

CULTURE

What is culture?

Culture is the total way of life in a given society

- Is a phenomena that is practiced by all societies in the world.As a universal phenomenon it has been held as a mankind asset which un holds and perpetuates his time announced virtues .

Culture links the past and present and synthesize man achievement and aspiration .

> Culture Can be defined as a total way of life of particular society in a given time and environment as a total way of life it embraces all that has been created by man excluding all that has been given to him by nature .Therefore it includes thing like art and craft ,language ,education ,politics,beliefs,technology, symbol,value, norms ,customs, tradition and many others.

> Culture is acquired or absorbed by man through living and participate in the cultural life of his group and changed by contact which outside cultures or inspiration from within.

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE

The notable importance of culture include the following;

1. First ,through culture a society passes on the knowledge;skill and wisdom from the elders to the young generation. Culture for that matter is used as a medium of bringing up the young to become respectable member of their society.Such knowledge and skill are passed on to the young generation through various cultural activities such as initiation ceremonies.

2. Another importance of culture is that teaches the youth about various social value such as language,taboos and beliefs of the societies. It can also inculcates political and economic values of the society

3. Third importance of culture is that, it serves as an identity of a particular society.Culture helps one society to be easily identified from other societies ,or a nation from other nation . For example people from Tanzania can easily be identified from other people of East Africa simply because of the fluent speaking of Kiswahili language when compared with people from Kenya and Uganda .Maasai people can be identified from other people just because of their style of dressing known as "LUBEGA" and the way they plait or cut hairs which is quite different from other societies.

4. Fourthly, culture is importance because it help to promote unity among the people .It binds people together as one society or nation.This becomes possible because of the same culture value that the member of the particular society share together such value include things like language ,taboos, customs etc.

5. The fifth importance of culture is that it exposes the younger to tasks similar those of their elders.This is achieved through such things initiation ceremonies where both the girl and the boys are given special training concerning with proper morals of their societies. Another place where the young ones learn various tasks similar to that of their elder is in the family.

Family as the first institution of socialism play a significant role in educating the young ones about various task similar to those of their family member and their society in general.

6. Through work of art culture can serve as a means of providing people with enjoyment or entertainment . For examples various kinds of tradition dances, music, sport and games e.t.c are used for entertainment people after long period of work or passing through hard or difficulties such as war, hunger etc .Cultural traditional dances ,music and game are also used to entertain people during various ceremonies such as wedding birthday and many other.

7. Lastly ,culture equips the young people with insightful knowledge concerning with bad and good cultural practices .This help to refrain them from bad cultural that might have a bad impact to them.

ASPECT OF CULTURE

Culture consists of two main aspect

- i) Material culture
- ii) Intellectual culture/ non material culture

1. MATERIAL CULTURE

Material culture refers to tangible or physical artifacts (objects) made by human being. They include such things like spears, cooking pots, houses, coins, computer, stools, sofa sets and many others. These cultural objects reflect the nature of the society in which they were made. Material culture show the extent to which man has achieved in mastering the nature. Such achievement include the level reached in the production of the instruments of labour, the technical skills developed, the scientific organization of labour, the availability of everyday needs of human and many others achievements.

2. INTELLECTUAL CULTURE/NON MATERIAL CULTURE

Non - material culture: These are intangible or abstract creations of human society. They include such things like values, beliefs, symbols, norms, language and institutional arrangements.

ELEMENT OF CULTURE

The following are the element of culture;

- i) Cooperation
- ii) Language
- iii) Law
- iv) Customs
- v) Tradition
- vi) Ideology

- vii) Recreation
- viii) Art and creation
- ix) Norms
- x) Fashion

There are ten element of culture

i) Cooperation

These element manifest themselves in physical and social bond of the society in various activities. It gives chances for members to learn and do things together in community eg harvesting, initiation ceremonies

ii) Norms/laws

Law is a deliberately from adopted rules of behavior that are enforced by spend authority.

Are social rules that guide behavior. They specify the behavior that is appropriate or not in a given society. Norms give as guideline an hour we should act so that we can get an with our daily activity . Norms have to categories Mores and Folkways

Mores- Are those norms which society considers them to be of great Moral significance. Those who vilote them are defined as sinful, evil, wicked and offereds. The punishment to them are various including death, imprisonment torture ect. Such more s that may lead to harsh punishment are also called taboos eg murder, treason, rape, theft ect.

Folkways- These are customary and habitual ways by which the members of a group do things. Folkways are considered as less important norms in which the violators of them gets mild punishment

Example of the common folkways are time for appointment, greetings and washing clothes.

iii) Arts and crafts

As elements of culture arts are expression which reflect feelings attitude and the level of development of a given society as struggling for existence and survival in a particular environment . These achievement could either be bound, political or economic ones.

Craft- Refers to the objects fashioned or created and used by a particular society example of craft include furniture, clay pots, baskets, sculptures, graphics and may others. Crafts can also reflect the cultural values and technology of the concerned society.

iv) Recreation

Reaction means relaxing and amusing work makes the body and mind to get tired so that mean med a roast.

E.g. To participate in sports and games or dance hand: of show ground where sports and games are formed.

v) Ideology

Is a systematized and interconnected set of ideas about the social-economic and political organization of society as a whole. It contain ideals, ends purposes that a society should pursue. Ideology lay down the principle and condition to be followed by given society.

vi) Tradition

- Traditions resemble custom they are experienced of the past are inherited by a society and they are unchangeable.
- Examples Marriage, funeral ceremonies, family care and courtship, sport and game.

vii) **Language**

- Is a socially structured system of sound patterns, written words or signs with specific and arbitrary meaning used by a society for communication. It has a major role of creating interaction between and among people in short it binds the separate human lives together. Language is the most distinctive and complex achievement of human beings it is used to express physical and spiritual wishes.

viii) **Customs**

- Customs these are pattern of habit, transmitted from one generation to another generation such customs include foods, clothes, shelter, argument, education, worship, names, greeting, love and beauty obedience.

ix) **Values**

- are abstract idea of what is described correct and good that most members of a society share. They are conceptions or standards by which members of a society evaluate people, objects and events as to the relative worth, merit, beauty or morality. Values are used by the members of society to distinguish the desirable from the undesirable, what is good and bad the beautiful from the ugly.

x) **Fashion**

Are highly passing pattern of behavior fashion allows many change in norms Example Arts dressing etc.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EACH ELEMENTS OF CULTURE

Language

Is an important element of culture because it is used as a medium of communication in the society. It can also serve as an identifier of a given society in particular or nation in general. For example Kiswahili language in Tanzania.

Traditions

Some traditions such as marriages and burial ceremonies play a key role of uniting people together when they meet to conduct or celebrate the event.

Norms

Are social rules that guide behavior they specify the behavior that is appropriate or not in a given situation, norms are given as guidelines on how we should act or not act on our daily activities.

Value

Help society to adopt acceptable behavior shape and individual personalities. A decent

dressings for instance, can make some one look smart and presentable in a certain occasion like wedding ceremony

Ideology

Is important because it enables that society to explain, justify and order several existential conditions which would otherwise prove impossible to explain. It also serves as a means for self-identification for individual and group that adhere to it.

