health programme**

- ☞ This aim at adolescent issues of reproductive health, especially unwanted pregnancies and treatment of transmission of STDs.
- ☞ The program define adolescent as any one between the age of 10 to 24. Some of the activities of the programme include
  - Moral training in schools

- The GABLE project
- Formation of youth clubs to provide information
- Giving messages on responsible sexual practice through posters and radios

**d) Information, education and communication programs**

- ☞ These programs focus on two main things that is enhancing the ability of couples and individuals to exercise their right to decide on number and spacing of their children. They also focus on raising awareness and understanding about the relevance of population related issues to all levels of decision making
- ☞ Schools, work places, health facilities and radios can be used to reach young people

**e) Gender programs**

- ☞ These are programs by the government and non-governmental organizations that seek to improve the status of women. These include education programs such as FAWEMA which aims at promoting girls and women in Malawi

**f) Advocacy programs**

- ☞ These aim at supporting a particular cause or issue. They promote change in policy, program or legislation and create a supportive environment for programs advocacy programs target everyone in the society
- ☞ Some of the advocacy programs deal with issues of human rights of adolescents to contraceptives, maternity leave, domestic violence and gender equality

**Importance of involving all government ministries and non-governmental organizations in implementation of the population policy**

- ☞ This is because the objectives of Malawi population policy can not be achieved through the work of one ministry or one department. They need the cooperation and coordination among

- all departments or ministries and non-governmental organizations
- ☞ Population issues are multi-sectoral in nature and therefore need multi-sectoral approach in order to be dealt with effectively

## **POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION CHANGE.**

- Population of an area can either increase or decrease
- The population of the world has been increasing over the years
- Some countries have been experiencing a decline in their population

### **FACTORS THAT LEAD TO POPULATION CHANGE**

#### *a) Birth rate*

This refers to the number of live births in one year for every 1000 births. High birth rate increases the population while low birth rates has the potential of decreasing the total population of a country

#### *b) Death rate*

This refers to the number of deaths in one year per 1 000 of population. High death rate decreases the population. Low death rate may increase the population of the country.

#### *c) Natural disasters*

These have the impact of killing many people within a short period of time. For example floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and famine. Natural disasters have an effect of reducing the population of a place

#### *d) Epidemics*

These are contagious diseases that spread very fast and kill so many people within a small space of time. An example is HIV and AIDS. Epidemics reduce the population at a faster rate

#### *e) Wars*

These reduce the population of the countries involved in wars. Wars reduce population through deaths of civilians and other

people flee to other safe countries. This increases the population of the host country and reduces the population of the country where the people are coming from.

f) *Migration*

This is the movement of people from one area to settle in another area. This can occur within the country or across boundaries. Emigration is the movement of people from their country to another country. Immigration is the entry of people into the country from other countries. Emigration reduce the population while immigration increase the population of the country

g) *Unemployment,*

This is lack of jobs due to high population growth.

Unemployment makes the people to move to areas where there is job creation. This increases the population in areas where there is more job creation and decreases the population of the areas where there is no job creation.

*Other factors are accessibility to financial resources and political and religious reasons.*

## **FACTORS THAT AFFECT FERTILITY RATE IN MALAWI**

- Sex preference
- Cultural expectations – most cultures expect a family to be large
- Most females start having kids as early as when they are 18 years this gives them long child bearing life span
- The period between birth is very small, sometimes less than two years

## **EFFECTS OF POPULATION GROWTH**

a) *Pressure on resources*

High population growth exerts pressure on natural resources such as land, forest, water and other social service institutions such as schools, hospitals and markets

*b) Promote poverty*

This is true because high population growth make people to scramble for a few available resources. Most of the families fail to provide for the needs of their families. It also promotes land degradation

*c) Loss of human resources*

This is because lack of food or poverty results into unhealthy population which can not contribute to development.

Malnutrition may also lead to high deaths rates. Some human resource will also be lost through migration in search of resources.

*d) Unemployment*

This is because with high population growth, not all the people will have a chance of securing a job. This is because the population grows faster than the rate of job creation. The higher the population the more the number of people looking for jobs.

*e) Overcrowding*

Population growth increases the population density of an area. This makes it easy for diseases to spread fast in an area because of population growth. For example there will be overcrowding in schools and hospitals which can increase the spread of diseases.

*f) Increase in crime*

High population growth create high unemployment levels and the provision of social and economic services and security is also reduced. This increases crime rates because people struggle to provide for their needs as a result they engage in criminal activities to provide their needs.

## **IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON DEVELOPMENT**

- It lowers the quality of social services in an area such as education and health due to overcrowding. This leads to illiteracy and diseases
- It leads to loss of peace due to increased crimes. This scares official investors
- It promotes poverty since people fail to provide for their needs. People who are not healthy can not contribute to development
- Promotes illnesses and diseases due to overcrowding in areas. People who are not healthy can not contribute to development
- Leads to environmental degradation due to pollution and deforestation

## **POPULATION CONTROL**

- These are efforts to slow population growth through actions to lower fertility.
- It can also mean the regulation of a country's population size by any natural or man made factor

## **CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH**

### a) Natural methods

*These include the following:*

- Epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, yellow fever, meningitis, Ebola virus
- Drought – a prolonged dry spell without rains can kill many people
- Famine – scarcity of food cause death of many people
- Natural death – every human being will one day die and people are really dying every day

### b) Man made ways/methods

*These include:*

- Wars – these kill many people
- Family planning – this is the most advocated way of controlling the population
- Use of contraceptives

## **IMPORTANCE OF CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH**

- a) Reduces overcrowding and this also reduces the spread of diseases
- b) Avoids environmental degradation
- c) Ensures availability of resources such as land resources
- d) Reduces unemployment levels since the rate of population will match job creation
- e) Makes the provision of social services such as health care, education, roads and water to be improved
- f) Promotes food security since there is enough land to grow crops
- g) Reduces rate of urbanization

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

- It refers to the principles and practices that help to keep the environment safe and in good condition

## **HUMAN PRACTICES THAT DESTROY THE ENVIRONMENT IN MALAWI**

### *a) Pollution*

This is the contamination of a substance such as water, land or air. Water pollution is very common in Malawi because of the dumping of wastes in water bodies and rivers. Polluted water carries water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diarrhea

### *b) Deforestation or destruction of trees*

This is the careless cutting down of trees. This happens because people want fuel wood (firewood) and to open up land for settlement and cultivation. All these lead to deforestation

### *c) Destruction of wildlife*

When forests are cleared, there is also destruction of biodiversity. This destroys habitants of animals. Poaching is also a cause of destruction of wildlife

*d) Overfishing*

Due to increased population, fishing has become a popular occupation. This has led to overfishing where even small fish are caught without being given chance to breed. This has led to extinction of some fish species like Mbuna and Ntchila in Malawi

*e) Soil erosion*

This means that land has lost fertility and crop yield becomes poor. Soil erosion occurs in areas where trees and bushes have been destroyed and where too many livestock have been grazing in one area. Severe bush fires also lead to soil erosion.

## **CONSEQUENCES OF DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT**

- ☞ Global warming (green house effects)
- ☞ Destruction of the water cycle – because trees are destroyed
- ☞ Increased chances of soil erosion because trees which help to reduce erosion are cut
- ☞ Scarcity of water
- ☞ Loss of biodiversity
- ☞ Results in wide spread of air borne and water borne diseases because water and air are polluted.

## **WAYS OF CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT**

- a) Embarking on a forestation and reforestation programs
- b) Culling excess animals (game cropping)
- c) Avoiding cultivating along the river banks
- d) Proper disposal of waste materials

- e) Practicing appropriate methods of catching fish such as use of recommended nets
- f) Avoiding bush fires and overgrazing the lands

### **IMPORTANT TO CONSERVE THE ENVIRONMENT?**

- a) It reduces chances of land degradation and consequent loss of fertility
- b) It maintains biodiversity and keeps the balance of natural ecosystems
- c) Ensures that nutrients in the soil are maintained by checking erosion and over use of land
- d) Helps to preserve plants and animal species
- e) Helps to ensure sustainable use of the environment

### **GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI**

- ❖ Government is defined as a group of people governing the state according to a given constitution

### **COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI**

1. The central government
2. The local government
3. Statutory corporations

### **THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

- ❖ This is the branch of government which is responsible for matters of national interest

### **Composition of the central government or arms of the central government**

*The central government is composed of three main branches or arms. These are:*

- i. The legislative branch/the legislature
- ii. The executive branch

### iii. The Judicial branch

## **THE LEGISLATURE/LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

- ☞ This is the branch of government which is responsible for making laws of the country
- ☞ In Malawi the legislative powers are vested in the parliament.

## **COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATURE**

- ☞ The legislature is made up of the president and the National Assembly. The following members form the legislature
  - a) Members of Parliament (MPs)
  - b) The speaker of Parliament
  - c) The two deputy speaker of Parliament
  - d) The Attorney General
- ☞ The speaker of the house/parliament is the highest position in the leadership of Parliament. The speaker is appointed by Members of Parliament.

