

# UNIT

# 4

## PUBLIC AGENDA

### Unit Outcomes

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Appreciate the role of youth in combating HIV/AIDS, promoting the population policy and gender equity.
- State examples and ways of avoiding delinquency.
- Explain the main purposes and guiding principles of the UN and the concept of globalization.

**Competencies:** After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Make use of life skills which enable you to combat HIV/AIDS
- Emulate the work of those who provide care and support to people affected with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Analyze population growth trends in Ethiopia
- Identify strategies designed to reduce rapid population growth
- Promote the importance of the population policy and poverty reduction strategies in Ethiopia.

### Key terms

↔ Abstinence

↔ Discrimination

↔ Migration

↔ Stigma

### ◆ Combating HIV/AIDS



*Fig 4.1 The Red Ribbon*

- What do you know about HIV/AIDS? Forward your ideas in the class and discuss them.

Half of the world's population is under the age of 25. Young people, in particular young women, aged 10-24 are at risk for having HIV. Over 10 million young people, aged 15-24, are affected with HIV/AIDS. It is estimated that every minute of every day, five young women and men become newly

infected with HIV. More than 4 million girls in Africa between the ages of 15-24 are HIV+ (positive) meaning HIV exists in their blood. According to the latest statistics, 75% of all new HIV infections are young women 15-24 years old.

Because of low socio-economic status and gender discrimination, women and girls have less access to financial security, education and information. Young women are especially vulnerable to HIV. These, in turn, put them at a higher risk for HIV/AIDS. Biologically, girls are more susceptible to HIV, while early marriage to older men and gender based violence put young women at an even greater risk of infection.

Disadvantaged young people are also at greatest risk. Young orphans, street children, commercial sex workers, drug users and those affected by civil unrest have low access to information, skills training, health care, education and services that are available to other young people. These young people are hard to reach, making them particularly at risk for HIV.

### ◆ **The Role of Youth in Combating HIV/AIDS**

- **How can the youth control and prevent HIV/AIDS?**
- **How do you protect yourself and others from HIV/AIDS?**

The most effective response to HIV/AIDS is to support preventive programs so as to reduce the number of infection in the future. Young people, especially young women and girls, are the key to fighting HIV/AIDS. Young people are most likely to adopt positive behavioral change. Many are taking great efforts to educate their peer and communities about HIV/AIDS prevention through peer counseling services and anti-AIDS clubs.

#### ***The youth can control and prevent HIV/AIDS by:***

- using available preventive methods such as practicing the ABC rules that is abstinence, or be loyal to ones partner or, using condoms,
- supporting and treating HIV/AIDS victims;
- changing behavior and opening discussion as well as having Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT);
- expanding and improving services to prevent and treat Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD);
- protecting human rights and reducing stigma and discrimination;
- working together with governments, NGO's and the commercial sector in a multi sectoral effort, and
- Introducing work place-based programmes.

The youth have responsibilities to participate in anti-HIV/AIDS clubs and programmes established at school, woreda regional and national levels. The youth have also great responsibility to save the socio economic and political structures and institutions from destruction by fighting against HIV/AIDS. As a youth, you should not be indifferent on this issue. It is the concern of every young people.

The youth can play an active role in collaboration with faith-based organizations such as the Church and the Mosque and other organizations that can create a favorable atmosphere for creating awareness about the transmission and protection of the disease. Traditional self-help associations such as "Ekub" and "Edir" can engage and educate their members about the transmission, control and prevention of the disease.

In schools, mini-media and anti-HIV/AIDS clubs are also important forum for information transfer, communication and experience sharing among the youth. These are well placed to reduce and avoid the social stigma and discrimination that make suffer people affected with HIV/AIDS.



*Fig 4.2 The youth can control and prevent HIV AIDS by using condoms*

### **Providing Care and Support to People affected with HIV/AIDS is very essential.**

- **What comes to your mind when you think of "stigma" and "discrimination"? attempt to define the term "stigma" and "discrimination" and discuss the ideas.**

It should be the responsibility of all citizens in general and the youth in particular to prevent, reduce and ultimately eliminate HIV/AIDS- related stigma and discrimination.

- **What is stigma?**

Stigma has been described as a behavior that "significantly discredits" an individual in the eyes of others.

- **What is discrimination?**

Discrimination occurs when a difference is made against a person that results in his or her being treated unfairly or unjustly on the basis of their belonging, or being perceived to belong to a particular group.

Stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS are the greatest barriers to preventing further infections, providing adequate care as well as support and treatment. HIV/AIDS- related stigma and discrimination are universal, occurring in every country and region of the world.

### Case study

- The supreme court in India ruled that a person affected with HIV/AIDS has no right to marry and found a family. Do you agree or disagree? Discuss this issue in the class.

Around the world, there have been numerous instances of HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination. People believed to have HIV/AIDS have been:

- segregated in schools and hospitals, under cruel and degrading conditions;
- refused employment;
- denied the right to marry;
- require to submit themselves to a HIV test, when returning to their national country; and
- rejected by their communities.

*Read the following case study and discuss it in the class.*

### Case study

- In December, 1998, a young community volunteer, Miss Guga Dlamini was stoned and beaten to death by neighbors in her township near Durban, South Africa after she has spoken out openly on world AIDS Day about her HIV infection.

In order to respond positively and effectively to HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination, some important measures have to be taken. Communication and education are important to encourage better understanding of AIDS and HIV. Steps must be taken to promote understanding and support for people affected with HIV/AIDS.

Some individuals who have been infected with the virus experiencing discrimination and stigma have taken up on themselves to come out to the public and educate people. This is indeed a remarkable act of good citizenship.

