



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



SOCIAL SCIENCE

YEAR 10



GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES
LOCAL INTERACTION

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES LOCAL INTERACTION

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Sisilia Tuiqilai Vurewa

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INTRODUCTION

Social Science at Year 10 is a continuation from Years 7 to 9 Social Science courses and also provides the foundation for both History and Geography at Year 11.

There are three chapters in the book. Each chapter represents a strand from the syllabus.

A global perspective gives students an opportunity to explore important themes such as change, interdependence, identity and diversity, rights and responsibilities, peace building, poverty, wealth, sustainability and global justice. Teachers can choose how best to introduce concepts and processes and how to deepen understanding to maximize the engagement and learning of every student.

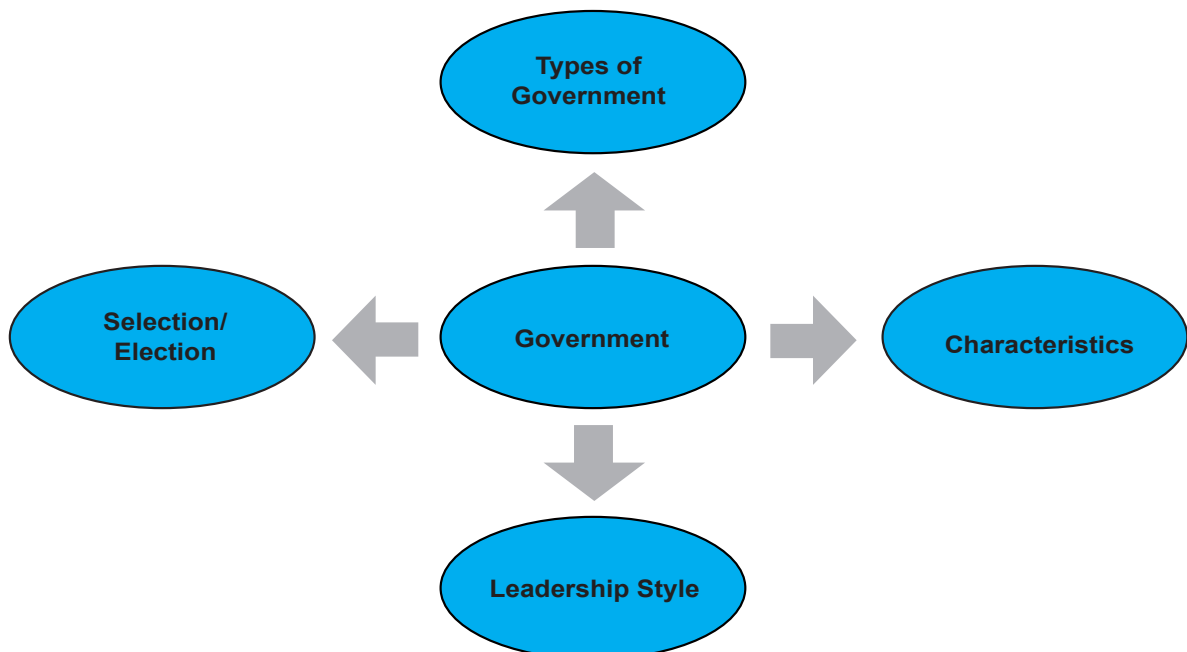
This text book should be used as a resource for teaching-learning. Teachers are encouraged to use information from other relevant and appropriate sources to supplement the text book.

CHAPTER ONE

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND PROCESSES



GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENT AND THE UNITED NATION



1. GOVERNMENT and DEMOCRACY

Gather information about the different types of governments

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT IN FIJI

There are different types of government existing in the world today. They have different ways of being selected into power and also different ways of ruling their countries. Many of these types of government no longer exist today because of the influence of factors such as: change, education, multiculturalism and establishment of many organizations. In Fiji, we have experienced different types of government of both tradition and western type where election decides the government of the day.

Activity: THINK. PAIR, SHARE

List the difference between traditional government and western type of government

1. TRADITIONAL GOVERNMENT

The traditional governments in Fiji consist of the leadership of the elite class which is the chiefs. In this system the chief controls everything. Each chief's role is their own domain which are usually small units until later on when some chief grew very powerful and control other areas outside of their domain. This form of leadership ceased in 1874 when Fiji was ceded to Great Britain but it was still used by the British in their crown colony government to rule the iTaukei.

Even though we have adopted western leadership style, our traditional setting still practices traditional government. For example, the role of the Tikina and Yasana where chiefs are part of decision makers even though we have Provincial Administrators who see the development that takes place within the Yasana.

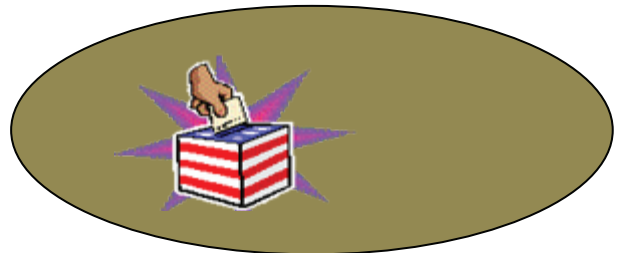
2. WESTERN STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

Western style of government is practiced almost in all countries around the world. However, there are different types of government in practice and most is determined by the type of leadership existing within the country.

a. DEMOCRACY

In democracy, the government is elected by the people. Everyone who is eligible to vote has a chance to have their say over who runs the country. It is distinct from governments controlled by a particular social class or group (aristocracy; oligarchy) or by a single person (despotism; dictatorship; monarchy).