## **FUNCTIONS/DUTIES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN MALAWI/ FUNCTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE**

- a) Representing the interest of the people
- b) Contributing to debates on proposed legislation by the government on national issues
- c) Scrutinizing the actions of the government on behalf of the citizens
- d) They provide for the formation of the government
- e) They work in various committees of the parliament. Functions of parliamentary committees include the following:
  - ❖ Scrutinizing governments action
  - ❖ Discussing issues in details
  - ❖ Sifting evidences
  - ❖ Carrying out enquiries
  - ❖ Hearing witnesses

- f) They offer advice to the government

## **HOW LAWS ARE MADE**

Members of parliament spent most of their time in parliament considering bills.

### **Define a bill**

- ❖ A bill is a formal document prepared in form of a draft act.
- ❖ Is a proposal for a law or change to the law

### **Sources for the bill**

- a) Party policies announced during election campaign
- b) Suggestions by members or from interest groups in the community
- c) Members of parliament or the house can propose legislation
- d) Ministers can propose legislation

## **SUCCESSIVE STAGES IN WHICH A BILL HAS TO PASS/GO THROUGH FOR IT TO BECOME THE LAW.**

### ***a) Motion moved stage***

- ☞ This is the first stage in which proposals are made in relation to the bills or content. The person moving the motion has to explain the reasons for the bill and a pause is given before the second stage (debate) for the people to study the bill and its effects before debating on it

### ***b) Debate stage***

- ☞ This is the second stage in which speeches are made for the bill and against the bill. The purpose of this stage is to consider the principles of the bill. It covers reasons why the bill should be supported or opposed or alternative means of achieving the same objectives

### **c) Decision making stage**

- ☞ During this stage the proposals are voted on. The bill can be accepted or rejected during this stage. If the bill is passed, checked and certified by the clerk of the house then it is passed to the president for assent/signing. If the president has signed, then it becomes an act/law.

## **THE EXUCUTIVE**

- ☞ This is the branch of government which is responsible for carrying out or executing the laws of the country
- ☞ The executive makes sure that the laws passed by the legislature are implemented

## **COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE**

- a) President as its head
- b) Vice President(s)
- c) Cabinet (Ministers and vice Ministers)

## **DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

- ☞ The Executive branch in Malawi carries out or executes the laws
- ☞ It initiates policies and legislation
- ☞ It implements and enforces all the laws of the country
- ☞ It makes treaties on behalf of the people of Malawi
- ☞ It provides various services to the people through its ministries and departments such as education and health services

### ***Some of the services provided by the Executive***

- a) Health services through the ministry of health
- b) Education services through the ministry of education
- c) Agriculture services through the ministry of agriculture
- d) Security services through the ministry of defense

## **THE JUDICIARY**

- ☞ It is responsible for interpretation and applying the laws of the nation
- ☞ It makes sure that the laws are followed
- ☞ It protects the rights and liberties of the people
- ☞ It ensures that the constitution is followed

*In Malawi the judiciary is composed of the following*

- ❖ The chief justice as its head
- ❖ Law courts
- ❖ Judges of the supreme court of appeal
- ❖ Judges of the high court
- ❖ The registrar of the Supreme Court and the high court
- ❖ The magistrates

## **COURTS OF MALAWI**

### **1. *The supreme court***

- ☞ It is the highest court in Malawi. It is composed of three high court judges none of whom took part in the case appealed against. Cases are brought before it through appeals

### **2. *The high court***

It is the second highest court in Malawi. It is composed of the chief justice and other justices. It hears appeal cases from lower courts

### **3. *Subordinate courts***

These are courts below the high court called magistrate courts. They include industrial relations court which is a labour court which has jurisdiction over labour disputes and other issues related to employment

## **SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

### **1. *Income tax***

This is the money that the central government levies from the public and companies. For example the tax that individuals pay on their salaries such as Pay as You Earn (PAYE)

## **2. Licenses and duty**

This is the money that people pay when they want to get a driving licenses and business licenses. Duties include death duties which are paid on the property left by the deceased person.

## **3. Custom and duty**

This is the money or tax that importers of goods pay for importing goods ordered from another country into Malawi.

## **4. Rent**

Civil servants and people who have occupied government houses pay money inform of rent. The money becomes revenue for the central government. For example the people who stay in houses owned by MHC pay rent

## **5. Miscellaneous Departmental receipts**

This is money collected from services offered by some government departments such as sheriff fees, payment for lodging an appeal to a higher court and money for processing a passport at immigration

## **6. Loans**

The central government can borrow money from banks and other lending institutions at home or overseas. The money can be used as revenue for central government

## **7. Donor aid**

Some countries as well as international organizations give aid to the country. The aid can be in form of grants or loans. This can be used as revenue for central government

## **8. Commercial activities**

Sometime the government can fully own a company or can have shares in a company. The profit from the company can be

revenue for the central government. For example money from Escom and Water boards.

9. Revenue the government gets from privatization programs by selling state enterprises.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- ☞ Is a branch of government that provides governance at local levels.

### **LOCAL AUTHORITY**

- ☞ It refers to the district assembly, town assembly, municipal assembly or city assembly.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

- ☞ This is an area which is under the control of a district assembly, town assembly, municipal assembly or a city assembly.

### **DECENTRALIZATION**

- ☞ Is the transfer of authority and responsibility for some government functions from central government to intermediate and local government authorities as well as to communities.

### **IMPORTANCE OF DECENTRALIZATION/ WHY IS DECENTRALIZATION ADVOCATED**

#### ***1. It helps in reversing the neglect of local institutional development.***

This is true because decentralization often undermines local institutions and their capacity to plan and execute projects. It

helps to uncover local institutional capacity, which was not previously used

**2. It helps to improve development projects which are made more sustainable.**

This is true because when local people help in choosing, designing and implementation of the projects the projects are more likely to be sustainable and successful.

**3. It enhances government responsiveness.**

When decentralization is accompanied by local elections, government responsiveness increases markedly, improving quality, speed and quality of service delivery. This is because councilors are afraid of being voted out. it also increases flow of information between government and citizens

**4. It enhances transparency.**

This is true because it helps people to understand why policies and projects are being adopted.

**5. It enhances accountability.**

This is true because local elections enable voters to penalize and reward local leaders. This makes politicians to improve their behaviour because they are afraid of being voted out.

**6. It helps to in integrating society and the state.**

This is because local elections make many people to participate in the running of the government. This reduces the gap between the state and the society.

## **DIMENSIONS OF DECENTRALIZATION**

1. **Administrative decentralization** – this involves transferring substantial authority and responsibility for managing services to local government and local communities
2. **Political decentralization**– this involves transferring of policy and legislative powers from central government to elected sub national and local councils

3. **Fiscal decentralization** – this involves transfer of authority and responsibility for raising and spending revenues from central to local governments and communities

**Why is it important for all the three dimensions of decentralization to be present for effective decentralization to be present.**

- ❖ Political decentralization helps to ensure that local politician represent local groups
- ❖ Administrative decentralization to ensure that the local authorities are not just implementing plans of the central government but their own plans as well.
- ❖ Fiscal decentralization ensures that sufficient powers are given to local authorities raise and spend financiers according to their plans without begging from the central government.

## **AN INSTITUTION**

- ❖ Is any organization established to provide a service to the public.

## **INSTITUTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND EXAMPLE OF EACH INSTITUTION**

1. District assemblies such as Zomba district assembly, Lilongwe district assembly, Rumphi district assembly and Mulanje district assembly
2. Town assemblies such as Salima town assembly, Mangochi town assembly, Kalonga town assembly, Liwonde town assembly and Dedza town assembly.
3. Municipal Assemblies such as Kasungu municipal assembly
4. City assemblies such as Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba city assembly

## **DISTRICTS THAT HAVE MORE THAN ONE ASSEMBLY**

☞ Mzimba

☞ Zomba

☞ Blantyre

☞ Lilongwe

☞ Kasungu

## **COMPOSITION OF AN ASSEMBLY**

1. It consists of one member (councilor) elected from each ward within the local government area. They are voting members on local government issues
2. Traditional authorities and sub Traditional Authorities from the local government area as non voting members
3. Members of Parliament from the constituencies that fall within the local government area as non voting members
4. Five persons as non voting members to be appointed by the elected members to cater for interest groups such as groups of women, religious groups environmental management groups, the physically challenged and the youth groups among others
5. The chief executive of an assembly
  - ❖ During their first meeting members of an assembly elect the chairperson and the vice chairperson of an assembly.
  - ❖ The name which is given to the chairperson and the vice chairperson of a city assembly is Mayor and Vice/deputy Mayor
  - ❖ The chairperson of a town or district assembly is called the chairperson of an assembly.
  - ❖ An assembly appoints the chief executive who acts as a secretary of an assembly. He/she is the head of an assembly secretariat.

