

Mwalimu Nyerere's Efforts in Promoting Rural Development and the Current Situation of Rural and Urban Development in Tanzania

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Abstract

The development of any country depends more on the foundation and philosophies that will prevail in that country's future. The fruits of what we are enjoying today are the results of seeds planted more than sixty years back by visionary philosophies of Mwalimu J. K Nyerere. During the leadership of Mwalimu J. K Nyerere, the foundation was laid in different angles of development. Through a literature review, this study revealed the strong and futuristic efforts of Mwalimu J. K Nyerere has contributed much to promoting rural and community development in Tanzania. It has been revealed that the philosophy of self-reliance is still working and has fastened the community development process in Tanzania. Despite the challenges, the findings show that Tanzania has taken steps forward in many development areas such as education, health, transportation, tourism, agriculture, mining, and industrial development. Based on these results, it has been concluded that Nyerere's efforts in promoting rural development have contributed much to the current development success in rural and urban areas in Tanzania. It is recommended that young generations be highly equipped with knowledge, skills, and experiences inherited from Mwalimu Nyerere's philosophies for sustainable development in Tanzania.

Keywords: Mwalimu Nyerere, Development, Efforts, Rural and Urban

1. Introduction

Research has been done on the legacy of the first President and the Father of the Nation, Mwalimu J. K Nyerere. Politicians and scholars have tried to analyse Mwalimu Nyerere's strengths from different angles of life. Though many things have been revealed about Mwalimu Nyerere, there is still a need to learn more about the legacy of Mwalimu Nyerere on leadership and sustainable development in Tanzania. To understand more about the contribution of Mwalimu Nyerere to community development in Tanzania, this paper focuses on Mwalimu Nyerere's efforts in promoting rural development and the current situation of rural and urban development in Tanzania.

History shows that Nyerere declared war on poverty, ignorance, and diseases, even before Tanganyika's independence, which he considered the three main obstacles to development in Africa and Tanzania. After independence in 1961, the primary focus of Mwalimu Nyerere was rural development. The focus was to liberate the rural poor from poverty by utilizing the abundant natural resources in the rural areas (OSSREA, 2018).

In rural development, after independence in 1962, the government did the first phase of rural transformation by encouraging the merging of villages in the country. The aim was to simplify the provision of equipment and services in education, health, infrastructure, water, and other essential needs in the community. Youth were encouraged to establish multipurpose youth production centres with agriculture, livestock, and youth training centres. Nyerere believed that a voluntary approach was necessary to ensure ownership of the projects and considered village settlements and youth centres as shortcuts to rural development in the country (Nyerere, 1968).

Under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, the Government of Tanzania implemented different policies and approaches to transform livelihoods in rural Tanzania. The primary goal was to increase productivity for rural development. In 1967, the government believed that the foundation of development was the people and their hard work in agriculture. With that, the Arusha declaration was formed and emphasized four key issues necessary for national development. Emphasis was placed on people, land, agriculture, good policies of African socialism and self-reliance, and good leadership. The Arusha declaration was a commendable step towards rural development in Tanzania, such that its four key issues are relevant today (Kabote, 2022).

By reflecting the efforts done by Mwalimu Nyerere on rural development, currently the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, under the leadership of President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, is implementing different projects in urban and rural areas to change the living standards of the people and hence achieve the sustainable development goals by ending poverty, insuring food security, providing good health services, ensuring the availability of clean water, availability of clean and affordable energy, improvement of industries, ensuring gender equality, development of infrastructures and provision of quality education that will help the community to fight against global changes in this universe of science and technology.

2. Methodology

This paper has been developed in Tanzania. Purposive and simple random sampling were employed to select documents related to the paper's themes. Mashenene and Rumanyika (2014) recommended that a minimum of 12 literature items is sufficient to conduct analysis and draw conclusions. Based on that, a literature review has been done using more than 12 pieces of literature, mostly from government reports, international organizations' reports, and journal articles. Data were analysed using content analysis. Content analysis is a research method for making valid implications from data in its context. The purpose of using content analysis in this paper is to provide knowledge, new insights, a representation of facts, and a practical action guide. So, content analysis was applied by the researcher to filter words into fewer content related to the efforts made by Mwalimu Nyerere to promote rural development and the current situation of development in Tanzania.