## Lesson

## 4.1

## Review

**Activity 4.1****A. Questions based on facts:**

- Explain the most effective response to combat HIV/AIDS.
- Mention some of the ways by which the youth can control and prevent HIV/AIDS.
- How would the youth provide care and support to people affected with HIV/AIDS?
- Describe stigma and discrimination in relation to HIV/AIDS.

**B. Things to do:**

- Collect data on problems related to HIV/AIDS from hospitals, health centers and others in your locality. Then study the major cause of HIV or AIDS transmission and the methods used to control and prevent it in your locality and present your findings to the class.

## ◆ Strategies to Reduce Rapid Population Growth

### Trend of Population Growth In Ethiopia

By 1900 the population of Ethiopia was 11.8 million. Then, it had grown at the fastest rate. It had an annual growth rate of 0.2%. Had this growth continued, the population would have doubled in 346 years. But after 1900 the population of Ethiopia grew very fast and it took only 60 years for the population to double. In 1994 Ethiopia had a total population of 53.48 million. Between 1960 and 1990, i. e, within thirty years interval, the population once again doubled. After 1970 the doubling time took only 16 years.

The growth rate determines the time required for population to double. That means the lower the growth rate the longer the doubling time and vice versa for high growth rate.

Generally, Ethiopia is characterized by the following demographic situations:

- Rapid population growth;
- Predominantly young age structure;
- Uneven areal distribution.

These conditions led the country to underdevelopment. The following are significant indication of Ethiopia's state of underdevelopment today.

- i) Acute problem of food insecurity which affects many parts of the country;
- ii) Low accessibility of basic social services such as education, health and housing;
- iii) Low productivity almost in all sectors of the economy;
- iv) High level maternal, infant and child mortality;
- v) Low life - expectancy;
- vi) High and growing dependency burden.

According to the first population and housing census, Ethiopia had a total population of 40.07 million in 1984. The second census of 1994 recorded a total population of 53.48 million. During the period of 1984-1994, the population of Ethiopia grew at the rate of 2.9% per year. In ten years, the population grew by 13.4 million.

- **What is the difference between fertility rate and mortality rate?**

The three important determinants of population change are fertility rate, mortality rate and migration.

**Fertility rate** is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her fertility time.

**Mortality rate** is the frequency of deaths in a population.

The total fertility rate in Ethiopia is one of the highest in the world. The pattern of fertility in Ethiopia varies between urban and rural areas. It also varies from region to region.

Ethiopia has one of the highest levels of mortality in the world. The main causes of high mortality are poverty and low standard of living. This situation has become worse because of recurrent drought and famine.

**Migration** has very little effect in the process of population change in Ethiopia, because people are less mobile.

### ◆ **Population Policy of Ethiopia**

- **What are the two major types of population policies?**
- **What type of population policy does Ethiopia follow?**

Population policies are used as guidelines to create positive relationships between population and resources. That means, policies are used to ensure a balanced growth between population and economy. Maintaining a balance between a country's population and its economy will help to achieve a positive change both in the quality of life of the people and the environment.

### **Types of population policy**

There are two major types of population policies in the world, namely:

- Pro- natalist
- Anti – natalist

**Pro- natalist policies** are designed to encourage population growth for example Israel, the Netherlands, Kuwait follow this policy.

**Anti –natalist policies** refer to policies proposed to reduce birth rate. Population policy of Ethiopia is an example of anti-natalist population policy.

As mentioned earlier, Ethiopia is characterized by rapid population growth rate. Today, the country has one of the fastest growing populations in the world. The population growth rate had increased from 0.2% in 1900 to about 3% in 2007. The country has high and rapidly growing population.

- **What are the general objectives of the Ethiopian population policy?**

*The general objectives of the Ethiopian population policy are stated below.*

- Closing the gap between high population growth and low economic productivity;
- Speeding up economic and social development processes through integrated development program;
- Reducing the rate of rural to urban migration;
- Taking appropriate environmental protection and conservation measures;
- Encouraging the economic and social status of women so that they can become more productive in the community; and
- Improving the social and economic status of people who need special attention and care.

### ◆ **Strategies to Counter Rapid Population Growth**

- **What are some of the most important strategies indicated in the national population policy of Ethiopia?**

The most important strategies to counter rapid population growth in Ethiopia are indicated in the national population policy. Some of them are mentioned below:

- Expanding clinical and community based contraceptive distribution service by mobilizing public and private resources.
- Promoting breast feeding as a means of dealing with the problem of childhood malnutrition and increasing the time span between earlier and subsequent pregnancies through information, education and communication.
- Raising the minimum age of marriage for girls from 15 to at least 18.
- Planning and implementing counseling services in the education system with the view of reducing the current high attrition rate of females.
- Providing counseling services in second and third level educational institutions to enable students, especially girls to make appropriate career choice.
- Giving population and family life related education.
- Establishing teenage and youth counseling centers in reproductive health.
- Facilitating research program development in reproductive health.
- Developing population programs specially designed to promote male involvement in family planning.
- Designing and implementing a coherent long term policy that is likely to create conditions facilitating an increased integration of women in the modern sector of the economy.
- Establishing a system for the production and effective distribution of low cost radio receivers and information materials such as posters and all kinds of promotional materials.



## ◆ The Role of Youth in Promoting Population and Poverty Reduction Policies in Ethiopia

- How should the youth fight poverty in Ethiopia?

Ethiopia has already been affected by environmental degradation. The environment has been degraded due to a higher dependency on natural resources and high population growth. The problems of soil-erosion, flood, reduce agricultural production and deforestation exist in rural areas while the problem of sanity is increasing in urban areas day by day.

Due to land degradation, drought in Ethiopia has been intensified. Drought results in the drying out of crops before harvest, loss of human and livestock lives. It also makes people to be displaced from their home.