## **DUTIES OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF AN ASSEMBLY**

1. Implementing the resolutions of the assembly

2. He is responsible for running the day to day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the assembly
3. Supervising the departments of the assembly
4. Proper management of the discipline of staff of the assembly

## **THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LOCAL ASSEMBLIES**

1. They make policies and decisions on local governance and development of the local area
2. They help to consolidate and promote local democratic institutions and democratic participation
3. They promote infrastructure and economic development through the formulation, approval and execution of district development plans
4. They help to mobilize resources within the local government area for good governance and development
5. They help to maintain peace and security in all local government areas in conjunction with the Malawi Police Service.
6. They make by-laws for the good governance of a local government area.
7. They also help in registration birth and deaths within the local government area
8. Coordinating with other district assemblies in order to learn from their experience and exchange ideas
9. Providing a number of services to the public including the following:

## **SERVICES THAT THE LOCAL ASSEMBLIES PROVIDE TO THE PEOPLE**

- a) **Promoting public health.** They do this by inspecting premises where food and drink is manufactured or prepared or sold. They also empty septic tanks, control pest, clean the streets, collect refuse and maintain public toilets all this is done to promote public health.
- b) **Providing clinical health services.** They do this by managing clinics including maternity clinics, health centers and dispensaries. They also provide health education services.

- c) **Environmental management.** Local assemblies conserve the natural environment by looking after forestry reserves, nurseries and land escapes, zoos and dams. They also manage services for the removal, treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste
- d) **Promoting economic development.** The assembly does this through town planning and business licensing. It also establishes and manages markets and market buildings and premises within its area.
- e) **Providing education.** They do this through provision of public schools, school bursaries and libraries.
- f) **Providing roads and streets.** Assemblies may provide improved access and mobility through construction of roads, bridges and footpaths. They also provide and maintain bus shelters and vehicle parking places
- g) **They provide emergency services.** They do this by establishing, maintaining and managing ambulance and fire services
- h) **They provide public amenities.** Assemblies provide public amenities, leisure and culture in its area. Public amenities may include parks, recreation grounds, botanical gardens and areas or places of special historical, cultural or scientific interest. It also include sports fields and museums.

## **WAYS HOW THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOURCES THEIR REVENUE.**

### **1) Through government grants**

This is the money that the central government gives to each local assembly to help it run its services

### **2) Through produce fees**

This is tax that is paid by those who sell their produce at local assembly markets.

### **3) Through licenses**

This is the money that is paid by people who operate certain businesses such as a bar a bottle store and a maize mill. The

money paid for the license of these business forms part of the revenue for local authorities

**4) Occupation licenses and rents**

This is the money that the local government collects from the buildings, shops and the land which they own. The people who use these pay tax called rent for their use.

**5) Through rates**

This is the tax that owners of buildings and plot in municipalities and towns pay

**6) Through fees.**

This is the money collected from those using museums and car parking area.

**7) Through service charges**

Local assemblies charge money for some of the services that they provide such as emptying septic tanks, fire and ambulance services

**8) Through profit and interest**

Some local assemblies run businesses like restaurant and rest houses. The profit made from these businesses become revenue for local assemblies

**9) Through loans**

Local assemblies can borrow money from banks or from the central government to carry out its services.

## **STATUTORY CORPORATION**

- ☞ These are institutions which are formed by an act of parliament and are partly or fully financed by the government to provide services to the public.
- ☞ Statutory corporations are also called state enterprises or parastatals

### **EXAMPLES OF STATUTORY CORPORATION IN MALAWI**

- a) Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC)
- b) Electricity Supply Commission Of Malawi (ESCOM)
- c) Malawi National Examination Board (MANEB)
- d) Malawi Institute of Education (MIE)

- e) Mzuzu University (Mzuni)
- f) Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)
- g) Reserve bank of Malawi (RBM)
- h) Tobacco Control Commission (TCC)
- i) Malawi Housing Corporation (MHC)
- j) Malawi Institute of Management (MIM)
- k) Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)
- l) Malawi National Library Services (MNLS)

### **Features of statutory corporation**

- a) **Management** – they are managed by board of directors which is appointed by the president
- b) **Accountability** – they are accountable to the public and the government
- c) **Appointment** – they can freely recruit people and give promotions and transfer to any employee according to company requirement
- d) **No interference/autonomy** – each statutory corporation can have its own pattern of working.
- e) **Objective** – they can work on profit objective as such their activities are commercial in nature

### **Statutory corporations that provide services in Malawi**

- a) Malawi housing Corporation (MHC) provide housing
- b) Malawi Telecommunication Limited (MTL) provide communication services
- c) Electricity Supply Commission Of Malawi (ESCOM) provide electricity services

### **FUNCTIONS OF STATUTORY CORPORATIONS**

- a) They provide essential services to people such as education, housing and safe water among others
- b) They train people in business

- c) They control the quality of goods such as Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS)
- d) They provide information on markets such as (MBC)

## **MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING STATUTORY CORPORATIONS**

- a) *Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM)*
  - ☞ It provides power and light for commercial and domestic use. Its functions are to build and maintain power plants and to generate and distribute electricity
- b) *Malawi Development Corporation (MDC)*
  - ☞ It focuses on commercial development. Its functions include providing loans, investing in enterprises and train citizens to carry out projects
- c) *Export Promotion Council (EPC)*
  - ☞ It encourages export of Malawian goods and commodities to other countries. Its functions include promoting the export of Agriculture produce and organizing and operating trade affairs.
- d) *Smallholder sugar Authority, Smallholder Coffee Authority and Smallholder Tea Authority*
  - ☞ These were established under the same special crop act. Their functions include promoting development of coffee, tea and sugar scheme in Malawi. They also control and supervise the growing of tea, sugar and coffee as well as organizing transport for collection of crops for marketing
- e) *Malawi Library Service*
  - ☞ It promotes, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in Malawi.

## **SOURCES THEIR REVENUE OF THE FOLLOWING STATUTORY CORPORATIONS**

**a) MDC**

- ☞ Through interest on its investment and through money that they borrow from within and outside the country

**b) ESCOM**

- ☞ From penalty charges paid by its customers (electricity bills) and loans from the government and loans from world Bank and ADB

**c) Malawi National Library Service**

- ☞ Form government grants and donations from within and outside Malawi. It has no source of revenue

**d) Malawi National Examinations Board (MANEB)**

- ☞ Through fees and government grants

**e) Water Boards**

- ☞ Through bills and government grants or loans and through loans from World Bank and African Development Bank

## **SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- ❖ Systems of government can be classified into different types depending on powers given to different parts of the government
- ❖ The constitution of each country spells out what powers are given to the central government or national government and what powers are given to regional or local government
- ❖ There are **three** main systems of government in relation to powers of each part of government. These are:

### **1. Unitary system**

- This is the system where the central or national government is given superior powers to govern over regional or local governments.
- Sometimes the central government can delegate some powers to regional or local governments. Examples include Malawi, South Africa and Kenya

## **2. The federal system or federation**

- This is where both the central and regional governments are given powers to govern.
- The businesses of the government are divided between central and regional provinces. Examples of federal include India, Nigeria, Canada and Australia.
- Federal system is mostly composed of a number of states forming a nation or different states under one nation
- Each state can be considered as a regional government and holds some regional powers. For example they can be given powers to make policies regarding tax, schools and hospital services.

## **3. Confederation**

- This is where separate independent nation-states are linked together to cooperate in certain ways. The central government is weak.
- The European Union is a good example of confederation

**Types of government include the following:**

### **a) Monarchy**

This is where the king or Queen is the head of state and government. Botswana is a good example.

### **b) Democracy**

This is the type of government by the people, for the people and of the people. The system of government where the people are involved in the running of the government.

### **c) Autocracy**

This is the type of government where one man or a group of people such as an ethnic group has the powers to rule the country.

## **A REPUBLIC**

- ☞ Is the system of government where all people are equally subjected to the law regardless of their status in society.
- ☞ In a republican government, the people elect the government. Examples of republican governments include Malawi, Kenya, Zambia and South Africa among others. A monarchy is not a republic.

## **GOOD GOVERNANCE**

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

## **CLASSIFICATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- 1) **Economic governance** – This involves the decision making process that affect a country's economic activities and its relationship with other economies. It has major implications on poverty and quality of life
- 2) **Political governance**. This involves decision making process that leads to policy formulation.
- 3) **Administrative decentralization**. This is the system of policy implementation

## **PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

### **1. Participation**

Good governance depends on public participation to ensure that political, social and economic choices are based on the needs of all people concerned including the poorest and vulnerable in the

society. Effective participation occurs when group members have equal opportunity to place questions on the agenda. For example Members of Parliament are supposed to represent the interest of the people who elected them.

## **2. Transparency**

This is about sharing information and acting in an open manner. Transparency requires free flow of information. It also requires that information should be provided and be accessible by all who are concerned in order for them to understand and monitor them.

## **3. Accountability**

This is the requirement that officials answer to stakeholders on how they discharge their responsibilities and duties and how they act on criticisms or requirements made of them. It also requires that they accept responsibility for failure, incompetence or deceit.