3. Findings and Discussions

3.1 Nyerere's Efforts and the Current Situation of Development in Tanzania

Based on the literature, the foundation of rural development in Tanzania was initiated earlier by Mwalimu J. K Nyerere. Though there are many angles of discussion in the development arena, this paper emphasizes the efforts of Mwalimu Nyerere and the current situation of rural and urban development in Tanzania. The focus has been on developing education, health services, agriculture, tourism, the industrial sector, and clean energy in Tanzania.

3.1.1 Education

It has been revealed that the education system was the first target for societal reform after the end of colonial rule. At this time, de facto segregation existed in the community. The education system was segregated by race and class.

There were different curricula according to the opportunities students had after they finished their schooling. European students had access to the most academic curriculum, Indians and East Asians had a similar curriculum, while African students were mainly exposed to agricultural education (Todd, 2022).

Under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, the results found that racial distinctions within education were abolished soon after independence. Complete integration of the separate racial systems was introduced, and discrimination on the grounds of religion was also brought to an end. Also, there has been a massive expansion of educational facilities, especially at the secondary and post-secondary school levels. Another effort Nyerere made was to ensure that the education provided in all schools was much more Tanzanian in content (Nyerere, 1967).

On the other side, history shows that Mwalimu Nyerere disliked all forms of segregation in the education system. So, he believed that, through education for self-reliance, people can be liberated from the strains and limitations of ignorance and dependence. During his leadership, Mwalimu Nyerere insisted that education has to increase men's physical and mental freedom to increase control over themselves, their own lives, and the environment in which they live (Thawisuk, 2022).

At that time, Nyerere played his best to ensure that people got an education. He knew that, to bring about development, he must start by improving the quality of education by ensuring that the education provided is relevant to the community. This means that the quality of education offered is appropriate enough to change the mindset of the people and, hence, bring about sustainable development in rural areas. To support this, in 1967, Nyerere said, *In the same way, the educational system of Tanzania should be relevant to society to form an individual who can easily cope with the real situation in Tanzania and be able to utilize their education, in their circumstances, and contribute to their society (Nyerere, 1967).*

In addition, in 1968, Nyerere emphasized that, *Education at all levels should be relevant to the community in which a learner lives. A learner should be able to live in a village and contribute, through work, to the development of that particular village (Nyerere, 1968).*

Based on what Nyerere did soon after independence in 1961, it gives us the picture that Nyerere believed much in education and through investing in

education people can learn new things that will help them improve their livelihood in rural and urban settings. This is why Nyerere opted to educate people correctly, which can lead them to positive changes and bring about development in the community. If the fruits we get from education will be utilized well by the learners, it will help bring about sustainable development in the community. So, through education, Nyerere helped transform rural communities in Tanzania.

In recent years, it has been found that, through Education Sector Development Plans (ESDP) from 2016/2017 to 2020/2021, Tanzania has been making great efforts to encourage youth and adults to engage in meaningful skills and education programmes that helped them to improve their abilities, which enables them to increase their livelihoods (MoEST, 2018). Due to the efforts of the government of Tanzania, the results indicate that the number of people over the age of 15 who can read and write has increased from 78.1% in 2012 to 83% in 2022. Also, primary school enrolment increased from 76.8% in 2012 to 83.3% in 2022 (URT, 2024).

Also, the study indicates that, in collaboration with USAID projects, the government trained 23,000 teachers at different levels, where women were 14,600, and men were 8,400. The training was on literacy, numeracy, formative assessment, and inclusive education. In addition, these projects helped to establish 3,200 Parent Teacher Partnerships (PTPs), community-based structures that bring schools and parents together on teaching and learning issues such as student and teacher absenteeism, school feeding programs, and management of extracurricular learning (USAID, 2024).

