

PROMOTION OF LIFE SKILLS

1. SOCIAL PROBLEM

Problem is something that is difficult to deal with or to understand.

Social problem are difficult that affect a community such as

1. Violence
2. Drug Abuse
3. Conflict
4. HIV/ AIDS
5. Poverty
6. In adequate health care
7. Corruption
8. Poor housing
9. In adequate clean and safe water
10. In adequate health care

2. SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES

These are the way that a person or community deals with a difficult solution. They involve analyzing a problem to determine the best way of reading or ending it.

They are related to decision making because they require to make a choice and act on it

3. STEPS IN THE PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS

Problem solving is usually done in steps one at a time.

These stapes are:

1. **Initiating mediation.**

Mediation is the process of trying to end a disagreement between people or groups by talking to them and helping them find a suitable for all those involved.

The one who initiating mediation is known as the **Mediator.**

ii) **Gathering information.**

The mediator trying to find the root causes of the problem by asking questions.

iii) **Define the problem**

At this stage the disagreement is explained in order to know the problem. Knowing a problem is an important stage in solving the problem, Therefore it is advised that the mediator has to clearly understand and define the root cause of the problem .

iv) **Generating alternatives.**

This is a stage of coming up with many solutions to the problem.

v) **Agreeing to a solution.**

It is the stage of choosing the best alternative to solve the problem.

vi) **Following through to see that the plan is carried outs.**

This is the stage of implementing and testing the solution to see if it works.

4. **IMPORTANCE OF APPLYING PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUE**

Applying problem solving technique in difficult facing society help to.

- 1.) Bring a peace by resolving conflict between tribesmen of the community.
- 2.) Raise the living standard of the society. E.g. improving housing health services.
- 3) Ensure fairly treatment of all members of the community'
- 4) Put stop to vices such as drug abuse, child labour and prostitution
- 5) Protect the environment e.g. By recycling plastic containers instead of throwing them a away or burning them

GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA

1. **A Government**

Government is a group of people within the society with the power and authority to perform administration functions i.e Planning, implementing policies and making decision.

OR

Government is a system or organization machinery of ruling a society and can be obtained either through elections, force or hereditary means.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

There are mainly two types of government which are

1. Democratic government
2. Non-democratic government

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

A democratic government is a form of government whose political powers determined by popular elections. It takes into consideration the consent of people in decision making and also acquires its legitimacy from the people through free and fair elections. Example of democratic government are government of Tanzania, Kenya and USA

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

- i. There is separation of power
- ii. Rule of law
- iii. Free and fair election
- iv. Leaders are accountable and responsible to the people
- v. Citizen participation.

NON-DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT (Dictatorial Government)

Is a type of government which is not determined by popular elections. The government enter into power through force without majority will or gain people legitimacy. In most cases non-democratic government result from coup d'etat and manipulation of election process.

Therefore Dictatorial government is a system of ruling whereby single person or group of people holds power and determine the political directions. Example of dictatorial government are like those of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Mobutu Seseseko and Idd Amin Dada.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DICTATORSHIP OR NON-DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

- (i) They are not answerable to the people .

- (ii) Those rule are not chosen by the people.
- (iii) Those who are in power make sure that their decision are final.
- (iv) Come to power by force.
- (v) Abuse their power.
- (vi) Do not honor the constitution
- (vii) Election are not free and fair

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

I Republican government

A Republican Government is a form of government whereby head of the government is the president. The president is elected by the people and exercises power on behalf of the people.

Example; of republic government are D.R.C, KENYA, UGANDA. Etc

II. Union government

This form of government is formed when two nations or more join together. The joined government totally surrender their authority/power and sovereignty to the central government or unitary government.

Example: the united republic of Tanzania was formed when Tanganyika united with Zanzibar.

The United Kingdom is the union of England, North Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

III. Monarchy government

This is a form of government whereby power is concentrated in an individual person, such as a king. Monarchy can be divided into two forms such are

(i) Constitutional Monarchy

In a constitutional monarchy, a King /Queen heads the state. A king or queen is ceremonial leader. The state does not have any executive power and his/her roles and places are bound under set of rules and convention. The prime minister is the Executive head of the government, democracy and human rights are guaranteed, E.g Britain, Japan and the Netherlands.

(ii) Absolute Monarchy

The King/Queen exercise state power without being bound by rules, E.g the rules of Saudi Arabia and former King Louis of France.

IV. Federal government

This is a form of government whereby the joined local governments share some powers at the central government. The governments surrender some of their power to central government while remaining with some authority, for example the Government of India, United States of America and Nigeria.

V. Totalitarian Government

This is a country with only one political party. People are forced to do what the government orders.

Example: Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini Government.

VI. Communist Government

It is a form of government in a communist society whereby the government owns the means of production. It provides people's healthcare, education and welfare.

Example: A good example of communist government is the former USSR.

VII. An Anarchy Government (NO-Government)

It is a situation whereby there is no government. This can happen after a civil war in a country, whereby the government is destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place.

VII. Revolutionary Government

It is a system of the Government which is formed after a complete overthrow of the existing oppressive government by the majority people who were previously governed and oppressed by it.

Example Zanzibar Revolution Government.

VIII. Transitional Government

It is a form of government which is created temporarily by the people and mediator in a country to oversee the formation of permanent government through free and fair elections.

IMPORTANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT

1. It provides citizens with social services like health care, education, and safe water.

2. The government constructs and maintain infrastructure like roads, schools, buildings and hospitals.
3. Maintenance of peace and order in the countries is also the rule of the government.
4. Government initiates and maintains relationship with other countries.
5. The government collects revenue for the development of the country.
6. It guides the country by preparing and implementing good policies
7. Individual rights of citizens are protected by the government

B: THE CONSTITUTION

The meaning and structure of the national constitution

A constitution is a system ,often codified in a written document,which establishes the fundamental rules and principles by which an organization is governed.

It is the fundamental law in one or more documents which constitutes state power and defines the relationship between organs of the state and citizens.The constitution establishes and defines role.power legitimacy,limits the exercise of power by ensuring basic right of citizens.

TYPES OF CONSTITUTIONS

There are two types of constitution ,namely Written constitution and Unwritten constitution.

Written constitution

It is refers to basic laws or principle described in a document.It act as a standard reference to which government activities reflect upon it and it minimizes chances of wrong interpretation .Many countries have adopted this type of constitution.For example Tanzania,Kenya,USA etc.

Unwritten constitution

Is the one in which basic principles are not written in a single document but they rely on various document and other points of reference.A good example is Britain where its constitution is based on status ,customs,precedence and convention practices.

The national constitution

It is the fundamental law found in one or more documents which constitutes state power and define the relationship between organs of the states and citizen.

The constitution provides the frame work of the country and creates the principle organization of the stats their power and their limitations.

Structure of the National Constitution in Tanzania

1. There are five constitution adopted by Tanzania since its independence.

1. The first constitution was the independence Constitution of 1961

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2. The second constitution was the Republic constitution of 1962.
3. The third constitution was the constitution of Tanzania of 1965(One party constitution).
4. Fourth ,Interim constitution of Tanzania of 1965(One party constitution).
5. The fifth one is permanent constitution of 1977.

Structure of the 1977 Tanzania Constitution

The Constitutional is divided into ten chapters and Each chapter is divided into several parts.These chapter are:

CHAPTER ONE:Includes three parts ;part one declares the united Republic as a single country and its tertiary.The United Republic is proclaimed to be a democratic ,multiparty and socialist .

Part two states the fundamental objective ,disentrance principle of state policy.Parts three describes basic right and duties.

CHAPTER TWO: Deals with the executive of the United Republic .It has three part.Part One deals with the Presidency,Part two deals with the Vice President and Part three with the Prime Minister.

CHAPTER THREE: Deals with the legislature of the United Republic of Tanzania It has three parts,The one which touches the Parliament, another is about members,constituencies and election of members and the third is about procedures,powers and privileges of the Parliament.

CHAPTER FOUR: Describes the Revolutionary government of Zanzibar,the revolutionary Council and the House of representatives of Zanzibar.Part one deal specifically with revolutionary government of Zanzibar and president of Zanzibar;Part two is about the revolutionary Council while Part three is about the House of Representatives of Zanzibar.

CHAPTER FIVE: Has six part,which give description about the High Court of the United Republic,the judicial Service Commission for Mainland Tanzania ,The High Court of Zanzibar and the High Court of the United Republic of Tanzania.

CHAPTER SIX: Has two parts,which deals with the Parliament,Commission of Inquiry and Public Leader.