## **4. Rule of law**

This entails equal protection and punishment under the law. The rule of law ensures that all citizens are treated equally and are subjected to the law rather than to the whims of the powerful.

## **5. Responsiveness**

This ensures that institutions and processes serve all stakeholders. Good governance is responsive to needs of people. The government should always meet the needs of the people in the community

## **6. Effectiveness and efficiency**

These require that processes and institutions procedures meet the needs of the people while making the best use of resources. Effectiveness looks at the capacity to realize organizational or individual objectives and requires competence, senility and responsiveness to human concerns.

## **7. Separation of power**

This is the requirement that the three arms of the government (Judiciary, Executive and legislature) should have different functions. Each should have its own roles and checks the abuse of power in other.

**8. Checking abuse of power such as corruption**

Good governance has mechanism of checking abuse of power by those who are in authority.

**9. Legitimacy and mandate**

Legitimacy means the exercise of power and leadership should be lawful and popularly accepted.

## **INSTITUTIONS THAT PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE IN MALAWI**

### **1. *The legislature/Parliament***

- ☞ This is the body which debates and passes laws of the country.
- ☞ They make sure that the laws passed in the parliament are fair to all citizens.
- ☞ This helps to promote the rule of law

### **2. *The judiciary.***

- ☞ This is the body which is responsible for interpreting, protecting and enforcing the laws of the country.
- ☞ They promote good governance by being independent and impartial without external influence when enforcing the laws of the country.
- ☞ For example, they give punishment to offenders regardless of their status in society. The judiciary upholds the rule of law.
- ☞ It also ensures protection of human rights

### **3. *The electoral commission***

- ☞ This is the body that administers elections in the country.
- ☞ They ensure that the elections are independent and transparent which ensures free and fair elections.

- ☞ They also make sure that there is maximum security during elections and conduct registration of voters.

#### **4. The media.**

- ☞ They promote transparency and accountability by exposing bad acts by those in authority.
- ☞ The media helps in fighting abuse of power by those in authority. Support for independent media and publications helps in promoting oversight of public and private institutions.
- ☞ For example when a minister is involved in bad acts or corruption the media exposes such acts.

#### **5. Civil society organizations**

- ☞ They help in social mobilization of the public to check abuses.
- ☞ The civil society help in raising awareness about the cost of corruption and mobilizing political will to reform.
- ☞ They also help in providing checks and balances on government power and monitor social abuses. For example they organize demonstrations.
- ☞ Helps to monitor cases of social injustice in the country and lobby for redress or change of oppressive laws

#### **6. Human rights organizations.**

- ☞ They protect and investigate human rights violations and they teach people on their rights and responsibilities.
- ☞ They also ensure that governing institutions uphold national laws and internationally recognized convictions.
- ☞ For example civil liberties committee.

#### **7. Anti- corruption bureau**

- ☞ They fight against corruption and sensitize the public on the cost of corruption.

- ☞ The anti-corruption bureau also investigates cases of corruption and make sure that the culprits are brought to justice.
- ☞ They promote the rule of law; prosecute those who are involved in corruption

### **8. *The office of ombudsman***

- ☞ They investigate cases where it is alleged that a person has suffered injustice. For example if a person has worked for along time without receiving his salary

### **9. *Audit offices/auditor general***

- ☞ These are independent examiners of financial statements and they express their opinions on financial statements of an enterprise.
- ☞ Audit offices consider fraud and error in an audit of financial statements. They promote good governance by communicating fraud and error to relevant authorities.

### **10. *The office of the director of public procurement (ODPP)***

- ☞ This is an oversight authority for public procurement in Malawi.
- ☞ Its mission is to provide a professional efficient, monitoring and oversight function of all procurement matters.

### **GENDER BALANCE**

This refers to achieving equality and equity between men and women, boys and girls in terms of status in society, access to resources and opportunities as well as to human rights and the enjoyment of those rights.

Gender balance can also mean giving similar/equal opportunities and treatment to both boys and girls.

## **INDICATORS OF GENDERS BALANCE IN THE COUNTRY**

### **1. Equality and equity in education**

- ☞ Where there is gender balance both men and women are provided with equal education facilities
- ☞ Both men and women will have equal access to education
- ☞ Both men and women enjoy high educational enrollment and retention rates
- ☞ Both men and women will enroll in the subjects of their choice. For example more girls enroll in male dominated subjects and more boys enroll in female dominated courses
- ☞ The education curricula and education materials will be gender responsive when there is gender balance

### **2. Equality and equity in health care and related services**

- ☞ Where there is gender balance both boys and girls, men and women will have equal access to appropriate health care and health related information
- ☞ There will be accessibility affordability and availability of primary health care services for all such as sexual and reproductive health care services
- ☞ There will be elimination of conditions that force girls into early marriages, pregnancy and child bearing
- ☞ All members of the household irrespective of gender will have access to enough food in the house and their nutritional status will improve.

### **3. Equality and equity in environmental management**

- ☞ Where there is gender balance both men and women will actively be involved in management of natural resources and the safeguarding of the environment.
- ☞ There will be equal access, control and ownership of productive resources like land, improved technology and extension services
- ☞ Both men and women will be present when making policies and formulating projects on environment.

### **4. Equality and equity in economic opportunities**

- ☞ Where gender equality is promoted both men and women will have equal access to employment
- ☞ There will be no discrimination in hiring remuneration and promotion
- ☞ Economic policies will encourage both men and women and there will be equal access to credit facilities when there is gender balance.

### **5. Equality and equity in decision making**

- ☞ Both men and women will share power and decision making equally at all levels both inside and outside their homes
- ☞ There will be equal participation of both men and women at all levels in government and private organization especially in ministries, executive bodies and parliament.

### **6. Equality before the law and in human rights**

- ☞ Where there is gender balance rights of both men and women are respected, protected and promoted.
- ☞ There is no exercise of laws that discriminate against others on the basis of sex and barriers to enjoyment of rights as a result of culture, religion and socio-economic status will be removed.

## **GENDER PLATFORM OF ACTION**

- ☞ It is an agenda for women's empowerment

## **OBJECTIVES OF GENDER PLATFORM OF ACTION**

1. To accelerate the implementation of strategies for the advancement of women
2. To remove obstacles that hinder women's participation in all spheres of public and private life. This is done through a full share and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision making.

## **EXAMPLES OF GENDER PLATFORM OF ACTION**

Page 91 of 126

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- i) The Beijing Platform of Action
  - ☞ This was adopted by the UN fourth world conference of women which was held in Beijing in China in 19895.
  - ☞ It was an agenda for women empowerment which addressed 12 critical areas of concern to women globally
- ii) The Malawi National Platform for Action
  - The government of Malawi came up with its own platform of action in 1997 as a follow up of the Beijing Platform of action. The platform of action identifies four priority areas out of the 12 thematic areas of the Beijing declaration and platform of action. The four priority area include
    - a) **Poverty alleviation and empowerment** – which covers womens participation in agriculture and other economic activities
    - b) **The girl child** – which covers harmful traditional and cultural practices
    - c) **Violence against women** – which covers gender based discrimination
    - d) **Peace** – which covers women's rights , international conventions and treaties that promote peace

## **ROLES PLAYED BY GENDER PLATFORM OF ACTION IN PROMOTING GENDER**

- a.** To ensure full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls and to take an effective action against violation of these rights.
- b.** To recommend measures that will help to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls in all places and it removes obstacles that hinder equality and the advancement and empowerment of women
- c.** To promote women's economic independence by ensuring women access to economic resources such as credits, land, training and employment

- d. To encourage men to participate fully in actions that will lead to gender equality.
- e. To Robby for the review and removal of laws and cultural practices that promote gender imbalance/bias and to take action against violations of women's rights.
- f. To promote equal access to opportunities in politics, employment and equal access to treatment of women and men in education and health care

## **IMPORTANCE/ADVANTAGES OF GENDER BALANCE**

- 1. It results in abundance of skilled human resource because both men and women have access to education and training.
- 2. It results in equal contribution to development because both have access to power structures that control the society and determine development issues
- 3. It leads to equal access to economic resources like credit facilities. More women and men will be able to start small businesses leading to employment for others
- 4. It results in respect for other people's rights, ideas because no one will be regarded as inferior because of being male or female.
- 5. It results in a healthy population and healthier children who can work harder and learn better. It also results in improved living standards of people.
- 6. Gender balance leads to increased agricultural productivity and food security
- 7. It leads to increased number of women in managerial positions
- 8. It leads to reduced maternal – related discrimination because women have access to health related issues

## **POPULATION AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: HIV AND AIDS**

### **GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING ON HIV/AIDS**

- ☞ It refers to an ongoing dialogue and relationship between client or patient and counselor with the aims of preventing transmission of HIV/AIDS infection and providing psychological and social support to those already affected.

