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CHALLENGES FACING MODERN SOCIETY AND THEIR SOLUTIONS ABSTRACT.

ENGLISH.

Issues like racial discrimination, poverty, drug abuse, inequality, child abuse, corruption, and illness have significant negative impacts on individuals and society. Solutions to these problems involve education, support programs, policy changes, and community involvement. For racial discrimination, diversity education and anti-discrimination laws are crucial. Poverty can be addressed through socioeconomic support, fair economic policies, and microfinance. Drug abuse requires education, rehabilitation, harm reduction, and taxation. Inequality can be tackled with equitable policies, progressive taxation, and access to education and healthcare. Child abuse prevention involves mandatory reporting, protective services, parenting education, and community support. Corruption can be fought through transparent governance, legal protections, whistleblower protection, and anti-corruption institutions. Finally, illness prevention includes accessible healthcare, disease awareness, medical research funding, and mental health support. These strategies aim to create a fairer, healthier, and more inclusive society by addressing root causes and implementing comprehensive solutions.

SWAHILI.

Masuala kama vile ubaguzi wa rangi, umaskini, matumizi mabaya ya dawa za kulevywa, ukosefu wa usawa, unyanyasaji wa watoto, ufisadi, na magonjwa yana athari mbaya kwa watu binafsi na jamii. Suluhisho la matatizo hayo linahusisha elimu, programu za kusaidia, mabadiliko ya sera, na ushiriki wa jamii. Kwa ubaguzi wa rangi, elimu ya utofauti na sheria za kupambana na ubaguzi ni muhimu. Umaskini unaweza kushughulikiwa kupitia msaada wa kijamii na kiuchumi, sera za kiuchumi za haki, na ufadhili mdogo. Matumizi mabaya ya dawa za kulevywa huhitaji elimu, kurekebishwa, kupunguza madhara, na kutozwa kodi. Ukosefu wa usawa unaweza kushughulikiwa na sera za haki, ushuru wa maendeleo, na upatikanaji wa elimu na huduma za afya. Kuzuia kutendwa vibaya kwa watoto hutia ndani kutoa ripoti ya lazima, huduma za ulinzi, elimu ya wazazi, na utegemezo wa jumuiya. Ufisadi unaweza kupigwa kupitia utawala wa uwazi, ulinzi wa kisheria, ulinzi wa waonyaji, na taasisi za kupambana na ufiisadi. Hatimaye, kuzuia magonjwa hujumuisha huduma za afya zinazopatikana, ufahamu wa magonjwa, ufadhili wa utafiti wa matibabu, na msaada wa afya ya akili. Mikakati hii inakusudia kuunda jamii yenye haki zaidi,

yenye afya zaidi, na inayojumuisha zaidi kwa kushughulikia sababu za msingi na kutekeleza suluhisho kamili.