CHAPTER SEVEN: This chapter has two parts.Part One deals with the contribution and allocation of the revenue at the United Republic of Tanzania while part two is about the consolidated fund and the finances of United Republic of Tanzania.

CHAPTER EIGHT: This chapter deals with the establishment and functions of local government authorities, such as district and municipal councils.

CHAPTER NINE: Gives explanation of armed forces and also describes the power of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

CHAPTER TEN: This chapter has miscellaneous provisions which include interpretation of terms in constitution, union matters etc.

MAKING THE CONSTITUTION

Historical background of Tanzania constitution.

- Tanzania constitution has undergone several major changes since 1961 as follows:

1. **The independence constitution of 1961.**

It was made by the British colonialist. It was used when Tanganyika got her independence and when Mwl. Nyerere was a prime minister.

2. **The Republican constitution.**

It was made by the constitution Assembly when Tanganyika proposing to make the country a republic Mwl. Nyerere was elected to be first president of the republic of Tanganyika.

3. **The interim constitution of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar of 1964.**

It was made by president of Tanzania after the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

4. **The interior constitution of Tanzania 1965.**

It was made by the parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania. This constitution declared Tanzania a single party state where by TANU of Tanzania mainland and ASP of Zanzibar where the only political parties recognized by the constitution.

5. **The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977.**

It was made by constitution Assembly (BUNGE) when Tanu and ASP to form Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT

This is process of improving / changing the laws in the constitution. In 1977 constitution has the following major amendment the cater for changing needs of the society.

1. The introduction of a Bill of right (1984).
2. Introduction of the multi-party system (1992).
3. Introduction of the Vice president as the president running mate in the election and the president of Zanzibar as a member of the Union cabinet (1995).
4. Change in mode of electing the president (2000).
 - a. The president to be elected by highest votes.
 - b. The number of seats allocated to women in parliament was increased to thirty percent.
 - c. The establishment of independence of the Judiciary and its power on legal matter.
 - d. The establishment of the human Right and good governance commission.

IMPORTANCE OF A NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

The constitution is very importance to the country for the following reason.

1. The constitution practices the rights of individual.
2. It ensures that the government is fair and Just to its citizens.
3. It describes the form of government that is used in the country.
4. It defines the limits of the power of leaders.
5. It shows how leaders are to be chosen.

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Relationship between the constitution and the government of Tanzania

1. The constitution defines the form of government to be used in our country.E.g The constitution state that our government is the United Republic.
2. The government has to be based on principles of democracy, human right, social justice and observance of sovereignty of the state as the constitution.
3. It is the constitution that establishment the organs of the state as the constitution prescribes.
4. The constitution state the terms of the leaders and how they are elected.
5. The elected leaders take an action to defend the constitution.
6. Leaders of the government are supposed to rule according to the constitution.

Ways of the protecting the constitution

1. The existing constitution was made by a body which dissolved after finishing its task.

2. All laws of the country are derived from the constitution and no one can make laws which contradict the constitution.
3. The court laws protect the constitution by ensuring that all people are allowed to enjoy their rights.
4. The government and non- government organization educate the society so that they can understand and protect their constitution rights.
5. Mass media educate people about their right so that when these right is abused they can demand them at the courts of law.
6. Every citizen must honour the constitution.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Meaning of local government.

Is the system of administration in which elected representative area in charge of the administration of region, districts, urban centers and villages. The members of this authority are elected by the resident of these areas. The local government authorities were established in 1982.

Reason for the establishment of local government.

1. To give more power to the people in the localities.
2. To widen the system of democratic leadership.

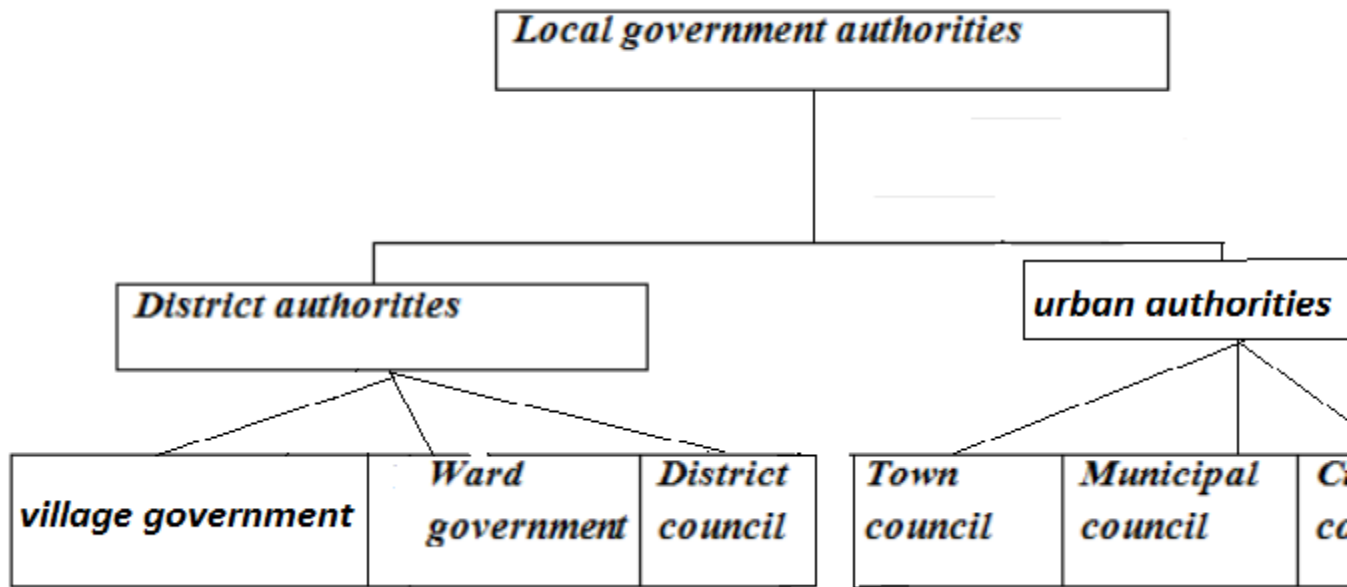
Structure of Local Government

There are two categories of local government authorities these are:

1. Rural authorities which are known as district council
2. Urban authorities
 - The district councils range from the village level to the district level.
 - The urban authorities are responsible for the administration and development of town ship municipalities and cities.

Structure of local government

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District authorities

1. The village government

The village government is the smallest unit in the local government. It is formed by 250 households. The area with the number mentioned above is likely to be declared to have village government.

Village government works through their major organs which are the village Assembly, village council and village committees.

Structure of the village government

Village government

Village assembly	Village council	Village committees
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A. The village assembly

It is composed of the entire adult population living in the village. The head of the assembly is village chairperson who is elected by the village assembly. These are function of village assembly.

1. Adopting by laws of the village.
2. Electing the village chairperson.
3. Electing the village council.

B. The village committees

1. There are different committees in the village including planning, finance, economic, affairs, social services, security, forest production and water resources.

The committees perform different roles in the village according to their specialized categories.

C. The village council.

Members of the village council are twenty five in number. They are elected by the village assembly.

Their head is the village chairperson. The village council is the executive arm of the village assembly.

- It performs the day – to – day government activities of the village under the supervision of the village Executive officer (VEO) who is appointed by the district council.