## **TYPES OF COUNSELING**

- a)** Pre-test counseling – this is given to a client just before he or she is tested for HIV/AIDS
- b)** Post-test counseling. This is provided after the test

## **INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING ON HIV/AIDS IN MALAWI**

### ***a) Public and private hospitals***

- ☞ These provide information on HIV/AIDS. They also screen clients for HIV/AIDS and treat other diseases

### ***b) Banja La Mtsogolo clinics (BLM)***

- ☞ They provide reproductive health services to Malawians. They also provide guidance and counseling on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

### ***c) Drop - in - centers***

- ☞ These are facilities where people can receive HIV/AIDS counseling and education. They aim at raising awareness towards HIV/AIDS, to befriend people who are affected and help to limit the spread of AIDS

### ***d) Malawi AIDS Counseling and Resource Organization (MACRO)***

- ☞ These offer voluntary counseling and confidential testing for HIV/AIDS

**e) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

- ☞ Examples of organizations that provide guidance and counseling on HIV/AIDS are:
  - Plan International Malawi
  - Organization of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWA)
  - AFRICARE
  - Action Aid Malawi

**f) Religious institutions**

- ☞ These work directly with the communities. Examples include, Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA) and Blantyre Christian Centre

**g) Community Based Organizations (CBOs)**

- ☞ These help in implementing HIV/AIDS programs. Examples include: Salima AIDS support organization (SASO) and friends of AIDS and support Trust based in Nsanje

**METHODS OF GUIDING AND COUNSELING HIV/AIDS PATIENTS AND GUARDIANS.**

**1. Use of hospital based counselors**

- ☞ This is an approach in which trained health personnel from hospitals, clinics or dispensaries are used to provide guidance and counseling on emotional and social issues related to HIV infection. The counseling is provided at the hospital

**2. Use of home based care supervisors**

- ☞ This method is when members of the household with HIV/AIDs patients and or selected persons from the community are trained in providing guidance and counseling to the patient as well as the guardian.

- ☞ The counseling and guidance is provided at their home. The counseling is aimed at strengthening and supporting the patient and the guardians and to facilitate the family's caring role.

### **3. Use of peers**

- ☞ This is when persons with similar characteristics with respect to age and social status such as the youth, politicians, community leaders, guardians of HIV/AIDS patients and traditional healers are used to educate and influence each other on HIV/AIDS

### **4. Community Based Approach**

- ☞ Under this some members of the community are trained to provide guidance and counseling to HIV/AIDS patients and guardians within a community
- ☞ Community based approach reduces stigmatization, provide comfort and support. It also promote positive living with HIV/AIDS

### **5. Man to man approach**

- ☞ This approach makes use of men to provide counseling and guidance on HIV/AIDS to fellow men and to encourage other men to do the same.
- ☞ The man to man approach is advocated as means to reach men because men are likely to feel free with fellow men and are thus likely to take heed of any advice and information given.

## **IMPORTANCE OF COUNSELING HIV/AIDS PATIENTS AND GUARDIANS**

### **1. It diffuses fear and anxiety**

This is true because a patient and a guardian may be afraid that he/she is going to die faster and will suffer from the illness for a long time. Counseling therefore helps patients to understand their situation and make best of it.

## **2. It provides Moral support**

This is because the guardians are helped to understand how best to take care of the patient and to avoid contracting the disease during the time they are caring for the patient

## **3. It helps patients and guardians to accept reality**

The patient and the guardian live more positively with HIV/AIDs

## **4. It reduces the spread of HIV/AIDs**

Counseling helps to prevent further spread and transmission of HIV/AIDs. This is because clients are strongly advised to avoid behaviours that will lead to spread of the disease

## **5. Counseling offers hope and affirmation of life**

Counselors offer hope for life to patient which make them to live for a long time although they are positive

## **6. Encourages HIV/AIDs patients to be more independent and confident**

This is because patients are told to work hard and participate in developments for their own lives

## **CONSEQUENCES OF LACK OF GUIDANCE AT COUNSELING FOR HIV/AIDS INFECTED AND GUIDANCE**

- a) It promotes the feeling of depression, anxiety, anger and grief among patients
- b) The patient will not be able to change his or her attitude or behavior, thus risking ones life and the life of others
- c) The patient may lose all hope and decide to commit suicide
- d) The patient and guardians may face discrimination by members of the society and family members
- e) The spread of HIV/AIDs is likely to continue

## **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)**

### **What do you understand by the term sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)**

- ☞ This refers to diseases that are transmitted through sexual intercourse with someone who is already infected with the disease.

### **EXAMPLES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES WHICH ARE COMMON IN MALAWI**

- a) Syphilis (chindoko)
- b) Gonorrhea (chizonono)
- c) Candida (mauka)
- d) AIDS caused by a virus called HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

### **IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR STD AND HIV/AIDS PATIENTS**

**a) It helps the patients to develop a sense of belonging**

- ☞ The patient feels that they are part of the community and that they are wanted or need.

**b) It gives hope to the patient**

- ☞ The patient is hopeful of living longer when cared for and that all those he/she leaves behind will be taken care of. For example children and spouse

**c) It can help to improve the quality of life for people living with such diseases (prolongs life)**

- ☞ This is because the patient is helped to relieve stress, anxiety and depression

**d) It helps to decrease the stigma of having STD and HIV/AIDS**

- ☞ All the people accept, respect and support the affected people in the community

**e) It can strengthen STD and HIV/AIDS prevention activities**

- ☞ This is because target groups have contacts with people living with the virus
- f) *It ensures smooth handover of official tasks and benefits*
- ☞ This is because the patient is able to have some people he/she can trust

## **WAYS OF CARING FOR STD, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS**

- a) **Guardians and other care takers should provide support in hospitals and at home.** For example providing moral support
- b) **Providing better food and other necessities.** Patients should be encouraged to eat a variety of foods everyday including those that are rich in vitamins and minerals as well as energy and proteins. These may include fish, milk, poultry, cereals, nuts, green leafy vegetables and fruits
- c) **Encouraging patients to seek early medical assistance**
- d) **Physical care.** For example helping them doing physical exercises
- e) **Providing emotional and material support** such as chatting with them, providing them with items such as clothing, soap and financial resources
- f) **Providing spiritual and moral support** such as praying with them or going to church with them

## **IMPORTANCE OF HOSPITAL AND HOME BASED CARE FOR STD, HIV/AIDS PATIENTS**

### **a) Hospital based care**

- ☞ This is important because it ensures full course treatment and avoids re-infection.
- ☞ It promotes easy monitoring of the patients progress
- ☞ It minimizes re-infection with HIVF/AIDs and STDs

- ☞ It exposes the patient to experts and specialists attention
- ☞ It helps to prevent overburdening on individual or household
- ☞ Helps to prolong life since there is close monitoring of patients

### **b) Home based care**

- ☞ This is the care given to sick people at their home. It is important because
- ☞ It is cost effective since it minimizes expenses on transport
- ☞ It reduces the care burden in hospitals for chronically ill patients
- ☞ It reduces the risk of getting other infections while at hospital due to congestion in public hospitals
- ☞ Relative may be able to carry out other duties more easily
- ☞ It provides assurance of love and affection to the patient
- ☞ It helps to offer opportunities for educating families and communities about HIV and AIDS prevention

### **WAYS OF AVOIDING CONTRACTING STDS, HIV/AIDS WHEN CARING FOR PATIENTS**

- a) Through careful handling, cleaning and disposal of all sharp objects. For example, needles. Scalpels and blades
- b) Covering broken skin, sores or cuts with waterproof plasters or dressing before contact with patients
- c) Blood stained clothes to be washed with disinfectants or at high temperature
- d) Wearing gloves or plastic papers when bathing patients
- e) Avoid sharing personal items that might have blood on them such as tooth brushes, razor or nail grooming equipments
- f) Washing hand before and after attending to the patients
- g) Avoid kissing if anyone has bleeding gums and mouth sores

### **DRUG AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE**

#### **MEANING OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE**

Page 100 of 126

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- ☞ Is the use of drugs and substances that are not legalized for any purposes and the abuse of prescription and other drugs

## **DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES THAT ARE COMMONLY ABUSED**

- Alcohol
- Tobacco
- Illicit drugs such as marijuana (chamba)
- Steroids
- Cocaine

## **CAUSES OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE**

- Peer pressure
- Emotional distress and anxiety
- misinformation
- Curiosity
- Frustration
- Desire to escape reality
- Desire for pleasure
- Influence of the media
- Depression
- Low self – esteem

## **EFFECTS OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE FAMILY**

### **a) Effects to the individual**

- ☞ Madness, death, illness, abortion
- ☞ Addiction – dependency on use of drugs so that one can not do without them.
- ☞ Loss of morals due to irresponsible behavior that can lead to contraction of STI and AIDS
- ☞ Susceptible to diseases such as cancer
- ☞ Lung cancer and other liver diseases
- ☞ Loss of jobs/employment due to poor working performance

- ☞ Prostitution in order to get money
- ☞ Impotence – inability to bear children due to effects of drugs
- ☞ Violence due to abuse of drugs. This may lead to imprisonment

### **b) Effects to the family**

- ☞ Loss of relation
- ☞ Fear and anxiety, trauma
- ☞ Low productivity
- ☞ Loss of employment
- ☞ Breakdown of marriage

## **IMPACT OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ON DEVELOPMENT**

### **a) Loss of well trained people**

- ☞ People who can contribute to development of the country may die in road accidents, in schools and work places due to drug and substance abuse. This cut down their contribution to the development of the country

### **b) Pressure on health services**

- ☞ This is because drugs and alcohol have negative effects on the users. The government spent large sums of money buying medicines for curing/treatment for such people. There is also a high demand of health care providers (nurses and doctors) these affect development

### **c) Distortion of the age-sex structure**

- ☞ This is because drug and substance abuse is common among teenagers than other age groups. If more teens die or reduce their life expectancy because of drug and substance abuse it means in future there will be less adults working and contributing to development

### **d) Increase in juvenile delinquency**

- ☞ Drug and substance use and abuse make juveniles (young offenders) prone to committing offences. For example robbery and rape become common. This makes them end up in prison and fail to contribute to development
- ☞ Use of drugs and substances cut short lives of many people. When men die they leave behind wives and children who may be dependent on them. This may lead to orphan hood and slow development

**e) Low participation in development work.**

- ☞ People with drug and substance abuse problems miss more workdays and are less productive. They can not participate much in any development work.