Therefore, the protection of our environment is now a question of survival. We must conserve, protect and properly utilize our natural resources. This is the responsibility of every member of the society in general and the youth in particular.

The youth need to actively participate in the reforestation programs. The youth have to fight illegal hunting, cutting trees, etc. They need to actively participate in promoting population and poverty reduction policies in Ethiopia.

### Case study

#### Rural versus Urban Family size in Ethiopia

There were significant differences in family size in Ethiopia between rural and urban areas and between the regions. The family size in rural areas decreased while in urban areas and in the regions such as Gojam, Gonder and Keffa, which were least affected by famine, family size increased. It is suggested that rural to urban migration due to famine in rural areas reduced family size.

A comparison of family size in Addis Ababa and rural areas in the last two decades indicates that the proportion of large families in the city vs. rural areas was similar. The largest difference was in the proportion of small and medium families. The city had more small households, and rural areas had more medium households. It appears that household size over time varied with the size of urban centers. Larger urban centers had a greater proportion of large family size.

**Case study****Population strategies in China**

China's government is concerned with the nation's enormous population and seeks to limit population growth. By law, the country's men may not marry until they are 22 years old, and women until they are 20. People are encouraged to postpone marriage until they are in their late 20's. In 1979 China introduced a "one-child policy" and effectively implemented it in the country during the last three decades.

**Lesson****4.1****Review****Activity 4.1 B****A. Questions based on facts:**

- What was the growth rate of the population of Ethiopia between 1984 and 1994?
- Explain the main causes of mortality in Ethiopia.
- Mention some uses of population policies.

**B. Things to do:**

- By visiting the local population office, if any, make inquiries on the achievements of the policy and the problems faced so far. Then present your report in the class.



**Competencies:** After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Differentiate between gender and sex
- Identify the features of gender equality
- Appreciate the role that youth can play in promoting gender equality
- Discuss examples of violence and harassment in your areas
- Conform the importance of empowering women and working together to reduce poverty
- Identify examples of delinquency
- Describe how to avoid delinquency
- Write about delinquency in your areas

### Key terms

↔ Civil code (law)

↔ Harassment

↔ Juvenile

↔ Probation

### ◆ Gender

#### i. What is the difference between sex and gender?

Sometimes, it is hard to understand clearly what is meant by the term "gender", and how it differs from the closely related term "sex".

"Sex" refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women.

"Gender" refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.

*To put it in another way:*

"Male" and "Female" are sex categories, while "Masculine" and "Feminine" are gender categories.

Aspects of sex will not vary substantially between different human societies, while aspects of gender may vary greatly.

## ii. Promoting Gender Equality in Ethiopia

- What do we mean by gender equality?
- Do you believe in equality of men and women? Explain your reasons.
- What factors should be considered to ensure the equality between men and women?

Gender equality is about the equality of men and women. It is concerned with the avoidance of discriminations based on sex. The principle of gender equality dictates that men and women are born equal and that they must be treated equally.

In our tradition, women were considered to be unequal to men. In many ways they were deprived of the rights and privileges they should deserve. Accesses to education, property ownership, leadership in political and other forms of administrative affairs, decision-making opportunities were not fairly distributed between women and men. These forms of inequalities affect not only women, but also men and the society as a whole. For example, if women are not educated, child care and health situation of the whole family will be affected. If women do not participate in production activities, half of the work force of the society will remain unused in the development efforts.

### Case Study

**Woizero Mulumebet Imeru was the first airline female pilot in Africa. When the first airplane arrived in Ethiopia, Mulumebet was only a little girl. However, in 1926 (E.C) Mulumebet became a well-trained pilot at the age of sixteen.**

**Mulumebet received her flying instructions in an aircraft named "Tiger Moth". She was trained on weekdays for one year and became a qualified female pilot.**

**When the Fascist Italian troops invaded Ethiopia in 1928 (E.C) Mulumebet was forced to quit flying; and during the Fascist Italian occupation of Ethiopia, she was married and then abandoned flying as a whole.**

Thus, for many good reasons women should be given the rights they deserve and should participate in the political, economic and social affairs of their societies. This is very important for the women themselves and for the society as a whole.

- What do you think was the status of women before the 1974 Ethiopian revolution?

The 1995 Ethiopian Constitution provides women the rights they deserve. The following are some of those rights of women.

- Women have equal rights with men to exercise and enjoy all the democratic and human rights provisions in the Constitution.
- Because of the biological nature of women, they are entitled to special privileges. One of such privileges is the right to maternity leave with full pay before and after they give birth to a child.
- Women have the right to participate and make decisions on national policies on different issues.
- Women have the right to possess, transfer and inherit properties.
- Women have the right to education, employment and equal pay to men for work of equal value.
- Women have equal right with men to own and administer property.
- Women have the right of equality before, during and after marriage.
- Women have the right to protection from harmful practices.

In promoting women's rights Ethiopia played an active role both at the international and national levels. It has adopted international agreements and treaties that protect the rights of women. Ethiopia has ratified the **Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** and the **Beijing Plan of Action**.

**CEDAW** codified a number of rules which state for a greater protection of women from all forms of discrimination and maltreatment.

**The Beijing Plan of Action** outlined specific strategies to implement and promote the rights and welfare of women which are incorporated in CEDAW and other agreements.

- **Explain the negative consequences of early marriage in Ethiopia.**
- **Do you think that both parents should be granted equal right in the family affair?**

At the national level, the Ethiopian Family Law has been revised recently. At the federal level, a new family code based on the principle of gender equality came into effect in early 2001.