Art and creative

Are used by the people to express their feelings or attitudes toward certain events. The feeling can be expressed through such things like song, drama, picture etc., Other forms of arts such as painting and drawing are used for decorations.

Custom

Used by different societies are very important to the members of that particular society. Among other things are used to represent various objects and events to the people.

Recreation

Provide households with necessary materials such as furniture, pots, which are daily also some of them can be sold to earn people income.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECT OF OUR CULTURE VALUES

POSITIVE ASPECTS

- Respect and hospitality :- Refer to polite behavior that a person has towards others especially those he/she thinks are older or important to him/her. For example in many societies the children are taught various ways through which they should show respect. Those include greeting, receiving and handling property. How to talk to the elder etc. Through these ways children grow up knowing how well they can behave in their families and community at large.

- Caring for other people and property:- Among the people who may need special care in the society are children, old people, disabled, the sick people and other people with special problems. It is a positive cultural value to help people belonging to the mentioned group to get various services because they are the most disadvantaged.

- Proper dressing:- As one of the important cultural values proper dressing helps to maintain one's personality. It makes people look smart and acceptable to other members of the society. Currently in many societies there is an increase of parental outcry over the whole issue of indecent dressing among the youth. This problem is associated with the ongoing globalization process which among other things contribute to the decline in morals in the societies and more particularly to the youth.

- Hard working:- This is another positive cultural value, certainly because through hardworking the people in the societies are able to produce more and better quality goods and services for the individual and national development.

- **Accountability and transparency**;- Refer to a situation in which a person is held responsible for a certain task assigned to him/her and she /he may be expected to give satisfactory explanations concerning that task if there is any to need so. Transparency for that matter it means openness or without secret. Accountability and transparency are therefor important cultural value that should be promoted by the society. Once these are observed the society expectation and wishes can be easily met.

- **Honest**;- This refer to a state of person being fair and trustful. It is another important cultural value that any society is supported to impart to its member. If this value is successfully imparted to the society member the immoral practices such as corruption, theft, embezzlement of public funds etc. can be minimized.

- **Patriotism**;- This refer to a situation in which one loved his/ her country. Patriotism is an important cultural aspect since it enable the member of a given country to participate fully in the development activities in their country. Because of the love for their country people can even be ready to die for it.

- **Co-operation or participation in various social activities**;- Is important culture value because it helps to create unity and increase strength towards accomplishment of certain task for the sake of attaining common goals in the society.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS

- **Female genital mutilation**;- According to the world Health organization is define as all procedure that involve partial or total removal of the external genitalia or other intentional mutilation of the female genital organs, whether for cultural or any other non therapeutic reason.

- **In inheritance of widows**;- This is practice of taking a woman (widow) after the death of her husband. This act has negative effective because it can lead to the contracting of the HIV/AIDS if one of the partner is a victim of HIV/AIDS. This act is also a violation of human right because it turn the woman as object of pleasure and sometimes the property of the inherited widow are taken by the new husband and the humans left with nothing.

- **Early and forced marriage**;- Early marriage is a situation where by person gets married while he/she is below the legally acceptable age for having marriage i.e below 18 years for a boy 15 years for a girly. Forced marriage refer to situation in which a boy or girly is being forced by parents or relative to get marriage to a person he/she don't want. This practice is more common to girls than boys. Both early and forced marriage have contributed to several negative effects including marital conflict which in turn lead to separation and divorce hence leads to an increase of street children.

- **Polyganism**;- This is a situation whereby one man get married to many wives. This practice can leads to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The practice can also leads to having many children that the

parents may fail to take care of them thus end up being street children.

- **Belief in witchcraft**:- Is common among some illiterate societies has greatly contributed to various negative effects. The notable effect include the killing of the innocent people include the old women with red eyes due to some allegation that they are the one ones who bewitch other people. This practice is very common in area like shinyanga and mwanza in Tanzania.

The killing of twins and handicapped people:- In some tradition societies twins and other people with handicaps such as albino were being killed due to the belief that having such as people in the family or societies was a curse from the God and if such people are left the society will be facing misfortunes. However, in recent years the killing of the albinos has been associated with the belief that some of their body organs bring fortunes to people engaging in various activities such as business, especially in the mining and commercial sector. This belief has contribute much to the killing of albinos in different part of our country.

- **Paying of bride price** :-Is payment made to the parent of daughter or women who is to be marriage by the person or the family of man who want to marry. The paying of bride price has led to misconception that the married women has been bought just like any other items. As a result of this misconception same man in some societies tend to mistreat their wives.

- **Food taboos**:- These refer to practices where by women and girls are restricted or forbidden from taking same kind of food varieties especially those which are delicious and nutritious such as eggs, liver, Chickens etc. These practices may have negative effects on omen health.

IMPACTS OF NEGATIVE ASPECT OF CULTURAL VALUE

Female genital mutilation this can lead to various effects such as:-

- Prolonged bleeding during and after the mutilation.
- Disturbance of the natural vaginal elasticity during delivery due to the scar left after mutilation
- Reduction of sexual pleasure during sexual intercourse
- Spread of sexually Transmitted infection because the instrument used are not sterilized and are used by the whole group being circumcised
- Death because of excessive bleeding and STI'S Such as AIDS/HIV

Gender biases can lead to:-

- Unequal distribution of powers in a community
- Women being left out in areas of development
- Lack of spirit of competition hence poor performance
- Few women in managerial and decision making levels
- Violence and aggression.

Belief and practices of witchcraft can lead to:-

- Transmission of STI'S
- Despise modern health services
- Family conflict.
- Unnecessary death

Inheritance of spouse (widow) can lead to;-

- Contact of STI'S
- Conflicts

Early marriages can lead to;-

- Toxemia
- Long difficult labour
- Blocked birth which may damage the bladder ,vagina and womb
- Deaths

Polygamy can lead to;

- Rapid population increase
- Transition of STI'S
 - ∴ Death
 - ∴ Street dwellers.

Forced marriage may lead to;

- Family conflicts
- Contracting of STI'S

Bride price can lead to;

- Violation of sexual human rights
- Forced marriage with its accompanied impact
- Domestic violence

The most outstanding gender concept among other include the following

Gender discrimination ;It is the situation in which one kind of the sex in the society is denied of its right and opportunities simply because of belong to that sex category.

Gender oppression;- It is the situation whereby a certain sexual category is treated harshly or oppressed simply because it belong to that category for example giving heavy tasks and depriving of their important social needs.

Gender gap;-It is an inequality in job accessibility between two different sexes. culturally ,some societies give men the first priority to job opportunities than women. This situation prevails in both public and private sector in many developing countries ,including Tanzania where whereby most attractive and highly paying job are occupied by men.

Gender inequality;-Is a situation whereby a certain kind of sex in a society is given priority in all aspect of life at the expense of another sex.For example inmost African societies women are marginalized in all sphere of life while men are favored.

Gender equity;- This is the principle of fairness and justice that advocate gender equality such as principle include making of laws which prevent men from undermining and denying them of

their rights.