Based on the current situation, it has been found that there are still several challenges in the education sector in Tanzania. However, the government and nongovernmental organizations have tried a lot to play their roles in improving the education system in Tanzania. Despite the challenges, such as an inadequate number of teachers, inadequate salaries compared to the living cost, insufficient training for experts, a shortage of teaching devices and classrooms, unfriendly infrastructures for people with disabilities, and distance from home to school, especially in rural areas, there is an improvement in this sector. The number of schools from primary to university level has increased. It has been revealed that, as of February 2024, there were of approved university institutions operating in Tanzania were 49, whereas 19 are publicly owned and 30 are privately owned university institutions (TCU, 2024).

On the other hand, the findings indicate an increasing number of teachers, especially in primary and secondary schools, whereby the number of primary school teachers is 173,591, and the number of secondary school teachers is 84,700 (TSC, 2024). In addition, the government and other stakeholders in the country have improved the availability of teaching facilities. Public education services were expanded and contributed to an improved standard of living for many Tanzanians in urban and rural areas (Decker & McMahon, 2021).

The findings imply that, since independence, the government of Tanzania under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere has taken many necessary measures to improve the education sector. The efforts made by Mwalimu Nyerere helped the following regimes to take steps forward in developing the education sector in rural and urban areas. On the other hand, the current situation and improvement in the education sector are the fruits of seeds planted by Mwalimu Nyerere more than sixty years ago. In addition, the current regime has performed best in developing education facilities and distributing education services in rural and urban areas. We appreciate what the government is doing, but more improvement is needed in the education sector to ensure that goal number four (Quality education) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is reached by 2030 in Tanzania.

3.1.2 Agriculture

Since its independence in 1961, mainland Tanzania has remained an agrarian economy. Due to ongoing structural changes, the role of agriculture has declined as other sectors such as tourism, mining, and services have increased their contributions to the gross domestic product (GDP) and exports. However, agriculture remains essential (Isinika et al., 2016).

The findings show that, between the 1960s and 1970s, the agriculture sector employed from 80% to 90% of the total population in the country. It has been revealed that, during the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, the government implemented several strategies, such as *Siasa ni Kilimo* (Politics is Agriculture), which was pronounced in 1972 in Iringa, *Kilimo cha Kufa na Kupona* (farm or die Agriculture), which was pronounced in 1983 in Moshi, and *Kilimo cha Umwagiliaji* (Irrigation Agriculture). These initiatives aimed to bring development to rural areas through agriculture (Kabote, 2022).

Mwalimu Nyerere invested a lot in agriculture by training the local people and insisting on the importance of agriculture to the development of rural communities. He believed that, through agricultural training people can learn

new techniques that will help them to improve production in their communities. In 1984, he established the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) to enhance people's knowledge of agricultural activities (TCU, 2024).

Based on the current situation of the agriculture sector in Tanzania, it has been found that agricultural activities rose by 2.6% in 2021 compared with 3.3% in 2020. The slowdown in growth was affected by livestock and fishing sub-activities, whose growth declined to 3% and 2.3% from 8.2% and 3.5%, respectively. Crop sub-activities expanded by 2.2%, up from 1.3%, driven by cloves and seaweeds production (BOT, 2022).

In improving agriculture in rural and urban areas, the Tanzanian Government implemented a range of tax exemptions on solvent extraction processing plants and oil refining equipment to promote investment in local sunflower seed oil value addition and production. In addition, the government also increased import tariffs on palm oil and crude sunflower oil. Since then, it has been revealed that the sector has seen an increase of more than 100,000 tons in investments for new sunflower seed processing capacity from medium to large-scale private sector companies (AGRA, 2024).

On the other side, the results show that smallholder farmers have progressively shifted from using low-quality retained seed to locally produced, higher-yielding hybrid certified seeds. This progress led to smallholder farming tripled from 0.65 tons/ha to 1.96 tons/ha (Farm Africa, 2022). Also, sunflower seed production increased from 390,000 tons in 2009 to over 1,070,000 tons in 2022, with yields improving from 0.78 tons/ha to 1.1 tons/ha over the same period (FAO, 2024).

Tanzania is second behind Ethiopia in the livestock sector, with the largest number of cattle in Africa. It has 36.6 million cattle, representing 11% in Africa and 1.4% of the global total cattle population. In addition, Tanzania's population of sheep, goats, chickens, and pigs is also significant, with most ranking in the top ten on the continent in terms of size. Tanzania's total livestock population per capita is also among Africa's largest. Between 2010 and 2022, Tanzania's cattle, goat, sheep, and poultry population had an average of 83%, with the number of livestock more than doubling (The World Bank, 2024).