According to the 2001 Ethiopian Family Code, the minimum age to get married is 18 years. Previously, women had to be 15 years old and men 18 years old before they could get married. In many parts of Ethiopia, women are married at an early age, often without their consent. This negatively affects their health, education and the free development of their personality. This situation is particularly severe in rural areas. Early marriage, and consequently young motherhood, is considered to be one of the main causes for Ethiopia's high level of maternal mortality.

With regard to **parental authority**, the 1960 Ethiopian Civil Code recognized the husband as the legal head of the family and the sole guardian of children older than five years. This statement was changed in the 2001 Family Code and both parents were granted equal rights. In the case of divorce, children are to remain with their mother until they reach the age of five.

- **What will you do if your neighboring parents decide to practice genital mutilation against their daughter? How will you explain to them that the practice will have a harmful impact on the life of their daughter?**

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):** is widely practiced in Ethiopia. Around 80% of the female population undergoes female genital mutilation. The new penal code criminalises FGM by imprisonment of no less than three months or a fine of at least 500 birr.

### iii. Working together for Poverty Reduction

- Can people enjoy their human and democratic rights being in a state of poverty? Why?
- List some of the indicators of poverty in poor countries.

Poverty reduction deals with an idea of reducing poverty to a level where citizens meet at least their basic necessities to life. In spite of all the present technological advances, poverty has remained an extremely serious problem of the world. In fact the degree of the poverty varies from country to country. But for the poorer countries poverty is the inability to meet basic needs. Besides, prevalence of illiteracy, inadequate social services, lack of infrastructural development, etc are indicators of poverty.

Ethiopia is the poorest country in the world in all respects. Its people are underfed, and more than that, they are affected by recurrent drought resulting in famine. Social services are at their lowest level, particularly in rural areas.

Therefore, citizens in general and the youth in particular have great responsibilities to change this severe situation by facilitating economic development in the country. It is only a quick economic development that reduces the pain of not only poverty but also the various social and political problems of the country.

### iv. Empowerment of Women and the avoidance of domestic violence and harassment.

#### Group Discussion

- “To beat one’s wife is the sign of true love”. This is just one of the deep rooted negative sayings in our country. It will take a long time and persistent effort to change this attitude. Discuss this issue in the class.
- Do you agree that an increase in the number of top ranking female students in educational institutions is an implication of women empowerment?

Violence against women occurs in different forms. The common factor is that it happens to women because of their gender. Of all types of violence against women, the primary one is rape. Physical and psychological harm is inflicted in the house and in public and causes deep lasting damage including unwanted pregnancy and exposure to HIV/AIDS.

Court evidence shows that attacks on girls and women are mostly made by people they know. They are often neighbours and guardians or other blood relatives.

Such abuse is against the legal codes of our country and against human rights and should be opposed by everyone. The courts must take responsibility for applying the law and giving effective sentences. This will make a significant contribution towards improving the lives of women. Everyone has an important

and necessary role to play in exposing the attackers, opposing their actions and bringing them to justice. Community awareness, changing the attitude of both men and women is crucial.

It is only when the human rights of women are upheld and protected that the country can move along the path of development.

It is clear that when women are supported and empowered, all of the society benefits. Family members become healthier, more number of children go to school, agricultural productivity improves and incomes increase. Empowering women is an essential element in achieving the end of hunger and poverty.

The current Ethiopian legal system recognizes women as important members of the community, who have been formerly discriminated. The 1995 Constitution clearly states the need to set up and implement affirmative action in the promotion and protection of women.

***The following are some of the functions of affirmative action:***

- To increase the number of women and their participation in the political process
- To increase the enrollment of women in schools at every level.

**Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA)** is a local non-governmental organization established by a group of lawyer women who wanted to help women benefit from a better protection before the law. EWLA has numerous branch offices in many regions of Ethiopia and it has educated many women about their rights.

Presently, the Ethiopian parliament out of 548 seats, in the House of Peoples Representatives little percentage of the seats is occupied by women. The House of Federation has also some women among its members. It is evident that the political empowerment of women, although a good beginning, needs to be further enhanced and promoted to increase the participation of women at all levels.

## Lesson

## 4.2

## Review

### Activity 4.2

#### A. Questions based on facts:

- Describe gender equality
- List some of the rights of women stated in the 1995 Ethiopian Constitution.
- What was the minimum age to get married both for women and men before the introduction of the 2001 family code?
- Describe poverty reduction

#### B. Things to do:

- As a matter of tradition women carry the burden of house hold responsibilities. List some of the responsibilities and duties of women in your locality and present them in the class for discussion.



## ◆ Keeping Out of Trouble

### Delinquency

- **What do you think juvenile delinquency is?**

Delinquency means a conduct that does not conform to the legal or moral standards of society. It usually applies only to acts that would be termed criminal (if performed by an adult).

Delinquency is a criminal behavior that is carried out by a young person. Such young persons are called juveniles. The legal age at which a person is considered to be a juvenile varies from place to place. Many countries define anyone under 18 years of age as a juvenile. Others consider anyone under 17 a juvenile. For some, juveniles may be those under the age of 16.

- **Which age group is considered a juvenile in Ethiopia?**

In Ethiopia, the age group under 18 years old is considered as juvenile. In the western countries, delinquent behavior is most frequent in the 14 to 15 years old age group. At the age of 14, most delinquent conduct involves minor theft. By the age of 16 or 17, more violent and dangerous acts, including assault and the use of weapon becomes prevalent.

In Ethiopia, juvenile offenders are said to engage in a variety of offenses. Some of the offenses committed by delinquents include fighting, rape and abduction, theft, murder, abuse of drugs, gambling, burning down houses and property, assault, cheating and making attacks in groups.