Gender equality;-This refer to a situation whereby there is no kind of practice which undermines a certain sex. It is the situation whereby there is equal treatment of both male and female in all aspects of their lives.

Gender analysis;- It is the systematic efforts to identify ,analyze, document and understand the roles of men and women within a given context.It is about who does whats ,who has access to and control over whats ,benefits from what etc.

Gender sensitive planning;- It is the planning that consider both women and men in term of needs.These needs are planned equally .Generally ,there are has been some effort for discouraging bad cultural practices that undermine women worldwide.Due to these efforts, the people consciousness about gender equality have been raised hence ,made to see the importance of analyzing gender, formulation principle of enhancing gender equality and waged war against the multicultural practices such as child labour and female Genital Mutilation.

Gender Main Streaming;- This refer to ideas about a given gender that are considered ordinary or normal ,hence ,accepted by most people in societies.It is is a global strategy for promoting gender equality .Main streaming involves insuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities ,policy development ,research ,resource allocation ,planning implementation and monitoring of programmers and project.

Gender stereo typing; This refer to people perception and attitudes create by the socialization institution

Customs which lead to gender discrimination;

>> are those which have their origin from the patriarchal societies

1. Patriarchal societies are those societies which are organized and run by men;- In these societies it is only men who are the decision maker and holder of the power over the women and resources. Patriarchal system are common in many African societies including those of Tanzania .The system are now world wide strongly discourage because they favor males over females, and thus perpetuate gender discrimination

2. Exclusion of women from decision making;- In many patriarchal societies there has always been a common practices to exclude women from making decision on important social ,economic , political issues right from the family level to national level .This practices has greatly affected women as most of the decision made by men lead to favor them at the expense of women.

3.Paying of bride;-The practices of paying bride price to the parents of the girl to be married is considered by men as the condition for buying that girl/ women .Hence the fulfilling of this condition means that the women is put under the control of that mantises.

4.Denial of the right to property ;- In many societies women and girls are not allowed to own

property or to inherit any property after the death of their of their husband or parents .As a result women and girl are left with no economic base ,hence became dependents to men.

5.Initiation ceremonies;- Include “Jando” and “Unyango” for men and women .In these ceremonies base the teachings provided to boy are quite different from those given to girls.For example among other things taught to boys one of them is to educate them how to exhibit masculine behavior such as dominance ,confidence, strength ,competition and rationally while girls and women are taught to exhibit feminine behavior such as submission ,caring nurturing ,sensitivity and emotionally .As a result ,these behavior are used to justify men holing most power position and women reaming in subordinate position

6.Habit of food eating;- In some tribe ,women are forbidden form eating certain types of food . They are not allowed to eat chicken meat, eggs,liver etc when they are pregnant .This was due to the fear .that the child to be born will grow too big to born in in a normal way .The effect of this was that , the health of the pregnant women and eventually that of the expected baby was affected.

Institution which perpetuate gender discrimination

1. The family;- At the family level there is belief that boys will propagate lineage and support the family ,while girls have to get married .Due to this belief many families prefer to educate boy spend more money on them at the expense of the girls ,when a choice has to be made between the two As a result girls have been marginalized in may issues.

2.Religious institution;- Some religious doctrine and leader reference to the bible or qur-an on the submissive nature of women .tend to deny them of the opportunities to hold position of the leadership and decision making in various levels ,For instance in some mosques and to churches decision made by men usually discriminate women.

3.Learning institution;- In these institution it is common practice to find that boys at re offered science subject and mathematics while girl are forced to study subject such as homes than e economic subject and typing .More intelligent than girls. hence ,girl are not encourage to work hard.

4. Traditional initiation institutions;- Play a major role in perpetuating gender discrimination .Girl who have undergone initiation ceremonies o become passive school.This is because the traditional counsel and elder who initiate girls have always put more emphasis on submissiveness of women to men .Because of that women are there fore do not fully take part in decision making at home and in other placed.

5. Work places;- The socialization process in the community has effects on the gender division of labour between men and women .At work placed ,employment of men is given more emphases in other places.

Major effects of gender discrimination

1. There is unequal distribution of power in all sphere of life such in political ,economic ,social sector
2. Women continue to be left out in various area of development .
3. Women continue to face violence and aggression as they do not have any economic power base to support themselves.As result ,majority of women live in extreme poverty.
4. Enrollment of girls and women in various learning institution has not been keeping up the same pace with that of boys and men that is boy and men are many than girl and women in such institutions.
5. Women are badly affected by beliefs in witchcraft ,poor nutrition and ignorance about health care.
6. Unequal distribution of property and wealth between men and women has totally ignore women contribution this economic harassment.
7. Women are adversely affected by both early and forced marriages.
8. Teaching of initiation which very often urge girls to be submissive to their future husband (boy) and men in general have greatly made girly and women passive to take part in various issues.
9. Many women are ignorant of laws and procedure of claiming for their right This problem has contributed to their discrimination and violence in different ares.
10. There are very few women in managerial and decision making level .For example the number of woman in the parliament of Tanzania is one-third that of men.

The strategies for women empowerment

women empowerment can be improved if the following things are considered;

1. Improving and increasing education opportunities to women .If education opportunities will improved to women , development will be achieved in the poor countries like Tanzania and the slogan that say “You educated a women you educated the whole society” will practically observed.
2. Improving access to the resource such as land ,the situation which has been to difficult for quite a long time in many societies .This will help women to have right to inherit resource such as land.
- 3.To allow women to establish various social organization . This will help them to have a collective barraging power for their deprived rights .Through these organization ,women can ask for assistance from the government or donors in order to enable them open various project.

4. The government should commit itself to the prohibition of all cultural practices and custom that oppress women such as female genital mutilation ,forced and early marriages etc.
5. The government has ensure that women receive equal opportunities as men in all social ,political ,economic ,issues.
6. To establish special programmers for improving life standard of the women especially in rural area
7. To educate men to abandon the idea that they are created superior to women.
- 8.Improve rural technology this will help to provide women with modern working facilities.For example the use of solar and bio-gas energy will free women from dependence on fire wood which usually contribute to environment destruction through cutting tree.

Customs and cultural practices that lead to spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STI'S)

HIV stand for human immunity deficiency virus and aids stand for acquired immune deficiency syndrome .Getting HIV infection leads to weakening of immunity system .This make a person with HIV vulnerable to illness HIV/AIDS is a killer disease which has no cure or vaccine

The following are customs and cultural practices that lead to spread of HIV/AIDS and STI'S

- 1. Female genital mutilation;-** (Women circumcision) can lead to the spread of HIV if the instrument used are not sterilized and are used by the group being circumcised. Most of the instrument used are knives razor blades pair of scissor and any other sharp tool. Some tribes do cut tribal marks on bodies of. Sm kinds claiming that they want to shed off dirty bloods .Since the instrumental used are not sterilized this practice can lead spread of HIV/AIDS to the kids.
- 2. Inheritance of widows;-** may contract or spread HIV from or to man who inherit them
- 3. Traditional dance;-** certain traditional dance are accompanied by alcohol drinking which always tend to draw men and women into sexual intercourse.
- 4. Use of traditional midwives;-** who are not well trained may lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS to both mother and the newly born baby due to using of unsterilized instruments.
- 5. Polygamist;-** may also be a potential cause of HIV/AIDS. Once one the of them gets HIV/AIDS all will also get
- 6. Early and forced marriages;-** can create problems when someone is forced to be married to a certain man and woman Who has HIV/AIDS.