The findings indicate a significant rise in the country's agriculture sector, which employs about 75% of the nation's workforce. It has been evidenced that,

currently, Tanzania is one of Africa's largest exporters of raw agricultural products (Forbes Africa, 2024).

Based on the findings, it is obvious that Mwalimu Nyerere was the master of changing and transforming the agriculture sector in Tanzania. It is from him that the foundation of agricultural development was made. He used different strategies to emphasize agrarian production in rural areas more. The efforts made by Mwalimu Nyerere to promote rural agriculture through *Ujamaa* villages positively impact the current agricultural sector in Tanzania. This implies that the current development of the agriculture sector was initiated earlier by Mwalimu Nyerere's efforts.

3.1.3 Health Services

In health services, it has been found that 1961, there were 692 dispensaries for the rural population in Tanganyika (Government of Tanganyika, 1961). The number of these dispensaries was very low compared to the size of the country. The results show that, under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, through community mobilization, many dispensaries were constructed and handed over to local governments (Government of Tanganyika, 1963). To improve the health services in rural areas, village health posts operated by village health workers (VHW) were started. The results indicate that the training and functioning of VHWs were made possible by the participation of communities, donors, and the central government.

The findings show that one of the Arusha Declaration's health objectives was to ensure universal primary healthcare services. To achieve that objective, the government congregated the people in village clusters to provide basic services, mainly education, health, and access to water. It has been revealed that, during this period, social disparities in literacy and service access were reduced and life expectancy increased (Wenban-Smith, 2014).

The current situation shows that Tanzania's health services have improved a lot since independence in 1961. In collaboration with other stakeholders, the government has implemented many projects in rural and urban areas to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good health and well-being). Due to the efforts made by the government and other stakeholders, the health sector has recorded several improvements. Health facilities increased from 7,113 to 8,458 between 2015 and 2020. The life expectancy improved from 64.9 years in 2018 to 66 years in 2020 (UNICEF, 2022).

On the other side, the findings reveal that, currently, there are 28 Regional Referral Hospitals, 179 District Hospitals, 1221 Health Centres, 8220 Dispensaries, 991 Clinics, 1599 Laboratories, 1 National Hospital, and 6 National Super Specialized Hospitals, namely: Muhimbili National Hospital, Mloganzila, Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute, Kibong'oto Infections Diseases (KIDH), Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI), Muhimbili Orthopaedic Institute (MOI), and Mirembe National Mental Health Hospital (MNMH) (Ministry of Health, 2024).

The findings show that the development of health services started soon after independence in 1961. The government, under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, managed to improve the health services in the country. From then on, the successive regimes continued to implement and improve what had been founded by Mwalimu Nyerere. Based on the current situation, salute goes to Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan for executing many health projects in rural and urban areas.

3.1.4 Tourism

The findings show that, after independence, tourism was not among the leading economic sectors, and the country's priority was to provide free education, health, water services, and subsidize the state companies and agricultural boards. In the struggle to develop the tourism sector, between 1967 and 1985, all major businesses, including tourist hotels, were under state control. Under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, the Tanzania Tourist Corporation (TTC) was established to oversee the main tourism functions like promotion, hotel running, and travel services (Mussa, 2011).

The study indicates that, in the tourism sector, the number of arrivals kept increasing from 1960 to the early 1970s. The results show that the number of arrivals has maintained favourable growth rates except for a few years, especially from the 1970s to 1983. From 1985, the number of arrivals grew at an average rate of 11%, unlike the negative growth of 8% experienced from 1972 up to 1983. The findings indicate that tourism revenue did not do well from 1970 to 1984. The revenue started rising in 1986 and is still growing (Kazuzuru, 2014).

In recent years, Tanzania's tourism sector showed recovery in 2021, the number of international visitors and earnings to the United Republic of Tanzania increasing by 48.6% and 83.4%, respectively. As for Zanzibar, they rose by 85.6% and 77.7% in the same order (MNRT, 2021). Through the Royal Tour and other initiatives taken by the government of Tanzania, Tanzania's

tourism sector experienced a significant rebound, reflected by increased tourist arrivals and per capita spending.