Not all offenses are committed equally. Some offenses such as theft, rape and robbery are the main type of offenses committed by juvenile delinquents.

Delinquency is regarded as a serious social problem in many countries. It is found in all nations and is particularly widespread in highly industrialized nations that have large cities.

- **Can you identify delinquents in your village?**

Most delinquents perform poorly in school and are unhappy in the school environment. They are dropout who leave school at an early age but have no job opportunities.

Hooligans often perform delinquent acts not solely out of frustration with society but also out of a need to attain status within their group. A gang of hooligans can provide the rewards a juvenile cannot get from his school or other institution.

## ◆ What Causes Delinquency?

Many studies have been made in an effort to know the causes of delinquency. Most of these have focused on family relationships or on neighborhood or community conditions.

- **Do you agree or disagree that all children from divorced families become delinquents? Why?**

Family relationships, especially those between parents and individual children, are considered to be the source of delinquency. The majority of the delinquents had unhappy home lives and felt discontented with their life circumstances. Whatever the source of their unhappiness, delinquency appeared to them to be a solution. Delinquency brought attention to youths neglected by their parents. It solved problems of



an unhappy home life in other ways. Many delinquents had parents with whom they did not get along or who were inconsistent in their patterns of discipline and punishment.

### ◆ Avoiding Delinquency

- **If there is a delinquent child in your neighborhood, what are you going to do with him? Do you report him to the police station or make him a friend or what? Discuss it in the class**

Efforts must be made to identify potential delinquents at an early age in order to provide preventive treatment. Such predictions of delinquency generally depend not only on the child's behaviour in school but also on the quality of the child's home life. There are many elements that delinquents share in their home lives. Their parents are frequently heavy drinkers who are involved in crime themselves and are unable to provide affection or financial support for their children. Discipline is inconsistent and often relies on physical force. The stigma of being identified as a potential delinquent often causes the child to commit delinquent acts.

Much effort should be made to develop truly effective programs of delinquency prevention. Some of the programs should provide counseling services to youths who appear to be on the verge of becoming delinquents. Other programs should bring youngsters into clubs and recreational centers in an effort to keep them away from situations in which delinquency is likely to occur. Many efforts have to be centered on improving the educational and work skills of youngsters.

For those juveniles who have already become delinquents, there should be programs that are designed to prevent them from committing delinquent acts in the future.

Probation is the most commonly used method of handling delinquents. It is an arrangement whereby the delinquent is given a suspended sentence and in return must live by a prescribed set of rules under the supervision of a probation officer. Probation services should be offered through juvenile courts in an effort to provide guidance for delinquent children. Probation is most frequently granted to first offenders and delinquents charged with minor offenses. Probation requires the delinquent to lead a moderate productive lifestyle, with financial responsibilities. If these requirements are not met, the delinquent may be placed in an institution.

In spite of the problems of the probation system, studies have indicated that probation is effective in a majority of all cases.

Other important treatment programs include work experiences, counseling, education and group therapy.

## Lesson

## 4.2

## Review



### Activity 4.2

#### A. Questions based on facts:

- Describe delinquency.
- Where does delinquent behavior originate from?
- Explain the programs of delinquency prevention.

**Competencies:** After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Explain the purpose and guiding principles of the UN
- Identify the main organizations within the UN and their purpose

### Key terms

↔ Charter

↔ Veto power

↔ Security

↔ Humanitarian

### ◆ The Purpose and Principles of the UN and its Satellite Organizations

- Point out recent military intervention of the UN in Africa.
- Discuss the main objectives of the UN
- Identify the chief organs of the UN and describe the function of each of the organs.

The United Nations Organization is a world body founded to replace the former League of Nations. At a meeting in San Francisco, from 25 April to 26 June 1945, representatives of 50 countries drew up the Charter of the United Nations. This Charter was signed by the representatives of 51 countries including Ethiopia in June 1945. The United Nations was formally set up on 24 October 1945. This day is celebrated annually as United Nations Day. There are 193 member states. The Republic of South Sudan became a member state in July, 2011.

According to the Charter, the United Nations has several **purposes**, of which the outstanding ones include the following:

- ✓ To maintain international peace and security;
- ✓ To develop friendly relations among nations;
- ✓ To cooperate in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The guiding principles of the UN which are set in the Charter are the following:

- ✓ The sovereign equality of all member nations;
- ✓ Member nations are to fulfill their obligations in good faith;
- ✓ Member states are to settle disputes by peaceful means and refrain from the threat or use of force;

- ✓ Member states are to give every assistance to the UN and refrain from giving assistance to those at war;
- ✓ The United Nations is not to intervene in matters within the jurisdiction of member states.

The headquarters of the UN is in New York, USA. Membership is open to all peace loving nations which accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and are willing to accept the decisions of the organization.



*Fig 4.3 UN Headquarters in New York*

*The UN has the following organs:*

- The General Assembly
- The Security Council
- The Secretariat
- The Economic and Social Council
- The Trusteeship Council
- The International Court of Justice

### ◆ **The General Assembly**

- **What do you think are the functions of the General Assembly?**

The General Assembly is composed of all member states. Each member state has one vote in the Assembly. The General Assembly elects the non-permanent members to the Security Council and also the members of other councils and committees.



**Fig 4.4 The UN General Assembly**

## ◆ The Security Council

### • What is veto power?

The Security Council is the leading organ of the UN. It has the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. It has five permanent members: Britain, Russia, USA, France and China (since 1971). The permanent members have the right of veto. This means decisions will not be passed if any of the permanent members opposes it.

The number of non-permanent members was 6; later it grew to 10, and then 15. The non-permanent members are elected every two years.