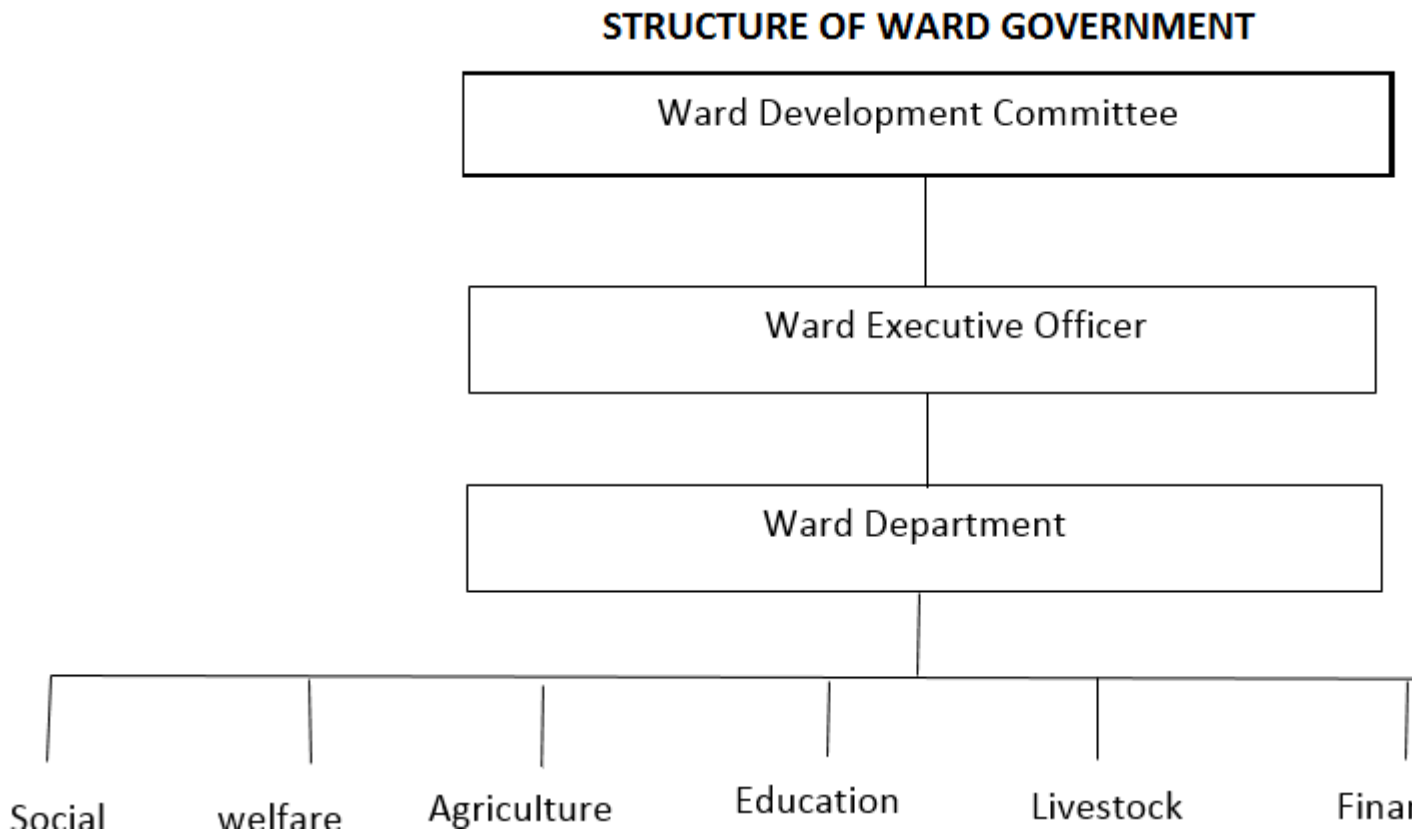
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Function of the village council

1. Planning and coordinating village activities
2. Giving assistance and advising the villagers on development matters like agriculture and industry.
3. Encouraging village resident to undertake and participate in communal enterprises.
4. Proposing by – law for the village.

2. The ward government

The structure of ward government is divided into three main parts which are the ward committee, ward Executive officer and the departments (which includes several departments).



Ward Development Committee

It is the highest organ under the chairperson who is the ward Councillor is elected by the citizen during general election after every five years.

Ward Executive Officer

Is the leader and coordinator of all development activities within the ward. He or She is an employee of the district Council.

Ward departments

Ward has several departments as seen in the structure above.

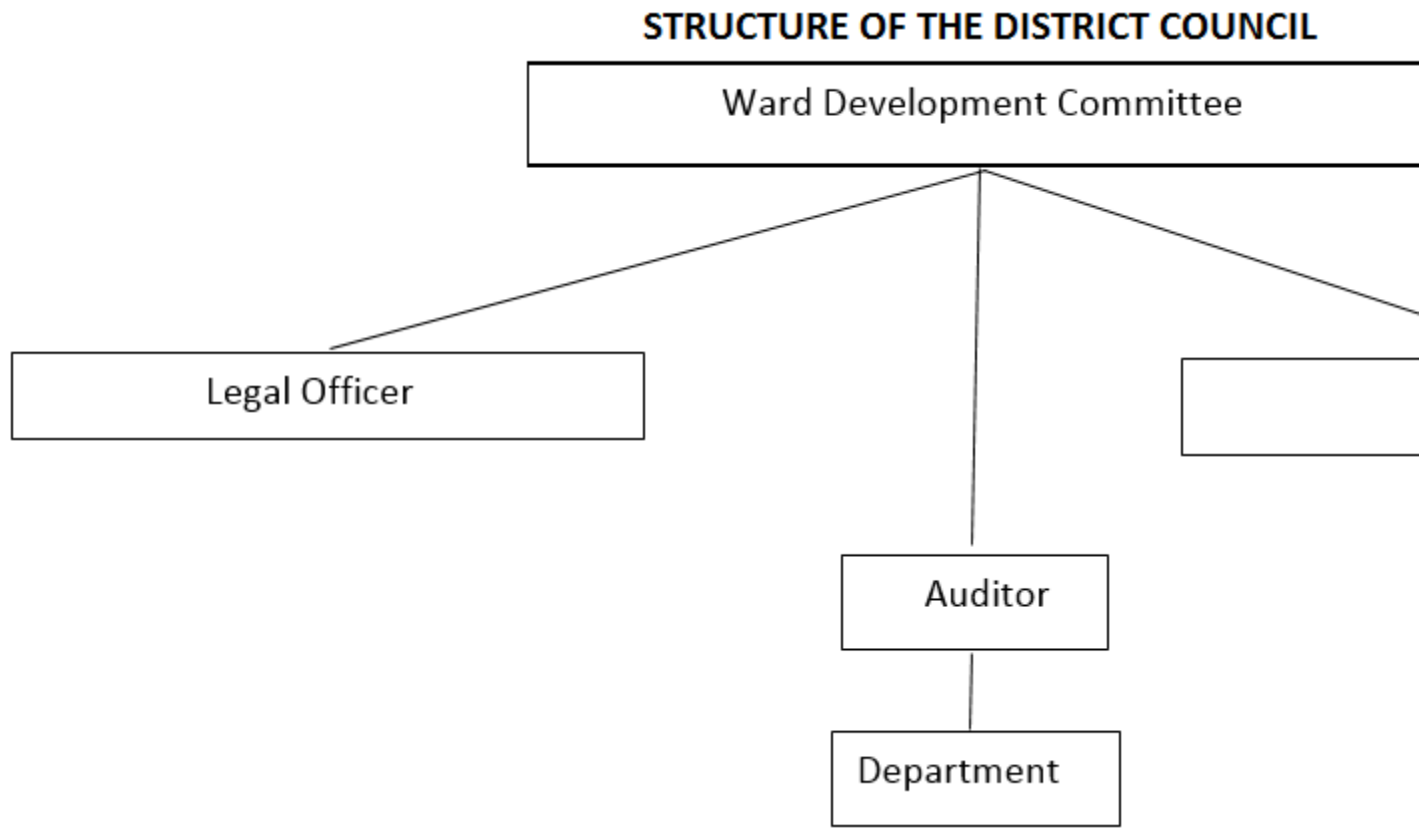
Some of the roles and function of the ward development council include:

1. Developing general plans for the ward
2. Managing disasters and other environment related activities within the ward.
3. Reviewing the proposals for the village council projects and passing them on for further approval at the district level.

The district councils

The district council is composed of:

1. Chairperson who is elected from among the Councillors.
2. Councillor from each ward in a district.
3. Chairpersons of Village Councils elected by the district council.
4. Three members appointed by the minister for Local Government Authorities.
5. Members of parliament from constituencies within the district.



The district Executive Director (DED) is appointed by the president he or she is the secretary to the district council.

The district council had the following committees.

1. District Development Committees.
2. Finance administration and planning committee.
3. Economic construction and environment committee.
4. Education, health, and water committee.
5. Ethics committee.

The roles and function of district council include:

1. Supervising the implementation of all plans for economic, commercial, industrial and social development in the district.
2. Approving by laws made by the village council.
3. Coordinating palms, projects and programmers for the village in the district.
4. Providing environment protection and managing in the district.
5. Promoting the social welfare and economic well being of residents.
6. Passing by – laws applicable in the district.

7. Submitting by – laws to the regional officer for comments and submitting the by – laws to the minister for local government Authorities for approval.

Urban authorities

Urban authorities include town, councils, municipal council and city council.