The findings show that tourist arrivals increased, following the reopening of the global economy from COVID-19 lockdowns. The number of tourist arrivals increased by 51.2% to 394,185, with Europe and the United States of America dominating the tourism source market (BOT, 2022). In 2023, tourism earnings in the United Republic of Tanzania surged 33.5% to USD 3,373.8 million from USD 2,527.8 million in 2022. Correspondingly, international arrivals rose 24.3 percent to 1,808,205 in 2023 from 1,454,920 recorded in 2022 (MNRT, 2024).

In Zanzibar, 68,223 international visitors were recorded in July 2024, an increase of 16.2% compared with 58,711 visitors recorded in July 2023, and an increase of 32.3% compared with 51,559 visitors recorded in June 2024. European tourists continued to dominate the market by accounting for 66.4% of the total visitors in July 2024. In a country-wise sense, Italy dominated the Tourism market by accounting for 11.3% of all visitors entering in July 2024, followed by French 8% while Japan recorded less than 1% (OCGS, 2024).

These findings indicate that, despite the tourism sector not being one of the major economic sectors at that time, Mwalimu Nyerere did not leave this sector behind. He knew that, by developing this sector, the rural communities around the national parks and other attraction sites would benefit from it. Also, he believed that the industry would grow in the future and be one of the leading sectors in the country. In addition, the findings reveal that tourism is one of the leading sectors that employs many people and brings a lot of foreign currency into the country.

3.1.5 Industrial Sector

It has been revealed that, in 1961, Tanzania had a very low level of industrialization and was the least industrialized of the three East African Common Market partners. The industrial sector accounted for only 3.5% of the total GDP, employing 9% of the total employed labor force. Industrial production was primarily oriented towards agro-processing and light manufacturing without internal linkages to domestic raw materials (Kim, 1986).

By knowing the importance of industries in developing rural communities, Mwalimu Nyerere started to initiate different programs to establish and improve industries in the country. The study shows that the number of manufacturing units increased under the Three-Year Development Plan (TYP)

from 1961 to 1964. In 1965, 569 manufacturing establishments employed ten people or more, of which over one-third existed after independence (Rweyemamu, 1973).

Due to the efforts made by Mwalimu Nyerere in improving the industrial sector, the findings indicate that the number of industrial firms rose from 220 during independence to more than 2000 in 1970. On the other side, the number of registered trademarks rose to 7000, accompanied by rapid growth of manufacturing value added with a capacity to meet 70% of domestic demand for consumer goods and increase absolute and relative labour productivity (Msami and Wangwe, 2016).

The government of Tanzania has taken key steps and initiatives to spur implementation of the industrialization objective, including preparing a national strategy, identifying priority projects, strengthening the institutional framework to address coordination challenges, and developing supportive infrastructure projects. The key elements for creating a competitive manufacturing sector appear in Tanzania, but several constraints prevent it from being realized. Some constraints affect the government's implementation capacity, including inadequate financial resources, weak coordination across ministries, departments, and agencies, and an unfavourable regulatory environment (Kweka, 2018).

Apart from the challenges, the study revealed that the industry activity rose by 5.1% in 2021, slower than 5.2% in 2020, due to a decline in production of industrial products, particularly dairy products and essential oil products. Much of the growth occurred in this sector from mining, quarrying, and construction sub-activities. In addition, it has been indicated that mining and quarrying improved to 9.9% from a contraction of 6% in the preceding year, while construction increased to 8.9% from 6.5% (BOT, 2022).

Mwalimu Nyerere has done a lot to promote rural development through industrialization. The development of industries indeed played a significant role in improving the living standards of the rural people in many aspects of life. The increased number of industries after independence in 1961 created opportunities for local communities to get jobs in the industrial sector. Live behind the issue of employment creation, but through industrialization, many things have been done. Due to the development of industries, we have seen the expansion of businesses around industrial areas. In short, the efforts made

by Mwalimu Nyerere in developing industries have contributed a lot to the current development of rural and urban settings in Tanzania.