Impacts of negative aspects of cultural values

In brief each negative aspect of cultural values that have been discussed above and may other can leads to the following

1. Female genital mutilation ;- This can lead to various effects such as prolonged bleeding during and after the mutilation ,disturbance of the natural vaginal elasticity during delivery due to the scar lift after mutilation .Other effects include reduction of sexual pleasure during ,intercourse, spread of the sexually transmitted infections because of using unsterilized instrument by the whole group being circumcised and death because of excessive bleeding and STI'S and HIV/AIDS.

2. Gender biases ;- which is perpetuated by various institution which as family ,schools,media and other can lead to various negative effects such as unequal distribution of power in community ,women being a left out in area of development ,lack of spirit of competition ,few women in managerial and decision -making levels and violence and aggression.

3. Beliefs and practices of with craft;- which hto ave been practiced by some societies have led to some effect such as despise of modern health services ,transmission of STD and STI's family conflicts and unnecessary death.

4. Polygamism;- which is a practiced of man having manage to more than one wife can lead to various effect during other such effect include ,rapid population increase ,transmission of STI's ,death and increase of street children as some parent may not be able to maintain their families.

5. Inheritance of spouse/widous;- This occurs after the death of women's husband .The effects of the inheritance of windows includes the contract or spears of the STI's marital conflicts, demial of the right to own property etc.

6. Early marriage;- This is marriage whereby one of the spouses or both spouses having being forced by the parent to be marries to a person that they don't want. Inmost cases it is the girls/women who are being forced to be married.

7. Bride price;- After paying bride price to the parent of the girl/women to be married some men tend to mistreat their wive giving the reasons that they have bouthts them first like any other property ,hence they have might to treas them any how.

Ways or actions to be taken against negative aspects of our socio-cultural

In breif the following measures should be undertaken

1. To educate the people on the impacts of negative aspect of cultural value.
2. Improving women access to resources such as land cattle and forms of property .
3. Equal participation in political matter This will enable women to participate in decision making in various.

4. The government should enact strict laws for those who entertain negative aspect of cultural value.
5. The community should be aware of all things which cause gender inequality

Promotion and preservation of our worthy cultural values;- is a combination of efforts made by people under their government to enhance growth and existence of the national culture which has to be practiced in the nation.

importance of promoting and preserving of our worthy cultural value

- i/ To maintain our national identity .
- ii/ To provide a foundation for stable governance.
- iii/ To maintain our useful value systems
- iv/ To protect our country from cultural deculturalization through globalization.
- v/ To maintain our cultural heritage.
- vi/ To create a sense of nationhood and promote cohesion in the daily life of Tanzania

The roles of different groups and institution in promoting and preservation of our worthy cultural values

1.The National Kiswahili Council;-was established in August 9,1967 with its major roles being to promote and develop kiswahili as a national language .The council enable kiswahili to be used in all area of national communication .To day , kiswahili is spoken and understood by a lost all Tanzania .The first president of Tanzania Mwalim JK Nyerere used kiswahili to unite the whole of Tanzania as nation

2.The Nation Sports Council;-was established in 1967. The role of this council is,
(a) To develop ,promote and control all amateur sports in the country .The council does this in co-operation with voluntary amateur sports organization .Amateur sports are sports played for enjoyment not for money.

>In order to carry out this the national sport council does the following,

- i/Provide training of staff member
- ii/ Make grants or gives aid to national sport association or organization
- iii/ Provide playing fields and other sports facilities
- iv/ Provides sports equipment and other sports items .necessary for international sport competition and festivals

- (b) To provide medals ,diplomas ,certificate, or any other rewards.
- (c) To provide scholarships for the training of the coaches and sports administrators.
- (d) To advise the responsible minister on all matter related to sports.

3. The national festival and state celebrations;- the council facilitates celebration of important national occasion .The council ensures that the nation does not engage in meaningless and unending celebration The council deals with national public holiday. These national occasion are celebrated with demonstration ,speeches ,songs, dance, feats sports and games. There are religious holiday as well, which are public holiday but are not under this council. The holiday include Christmas for the Christians and Idd for moslems. Prayers ,sports and games dances and feast ,mark these religious holidays.

4. Departments of museum ,Antiquities and National Archives;- These department preserve national heritage in the form of cultural treasure and writings. Hence they stimulate much cultural enthusiasm among the people.

i) Museums;- there are national as well as regional museums in Tanzania .They provide a safe permanent place for preserving national tradition ,customs and work of art .They serve as cultural and recreational centers for the people of the united Republic of Tanzania .They are also important as attractions.

ii) Antiquities;- Are import objects that have existed for very long time. They include remains of ancient buildings such as tradition ,church ,places and tombs. Tanzania is very rich in antiquities for example the ruins of old building ,found at kaole (near Bagamoyo) kilwa and mtwara mikindani.

iii) National film censorship board;- This organ hand one main role , that was to censor films before they are shown .To censor a films means to examine it and decide whether it is suitable for the public .The board was supposed to censor all the films which were intended to promote national culture , education and development .But due to liberalization of trade the board has not succeeded to reach goal.

iv) The council of arts and crafts;- Africa countries through their governments and communities encourage creativity in art and crafty as a way of identify their cultural needs .The main purpose was to make art and crafts a servant of the people .They are supposed to be tools to helps African understand and shape their societies according to their collective needs That is the meaning of creativity.

v) Education institutions;- After independence ,African government, church and communities improved the the educating system inherited from colonial master to suit African national culture .There were various reason for the education system inherited at Independence to be improved. Those w reason were as follow,

- (a) The aims and content of the colonial education promoted values and interest of the

colonizer.

(b) The colonial education system was intended only to train the African for the clerical and junior administrative posts .

(c) The education system emphasized theoretical learning .It ignored practical learning and experiments .African students lacks skill and creativity.

Factors which hinder promotion of worthy cultural values;

Despite all attempts made by the government to build ,promote and preserve national cultural values still there are some factors which act as hindrances.These factors include the following,

1. Colonial legacy ;- Because of colonial legacy many Tanzania by the government are not confident in creating things .They are still having the the mental attitude of being inferior to the white men colonialists established policies of assimilation and association together with the administrative and educational system.

2. Low level of science and technology;-The capacity of production in Tanzania both materially and morally is doomed because much of of technology is brought from abroad. There fore this creates sciences and technology dependence.

3.Ignorance;- A great number of people are illiterate . Thus they are limited to their environment and they can hardly effectively control it. As they are trapped by the environment it there fore hinders them to promote and preserve their worthy cultural values.

4.Poor leadership;-some of the leader are not committed to the task of promoting and preserving the worthy cultural value .Due to this have failed to established concrete policies which promote worthy cultural value.Those few who have managed to do so they have also failed to make thorough follow up as result most of national cultural value polices ended remaining in shelves.