**WAYS OF AVOIDING THE EFFECTS OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- a) Civic education and literacy programs
- b) Following prescription of drugs/ taking medicines according to prescription
- c) Avoiding drug trafficking
- d) Avoiding bad influence of peers
- e) Use of traditional medicine
- f) Being engaged in productive occupation

**WAYS OF CURBING DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

**a) Provision of civic education and literacy programs**

This involves telling/teaching people the effects of drugs and substance abuse because most of the people think these can help them solve their problems while they in fact increase their problems

**b) Being engaged in productive occupation**

This is because productive work makes one to stay busy most of the time; this can help one to get off drug and substance abuse

**c) Guidance and counseling**

Use of a counselor who is trained in the field of drugs and substance abuse may help the client to resolve his/her problems that might be contributing to the abuse of drugs

**d) Family help and interventions**

The family can be very powerful source of help or treatment. The family can find some one who can help to solve the problem or may provide treatment and support to the member who is addicted or alcoholic

**e) Use of medication that helps people to stay drug and substance free**

Naltrexone can help stop the craving or desire to drink or take drugs. Many other people use traditional medicine to curb drug and substance abuse

## **RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD**

- ☞ A parent is defined as a person who is either a father or another person
- ☞ A biological parent is different from a foster parent
- ☞ Biological parent is the one who is responsible for the conception and birth of another person either as a father or mother. While a foster parent is the one who adopts the child and takes care of the child as his or her own

## **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PARENT**

- ☞ *The duties and responsibilities of a parent start during pregnancy through childhood and adulthood.*

### **1.DURING PREGNANCY**

- a) The female parent has to eat nutritious food which should be provided with assistance from the male. This is important as it ensures that the child to be born remains healthy.
- b) The parents are supposed to remain faithful to each other by not having sex outside marriage as it may lead the partner contracting STIs including HIV/AIDS then transmitting it to the unborn child
- c) Both parents should see to it that they maintain good relationships. No squabbles should erupt in the house. A pregnant woman who is not involved in quarrels makes it possible for the unborn child to develop and grow well.
- d) Both parents should make it their point that the mother looks clean and healthy
- e) Female parent should attend antenatal services so that the growth and development of the unborn child is closely monitored

## **2. DURING CHILDHOOD**

- a) When the child is born the parent should make sure that the baby has enough to eat and wear and a nice place to live in. The child should be taken to under five clinics so that its growth and development is monitored
- b) The husband has to continue being faithful to the wife so as to remain clean of STIs.
- c) When the child has reached school-going age, parent should see to it that the child goes to school and that the child has enough materials to learn effectively
- d) The parents have to show love to their children
- e) Responsible parents have to socialize the child. For example,
  - a. The child has to draw a distinction between right and wrong
  - b. The child has to value hard work
  - c. Show respect among the elders among other things

## **QUALITIES OF RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD IN GENERAL**

- a) Sense of responsibility for pregnancy care
- b) Sense of humour – socializing children
- c) Flexibility - should be open minded and open to the views of their children
- d) Attunement – attuned parents are great listeners
- e) Empowerment – teaching children to be independent and responsible
- f) Ability to identify good qualities in children
- g) Willingness to engage in positive communication with children
- h) Provision of basic needs to the family

## **SOCIAL AND ETHICAL VALUES/UNIVERSAL MORALS AND VALUES**

- ☞ A social value is a practice, idea or belief that people belonging to a particular or society hold in respect or high esteem.
- ☞ From Malawi context practices or beliefs such as honour, respect, unity, cooperation etc can be example of social values.
- ☞ An ethical value is a general idea, practice or belief which influence the way a particular group of people or society to consider good or bad behaviour or what is right or wrong
- ☞ The laws guide the way people behave and may be considered as the ethical values of a particular people or society.

## **INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AND ETHICAL VALUES**

- ☞ Social and ethical values operate at different level of society. They regulate the way a particular tribe or ethical group behaves or how a certain nation behaves but also how the whole world should conduct itself.
- ☞ The UN's Universal Declaration of human rights is an example of the international ethical values that are supposed to be followed by all countries in the world.

- ☞ For maintenance of unity, cooperation, mutual, understanding and ensuring economic social development in the world, there are certain social and ethical values which must guide the live or behaviour of people. Some of them values include:

### **1. Respecting and appreciation of other people's culture**

- ☞ The world is full of various cultures. The culture practices are seen in languages, dress, food, dance and marriage among others, as this is the case, people are free to practice their cultural traditions at the same time, and they should respect other people's cultural practices.
- ☞ Some people tend to think that their cultural beliefs practices are superior to other. This must not be done. Instead people should appreciate other people's culture by viewing their practices positively and either participating or offering constructive suggestion in areas that may be universally accepted

### **2. Respecting of other people's right**

- ☞ Human right need to be enjoyed by all, as people exercise and enjoy their rights, they should also see to it that they do not infringe on other people's rights.
- ☞ Enjoyment of one's should be accompanied with responsibility

### **3. Racial/ Ethical equality**

- ☞ There is no race which is inferior or superior to another. Whether one is black, white, coloured, Asian they are all equal in their human value and in the eyes of the creator
- ☞ Ethnicity only becomes a danger when some ethical groups claim superiority over other this leads to discrimination and may fuel terrible conflict

### **4. Freedom of worship.**

- ☞ It is important to respect individual choice of religion as well as the freedom of others to worship within the community.

Religious intolerance can lead to untold misery. Wars have been fought over religious issues.

## **5. Respect for the rule of law**

- ☞ Everyone in society must follow the law or ethical code of conduct. Respect for the law transcends international boundaries.
- ☞ There are laws which are observed in a certain locality and not in other societies and others which are observed the world over for instance, the Sharia law is observed by some countries especially in Africa and Asia but is not practiced by other Muslims in some countries because of the existing laws.
- ☞ It is therefore important for one to be conversant with the prevailing laws wherever one goes so as to observe and respect them accordingly.

## **6. Respect for international health requirements**

- ☞ There are certain diseases such as yellow fever, Ebola, Smallpox, and HIV/AIDS which are highly infectious. A person travelling must not have these diseases at the time of travel so that these are not spread in the host country.
- ☞ The international travel requirements provide for the need for travelers to be certified free of such diseases before they can be allowed to enter and live in another country.
- ☞ It is therefore important of travelers to insure that they fulfill this requirement cheating of the certification over this requirement may result in breaking a country's law and attract criminal proceeding.

## **7. Respect for international immigration requirement**

- ☞ Improved transport and communications have made the world a global village. People can travel easily from one country to another.
- ☞ When travelling, travelers are required by destination country or international travel law to meet certain obligations. Such

obligation may include a valid passport or a visa, health certificates indicating that one is free from certain infection diseases, minimum amount of money considered enough to take care of the traveler while in a host country among others.

- ☞ Immigration laws will also spell out what to carry and what not to carry. It is advisable of travelers to find out from their local immigration officers about the existing immigration laws before they embark on any form of travel outside the country.

## **8. Sympathy And Empathy**

- ☞ Sympathy is when human beings are moved by the suffering of others.
- ☞ Empathy is when one can imagine what it is like to go through the same experience as someone else. People express their sympathy and empathy through many ways. For others the feeling motivates them to donate to organization which helps those who are suffering.
- ☞ In short sympathy and empathy are virtues which may be useful at international level as they reflect the social values of the society from which one is coming and they can be shown in moral and material support.

## **CONTRIBUTION AND IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL AND ETHICAL VALUES TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

- ☞ Human values contribute a lot to local and international communities
- ☞ The following are some of the contributions,
  - a. They help the world to achieve peace scientific and economic development.
  - b. They enhance cultural exchange including education.
  - c. They promote international security.
  - d. It also encourages respect for and appreciation of each others cultures.