*Initially the following agencies work directly under the Security Council.*

- The Military Staff Committee advises the Council regarding the use of military force to preserve international peace.
- The Disarmament Commission draws up plans for the regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Security Council controls the election of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the admission of new members to the organization. It has also the power to send commissions to investigate problems in areas of conflicts or crisis.



**Fig 4.5 The UN Security Council in session**

### ◆ The Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary General with a staff of 15,000 workers who came from various member countries. The head office is in New York while the other UN organs are located in Geneva Switzerland and Vienna, Austria

*The main duties of the Secretariat are:*

- To implement the decisions of the General Assembly and the Councils;
- To bring issues of major concern to the attention of the General Assembly;
- To draw up an annual report of the organizations, and
- To coordinate the activities and direct funds for the many specialized agencies.

The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a period of five years.

Table 4.2 UN Secretary Generals

Name	Nationality	Service Year
Trygve Lie	 Norway	1946-1953
Dag Hammarskjold	 Sweden	1953-1961
U-Thant	 Burma (Myanmar)	1961-1971
Kurt Waldheim	 Austria	1972-1981
Perez deCuellar	 Peru	1982-1991
Butros Butros Gali	 Egypt	1992-1996
Kofi Anan	 Ghana	1997-2007
Ban ki-Moon	 South Korea	2008

### ◆ The Economic and Social Council

Members of this organ are assigned by the UN General Assembly for three-year term. It discusses, studies and makes recommendations on social, economic, humanitarian and environmental issues. So far, it has accomplished remarkable works through its specialized agencies.

*Some of these specialized agencies are:*

- The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
- The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others

The specialized agencies coordinate their efforts with the UN through the Economic and Social Council. UNESCO has established an International Institute for Capacity Building in Addis Ababa (ICBA).

### ◆ The Trusteeship Council

After the end of the Second World War in 1945, the colonies of defeated Italy and Japan together with the already existing mandates were placed under the United Nations supervision as trust territories. Countries administering trust territories promised to prepare the native peoples for self-government and to accept the supervision of the UN Trusteeship Council.

The Trusteeship Council consisted of an equal number of nations administering trust territories and nations not administering trust territories. Decision required a simple majority. This organ has completed its function and officially suspended because of the independence of all countries of the world.



Fig. 4.6 UNO Flag

## ◆ The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly. The judges are chosen on the basis of their qualifications and not on their nationality or citizenship. However, no two judges can be from the same country. The seat of the Court is in the Hague, Netherlands. Judges decide cases by majority vote.

The Court has the power to settle legal disputes between nations. The court also provides the UN organs advisory services on legal questions.

Nations submitting disputes to the court agree in advance to accept the decision of the Court.

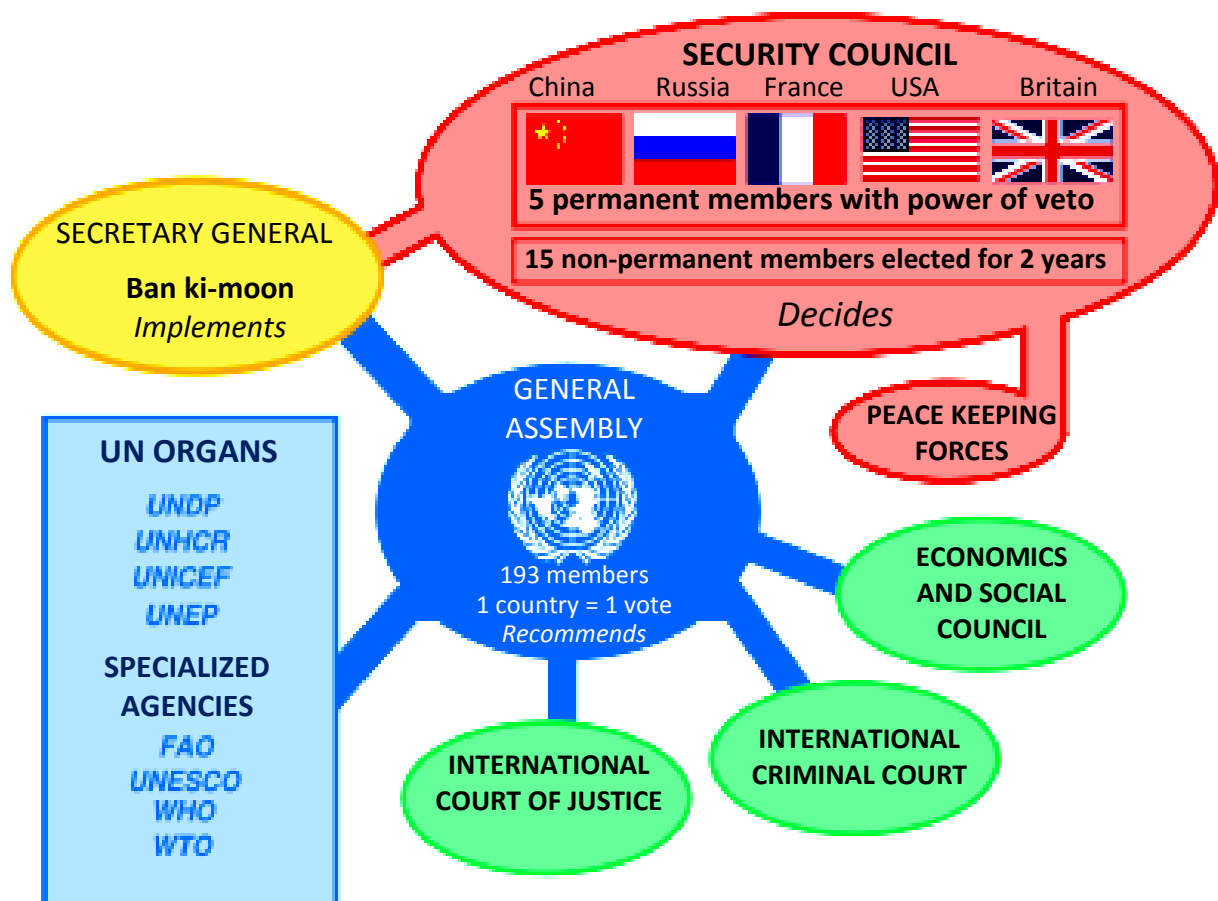


Fig. 4.7 The Structure of the United Nations Organization

## Case Study

### UN Intervention

One of the primary purposes of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security.