1. TOWN COUNCIL

The town council is found at town level. usually, it is independent from the district council. The structure of the council constitutes councillors elected from each ward, members of parliament representing constituencies with the town. other are members of the parliament who reside in town, and five members who are appointed by the minister responsible for local government. The township has The Chairman and the Town Director who is the chief executive

2. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

These are found in towns with a population of over 80,000 residents. Tanzania municipal council includes Dodoma, Morogoro, Kinondoni, Ilala, and Temeke.

Members of the municipal are the same as those of town council and headed by mayor.

Officials in municipal are:

1. The mayor, who is the head of the municipal council and is assisted by the deputy mayor,.

These two are elected among councils.

2. A municipal executive director. He or she is a secretary to the municipal council.
3. The chair person and vice chairperson of the municipality.

3. CITY COUNCILS

Tanzania currently has five cities namely:

Dar es salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Tanga, and Mbeya . The city councils composed of:

1. Councilors, one from each ward in the city.
2. Members of parliament representing constituencies within the city.
3. Six members appointed by the minister for local government Authorities from among the city resident.

Officers in the city council are:

The mayor-Elected among members in the city Councillor

The city director-Appointed by the president.

Urban Authorities have committees which are:

1. Economic affairs, health, and education and environment.
2. Finance and administration.

The role of urban authorities includes:

1. Facilitating the maintenance of peace, order and good governance.
2. Promoting social welfare and the economic well being of the local community.
3. Furthering social and economic development of their areas
4. Taking necessary measures to suppress crime and protect public and private properties.
5. Regulating and improving agriculture, trade, economic, and industry.
6. Enhancing the health, education, social well – being and recreational life of the people.
7. Eradicating poverty.

Functions of urban authorities.

Taking and requiring the taking of measure for conservation of natural resources, prevention of soil erosion and prohibition of improper cultivation.

1. Keeping the environment clean.
2. Taking measure aimed at preventing injury to public health.

Functions of Local government

The local government authorities have three main function which are administration, maintenance of law and order, and economic and development planning. In order to fulfill these functions the Local government authorities.

1. Hold public resources in trust.
2. Initiate, plan and perform development activities in the Civic areas.
3. Provide social services, for instance road maintenance, primary, health care services, primary education and adult education.
4. Legislate or debate and adopt by laws.
5. Maintain law, peace, order and good governance in their localities.
6. Charge fees for services and licenses

Each council operates like the national government council has three arms. These are

1. The legislative arm composed of elected and nominated councilors.
2. An executive arm composed of permanent staff headed by the clerk to the council.
3. A judicial arm generally known as the municipal or city courts.

Small council has their judicial matters referred to the nearest magistrate courts.

Council organ	Function
1. Legislature	a) Makes by law. b) Approves council policies. c) Approve the council budget for onward transmission to the I minister. d) Represents resident in the council.
2. Executive	a) Provides social services like water and road. b) In force by law. c) Initiates council policies. d) Does council budgeting and internal auditing.
3. Courts	The council does not have magistrates of their own but get magistrates seconded from the central government judiciary. These courts interpret the council by law.

Student participation in school and local government authorities

Student has a duty to participate actively in function of their school as well as local government authorities.

A. In school.

1. Students can participate actively in school function in the following ways:
2. Working hard in school in order to achieve the school's academic goals as well as their oral academic goals.

3. Debating matters relating to their schools development and coming up with ideas.
4. Electing their students council or government.
5. Enforcing laws enacted by the school authority to bring peace and harmony in the school.
6. Participating in the school development project.
7. Taking part in activities to protect the school environment.
8. Visiting people with special needs in the community like children's homes and old people's homes.

B. In local government authorities

Student can participate in the function of the local government in the following ways:

1. Planting trees in the local area.
2. Volunteering in development project such as construction of school, and dispensaries and road maintenance.
3. Demonstrating to their parents or guardians what they area thought in school for the improvement of their locality.

Important Effect of Local Government on People's Lives

Local authorities are very important in people's lives since among the six allocation schemes of local government in the central budget five focuses on the well being of the people. These five schemes are:

- Education
- Health
- Water
- Agriculture

The six schemes focus on local administration.

The function of local government has positive effect on peoples live. These effects are:

1. Peace, order and harmony prevail in their localities.
2. Production is conducted without any interference.
3. Local government encourages democratic participation.
4. People benefit what they contribute to the local government.

Source of local government revenue

Revenue is also called income.

Source of income / revenue for local government are:

1. **Rent**

Example of rent is:

1. Houses rent from council houses.
2. Rent from market stalls.
3. Land rent and services charge.

2. **Licenses**

A license is a permanent from an authority to come out an activity own or use something.

A person can apply for a license for things such as:

1. Auctioning
2. Driving
3. Retail trading
4. Entertainment
5. Fishing

3. **Duties**

Duties are fees paid for certain goods and services. Example includes:

1. Customs duties, paid on goods brought in to the country.
2. Stamp duty, paid for some legal democracies.
3. Excise duties, paid for some goods made, sold or used within the country.

4. **Contributions**

Resident living in an area contribute to their local authority through.

1. Fee under by law.
2. Court fines.
3. Paying for the use of community centers.
4. Hiding fund raising for community project.

5. **Grant and Loans**

These are fund given by the central government and various local and international agencies to the local government authorities.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

- Expenditure is the act of spending or using money.
- The local government spends money on the following ways.
 - a) Salaries, wages and allowance paid to the local authority's official and employees,
 - b) Operation costs for instance telephone, water and electricity bills.
 - c) Maintenance of assets e.g. painting council houses and updating computer software.
 - d) Paying consolidated fund services constitutional officers and debts.
 - e) Development expenditure for instance road construction and maintenance, building schools and clinics.

CONTROL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government falls are under the prime minister is office where there is a ministry responsible for local government and regional administration.

The regional commissioner is the assistant proper officer for the district council, town council and village council established within his or her district.

The minister for local government Authorities and the Regional commissioners are empowered to approve annual budgets of their respective authority.

In the district town municipal and city council there are directors. These directors are accountable for the council's fund.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Meaning and structure of central government meaning

The central government is a national or state government.

It is concerned with national affairs and has authority over the entire territory of the country.

The structure of central government

1. Executive
2. Judiciary
3. Legislature

Reason for separation of the three arms:

They have been separated so as to

1. Promote transparency and accountability.
2. Eliminating corruption.
3. Serve the people better.
4. Enhance efficiency and smooth operation of the government
5. Make co ordination and administration easy.
6. Facilitate division of labor rules and duties have been separated to reduce concentration of power.
7. Promote the principle of check and balance to prevent misuse of power.

The three arms of the central government

1. The Executive.

This is arm responsible for putting law into effect.

The structure of Executive

The Executive consist of:

1. The president.
2. The cabinet.

The president

The president of the united republic of Tanzania is.

- The head of state.
 - Head of government
 - The commander chief of armed forces.
1. Represent Tanzania abroad.
 2. Sign treaties with foreign countries.
 3. Is a symbol of national Unity.
 4. Assents or disapprove parliamentary bills.
 5. Can declare a state of Emergency.
 6. Has special power to give respite to criminals convicted in court.

As a head of government he/she:

1. Is the chairperson of the Cabinet.
2. Can dissolve the Parliament.
3. Take last responsibility for all government and decisions.

4. Appoint ministers the chief Justice Judges of the high court and court of Appeal, Regional commissioners.

The cabinet

It is the president main advisory organ. It is composed of:

- The president.
- Vice president.
- President of Zanzibar.
- Prime minister.
- Ministers
- Attorney General.

1. The civil services

This is government services provided by the civil servant or government workers e.g. Regional and District commissioners.

It consists of:

- Permanent secretaries in the ministries.
- Commissioners
- Head of departments in the ministries and directors.

2.The Legislature

This is the law making organ of the government.

It is made up of the national Assembly and president.

The national Assembly of parliament

This is the organ that makes the laws of the country on behalf of Tanzania. It is made up of the following.

1. Members who represent their constituencies.
2. Five members who present the House of Representatives of Zanzibar.
3. Ten members nominated by the president.
4. Women members who represent the political parties that participate in general election.
5. The Attorney general who is appointed by the president.

The president

Is said to be part of the parliament in parliamentary terms.

Is not a member of parliament because he/ she do not participate in parliamentary matters such as:

-Signing the bills to become laws during the process of law making.

- Dissolving the parliament thus national assembly consist of only members of parliament (MPS) and parliament works.

The difference between national Assembly and the parliament is that when members meet with the president is parliament and National Assembly when it involves the members of parliament.

The parliament of United Republic of Tanzania is made up of the following leader's officers.

1. **The speaker**: Is a person in charge of the national Assembly.