- e. Empathy and sympathy enable some people to receive humanitarian assistance to the poor and those who are suffering as a result of natural disasters
- f. Respect for other people's rights has contributed to fighting against discrimination in the world

## **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- ☞ It means what is fair and equal or what is lawful.
- ☞ It is fairness, conformity to the truth fair judgment and punishment of offenders
- ☞ It is when everyone in society is treated fairly and their rights are respected by the government, police and court of law.

## **ORGANIZATIONS THAT DEAL WITH INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL JUSTICE**

### **1. United Nations**

This organization aims at promoting and protecting the integrity of all persons in the world

The United Nations has organs that address social problems such as poverty, justice, illiteracy, effects of war and civil conflicts among others.

The United Nations has a court in Hague in the Netherlands which tries cases of injustice such as illegal occupation of another's territory and repatriation of international criminals

### **2. International police (Interpol)**

The international Police (Interpol) is a common name for the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) an international

security organization which helps countries to deal with criminal suspects that operate in more than one country.

It aims at combating international crimes such as drug trafficking, prostitution, carjacking, and smuggling of essential goods among others

### ***Mandated activities of Interpol***

- a) Drawing and publishing Interpol notices including Interpol wanted bulletin and the missing children bulletin
- b) Processing all messages relating to fingerprints, photographs and marks from scenes of crime
- c) Documenting all criminal data received from the General Secretariat
- d) Controlling the quality of information produced by the relevant services in accordance with technical requirement
- e) Producing specialized profession reference works such as the counterfeits and forgeries review, the Interpol guide to vehicle registration and the passport book
- f) Researching analyzing and circulating reference material on trends in international crime and the means used by member states and international institutions preventing and combating crime.
- g) Compiling and publishing international crime statistics
- h) Publishing the international criminal police review (six issues per year)
- i) Providing technical training to member states
- j) Organizing international meetings or symposiums for member countries to take stock or trends in international crime.

### **3. Amnesty international**

This is an independent human rights watchdog. It was established in order to investigate and report cases of human rights violations all over the world.

Amnesty international identifies cases of human rights violations, verifies them through investigation and publishes them as a condemnation

### **4. Human rights organizations**

These are human rights organizations and government institutions that address the problems of social injustice such as

- ❖ The office of Ombudsman
- ❖ The human rights commission
- ❖ The law commission
- ❖ The national compensation tribunal

***Some of the human rights organizations that address social injustice***

- ❖ Civil liberties committee (CILIC)
- ❖ Women and the Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)
- ❖ The center for Advice and Rehabilitation and Research (CARER)

**IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- a) Human rights of all respected
- b) Resources are allocated fairly
- c) Citizens can participate in making decisions
- d) There are equal opportunities for all to participate in economic development
- e) There is peace and security
- f) Fair treatment by authorities

**SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT**

**SOCIAL SERVICES INSTITUTIONS**

- ☞ Are institutions that provide services to the people such as education services, health care services, security services, spiritual services, transport services, communication services, electricity services, sanitary services and recreation services among others.

**Examples of social services institutions found in your country and the services they provide?**

- a) Schools – they provide education services

- b) Hospitals/clinics – they provide medical care/health care services
- c) Police stations – they provide security services
- d) Post offices – they provide postal and telecommunications services
- e) Roads – they provide transport services
- f) Churches and Mosques – they provide spiritual and are places of worship and moral support
- g) Community halls – they prove recreation and entertainment

**Type of services that each of the social service institution mentioned above.**

- a) Schools - provide education services
- b) Hospitals/clinics – provide health care/medical care
- c) Places of worship e g churches and mosques - These provide spiritual services to the people
- d) Post offices – provide communication and postal services
- e) Police stations – provide security services
- f) Community centres – provide recreation/entertainment services

**HOW THE PROVISIONS AND CARE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT**

1. Education - Helps in the provision of semi- skilled and skilled labour that is needed in the production of goods. Education also helps to raise the living standards of people and boost production there by contributing to development
2. Provision of social services including safe water and good sanitation helps in the development of a country because its only healthy people who can contribute healthy labour force and increase production level.
3. Security services are important because they insure peace and stability in a community and a country. This makes domestic and foreign investors to invest their resources in the area because they feel secured.

4. Adequate transportation, communication and electricity services are important for the smooth running of businesses. Transportation of goods and communication services are important in linking traders. Electricity is important for production activities. Big production industries would not invest where electricity is not available.
5. Provision of housing helps to provide accommodation to the growing population of the country.

### **WAYS OF MISUSING SOCIAL SERVICES**

*a) Through theft*

This is stealing items from institutions such as hospitals and schools for personal gains

*b) Vandalism*

This is a deliberate destruction or damage to property. People remove road signs, telephone wires and poles or break school and hospital windows

*c) Negligence*

An example of negligence of public services is when buildings , roads and bridges fall into disrepair.

### **REASONS FOR MISUSE OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

*a) Poverty*

Theft in schools and hospitals is as a result of poverty, the people do not have money to buy food and other items thus why they steal to find money

*b) Lack of financial resources for maintenance*

Very few service providers have money to maintain their buildings and services

*c) Negative attitude*

Many people do not have ownership spirit of social services they feel the property do not belong to them but to the government as a result they don't maintain them or steal.

*d) Ignorance/lack of appreciation*

People vandalize social services because they don't know how important the social services are to the country. For example how telephone wire and books are in schools

**e) Political influence**

Sometimes people destroy social services because they were erected during a previous regime. They believe the existing government should provide their own social services.

**Ways how a citizens can wisely use the available social services**

- a) Queuing in an orderly manner for services
- b) Receiving only enough of the services – not taking more than enough or extra
- c) Respecting rights of others when receiving the services
- d) Protecting infrastructure such as schools and hospitals
- e) Guarding against theft and vandalism
- f) Through civic education about the importance of social services and how to care for them

**Ways in which care for social services is beneficial to a country/ Advantages/importance of caring for social services in the country**

- a) Improves the standard of living for the citizens by reducing their poverty.
- b) Ensures good quality of social services
- c) Promotes production of goods
- d) Ensures that social services are available when needed
- e) Promotes effective use of national wealth.

**Impact of population growth on social services**

- a) Population growth increases demand for social services as more people will need more social services For example more schools, Hospitals, police stations etc
- b) It lowers the quality of services as teachers will have to deal with large classes, students learning under trees and students will have to walk long distances to access the schools.

- All these lower to quality of education
- c) Lower the quality of health services. This is because there will be more people in need of medical attention, access to safe water and sanitary services. This may lead to sicknesses and death of many people.
  - d) There will be strain on the ability to maintain peace and stability/security because the increase in population will need more law enforcers.
  - e) Population increase will result in transport, communication and housing services to be in short supply.

## **CRITICAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

### ***1. Availability of social services***

- The presence of all types of social services is very critical to social development.
- Social development can not take place if social services are very few to cater for high population or if they are not available.
- For example there may be shortage of qualified teachers to provide quality education and shortage of hospitals to provide medical care and lack of qualified doctors.
- Some of the social services that are critical to development are education, health, water and sanitation as well as housing

### ***2. Type of social services***

- Every society requires different types of social services to achieve meaningful development
- Social services are of different types. Different social services institutions provide different services, schools for example provide education and hospitals provide health services.
- Social development require availability of all the social services

### ***3. Quality of social services***

- ☞ The quality of social service can be defined in terms of the treatment and communication between the service providers and the user should be of high quality.
- ☞ The totality of function characteristics of a product or service must satisfy the needs of the users
- ☞ Users of the social services such as hospitals and education must be treated well by professionals working in institutions that provide social services
- ☞ The materials used for the product should be suitable and be of the right kind

#### **4. Accessibility of social services**

- ☞ Accessibility is mainly concerned with location of the available social services.
- ☞ This looks at the ease with which social services may equitably be obtained by the population.
- ☞ There are factors that prevent people from accessing social services such as the location of social service institutions and the distance that people cover to access social services
- ☞ Accessibility of social services can also be affected by organizational, cultural and economic difficulties
- ☞ Cultural factors can make it difficult for people to access social services and communication/transport problems.

#### **5. Affordability of social services**

- People need to pay for social services. Affordability looks at the ability of people especially the poor to pay for the services.
- The services may all be available, accessible and in good quality but most of the people may fail to use them because their prices are high. This may retard development

#### **6. Care of social services**

Social services need to be cared for if they are to continue having impact on social development. Care for social services make them to stay for long time and continue providing

services to the people. Care also saves money meant for maintenance

## **HOW CRITICAL ISSUES IN PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES AFFECT DEVELOPMENT/EFFECTS OF CRITICAL ISSUES IN PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES ON DEVELOPMENT**

- a) They can create a feeling of inequality among citizens as well as a feeling of social injustice if not available.
- b) They have a direct impact on productivity and may also create a feeling of jealousy about those who have social services because those do not have may engage in activities that are against development.
- c) If only influential people have access to social services others may feel helpless and may not be willing to contribute to development activities, especially if they do not see themselves as benefiting much from them.
- d) If social services are inadequate productivity can go down because many people may not be able to contribute to development as they can.
- e) Social services also contribute to the economic development of a country because of their effect on businesses. Business relies on transport, electricity and communication services. If these are not of good quality, affordable or accessible most of the businesses can close. This slows productivity.
- f) Unaffordable social services due to high cost can systematically exclude the poor from using them
- g) Lack of care for social services can quickly lead to deterioration and compromise the quality of social services.