3.1.6 Clean Energy

For the first time in 1908, colonial authorities introduced electricity in Tanganyika. In 1931, two electric companies were established. The first company was the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company (DARESCO), and the second was the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company (TANESCO). After independence in 1961, under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, the government acquired some shares from DARESCO and TANESCO. The aim was to improve the efficiency of these companies to ensure the availability and affordability of electricity services in the country.

To strengthen the wheel of the development process, Mwalimu Nyerere believed that having a well-managed electric company would help to produce and deliver services that are crucial for the development of other sectors in the country. The findings indicate that, in 1975, the government acquired all shares of all companies and merged the two companies to form a state-owned utility called Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd (TANESCO) (Msyani, 2013).

In the current situation, Tanzania is among the African countries that have prioritized rural electrification to speed up rural development. Before 2020, the findings indicate that only 24.5% of rural and 73.2% of people in urban areas had electricity in Tanzania (URT, 2020). To improve electricity services in the country, the government of Tanzania made various efforts to electrify rural areas. The government's efforts included the establishment of the Rural Energy Board (REB), the Rural Electricity Agency (REA), the Rural Energy Fund (REF), and the Electricity Act of 2008. With new hydro power plants and the extension of grid infrastructure to rural regions, the country has increased power generation and supply in rural areas. As a result, rural electrification grew from 24.5% in 2010 to 48.7% in 2020 (REA, 2020).

According to Oluwatofunmi and Pappis (2019), electrification supports the development of human activities. Other scholars cemented that the stability of electricity is paramount in improving people's economy and, in that way, accomplishes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Laura et al., 2019). The findings show that rural electrification is one of the most essential strategies for improving economic growth, social development, and people's lifestyles in villages. It improves rural communities' security, trade, health care delivery, housing, infrastructure, agricultural operations, and industrial

development. It increases the use of electric appliances and creates new job options. It also increases rural students' habit of studying at night. In addition, it improves environmental conservation by replacing kerosene and firewood with electricity.

On the other hand, it has been revealed that only 7% of the Tanzanian population lives in households that use clean energy and cooking technologies. The findings show that clean energies and technologies are used by 18% of the population in urban Tanzania Mainland and 11% in Zanzibar. On the other hand, the findings indicate that only 2% of the population in rural Tanzania Mainland uses clean energies and technologies. In addition, the most commonly used cooking technologies in Tanzania are the stone stove or open fire 67%. Also, the most common type of cooking fuel is wood 67%, followed by charcoal 25% (URT, 2022).

Despite improvements in energy intensity and renewable energy growth, international financial flows for clean energy in developing countries remain insufficient. The results show that, at the current rate, globally, 660 million people will still lack electricity and 1.8 billion will not have access to clean cooking by 2030 (UN, 2024). This implies that, although the government and nongovernmental organizations have started implementing different projects to promote clean energy, more efforts are needed to ensure that Sustainable Development Goal number seven is reached by providing education and establishing projects that will benefit the rural people. This reminds us that the areas most affected and the source of charcoal and wood production are rural areas. So, more education is needed to change the community's mindset so they can start using clean energies for cooking and other uses for sustainable development.

4. Conclusions

Since independence in 1961, Mwalimu Nyerere has made many efforts to promote rural development through education, improvement of health services, agriculture, and development of industries in Tanzania. The results show that, despite the existing challenges, the United Republic of Tanzania has taken some steps forward in rural and urban development. In addition, the findings indicate an improvement in education systems, health services, agriculture, tourism, industries, and the availability of clean energies in rural and urban areas.

The study concluded that, through Nyerere's ideas of *Ujamaa* and philosophy of self-reliance, Tanzania has changed in many development angles. By following and living within the philosophies of Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere, Tanzania, under the strongest leadership of the President, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, has managed to implement rural and urban development projects that have contributed a lot to changing the people's life standards.

Although Tanzania graduated from a low-income country to a low-middle-income country in July 2020 (URT, 2021), more efforts are needed to address the rural-urban differences and challenges. Since most poor people are in rural areas, there is a need to direct more funds to rural development projects to avoid falling back into the low-income country category. Finally, the ideas of Mwalimu Nyerere are still relevant and need to be equipped for the younger generations for the betterment of the future.

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