The speaker is elected from among members of the parliament.

His or her roles are:

1. To control the house / parliament.
2. Overseeing discipline in the parliament
3. To represent the parliament in all other organs and sitting outside the National Assembly.

2. The Deputy Speaker

- She/ he are also elected from among the members of parliament.
- He / she is assistant to the speaker.
- He/ she can act as a speaker when the speaker is absent.

3. The prime Minister

The prime minister is the head of government business in the parliament.

4. The clerk of the National Assembly

1. He/she is appointed by the president from among lawyers holding high office in the service of the united Republic.
2. He / she is a chief executive on the administration heads of the National Assembly.
3. He/ she is responsible for the efficient working of the parliamentary machinery.

Thus, the Clerk is responsible or the efficiency working of the parliamentary machinery. Apart from those officers, there also

- i. The Management/Administrative Committee
- ii. The Financial and Economic Committee. This deals with financial affairs, it works with the ministry of

finance

iii. The Political Affairs Committee

iv. The Public Accounts committee

v. The Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee

vi. The Foreign Affairs Committee. This deals with matters concerning foreign affairs. It works with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International relations

vii. The Parastatal Organization Committee

viii. The social services Committee

ix. The Defence and Security Committee

Function of Parliament

These main functions of parliament are:

1. Approving money allocated for running the administration of the country.
2. Overseeing government programmes and plan.
3. Making laws.
4. Overseeing the actions of the executive.
5. Debating issue tabled before it.

The Existence of the National Assembly.

The life of the National Assembly is 5 years from the time it is addressed by president after the members of the legislature begins by presenting agenda to the speaker office through. The clerk to the National Assembly.

The item include: bills, national, petitions and questions.

A bill is a proposal for a new laws or for the amendment of an existing law.

A motion is a policy suggestion which has to be transformed into bills before it.

A petition is a call for an official ministerial response to an urgent matter of national interest.

A question is a call on ministers to respond to specified matter in their respective ministries.

Sources of bills or agenda items.

Bills or agenda can come from the president, Attorney, General, ministers (ministries). And other members of the parliament except

- The speaker.
- Other administrative officials.

Bills are shortlisted and published in the Government Gazette.

Steps in making a Bill a law

1. The bill is presented by the clerk to members of parliament.

This is the first reading. There is no discussion held on the bill.

2. The bill is introduced to the members of parliament by the standing committee that is constitutional, legal and public administration.

The bill is discussed and changes or contribution are made.

3. The bill is debated and approved or rejected by voting.
4. If the bill has been approved by parliament it is sent to the president for assent. If the president signs it then it becomes an Act or Law. If he/ she disapproves, then it goes back to parliament for further discussion.

Other agenda items such as petition and question are directed to the ministers who in turn respond to them.

3. THE JUDICIARY

The judiciary is an organ of an arm of the government / state which interprets the laws and also solves the disputes in the society.

It is required to be free from political pressure and also from two branches.

STRUCTURE OF THE JUDICIARY.

The Tanzania Judiciary structure has five levels namely.

1. Primary court
2. District court.
3. Resident magistrate court.
4. High court.
5. Court of Appeal.

All these courts deal with matters depending on their complexity. E.g. A bigger case. Is a big problem it cannot be discussed / decided by a primary court because it is the lowest level of court which deals with small and simple problems such as conflict among farmers and livestock keepers.

Big cases are decided upon by other courts such as the high court and court of Appeal because they are responsible for hearing big cases also hearing cases referred to them by lower courts.

FUNCTION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Interpreting Laws

2. Enforcing laws made by the parliament
3. Settling disputes between people and other organs.
4. championing the wishes, values and aspiration of the citizen.

DIFFERENT BETWEEN LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

<u>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The central government has over all power in the country. 2. The official of the central government are not very close to the citizen. 3. In the central government there are president, vice president, prime ministers, ministers, members of parliament and judges. 4. The central government provides funds for the local government. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local government powers are limited to certain areas in the country. 2. The officials are always available to the citizen. 3. In the local government there are mayors, deputy, mayors, council chairpersons, councilors and village chairperson. 4. Local government receive fund from the central government.

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THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SOURCE OF REVENUE

The central government gets money from.

1. Taxes

There are two types of taxes Direct tax and Indirect tax. Direct tax is deducted straight from the person who pays it i.e. income tax deducted from employees' salaries. In direct tax is usually paid as an amount added to the price of goods and services.

2. User charges

These are taxes on a service provided to the public e.g. charge on license and in court fees.

3. Borrowing

The government borrows money through the sale of treasury bills and treasury bonds. It also borrows from outside the country. E.g. from other states or national organizations like the World Bank.

4. Grants

These are funds that are donated and do not need payment. The government collects these funds through the Tanzanian Revenue Authority and the treasury.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

The central government spends its money in two ways.

1. Capital or development expenditure

This money is spent on expenses that do not occur regularly. Examples are money spent on buildings schools, railways and government offices.

2. Recurrent expenditure

Recurrent expenses have to be paid regularly. For example monthly or annually. Examples are paying civil servants salaries and buying medicine for hospitals

PARTICIPATION IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

It is important for a student to participate in central government activities.

1. Voting if they have the required qualifications
2. Debating issues of national interest.
3. Attending community or civic meetings
4. Paying taxes through purchases of goods and services like books, pens and paying bus fare.
5. Obeying the laws of the land and reporting those people who do not.
6. Making proper use of the facilities provided by the government e.g. schools, health centers, and social halls

IMPORTANCE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Citizen's participation in government activities is important because it helps to;

1. Ensure that the leaders do not missuse their power.
2. Keep the government informed on the wishes of society.
3. Involves citizens in the governing of their country
4. Brings personal satisfaction.
5. Protects their rights and promotes the common good.
6. Improve the quality of life in the communities.

THE UNION OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR

Tanganyika got her independence from the Britain on 9th December 1961. Mwalimu Julius kambarage nyerere became the prime minister in 1962, Tanganyika became a republic and mwalimu Julius was elected president.

On 12th January 1964 a revolution was staged in Zanzibar and Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume became president. Then on 22nd April 1964, mwalimu Julius Nyerere and sheikh karume signed a government to unite these countries. The national assembly approved the agreement to unite Tanganyika and Zanzibar on 25th April 1964. On 26th April 1964 Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

REASONS FOR THE UNION

1. Common historical back ground

The people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar were colonized by the British. Tanganyika was ruled by the British from 1919 until 1961. The British ruled Zanzibar through a sultan until 10th December 1963.

2. Common language

Kiswahili is the medium of communication in both Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This language helped the leader and their people to meet and discuss the unification of the states.

3. Similar political objectives.

After independent of these two sovereign states their government thought to introduce socialism. This was because the leaders realized that the independence obtained did not benefit the majority because all major means of production were in the hands of the few people. Socialism is the economic system whereby all major means of production are owned by the public.

4. Enhancing African unity.

When African countries began getting their independent there were calls to unite the countries .as a result the countries have formed unions such as the east African community. The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and also helped towards this goal.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNION

1. It defends the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independent of its citizen
2. The union accelerates the political and social economic development
3. The union promotes peace, security and stability of the country.
4. Through the union democratic principles are promoted.
5. It promotes and protects human rights
6. The union promotes and defends common positions on issues of interest of Tanzanians.
7. The union advances the development of the country.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNION OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR

Some of the union achievements are:

1. The union has remained strong from 1964 to present
2. A uniform currency is used in both mainland and Zanzibar.
3. Economic integrations is greater between the two partners.
4. There is greater social interaction.
5. There is peace and prosperity in the country.

UNION AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The following are the affairs placed under the union government.

1. External affair interaction with other countries
2. Defense and security.
3. The police force
4. Citizenship
5. Power to declare a state of emergency
6. Immigration
7. Industrial licensing
8. Higher education
9. Research
10. Meteorology
11. Statistics
12. Aviation and air transport
13. External and borrowing
14. The court of appeal of the united republic
15. Income tax, customs and excise duties
16. Financial matters legal traders and currency
17. Harbors air transport ports and telegraphs
18. The public services of the united republic
19. The constitution of the united republic if Tanzania
20. Mineral resources including petroleum and natural gas
21. Registration of political parties and other matters related to political parties
22. The national examination council and all matters relating to the council

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE STABILITY OF THE UNION

1. Free movement of people from Zanzibar to Tanzania, mainland and vice versa without passports.
2. The establishment of the ministry in the president's office to deal with union affairs.
3. Encouraging trade between the people of Zanzibar and Tanzania mainland.
4. Leaders of both sides of the union meet and discuss different issues regarding the central government.