## **THE WORK OF RENOWNED PEOPLE IN THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES.**

### **a) Hastings Kamuzu Banda**

- ☞ He was the first president of Malawi from 6<sup>th</sup> July 1964 to May 1997. He died on 25<sup>th</sup> November 1997 at the age of 99
- ☞ Kamuzu Banda embarked on massive infrastructure development because he knew that he had inherited a

*country that was backward in terms of infrastructure development*

**b) Henry Dunant (Red cross)**

- ☞ He was the founder of the red cross/red crescent movement.
- He came across the battle in solferino, Italy where the wounded men were lacking medical attention.
- ☞ Dunant organized local people to bind their wounds, feed and comfort them.

**c) Jairos Jiri (foundation for the Disable)**

- ☞ He founded the Jairos Jiri Association for rehabilitation of the disabled and the blind in Zimbabwe. He began sharing his own dwelling with street beggars

**d) Mother Teresa (Orphan care in Calcutta )**

- ☞ She was a Roman Catholic nun. *She devoted her life to caring for the poorest of the poor.* In 1948 she came across a half-dead woman lying in front of a Calcutta Hospital. She stayed with her until she died.
- ☞ She was given the name saint of the Gutters; she founded the congregation of sisters called *Missionaries of charity in Calcutta.*

**e) Jimmy Carter (Habitant for Humanity)**

- ☞ He was once the President of United States of America.
- ☞ He is deeply committed to social justice and basic human rights. He came activity involved in an organization known as Habitant for humanity international
- ☞ He led a work group to New York City to help renovate a six – storey building with 19 families in need of descent affordable shelter.
- ☞ Each year, Jimmy and Rosalyn, Carter gave a week of their time along with the building skills, to build homes and raise awareness of the critical need for affordable housing.

**f) Florence Nightingale (Nursing services)**

- ☞ She was a pioneer of nursing and a reformed of hospital sanitation methods. He is the founder of modern nursing.
- ☞ In 1854 she took 38 nurses to Turkey to help the sick and wounded British soldiers of the Crimean war.
- ☞ She became a public health adviser to governments all over the world. She dealt with welfare of nurses and patient

**WORLD COOPERATION**

- ☞ Cooperation is an act or instance of working or acting together for a common purpose or benefit, usually so that all actors are better off than before.
- ☞ World cooperation refers to the interaction of persons or groups of persons representing various nations in pursuit of a common goal
- ☞ World cooperation is also called international cooperation or global cooperation
- ☞ There are many areas of world cooperation which are actually issues and challenges which cannot be dealt with an individual country alone but require concerted effort of international community.

**AREAS OF WORLD COOPERATION**

- a) Epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola virus diseases and meningitis
- b) Global poverty – it affects all the countries in the world
- c) Refugees crisis
- d) International conflicts
- e) Terrorism
- f) Weapons of mass destruction
- g) Climate change
- h) Loss of biodiversity
- i) World population growth

## **FACTORS THAT FOSTER/CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD COOPERATION.**

1. Establishment of international organizations such as the United Nations European Union and the Commonwealth to deal with some of the global challenges
2. International agreements on specific issues /Ratifying international protocols. (This is an acceptance and approval by states to become bound to a treaty) and conventions such as the convention on the rights of a child.
3. Economic interdependence especially in areas of trade with other countries such as COMESA and ECOWAS
4. Sharing common political ideologies. Countries with common political ideologies cooperate with one another. For example communist countries such as China, Vietnam Laos and Cuba cooperate with each other just like Democracies such as USA, UK, Malawi and Botswana do.
5. Organized sporting activities such as Olympic games, the world cup and the youth Olympic cup

## **HOW THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO WORLD COOPERATION**

**(Prominent people who have contributed to world cooperation)**

### **1. Kamuzu Banda (contact and dialogue)**

- ☞ During his rule he openly advocated the policy of contact and dialogue.
- ☞ He believed that the only way for disputes and problems to be dealt with through discussion, dialogue, negotiation and arbitration.

### **2. Henry Kissinger (peace keeper)**

- ☞ He is remembered as a great American Statesman who worked very hard in promoting peace through friendly relations between countries.
- ☞ He was instrumental in opening up relations between the United States and China as well as with the Middle East.

### **3. Mahatma Gandhi**

- ☞ Years after his death, He is remembered the world over as a man who gave India its Independence and a man who promoted non-violence in dealing with differences
- ☞ Developed a creed of passive resistance so as to end violence.

### **4. Desmond Tutu (Racial Harmony)**

- ☞ Desmond Tutu is a spiritual church leader and a peace activist. He was the head of the truth and reconciliation commission in South Africa soon after the end of Apartheid.
- ☞ He played a critical role in bringing about reconciliation of the different race in South Africa. He spoke against injustice and oppression everywhere in the world.

### **5. Nelson Mandela (Human rights activist and Reconciliation)**

- ☞ He opposed a apartheid rule in South Africa. He spent 27 years in prison fighting for freedom.
- ☞ He worked hard to achieve reconciliation among different races in South Africa.
- ☞ He is the greatest human rights activists and reconciliation.

### **6. Kwame Nkrumah (Pan Africanism)**

- ☞ He was active in the Pan African movement which demanded freedom and independence for African colonies.
- ☞ He led Ghana to Independence in 1957. He became leader of the first black African country.

### **7. Martin Luther King Jr.**

- ☞ He was a Baptist Minister born in 1929 he fought for racial equality in the 1950s and 1960s. He dreamed of an America and a world free of racial discrimination.
- ☞ Luther was given a Nobel peace prize in 1964 for his great activism on equality and human rights. He advocated for a non-violent approach to forcing social change. He was assassinated in 1968 and he is remembered for his fight for justice and peace for all people

## **INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE AND PRESERVE WORLD COOPERATION**

### **1. *The United Nations (UN)***

- ☞ The UN's purposes are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural and human character.
- ☞ The UN was formed by a number of countries led by the USA, Britain, France and Former Soviet Union.
- ☞ UN was created after second world war to prevent another conflict

#### **Objectives of the United Nations**

- a) Maintaining international peace and security and developing friendly relations among nations
- b) Promoting human rights
- c) Fostering social and economic development
- d) Protecting the environment
- e) Providing humanitarian aid in times of natural disasters and conflicts

#### **Principle organs of the United Nations**

- a) The general Assembly
- b) The security council (responsible for peace and security)
- c) The economic and social council (ECOSOC) (promotes economic, social cooperation and development)

- d) The secretariat (provide studies, information and facilities needed by the UN)
- e) International Court of Justice (ICJ) the judicial organ

### **United Nations Systems Agencies**

- a) World Bank
- b) World Health Organisation (WHO)
- c) World Food Program (WFP)
- d) UNESCO
- e) UNICEF

### **2. African Union (formerly known as The organization of Africa Unity (OAU))**

☞ It was established to free Africa countries from colonialism. The objectives of OAU were to promote the unity and solidarity of the Africa States, to coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the people of Africa, to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Africa State

### **Objectives of OAU and AU**

- a) To promote unity and solidarity of African states
- b) To coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the people of Africa
- c) To defend the sovereignty territorial integrity and independence of African countries
- d) To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa
- e) To promote international cooperation
- f) To promote and protect human rights of people

### **Organs of African Union (AU)**

- a) The Assembly
- b) The executive council
- c) The commission
- d) The permanent representative committee
- e) Peace and security council

- f) Pan African Parliament
- g) The economic, social and cultural council
- h) The court of justice
- i) Specialized technical committees

***Other regional organizations include;***

***1. The Association of south East Asian Nations (ASEAN)***

- ☞ It was founded by five countries of South East Asia namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
- ☞ The main aim of ASEAN was to promote political and security cooperation and to promote economic cooperation among member states
- ☞ ASEAN promote cooperation in issues such as human resource development, integrating women and youth in human resource development elimination of poverty, disease and illiteracy, and to take action to curb the illiteracy, and to take action to curb the abuse and traffic in narcotics and drugs.

***2. The intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)***

It is an 8 country trade bloc in eastern Africa.

It include governments from the horns of Africa, Nile Valley and African Great Lakes

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***Objectives of IGAD***

- a) To promote joint development strategies
- b) To harmonizing policies with regard to trade customs , transport , communication agriculture and natural resources
- c) To create an environment for foreign, cross border and domestic trade and investments
- d) To achieve regional food security and collectively combat draught and other disasters
- e) To mobilize resources for implementation of programs
- f) To promote peace and stability in the region
- g) Promote and realize the objectives of COMESA and African Economic community

## **IMPORTANCE OF WORLD COOPERATION**

- a) It helps to foster peace.
- b) It helps in accelerating development.
- c) It helps in promoting racial harmony.