5.Lack of enough funds;- This problem leader and other people to contract research concerning with promotion and preservation of worthy cultural value.

6. Globalization;- The growing interaction among people of different cultures ,history, origin and beliefs have contributed much to the hindrance of the promotion of the worthy cultural values.A good example can be observed from the change in our traditional wedding and burial ceremonies ,religious beliefs etc .In these ceremonies people are no longer interested in their traditional dances and songs but mostly they prefer foreign ones.

Solutions to the problems arising from the process of promoting and preserving of our cultural values

1. To integrate our culture with education and work.
2. To educate people on the importance of our cultural values.

3. People should choose or put into power the committed leaders who will be able to advocate for our worthy cultural values.
4. Strict laws ,rules and regulation for those who despise our cultural value should be enacted by the government.
5. Government should formulate good police, that promotes our cultural values.
6. Excessive dependence on foreign science and technology should be reduce.
7. Government should allocate enough funds for making research concerning the promotion and preservation of our worthy cultural value.
8. Establishing cultural clubs in school and other places with the aims of promotion and e our worthy cultural value.
9. Law for protection of intellectual property which have been enacted by the government should strongly be enforced

Culture of preventive care and maintenance of personal and public property;-meaning and importance of culture of preventive care and maintenance of person and public property .Preventive care and maintenance can be defined as a system of planing maintenance which involves inspection and making necessary modification so that properties can be used for a longer period.Maintenance involves timely repairing of property before it gets damages completely.

Importance of culture of preventive care and maintenance of personal and public property

- i/ It helps to keep the property in a good condition for a long time ,hence be profitable to the owner and other users
- ii/ It reduces cost of making major repair by protecting the property from being severely damage.
- iii/ It enables people to inherit the property to their young ones or to the future generations.
- iv/ The culture of preventive care and maintenance of the personal and public property can help can help to preserves or keep record their cultural value that that can be used later as source of information by the researchers.
- v/ Culture of preventive care and maintenance of personal and public property can help to promote tourism if the if the preserved properties are of higher value and attractive to other people especially the foreigners.

vi/ It helps to preserve the environment by reducing the piling or random throwing dumping if the damage or ruined property .

The ways for ensuring preventive care and maintenance of personal and public property

- i/ Cleanliness of the surrounds.
- ii/ Making frequency check up and inspection of property.
- iii/ Regular maintenance that minimizes the costs of up keeping of building furniture and fixture.
- iv/ Regular maintenance that creates a conducive environment to user.
- v/ Regular care and maintenance of existing building and facilities so as to ensure and prolong the life span of building and equipment.

Consequence of neglecting timely repairing and maintenance of person and public property

- i/ Increase the cost of repairing and maintaining the property.
- ii/ Decrease the durability or lifespan of the neglected property which may in turn necessitate the losing of the of the property or unplanned buying of the new one.
- iii/ It reduce the quality or worthy of the property i.e it can make property less attractive to the people.
- iv/ It may lead to conflict in the society.
- v/ Environment destruction.
- vi/ May lead to the loss of important information and various properties.

Cultural change ; -does not remain stagnant since it is influenced by the life of the societies . As the system of life change can therefore be define as a process in which societies charges their pattern of culture.

1.Internal factors influencing cultural change ; -These are forced which emerge within the societies and cause the system of life to change so as to cope with the new environment .one of best example of the internal forced that can lead to cultural change is invention of new technology.

2. External factors ; -cultural change can be traced as far back as to the time when African continent started to have a with different country from a board .Those countries came with their way of life like dressing styles,language ,religion and education
Other factors influencing cultural change

1. Migration /immigration;- This is the movement of people from one place to another such as from rural to urban and from one country to another. A person may be affected by the ways of life of the destination area

2. Communication;- Always people communicate with others from different parts of the world. As explained before that people differ in culture and total system of life. Through communication, people imitate new culture from different groups.

3. Liberalization policies;- means removing something that brings restrictions. Liberalization policies can be in political, economic and social aspect.

4. Influence of socialization agents;- include peer group, schools, religion and mass media. Socialization agents are instruments through which a person can learn and get different information about the society.

Advantage of cultural change

i/ It enables people to master their environment due to acquisition of new skill from other societies.

ii) It helps people to cope with environment due to acquisition of new skills

iii) It helps people to improve their welfare in all aspect of life such as economic, social, political aspect due to new technology acquired from other society.

DISADVANTAGES OF CULTURAL CHANGES

i) Education and knowledge acquired from outside may cause antagonism with tribal cultures and traditional which oppose with the new ones.

ii) Change of culture may need a lot of resources and, may have limited resources to be realized and may limit resources. Example it requires large sum of money to interpret and write in Kiswahili all English reduce used in Tanzania school.

iii) Strange custom like wearing short dress tight clothes have been temptation to men towards a cause of committing of fence like rape. Wearing of short dress, miniskirt and using cosmetics were copied from abroad.

iv) Cultural changes is not a rapid event. It is gradual change and needs long period of time for a society to be totally changed. This is because some people are quick to imitate and adapt but others are slow.

PROMOTION OF LIFE SKILLS

Life skills refer to ways in which an individual applies settlement ability to control or deal with

environment examples. Thinking planning and implementation in order to solve life problems such as politics, social economical and cultural.

In dealing with cultural values and its associate and problems various life skills are highly needed for promoting and preserving culture.

Example;-Skills of knowing and living with others

- Skills of making effective decisions

These skills help an individual to related well with others and become responsible citizen

Life skills education

Life skills education is the knowledge used to improve the quality of bear

Example; Agriculture proper use fertilizers irrigate methods pets control conditions necessary for the growth of crops and weeding education also offers life skills relate to employment and income opportunity.

Problems solving

Life skills constitute of knowledge and aptitude that are necessary for a person independently with maximum efficiency and accuracy.

One of the categories of life skills is critical thinking such as reasoning inquires analysis, processing, flexibility and evaluation.

The importance of problems solving

1. They help to take problems which seem to be complex
2. They minimize conflicts, frustrations and misunderstandings.
3. They help people to overcome limitation in human mental machinery for perception memory and inference
4. They overcome constraints inhibitions that limit the range of once thinking problems vary from one person to another

Examples adolescents reproductive health family life issues, social – economic issues or environment

Steps in problems solving process

- a) Definition of a problem
- b) Problem analysis
- c) Generating possible solutions
- d) Analysation of solutions
- e) Selecting the base solutions
- f) Implementation
- g) Evaluation

GLOBALIZATION

THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is defined as the increasing process of interdependence and interconnectedness between different political, social and economic components of the world. It is the way in which the world is seen as the global village. Globalization has become a worldwide system because it integrates people across their the national borders, making the world operates as a village and therefore making free movement of people, goods, capital and information. The process of globalization is largely facilitated by rapid advancement in technology growth trade and competition.

Historical background of globalization

The world's interconnectedness and interdependence between its different social, political and economic components started as far back as during the European mercantile period (1500-1750) and has continued up today.