DEMOCRACY

1. MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

Democracy is a Greek word. It originates from two words "demos" which means people and "crato" which means the "rule of" or "rule by". In Greece the word democracy means the rule of people. In Greece the word democracy means to rule people. President Abraham Lincoln of the USA in the 16th century defined democracy as a government of the people for the people by the people.

Therefore Democracy it is a system of government and leadership in which the supreme power belongs to the people where majority of people makes political decision and right minority are considered and protected.

2. TYPES OF DEMOCRACY

There are two types of democracy which are:

1. Direct democracy.
2. Indirect democracy

DIRECT DEMOCRACY OR PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

This is a political system where people vote on government decisions. It is called direct because the power of making decisions is exercised by the people directly without representatives. All adult citizens participate in decision making on the matters brought up for discussion. Every important issue is put before an assembly of all citizens for a vote. Direct democracy can only be practiced in countries with small populations. Switzerland is the only country in the world which practices direct democracy. Every Swiss citizen votes on national matters and can challenge laws as well as oppose amendments to laws in many countries it's impossible for everyone to participate directly in all government decisions because of very large populations. We can observe some of the elements of direct democracy in our country i. e. in local government small communities, tribes, clans or families in these groups every adult is allowed to come together and vote on certain issues this is direct democracy at a local level.

Features of direct democracy.

1. Societies have enough freedom to make their own decisions
2. People directly contribute to the government decisions.
3. All votes have equal weights
4. All adult citizens have a right to vote on all national issues.

Indirect or representative democracy.

This is a political system whereby people elect representatives instead of voting directly on most government decisions citizens elect people to serve in parliament and executive positions.

These representatives convey the interests and desires of the ir constituencies by participating in government processes. Representations also can be in different groups in the community member of the community elect persons to represent them and give them power to make decisions on their behalf.

In representative democracy citizens participate indirectly by electing village councilors members of parliament and the president. At the school level students elect their representatives to the school government i.e. class monitors may represent a class in the school government.

Features of indirect democracy

1. Elected leaders or representatives are removed through elections organized constitutionally and periodically Tanzania conducts elections after every five years.
2. All adult citizens have a right to vote or to be voted for in an election
3. People have freedom of assembly, worship, press opinion and association as long as they abide by the rules and regulations.
4. The elected body governs according to the wishes of the majority.
5. There is competition among political parties.

TYPES OF INDIRECT DEMOCRACY

1. Parliamentary democracy

This is the type of indirect democracy where by voters elect representatives to be members of parliament. Members of parliament in turn choose a person to head the cabinet .that head of cabinet. That head of cabinet is called a prime minister. The prime minister is the head of the majority party in parliament. The members of parliament have the power to force the prime minister to resign through the vote of no confidence. Ethiopia, India, and United Kingdom are examples of countries run by parliamentary democracy.

2. Presidential democracy

This is a form of representative democracy where by the parliament and the cabinets are independent organs. In presidential democracy the president does not directly control the parliament so the two can check each other's power. This is called a system of check and balances. Tanzania follows this system.

3. Combined parliamentary and presidential democracy

This is the type of democracy where by the president is elected by the people while the prime minister is elected by the members of parliament. For example France follows this system.

3. PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRACY

1) Citizen participation.

This is involvement of citizens of the country in different affairs. Every citizen is obliged to participate fully in political social and economical affairs of the country. Participation is the major role of the citizens; it is both their right and duty.

In a democratic country people participate in

1. Voting in election
2. Becoming informed about community and civic meetings.
3. Paying taxes
4. Reading about public issues
5. Discussing public issues
6. Working in campaigns.

2. Equality

Democracy values all people equally and has equally opportunities in political social and economic culture matters no one is discriminated against another because of their religion, race, ethnic groups or gender. People are free to have their different cultures personality, languages and beliefs.

3. Political tolerance

This is the ability to bear with something unpleasant or annoying. Tolerance must be there in political affairs once a certain disagreement occurs politicians are supposed to have peaceful negotiations and reach consensus.

4. Transparency

This is the openness of the government. The government is supposed to work or perform its functions and duties with openness.

Importance of transparency

1. Enables people to know what the government is doing for their own well being.
2. Makes the citizens to develop good understandings of their government
3. It's necessary for the development of people and the society at large.

Transparent government discusses with citizens through meetings in which people are allowed to ask questions and constructive criticism should be taken into account also the press and the people should be able to get information about what decisions made by whom and why. An accountable government makes people aware of what is going on in the country.

Regular free and fair elections

This means that elections should be periodically in a peace free and fair environment. Where by all citizens should take part in choosing their leaders[their representative] this is a way of expressing the citizens will.

Economic freedom

Democratic societies allow people to own private properties and businesses. People can also choose work to do or engage in any legal work and join trade unions should be free markets. The state should not control the economy. The government should also allow people to debate national issues.

Control of the base of power.

This is the process of preventing any elected official or groups of people from miss using or abusing their power. The most form of power miss use is corruption or use of public funds for their own benefits i.e. accepting money or gifts so as to provide or render services. Exercise power illegally.

Bill of rights

This is a list of rights and freedoms guaranteed to all citizens or people in a country's constitution. The courts of law have the power to enforce these rights. A bill of rights limits the power of the government. Democracy emphasizes the value of every human being. Examples of rights include:

1. Freedom of expression
2. Freedom of association
3. Freedom of assembly
4. Freedom of equality
5. Right of education

Multiparty

This is the existence of more than one political party. Every democratic country allows this system. The political parties must participate in elections and play roles in the government.

A multiparty system allows the party which wins the general elections to form the government. The existence of multipart systems in a state makes the government constantly concerned about serving them.

The role of the law

The role of law is a situation where all members of the society including leaders accept and respect the law. No one is above the law all people are equal before the law. Everyone must obey

the law and must be accountable if they are abuse or violate it. The law must be equal, fair, and consistently enforced.

Accepting the results of the election.

Elections are one of the components of democracy. Candidate must accept the results after elections because in any contest there must be a winner or loser. Those who loose in an election sometimes fail to accept and they think that the candidate who is against them is the democratic principles because it may result into violence which is also against democracy. To make people accept the results of the elections must be free and fair.

Strengths of the principles of democracy

They act as course of action to the people and their government, some of the principles of democracy is:

1. Presence of a national constitution
2. Free and fair elections.
3. Rule of law and the presence of multi parties system in a country

With those principles people or citizens are:

1. Get access to their resources for their resources.
2. Get an opportunity to make decisions on their day to day affairs
3. Give equal opportunity to citizens to elect whom they want and the right to be elected in their societies

They have helped to a great extent the observation and promotion of human rights in societies for example:

1. Participation
2. Equal opportunity
3. Freedom of mass media and integrity are within this will of human rights

Weakness of the principle of democracy

Democracy has short comings to individuals and the societies as well the following are some of the weaknesses of democracy.

1. Unfairness

The implementations of the majority's decision and leaving out the minority's decision can bring unfairness sometimes, the minority's decision are also good.

2. Poor representation

This can come when the elected leaders to represent others are incapable of dealing with technical issues.

3. Need for literacy

Some members of the society are illiterate. They do not know their rights especially rights which are denied by their leaders, illiterate people do not know the power limit of their leaders. Such people may elect leaders or rulers who are incapable under the umbrella of democracy. Those who are in power take advantage of the ignorance of those people to mistreat them.

4. Time consuming

in the democratic society much time is spent to reach decisions even though the issue at hand may need a quick solution.

4. DIFFERENT BETWEEN DIRECT DEMOCRACY AND INDIRECT DEMOCRACY

DIRECT DEMOCRACY

1. All adult citizens come together to make decision.
2. It may not be practical in large state
3. It may not be easy to reach reasonable decision because of ineffective and unmanageable discussions
4. It may discourage specialization of duties and obligations
5. It may prove too expensive to practice
6. It is only possible in:
 - (a) Societies with small population
 - (b) Very small geographical areas
 - (c) Dealing with very few and less complicated national issues
7. Decision made by mobs may be irrational.
8. The open voting system may generate hate among the candidates and voters.

INDIRECT DEMOCRACY

1. Only a few people are elected
2. It is convenient and practical
3. Discussions are effectively done
4. It encourages specialization
5. There is delegation of power
6. It is more effective in societies
7. Sometimes, it may be difficult for the population.
8. Sometimes representatives
9. There is secret ballot.
10. Decision-making is directed

5. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMOCRACY IN TANZANIA

1. Political freedom

Tanzanians who qualify to vote may stand for elections. Citizens attend community or civic meetings and are members of political parties.