The United Nation Security Council has unanimously agreed on a resolution of sending a joint UN African Union (AU) force to the Darfur region of the Sudan. Proposed as the world's largest peace keeping force, there will be 20,000 troops that will incorporate the present 7,000 AU force already in Darfur plus 6,000 police. It will be deployed under chapter 7 of the UN's Charter empowering it to use military force to protect civilians and aid workers. The first troops are due to be sent soon, but full employment will probably take much longer.

## Lesson

## 4.3

## Review

### Activity 4.3

#### A. Questions based on facts:

- What are the functions of the Security Council?
- What are the functions of the UN Secretariat?
- Who was the first Secretary General of the UN?
- What are the functions of the International court of Justice
- Describe the functions of some of the UN Organs.

#### B. Things to do:

- Look for references and write a short account on
  - a) The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
  - b) The World Health Organization (WHO)





**Competencies:** After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Explain the concept of globalization.
- Identify opportunities and challenges concerning trade, information and culture.

### Key term

↔ Corporation

### ◆ Globalization

- What do you understand by the word "globalization"? Define it.
- What kind of organizations do you think are the reflection of globalization?

**Globalization** is a widely used term that can be defined in a number of different ways.

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnections among individuals across nations and their people. It refers to a remarkable exchange and sharing of information, culture, economic resources and technology which leads to strong interdependence among peoples of different nations of the world.

The world is growing smaller from time to time due to the development of technology in communications. As a result, the situation in one country influences other countries. This influence could be reflected in economic, political and social activities. No country, rich or poor, could be free from this kind of influence

### Economic Globalization

There are a number of institutions that promote and are themselves reflections of globalization. Some of the obvious examples are the international financial institutions like the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** and the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank)**. These organizations facilitate the development of common economic policies among many countries in the world.

Globalization also refers to the reduction and removal of barriers between national borders in order to facilitate the flow of goods, capital, services and labour. For the last fifty years, barriers to international trade have been lowered through international agreements like the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**.

During the last few decades, transnational companies which undertake huge businesses across various economics, have developed enormous power in influencing global economic trend.

The transnational companies are often referred to as **Multi National Corporations (MNCs)**. These are business organizations that extend ownership, management, production and sales activities into several countries. Some corporations, such as Coca Cola, General Motors Corporation, etc. have such extensive operations that they have global reach. Today around 35,000 MNCs operate in the world. About 80 percent of the world trade passes through the hands of these MNCs.

### **Cultural Globalization**

Beside the economic dimension of globalization, we have cultural dimension of globalization. The cultural dimension of globalization is seen in the presence of Western entertainment and mass media. This was understood at first as the global domination of Western (American) culture. It was seen as a "Cultural invasion" made at the expense of local identities.

### **Effects of Globalization**

Generally, the policies of globalization promoted by the different institutions are very significant for poorer countries. As their economics and cultural industries are underdeveloped, they can easily be overwhelmed by developed and powerful economies and cultures. This can be seen in the overwhelming presence of developed countries' products and cultural materials. International trade in manufactured goods increased more than 100 times since 1955. China's trade with Africa grew seven fold during 2000-07 alone.

The world is growing smaller than ever before due to the advent of communications, technology and international trade.

However, we need to be cautious on how to appear in the global interactions. Unless we are aware of where and how to stand in this complex global interaction, there could be a possibility of becoming losers. For example, as foreign goods and services awash our domestic market, our domestic producing institutes will be crippled unless we go in favour of them. We should buy domestic products and services. This would, through time, help the economy to grow.

## Case Study

### An Ethiopian Coffee dealer and his global market

Coffee is the major export item of Ethiopia. It contributes on average 60 – 66% to overall foreign exchange earnings of the country.

However, Ethiopia is a price taker in almost all of its export commodities. The world price for Ethiopian coffee usually depends on the performance of the major coffee suppliers like Brazil and Colombia, and recently Vietnam to the world market. In most cases, Ethiopian coffee price booms were associated with some form of supply from major coffee supplies. The price of Ethiopian coffee has been characterized by fluctuations over the years. The price of the Ethiopian coffee dropped in 1931/94 and a quick recovery was recorded in 1994/95. In 1996/97, the earnings from coffee have increased to USD 359 million because of the moderate increase in the price as well as in the volume of coffee.

## Lesson

## 4.4

## Review

### Activity 4.4

#### A. Questions based on facts:

- Describe globalization.
- Identify the reflections of globalization.
- Explain the purpose of IMF and World Bank.
- Give examples of Multi National Corporations (MNCs).