During the mercantile period, European merchants crossed their borders and conducted trade in other parts of the world like Africa, Asia and Latin America. The event of slave trade and the exportation of Africans from their continent to other continents, notably the America, linked with Africa more and more with outside World. All these activities were demonstrations of globalization at that time.

Driving forces of globalization

The process of globalization is a result of various factors. Such factors include the following

1. advancement in science and Technology

the development of science and technology has contributed greatly to the development of global interconnectedness, interactions and integration of World societies into the global village. The development of science and technology has enabled (technologist) to design and make things like machines which simplify human's activities for example the development of information and communication technology. (ICT) has contributed much on the globalization process. The development of science and technology which marked the initial stage of integration between Europe, American and other external World like Africa had eventually changed the world in to a global village.

2. Advancement in education

Education has contributed greatly to the development of science and technology and integration of people from distant places. Education process has marked the point of no return towards the integration of different people from different nations and culture in the world. From the 20th century, revolutionized education marked intensive integration of people in universities, colleges and international conferences. Through interactions and integration, most people adopted culture from other people and thus beginning of cultural liberalization.

3.Social and political liberalization

This process has its root from the liberal democratic principle. Liberal believe that freedom of an individual is the main principle of life that people are supposed to have. The freedom of individual principle has thus fostered the development of globalization in social and political aspects

Social liberalization is widely spreading due to the advancement of information and communication technologies like TV, e-mail, cellular phones and internet technology.

Politically, the integration of politics in the global scale has fostered the development of globalization. Traditionally politics have been undertaken within national political systems but due to globalization the national governments have ultimately responsible for maintaining the security and economic welfare of their citizens as well as protection of human right.

Aspects of globalization

globalization as an economic, political and social phenomena is associated with the following major aspects

Information technology an communication

Globalization is characterized by advancement of information and communication technology, this sector has expended drastically within the last few years especially by the last quarter of twentieth century. In that period people witnessed global s distribution f media images through computer screen, radio, newspapers, televisions and mobile phones. Development of information and communication technology went together with the rise of biggest information companies such as Microsoft, Intel, and Cisco. The rise of these companies, indicate quick advancement of technology.

Modern communication technologies brought by globalization

INSERT ANY TYPE OF PHONE



Fig. 5. Cellular phone

Movement of people

There have been increasing movements of people from one country to another. These people include tourists, immigrants refugees, business travellers, scholars and diplomats, who move from one country or continent to another. Most migration occurs between developing countries but there is also a flow of migrants to economically advanced countries from poor countries hence making the world interconnected

Spread of ideas and ideology

Spread of knowledge ideas, information and ideologies have been integral aspect of globalization. Direct foreign investment brings physical capital, technical, managerial and marketing skills as well as global economic policies in the production process. The spread of these technical know how go hand in hand with diffusion of political ideologies, for instance multiparty democracy which have become worldwide use.

Free market economy

Globalization has brought about the international political economy through international financial institution policies and international trade. Free market (neo liberalism) has become a dominant economic ideology of the world. The main emphasis of free market economy (economic liberalism) is to minimize the direct involvement of government in economic production

Finance

There is also a global flow of money often driven by interconnected currency. Stock exchanges and commodity markets. The flow of money is also facilitated by international financial institution such as IMF and the World Bank assisted by multilateral banks which have branches almost in every part of the World thus allows smooth money transaction all over the world.

The rise of intellectual property

The rise of intellectual properties or items in this case includes patents, copyrights of movies, computer software, compact discs, advertisements and financial services.

Privatization

Refers to the policy of transferring assets and activities of public sectors to the private sectors or individual. Privatization is one of the Structural Adjustment programs result's which has been emphasized by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) and donors from abroad, particularly western countries like, Britain, France, USA, Denmark and German

The origin of privatization policy.

The ongoing economic crisis of the development countries and their growing dependance syndrome are some of the factors that have contributed the introduction of privatization

However, the policy started in 1980's and gained significant public notice at the global level during the same decade (1980's) when Britain's) Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took deliberate and extra efforts to advocate the necessity of shifting public or government activities to private actors so as to increase production and efficiency in the economic sectors and restructure the prevailing conditions in countries like Tanzania.

Under the conditional ties of the World Bank, governments of the developing countries began experimenting various forms of market reforms including setting most of the public assets to private sectors, deregulating and contracting their public services to private providers.

Under this situation, therefore privatization gained widespread interest and become an acceptable policy, to government policy makers, services providers as well as public planners

The objectives of privatization

i. To create more market oriented economy where those privatized firms will participate in the stock market.

ii. To improve economy through increased productivity and efficiency of the privatized parastatal

iii. To secure and enhance access to foreign markets, capital and technology through attracting managerial and technological resources from the private sector

- iv. To broaden share and ownership through equal provision of public services to all levels
- v. To reduce the over whelming and challenging increase of public debt
- vi. To promote the spirit of self-reliance

Measures taken to enhance privatization

- i. To improve the operational efficiency of enterprises and their contribution to the national economy by selling them to private investors
- ii. To reduce the burden of parastatal enterprises dependence on the government budget by selling them to private investors
- iii. To expand the role of private sector in the economy and permit the government to concentrate on the provision of social services like health, education and infrastructures.
- iv. To encourage wider participation in the ownership of private companies and management of business by selling and letting private investors engage in production

Advantages of privatization

- i. It has increased flexibility due to reduction of bureaucratic complexity and procedures which have in turn lead to an improvement of the national economy

- ii. It has reduced costs resulting from improving and increase efficiency in production through competitive process
- iii. Privatization has led to the improvement and rise of competition among the existing organization
- iv. It has met the demands beyond the current government capacity. The private sectors encourage competitions which increase the level of productivity and efficiency
- v. Privatization provides clients with more choice of options where they can be more satisfied in terms of contract, salaries and working conditions

Disadvantages of privatization

- i. Privatization has led to an increase in unemployment rate among the indigenous people. This has been the case, because most of the private investors are the people from outside. When any public enterprise is privatized it is accompanied with massive redundancy of the previously local working personnel and employment of new workers from the investors home country
- ii. It has led to the fall in agricultural sector due to the withdrawal of the government from providing agricultural incentives to the peasant/farmers.
- iii. It has increased temptation to reduce quality of goods and services by some dishonest investors in order to reduce costs and maximize profit

iv. Privatization has increased the rate of moral erosion due to its policy of free trade. The private for example such goods like pornography pictures and other related firms or VCD /DVD have greatly affect the younger generation

v. Privatization policy has increase the rate of poverty to people especially those living in rural areas due to the decline in agriculture production. Rural people depend on agricultural production for better to the decline in agricultural production. Rural people depend on agricultural production for better quality of their life. But due to privatization their standards of living has been deteriorating because of the falling prices of their agricultural produce

Trade liberalization

Trade liberalization refers to the reduction of tariffs and trade barriers to permit more foreign competition and foreign investment in the economy. It is a term which describes complete or partial elimination and reduction of trade barriers such as quotas and tariffs. Trade liberalization sometimes refers to free trade. Free trade is the unrestricted flow of goods and services between countries , and is a name given to economic policies and parties supporting increases in such trade. Tanzania introduced trade liberalization as from mid 1980, following the IMF and World Bank. Conditional ties for giving aids to the needy nations.