2. No discrimination.

There is no discrimination of people due to their race, religion, ethnic group or gender. We are all equal.

3. Tolerance

The opposition parties are tolerated and protected. Citizens are also required to be tolerant of each other.

4. Free and fair election.

There are fair and free elections. Elections are held after every five years.

5. Economic freedom.

From 1985 to date the government of Tanzania has allowed freedom of economy and private ownership. Individuals are allowed to own properties, businesses and to choose their own work and join labour unions.

Multiparty politics was introduced in 1992 since then many political parties have been established with participants in different political affairs.

6. Legal rights

In democratic elections the losers respect results in case there is dissatisfaction one may demand his or her rights through the court of law.

7. Equality before the law

In Tanzania no one is above the law people are equal before the law. If there is violation of any law people are allowed to demand justice through a court of law.

8. Rule of law

Tanzania control abuse of power. The government has established organizations to facilitate the rule of law. Examples are human rights and good governance commission and prevention of corruption bureau (PCB) these organizations help people against abuse of power.

6. Difference between democratic and non democratic government

	Democratic government		Non democratic government
1	Respect human rights	1	Human are not respected.
2	Decisions are made by the majority	2	Decisions are made by minority or one person.
3	There is political competition.	3	There is no political competition
4	Citizens delegate their power to their representatives willingly	4	The citizens power is grabbed by the minority forcefully
5	The state is accountable to the citizens.	5	The rules are in power for the person interest
6	Rulers remain in power for specific periods	6	Rulers remain in power for a long time even life.

MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

Multiparty Is a political system in a country where many political parties are operating legally each political party has the aim of taking power through democratic election and forming the government.

A political party. Is a group of people legally organized and registered for the purpose of forming a government. In order to have multiparty system more than one party must participate in elections and play role in the government.

Features of multiparty system.

1. Citizens express their political view openly.
2. Human rights are respected so citizens are free to express themselves.
3. Public accountability and transparency is promoted.
4. Multipartism is tolerant
5. There is high level of citizen participation in political affairs.
6. Citizens are allowed to form pressure groups or non government organizations.
7. The actions of the state are kept constantly responsive to social and political needs.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY IN TANZANIA

Our country re introduced multiparty democracy in 1992. At the time of resisting colonial rule, Tanganyika had multiparty democracy. The political parties that existed at the time were United

Tanganyika party (U T P), African national congress (A N C). All Muslim national union of Tanganyika (A M N U T) and Tanganyika African national union (TANU) it was the same in Zanzibar before her political independence in 1963, the political parties in Zanzibar were afro shiraz party (ASP) Zanzibar national party (ZNP) zanzibar and pemba peoples party(ZPPP) and the short lived umma party.

The parties were well organized strong and very active in both Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Every political party was doing what was expected by its members. The 1965 constitutional changes created a one party state in both Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In Tanganyika [TANU] was the only political party while ASP was the only party in Zanzibar. From 1965 to 1992 Tanzania did not have a multiparty system.

These are political parties in Tanzania .

1. Chama cha mapinduzi (CCM)
2. Civic united front (CUF)
3. Chama cha democratic na maendeleo (CHADEMA)
4. Tanzania labour party (TLP)
5. National convention of construction and reform (NCCR-MAGEUZI)
6. Chama cha kaki na ustawi (CHAUSTA)
7. United democracy party (UDP)
8. Jahazi asilia
9. Progressive party of Tanzania (PPT)
10. Democratic party (DP)
11. Tanzania democratic alliance (TADEA)
12. Sauti ya umma (SAU).
13. National league for democracy party (NLDP)
14. National reconstruction alliance (NRA)
15. Democrasia makini.
16. Forum for restoration of democracy. (FORD)
17. Union for multi party democracy (UMD)

PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITIES

Student participation may take many forms including;

1. Standing for elections for example for school or club representation.
2. Voting for leaders or issuing school or club elections
3. Joining a political party if one qualifies to do so.
4. Taking part in the work of the political party.
5. Staying informed about what is happening in parliament.
6. Debating matters relating to democracy.
7. Attend community or civic meetings.
8. Expressing their opinions i.e. in their peer to peer group meetings in schools.

9. Participating in youth organizations in the community
10. Helping to educate the community on their democratic rights i.e. through songs.

Democratic elections

Meaning and indicators of democratic elections

Election is the process of choosing a person by vote, especially for political positions where by citizens is given an opportunity to choose a person to lead them.

Democratic elections therefore are elections that involve principles of democracy such as;

- Equal treatment of the participants
- Political tolerance
- Freedom of expression
- Taking part in the campaigns
- Freedom of assembly and sharing ideas

Indicators of democratic elections

These are four indicators including the following:

1. Free and fair election campaigns.

Election campaigns are series of political meetings designed to win voters for a certain candidate political party and proposal. In these meetings candidates present their policies, promises, and programmes. Citizens are free to ask questions on issues they do not understand or that need elaboration from contestants. This enables them to make the right choice in the elections.

2. All political parties are given equal opportunities.

The equal opportunities given to them include the following;

- The political parties and their nominees must be heard equally.
- The mass media gives equal coverage to all candidates of different political parties.
- TVs and radio stations air the views of candidates equally
- The print media such as news papers and journals publications the policies of political parties equally.
- The government in power allows opposition parties to operate freely

3. Code of ethics for elections

This is an agreement between the national electoral commission, the government and the political parties. The purpose of this agreement is to certain fairness, mutual understanding and guarantee peace and harmony throughout the electoral process. The areas addressed in the code of conduct are:

1. Ethics for political parties and candidates
2. The government of Tanzania
3. National electoral commission

The NEC is responsible for planning supervising and conducting elections that are free and fair.

4. Frequency election/Election interval.

The general election of the president and members of parliament is conducted after every five years.

Importance of democratic elections.

It is the responsibility of every qualified citizen to vote in order to bring about change:

1. To chose officials to fill posts in political parties and the central government and the local government.
2. To strengthen democracy in a country as a leader ship changed peacefully
3. To create an acceptable government
4. To put in power the most popular representatives and party.
5. To decide in important issues of the country
6. To guarantee continuous representations and accountability in the country of the elected leader.

How free and fair elections are ensured in Tanzania

Indicators of free and fair elections:

Election conditions.

- Are held after every five years as per constitution
- Many political parties complete in the elections for different vacant seats in the central and local government these parties are treated equally.
- The right to vote is for every citizen who qualifies
- Voting is done secretly no one is forced to vote for a candidate against his or her own choice.
- Civic education is provided to voters so as to be aware of their constitutional rights in voting

- There are electoral campaigns where by all contestants are given enough time to visit their areas of election and publicize their policies and also allow citizens to ask questions
- There is political tolerance
- Results are respected especially those who have not won
- Election petitions are allowed that is an election of any candidate may be challenged in a court of law.

Election procedures.

NEC is responsible for general elections. Supervise and co ordinate the following:

- Registration of voters on presidential parliamentary and civic elections
- The conduct of the presidential and parliamentary elections.
- Review boundaries of various areas for the purpose of parliamentary elections
- Perform other functions in accordance to the law.

Conditions for candidates in general elections.

Candidates are citizens who contest a seat in elections; they must qualify according to the national constitution.

Conditions for presidential candidates.

The candidate must be:

1. A citizen of the united republic of Tanzania by birth.
2. Aged to 40 years
3. A member of and a candidate nominated by apolitical party
4. Member of parliament or the house of representatives
5. Nominated by 200 supporters who are registered as voters from each of ten regions two of which must be in Zanzibar.

Conditions for parliamentary candidates.

1. Be a citizen aged 21 years and above and can read and write in Kiswahili and English
2. Be a member of and sponsored by a political party
3. Have not less than 25 supporters who are registered as voters in the relevant constituencies.
4. Make a strategy declaration that he or she has all the qualifications required for being a candidate.

5. Deposit Tsh 50000 with the NEC
6. Should not have been convicted by any court for offense of evading tax

Conditions for voters.

1. Be a citizen of Tanzania
2. Be registered as a voter
3. Be 18 years or above
4. Be a person of sound mind
5. Not have been detained in a lawful custody within the proceeding of five years.

THE SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE

Before elections.

Registration. Is the process of being identified as a voter, a voter card must be obtained before voting. The purpose is to make sure that no one votes twice and that each voter is eligible to vote Tanzania introduced permanent voter's registrars in January 2000.