## Summary

- The most effective responses to combat HIV/AIDS include behavioral change and communications; voluntary counseling and testing; condom promotion and availability; expanded and improved services to prevent and treat sexually transmitted diseases; and efforts to protect human rights and reduce stigma and discrimination.
- By 1900 the population of Ethiopia was 11.8 million. In 1994, Ethiopia had a total population of 53.48 million. During the 1984-94, the Ethiopian population grew at the rate of 2.9% per year. With the current growth rate, the country's population is projected to grow by 1.7 million persons annually. Ethiopia has one of the highest fertility rate in the world. The most important strategies indicated in the national population policy have been to create positive relationships between population and resources.
- It is clear that women were historically suffering from cultural, customary and legal inequalities and discriminations. Unless such historical legacies are removed, declaring their equality with men may not help them to compete on equal footing. Hence, taking this into account, women should be provided special attention so as to enable them compete and participate with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions.
- Delinquency is a criminal behaviour that is carried out by juveniles. It is a serious social problem in many countries. Delinquency is mainly caused by family relationships and neighborhood conditions. Counseling services, recreational centers, clubs and above all probation services, are effective programs of delinquency prevention.
- The UN was founded in 1945 to replace the League of Nations. The purpose of the UN is to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations and ensure international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems. The UN has the following six organs: General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and International Court of Justice. The headquarter of the UN is in New York, USA.
- Globalization refers to the interconnections among individuals across nations and their people. It refers to an exchange and sharing of information, culture, economic resource and technology etc. which leads to interdependence among people. The world is growing smaller from time to time due to the development of technology in communications. As a result, the situation in one country influences other countries. This influence could be reflected in economic, political and social activities. No country (rich or poor) could be free from this kind of influence.

## Glossary

- **Abstinence:** holding oneself back from drink, sex, enjoyment, etc.
- **Corporation:** a business company: large multinational corporations.
- **Charter:** written or printed statement of rights, permission to do something.
- **Civil code (law):** law dealing with private rights of citizens, not with crime.
- **Discrimination:** treating unfairly or unjustly.
- **Harassment:** making repeated attack on.
- **Humanitarian:** person who works for the welfare of all human beings.
- **Juvenile:** young person.
- **Migration:** movement of persons, animals, etc from one place to another due to either push factor or pull factor.
- **Probation:** system by which young offenders are allowed to go unpunished for their first offence while they continue to live without breaking the law.
- **Security:** something that provides safety, freedom from danger or anxiety.
- **Stigma:** mark of shame or disgrace.
- **Veto power:** constitutional right to reject or forbid something.

## UNIT

## 4

## Review Questions

**I. True or False Item**

**Instruction:** *Write True if the statement is correct or write False if the statement is wrong.*

1. In combating HIV/AIDS, the responsibility of the youth is to protect themselves from the disease.
2. Early pregnancy and delivery are the major causes for maternal death rates in Ethiopia.
3. Ethiopia has one of the lowest mortality rate in the world.
4. According to the 2001 Family Code, the minimum age for girls to get married is 18 years.

**II. Matching Item**

**Instruction:** *Match the correct word /phrase in column "B" with the phrase in column "A"*

**Column "A"**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Security Council
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Seat for court of Justice
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Suspended organ of UNO
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Seat for UN secretariat

**Column "B"**

- A. New York
- B. Economic and social council
- C. The Trust ship council
- D. Hague
- E. Vienna
- F. Brussels
- G. Vested power to investigate crisis
- H. Implement the assembly decisions

**III. Multiple Choice Item**

**Instruction:** *Choose the appropriate answer for each of the following questions and write the letter of your choice on the space provided.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In rural areas of Ethiopia, women used to:
  - a) enjoy equal rights with men
  - b) work from dawn to dusk, but they do not suffer from any kind of domination.
  - c) get equal opportunity for education
  - d) be forced to marry at an early age
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which one of the following is **not** a strategy indicated in the Ethiopian population policy?
  - a) Giving population and family life related education
  - b) Raising the minimum age of marriage for girls from 15 to at least 18.
  - c) Establishing probation service program at all levels.
  - d) Facilitating research program development in reproductive health

3. Which one of the following is **not** among the rights of women?

- a) To possess, transfer and inherit properties
- b) To protect themselves from harmful practices
- c) Equality before, during and after marriage
- d) Maternity leave without pay before and after they give birth to a child.

4. Which one of the following is an effective response in combating HIV/AIDS?

- a) Voluntary counseling and testing
- b) Condom promotion and availability
- c) Reduce stigma and discrimination
- d) All of the above

5. The current (2010) Secretary General of United Nations is:

- a) Koffi Annan
- b) Amara Isse
- c) Ban ki-Moon
- d) Trygve Lie

#### IV. Fill in the blanks Item

Instruction: **Fill in each of the blank spaces with suitable word/words.**

1. One of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in charge of taking care of the world's historical and cultural heritages is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A way of life that refers to the increasing interconnections among individuals across nations and their people is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A criminal behavior that is carried out by a juvenile is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The head office of the UN is in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### V. Short Answer Item

Instruction: **Give short answer to each of the following questions.**

1. What is juvenile delinquency?
2. What is the most effective method of controlling rapid population growth in Ethiopia?
3. Define "stigma" and "discrimination".

**Check List**

*Put a tick (✓) mark in each of the boxes for activities you can perform*

**I can**

1. Develop life skills which enable me to combat HIV/AIDS
2. Emulate the work of those who provide care and support to people affected with HIV/AIDS and their families
3. Analyze population growth trends in Ethiopia
4. Identify strategies designed to reduce rapid population growth
5. Promote the importance of the population policy and poverty reduction strategies in Ethiopia.
6. Differentiate between gender and sex
7. Identify the features of gender equality
8. Appreciate the role that youth can play in promoting gender equality
9. Discuss examples of violence and harassment in my area
10. Conform the importance of empowering women and working together to reduce poverty
11. Identify examples of delinquency
12. Describe how to avoid delinquency
13. Write about delinquency in my area
14. Explain the purpose and guiding principles of the UN
15. Identify the main organizations within the UN and their purpose