Democratization process

Globalization is associated with global political reforms under the process called democratization. The democratization process is looking at the following basic principle.

Free and fair political competition

There is a need for having peaceful, free and fair competition between different political parties that want to control the government in order to maintain such competition, there ought to be the following requirements

Firstly, permanent party organization at the local and national levels. No opposition party can exist without continuous and permanent struggle against the ruling party. The goals of these parties should not be linked with personal interests of particular party leaders

Secondly, there ought to be continuous contact of leaders in all levels of a given political party. Thirdly, there should be a determination of party leaders to hold political offices. Fourthly, there should be a determination of the party to gain popular acceptance for its programmes. Fifthly, there must be constant search for more members. Such requirements can exist only in a multiparty system. Therefore, a mono-party system cannot be democratic. It is a rejection of democracy and leads to a dictatorship.

Tolerance

This is the ability to bear with something unpleasant or annoying. Tanzania is composed of different races, tribes and religious groups. In this society Africans from the majority when compared with other racial groups. As the rights of the small groups of persons does not depend on the number of people in the group the majority group has a duty to respect convictions and ways of life of the minorities

Citizen participation

Participation is the major role of citizens in democracy. It is both their right and duty. Citizenship participation includes standing for elections, debating issues, voting on elections gathering for community meetings, joining parties and organization, protesting and paying taxes. All these activities strengthen a democracy

Equality

In democracy all people are equal. This means people are valued equally. They have equal opportunities. No one is discriminated against. Moreover; groups are free to maintain their different cultures, personalities, languages and beliefs. When the majority deny rights to or destroy their opposition, they are also destroy democracy

Accountability

In democracy, elected and appointed officials ought to be accountable to the people. They must make decisions and perform their duties according to the wishes of the people, but not for their own interests.

Smooth transfer of power

In democracy there is a well established and transparent system of transferring power from one political party to another.

Economic freedom

In democracy, people must have economic freedom. This means that the government allows people town private property and businesses. People can chose work and join trade unions. There should be free markets whereby state should not control the economy.

Control of the power abuse

In democracy, elected and public officials are prevented from misusing their powers. The most common form of power misuse is corruption. This occurs when officials use public funds for their own benefit, accept bribes in order to render services, or exercise power illegally. Protection against abuse of power has been achieved through various methods. For example, having independent courts. With power to take action against corrupt officials; allowing for citizen participation in elections, and checking police abuse of power.

Incorporation (inclusion) of a bill of rights in the constitution

A bill of rights is a list of rights and freedom guaranteed to all citizens in a country. Many democratic countries incorporate bill of rights in the constitution. In those countries, the courts have the power to enforce these rights. A bill of rights in the constitution. In those countries, the courts have the power to enforce these rights. A bill of rights limits the power of government and impose obligations on individuals and organizations.

The rule of law

In a democracy no one is above the law; not even an elected president. This is called the rule of law means everyone must obey the law. If they violate it they must be held accountable. Similarly, the law must be equal, fair and consistently enforced

Sovereignty

Only a sovereign nation can practice democracy. Sovereignty means the freedom to decide and execute domestic and foreign policies without interference from another country. Therefore, a neo-colony cannot exercise democracy. Neo-colony means the control of a weak country by a more powerful one. The subject country loses control of its destiny. The master nation controls both domestic and foreign policies of the neo-colony. In other words, the weak country loses part of its sovereignty. It loses its power and freedom to make its own decisions. It loses the ability to practice democracy too.

By considering the above any country in the World is considered to be democratic if it abides with all or most of the stated principles.

Effect of globalization in Tanzania

Effects of globalization in Tanzania can be political, economical, social or cultural. The effects are both positive and negative as analyzed below.

Economic effects

On economic point of view, globalization as a phenomenon has both positive and negative effects on developing countries like Tanzania.

Positive effects

Effective utilization of natural resources

Through trade liberalization and free market economy, globalization has stimulated much utilization of natural resources. There are many companies which are investing in natural resources such as mining like that at Mwadui, Bulyankulu, Geita and Nzega. Presence of these foreign companies enables Tanzania to utilize her resources for development of her people. This

has been possible. This has been possible due, to the technology brought in Tanzania by the investing foreign companies.

Increase free trade

Globalization has made production and transportation of goods easier and faster than ever before. Therefore it enables Tanzania to get different varieties of goods of various quality and quantity from any corner of the world. These goods include electronic devices (computer, mobile phones etc) food, medicine, automobiles and chemicals.

Opens doors for employment opportunities

In some instances, globalization creates employment opportunities to many people. For example foreign companies like Vodacom, Celtel (currently Airtel) and Tigo have created thousands of employment to Tanzanians.

It helps to raise national income

Through privatization of public sectors and investment by foreign investors the national income has increased through taxes paid to the government

Improvement of quality of goods and services

This has been due to the competition created by the foreign investors who use new technology from outside.

Negative effects

For developing countries like Tanzania free trade causes the decline and under development of industrial sector and local technology. The decline of industrial sector and local technology is caused by influx of goods from outside whose prices are low, yet with higher quality than local goods

Presence of multinational companies in Tanzania if not well controlled may acquire super profit through exploiting citizens and leaving them poor. Some companies tend to exploit the citizens by paying low salaries to local employees as compared to the foreigners. Also some companies evade paying tax to the government hence deny it of revenue.

Globalization sometimes creates unemployment

With growth of technology machines have greatly replaced human labor. For example, the introduction of electronic devices like computer technology and its programmes have led to eviction of many unskilled Tanzanians from their jobs

It leads to unequal exchange

Through privatization and capital mobility, Northern countries (Europe, North America) undermine Southern countries (Africa, Asia, South America) through unequal exchange. Most of potential natural resources in developing countries are owned by companies from developed countries hence undermining local communities

Increase in people's expenditure

Globalization has made Tanzanians spend much of their resources in recreation activities instead of investing into productive programme. As an adaptation from western many Tanzania spend their money for wedding, buying luxurious items such as cars expensive clothes ect.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION

Positive effects

Globalization has brought important changes in the content of international law. Contemporary states like Tanzania, makes laws which comply with international laws and therefore it abides with them in such a way, that it can no longer mistreat her citizens the way it wishes. Issues like human rights, social justice are part of Tanzania's constitution key laws and statutes

Under globalization, Tanzania has integrated itself into global politics through international agencies and organizations. New forms of multilateral and global politics have been established involving various governments including the government of Tanzania.

Globalization has made it necessary for poor countries like Tanzania of form strong political organization as a way of minimizing its negative impacts, the formation of African Union (AU), and the continuing process of formation of East Africa. Federation which Tanzania is a member are consequences of globalization

Globalization has speed up the democratic process in Tanzania. In order to promote democracy, Tanzania is adopting global democratic principles such as rule of law, transparency, multiparty, accountability and it is trying to implement them.

Negative effects

There has been centralization of political power in biggest capitalist nations. This situation has created an interstate condition whereby a political sovereignty of poor countries like Tanzania has been reduce in such a way that they are made more accountable to bigger like USA and UK than to their citizens.