Campaigns are carried out as part of the initial election activities, during this time candidates of different parties hold meetings to tell people about their party and convince people to vote for them.

Polling day.

Polling day is the day on which people vote in an election, the following takes place on a polling day.

1. Once voters arrive at a polling station they present their voters cards. Their names are checked in the voter's registrar.
2. Voters are given a ballot paper on which they cast their votes. They go into the voting booth, this place where they make A-Mark on the ballot paper. Voters read the ballot paper carefully and place a mark next to the party or candidate for whom they wish to vote for.
3. All voters are secret in the voting booth. There is no one allowed to see where the voters mark the ballot paper.
4. Voters placed the folded ballot paper into ballot boxes
5. The voter's fingers are marked in dye by an official. This is to make sure that each person only votes once.

The voters show tolerance by obeying orders and procedures of voting.

Vote counting.

When voting is over at the polling stations counting of votes begin. A designated official breaks the seal of the ballot boxes and opens the box in front of the political party's agent and neutral monitors, sometimes international monitors are present. Each ballot paper is examined and counted by a ballot clerk with the monitors watching and checking on the counting. The spoilt ballot papers are kept aside.

A tolerance is shown during this stage when the monitors and agents do not just interrupt the counting process.

Declaration of the results.

The results are announced on the spot. Party agents sign special result forms to confirm they have witnessed the vote counting process and accept the results, a copy of the results are posted outside the polling station. This is done to ensure transparency and avoid the possibility of election rigging. All the results from the polling stations are worked on by the area returning officer he or she tallies them and announces the winner.

Results for the presidential elections are announced by the chair person of the National Electoral Commission. In the spirit of tolerance defeated candidates should accept defeat and the results. The supporters too should accept the results.

By elections

These are elections which may be held to fill parliamentary or council seats which become vacant between general elections. They are conducted when any of the following takes place:

1. A member of parliament or council dies
2. A member of parliament or council resigns
3. Parliament is dissolved before the end of its time
4. A member of parliament fails to discharge his or her duties.

GENDER

Gender is the fact of being male or female. That is the social relationship between men and women that deal with the roles and responsibilities of men and women in families' communities and the country.

Identification of different gender concepts.

The concept of gender involves various concepts that inter relate or differ in the whole process of dealing with gender issues these concepts are:

1. Gender equality
2. Gender equities
3. Gender roles
4. Gender stereo types
5. Gender discrimination
6. Gender analysis
7. Gender main streaming
8. Gender blindness
9. Gender balance

Gender equality.

This is the exercise of fairness and justice to all sexes without discrimination or sex preference male or female. It is based on the belief that all people are equal and should have equal access to opportunities and resources. It is practiced in giving equal rights and opportunities to men and women.

Gender equity.

It is based on measures to be taken to bridge the gap between men and women .This involve giving priority to women in order to reduce imbalance that already exists.For example empowering more women ,special seat in the parliament or reculture more girls in science studies.

Gender stereotyping

To stereo type is to have a fixed idea about community, group or a person but which is usually not true in reality. Gender stereo typing therefore is the reflection of people's attitude on practices on gender division of labour for example to believe that boys are capable in science subject than girls.

Gender discrimination

Is a situation where by one sex male or female is treated better or worse than the other. Some traditions and customs discriminate women and favour men. Women and girls are discriminated right from the family level. For example in some societies girls are not allowed to go to school. This leads to difference in social economic and development activities.

Gender analysis

This is systematic effort to identify and understand the roles of women and men in a given society. It involves collection of gender specific information and data from the community. It is the first step towards making gender sensitive planning for promoting gender equality in society.

Gender blindness.

This is the inability to know that there are different gender role responsibilities and a gender based hierarchy. This leads to the failure to realize that policies, programmes and projects can have different impact on men and women.

Gender roles

A role is a duty or importance of a person or a group in a particular activity or area of life. Gender roles therefore are particular duties of a given sex male or female as determined by society.

Categories of gender roles

There are two categories of gender roles and these are;

1. Reproductive roles
2. Productive roles

Reproductive roles.

These are activities that have no economic returns. However these roles are very important for social and family stability. For example a child bearing and domestic traits.

Productive roles

These are activities that men and women engage in to earn a living. They contribute directly to the economy; hence they are valued in many societies.

Gender balance

This is about ensuring that men and women participate equally at their work place.

Gender mainstreaming.

This is a situation of taking into consideration gender issues in development activities at all levels for example in making laws, policies and programmes. It helps men and women to benefit equally from development projects.

GENDER ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

MEANING OF GENDER ISSUE

These are topics or issues which arise for discussion because there is inequality among the male and the female in a society. Examples of gender issues are:

1. Bride price
2. Wife inheritance
3. Female genital mutilation
4. Male dominance in family community and society
5. Unequal distribution of domestic or economic task between men and women
6. Sexual harassment

Gender issues occur due to interaction with other societies through education, religion etc.

Negative Social culture practices

Culture refers to the totality of the society's ways of life. It includes customs acts and beliefs and social organization of a particular group of people. In different societies there are social cultural activities that hinder equal participation between men and women these practices are such as:

1. Wife inheritance

Is a process of taking over a wife after her husband's death. Some societies in Tanzania regard women as property that can be inherited. Therefore when a woman's husband dies another man who is a member of her husband's family can inherit her.

The effects of wife inheritance.

1. Violation of human right by treating a woman as a property like a table or chair.
2. De humanize the women
3. It contributes to the spread of diseases such as HIV /AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

2. Female genital mutilation

This is the removal of some parts of the sexual organs of a woman. It is also known as female circumcision. Some societies in Tanzania still practice this. It is taken as part of the initiation process in which girls are trained to become responsible women.

The effects of genital mutilation.

1. It can cause women to develop some complications when giving birth or during delivery.
2. It contributes to the spread of HIV /AIDS because tools which are used for circumcision are not hygienic and are also used by many people
3. The practice can lead to loss of lives due to prolonged bleeding caused by mutilation.
4. It causes girls to drop out of school because they consider themselves mature women.
5. It can lead to psychological disturbance.

Early marriages.

This is the marriage of people who have not yet reached the legal age of marriage. Tanzania's legal age for marriage is 18years.

The effects of early marriages.

Early marriage leads to:

1. Increase girls drop out from school hence high illiteracy in a society
2. Can lead to death due to difficult labour caused by immature reproductive organs of a girl.
3. Higher possibilities of divorce and family instability as the couple has little knowledge of family affairs or matters.

Women Discrimination

This is the situation where women are treated badly compared to men because of traditions and customs in Tanzanian communities. For example:

- Men are the heads of families and make all the decisions of the family
- Women have no rights to own properties, no access to education or employment opportunities
- Social cultural practices which discriminate women should be abolished because women are given a chance to contribute a lot to a family, community and society. Women are like men in any profession necessary for national development.

Cruelty or violence against women

Some Tanzania communities have traditions and customs which give power to women oppression. Domestic violence is becoming a major problem in many of the families where by some husbands beat their wives because their traditions and customs encourage the practice. Women are forced to endure this treatment because they are dependent on their husbands.

Regarding women as sex objects.

Some Tanzania societies regard women as sex objects therefore:

- A woman has to remain at home so as to refresh the man when he comes from work
- She is not allowed to work outside the home
- Girls are not allowed to get higher education with the belief that it is wastage of time and money because girls are married to serve their husbands.

Corrective measures against negative social cultural practices.

Though it is important for a nation to maintain its culture. There are some negative social culture practices that should be abandoned in order to bring equality between men and women in the society. Therefore corrective measures should be taken jointly by the government community family non government organizations and individual citizens on the following aspects.

Empowerment of women.

Women should be given a chance to make decisions and exercise their rights.

Mass education.

People should be educated about the dangers of negative social cultural practices such early marriage, genital mutilation so as to make people aware of the harm caused by these practices.

Enhancing the existing laws on women.

the government should enhance these laws to encourage women to participate in the same social economic activities such as women should be able to own and inherit properties like land houses and businesses so as to have a strong economic base.

Uses of mass media.

Radios, news papers and TVs can be used to educate and give people information regarding negative social practices and their effects on society.

Adjust the school curriculum.

Students should understand the dangers of negative social cultural practices and should be taught the effects the of the practices on the society and a better way of doing things.

Special consideration

Women should be given special consideration in education and politics as they have been lagging behind for a long time. I.e. in politics women are given special seats in parliament and in education women are given special provisions for higher education especially in science subjects.