Tanzania has been affected by global political disorders and terrorism. Bombing of USA embassy in Dar es Salaam in 1998 is a product of global political conflict which involved USA and Al- Qaeda terrorist who are against USA imperialism

Globalization has undermined the effort made by poor countries. Like Tanzania to form strong political organizations such as African Union or East Community due to spread of spheres of interests to the regions by biggest powers such as America and Western Europe. AS a result

countries like Tanzania have become more interested in cooperating with such capitalist countries rather than her neighboring countries like Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia etc wishing to get more profit

In some cases, globalization with its related political propagandas such as multipartism, transparency, accountability, rule of law and others create chaos in the country. There are some politicians who have manipulated the above agendas of democracy, hence, threatened peace and security, which have existed since independence

Erosion of national control over governance

Globalization which has been facilitated by policies such as those of the world Bank, the IMF and the world Trade of organizations(WTO) which insist on Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) is closely tied to free trade and expansion of commerce through the deregulation of markets. These policies are top-down and authoritative, so that developing countries like Tanzania are being told what to do and what not to do due to these policies the economic structures and orientations of developing countries have been greatly influenced

Socio-cultural effects of globalization

Positive effects

Globalization has made diffusion of beliefs and values in international concern. Each community is struggling to achieve those world cultural standards in respect of human rights and better living standards.

Through development of information and communication technology like internet, fax machines, satellites and cable TV, globalization has managed to integrate all cultural practices in the world and created common cultural vision for the present and future generations. Those cultural practices are such as sports, games, music etc

Globalization has revealed out some bad cultural practices which have been performed by some communities. For instance, the issue of female genital mutilation which is now globally condemned with great emphasis by different international agencies

The expansion of the great world religious institutions particularly in Africa and Asia has transformed their socio-cultural values into modern and acceptable ones. In Tanzania for example, the spread of Christianity and Islam almost in every part of the country, has played a significant role in the eradication of unacceptable cultural practices such as genital mutilation, forced marriages, harassment of women, etc. Globalization has improved provision of social services. Social services such as education, healthcare, communication have been improved. For example education has been improved due to the presence of such things like distance learning due to use of internet, video etc

Negative effects on culture

Globalization has swept away cultural. Boundaries which existed before by the use of advanced information and communication technology such as TVs, radio, internet and magazines.

This situation has led to the destruction of inferior cultures of Africans including Tanzania. Most Tanzanians particularly the youth have been influenced with western ways of life.

Cultural globalization ties have been responsible for increase immoral behavior such as violence, prostitution, drug abuse, homosexuality and other related behaviors which increased as one become more integrated into global system

African native language including Kiswahili, have been undermined by foreign languages such as English, French, German etc. English for example, has become a globalization language such that it is viewed by many Tanzanian who can speak it as a sign of civilization. By so doing our local languages including Kiswahili are being abandoned or left to be used by less educated people who also wish they knew English.

Spread of religious fundamentalism

Globalization of communication networks has facilitated the easy spread of various religions across the world and strengthening of solidarity of the sects worldwide. Through cable television believers in Tanzania are accessed by preachers from Korea, Japan, USA, German etc

This worldwide spread of fundamentalism has not only increased social tension and insecurity, but also had adverse economic effects as now the solutions to social and economic problems are sought in prayer rather than hard work.

In Tanzania for example, some families have been torn apart by Christian fundamentalists, who have cut links with their parents or spouses because they are “saved” and therefore it is not proper for them to associate with the “unsaved” child care has been affected because some parents do spend too much time praying, including overnight wakes.

Also some youth have dropped out of school and opted for employment in the name of evangelism and the belief that once you are saved everything in life will work smoothly

The spread of materialist lifestyle attitudes

Materialist lifestyle attitudes consider consumption as the path to prosperity. Today if some one has enough material wealth he/she is considered as nothing. With this loss of vision, the very foundation which a people’s culture is constructed is severely shaken. The foundation on which to construct behavioral patterns, ideas beliefs, values and attitudes on which people’s economic, social and political character can be based does no longer exist. In the traditional society, hard working was one of the key factors for a good leader or citizen but today the one who is rich even if he is a thief can be highly respected and considered the smart guy.

Some effects of globalization may be experienced in the assessment of pre existing African traditional songs and ceremonies which have now being replaced by new ones having western styles and contents. Examples of such things include the kitchen parties and beauty pageants

Impacts of globalization on environment

Positive effects

It has enable various countries to solve global environmental problems together

Negative

Globalization cause pollution due to the constant emission of toxic gases from heavy industries of the developed countries

Fig. 9 industries produce smoke

High exploitation of natural resources due to advancement in science and technology has led to serious environmental destruction such as deforestation, pollution f air, water and land.

Hundred of thousands of hectares of forests are destroyed through mining activities, construction of infrastructures like roads and railways, establishment of settlement (house), preparation of fuel like charcoal firewood etc

Globalization has increased global warming due to gradual increase on temperature caused by emission of gases from industries and automobiles. These gases prevent the escape of heat from the earth's surface to the atmosphere.

Third world countries including Tanzania have become dumping places for outdated material from the first word countries

Challenges of globalization in Tanzania

The following are challenges of globalization in Tanzania.

Low level of use of communication systems. In Tanzania the use of global communication system, such as internet, communication satellites and telephones is still low and underdeveloped. Most communication systems are greatly confined in urban areas while the rural population which is bigger is still un connected with world communication system. This problem of uneven distribution of communication systems makes the rural population become isolated (marginalized) from a global village

Another challenge which Tanzania faces is low production. Tanzania's economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, mining, fishing are not producing enough goods for export. The increase in international trade as one of the fundamental characteristic of globalization will make Tanzania a buyer of foreign goods more than what is sold.

The low level of education in Tanzania is posing a big challenge to Tanzania, under this globalized world. The level of education among Tanzanians is very low compared to other countries in the world.

This level of education fails to meet intellectual demands of globalization such as technological skills, managerial skills, entrepreneurial skills, marketing skills, etc. Thus Tanzania will not be able to compete in employment opportunities with other countries.

Tanzania faces a problem of low savings and investment. Low savings, caused by low income, may prolong the vicious cycle of poverty among Tanzanians.

Moreover, Tanzania faces a problem of low savings and investment. Low savings, caused by low income, may prolong the vicious cycle of poverty among Tanzanians.

Tanzania should create policies which focus on its own problems and lay strategies to reduce poverty by focusing on provision of social services such as healthcare, education and security to her citizens.

Government of Tanzania should prepare a conducive environment for investors so as to stabilize the macro economy. Attractions to investors must go together with conditions which will make Tanzanians benefit from foreign investments rather than being the watchers.

Education should be given a significant priority and made compulsory to all people. Tanzanian government should make sure that most Tanzanians get quality education which will enable them cope with challenges brought by globalization.

There should be proper utilization of both natural and human resources so as to boost the economic growth. Tanzania has been experiencing shortage of personnel like doctors from Tanzania who are working abroad. This is improper utilization of human resources.