How Democratic government operates is determined either directly or through elected representatives.



b. COLONIALISM

Colonialism is the establishment, exploitation, maintenance, acquisition and expansion of colony in one territory by a political power from another territory. It is a set of unequal relationships between the colonial power and the colony and often between the colonists and the indigenous population.

Historians distinguish between two overlapping forms of colonialism:

- i. Settler Colonialism involves large-scale immigration, often motivated by religious, political or economic reasons
- ii. Exploitation Colonialism involves fewer colonists and focuses on access to resources for export, typically to the metropole. This category includes trading posts as well as larger colonies where colonists would constitute much of the political and economic administration, but would rely on indigenous resources for labour and material.

c. AUTOCRACY

Autocracy is a type of government that is run by a single person having unlimited power; despotism (domination through threat of punishment and violence).



d. OLIGARCHY

Oligarchy type of government is where power is in the hands of a few such as a dominant clan or clique. These were mostly people of royalty, wealth, education or military control and later passed their influence from one generation for the next.

A modern example would be that of South Africa during much of the 20th century where the form of oligarchy was mostly based on the few clearly defined by race. The white made up 20% of the population but this small percentage ruled the vast non-white and mixed race population. As a result, the white has access to virtually all educational opportunities and deny this to the black majority.

e. MONARCHY

A monarchy has a king, queen, emperor or empress. The ruling position can be passed on to the ruler's heirs. In some traditional monarchies, the monarch has absolute power. But a constitutional monarchy, like the UK, also has a democratic government that limits the monarch's control. For example, the Queen of England.



Source: www.specialcollections.blog.lib.cam.ac.uk

f. DICTATORSHIP

A country ruled by a single leader or a small group of people. The position is gained through force and people have very little voice to express their opinion. The leader has not been elected and may use force to keep control. Some of the well-known dictators were Adolf Hitler of Germany, Idi Amin of Uganda, Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Kim Jong Il of North Korea.

In a military dictatorship, the army is in control.



g. CAPITALIST

In a capitalist or free-market country, people can own their own businesses and property. People can also buy services for private use, such as healthcare. But most capitalist governments also provide their own education health and welfare services.



h. COMMUNIST

In a communist country, the government owns property such as businesses and farms. Leaders seek to create a classless society where there is no lower, middle or upper class and all goods are shared equally amongst everyone.

Communist government provides its people's healthcare, education and welfare. Currently communism can be seen in Russia and China.



i. REPUBLIC

A republic is a country that has no monarch. The head of the country is usually an elected president. Fiji is known as a Republic and has its President.

j. REVOLUTIONARY

If a government is overthrown by force, the new ruling group is sometimes called a revolutionary government.



k. TOTALITARIAN

This is a country with only one political party.

People are forced to do what the government tells them and may also be prevented from leaving the country.

Apart from the types of government discussed above, there are other well-known government types such as:

- (i) Commonwealth- a nation, state, or other political entity founded on law and united by a compact of the people for the common good.
- (ii) Confederacy (Confederation) - a union by compact or treaty between states, provinces, or territories, that creates a central government with limited powers; the constituent entities retain supreme authority over all matters except those delegated to the central government.
- (iii) Ecclesiastical - a government administrated by a church.
- (iv) Emirate - similar to a monarchy or sultanate, but a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of an emir (the ruler of a Muslim state); the emir may be an absolute overlord or a sovereign with constitutionally limited authority.
- (v) Federal (Federation) - a form of government in which sovereign power is formally divided - usually by means of a constitution - between a central authority and a number of constituent regions (states, colonies, or provinces) so that each region retains some management of its internal affairs; differs from a confederacy in that the central government exerts influence directly upon both individuals as well as upon the regional units.
- (vi) Federal republic - a state in which the powers of the central government are restricted and in which the component parts (states, colonies, or provinces) have their own governmental representatives.
- (vii) Marxism - the political, economic, and social principles espoused by 19th century economist Karl Marx; he viewed the struggle of workers as a progression of historical forces that would proceed from a class struggle of the proletariat (workers) exploited by capitalists (business owners), to a socialist "dictatorship of the proletariat," to, finally, a classless society - Communism.
- (viii) Parliamentary democracy - a political system in which the legislature (parliament) selects the government - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor along with the cabinet ministers - according to party strength as expressed in elections; by this system, the government acquires a dual responsibility to the people as well as to the parliament.
- (ix) Parliamentary government (Cabinet-Parliamentary government) - a government in which members of an executive branch (the cabinet and its leader - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor) are nominated to their positions by a legislature or parliament, and are directly responsible to it; this type of government can be dissolved at will by the parliament (legislature) by means of a no confidence vote or the leader of the cabinet may dissolve the parliament if it can no longer function.
- (x) Parliamentary monarchy - a state headed by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e. the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch in a ceremonial capacity); true governmental leadership is carried out by a cabinet and its head - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor - who are drawn from a legislature (parliament).
- (xi) Presidential - a system of government where the executive branch exists separately from a legislature (to which it is generally not accountable).

Activity

In a group of three, select a type of government given in [i-xi] and discuss at least two advantages and two disadvantages of this type of government. Also discuss if it can be used by your country. State your reason.

2. PARLIAMENTARY RULE

Explore their basic constitutional rights and responsibilities as good citizens



A gavel often symbolizes parliamentary procedures. Parliamentary Complex (www.quickwiki.com)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliamentary_procedure

Parliamentary procedure is the body of rules, ethics and customs governing meetings and other operations. (Parliamentary procedure – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia). The procedure is based on the principle of allowing the majority to make decisions effectively and efficiently while ensuring fairness towards the minority and give each member or delegate the right to vote an opinion.

Recognize the importance of parliament in the effective administration of a government

Principles (Value) underlying the rules of the parliamentary law

According to Demeter, there are five great principles underlying the rules of parliamentary law:

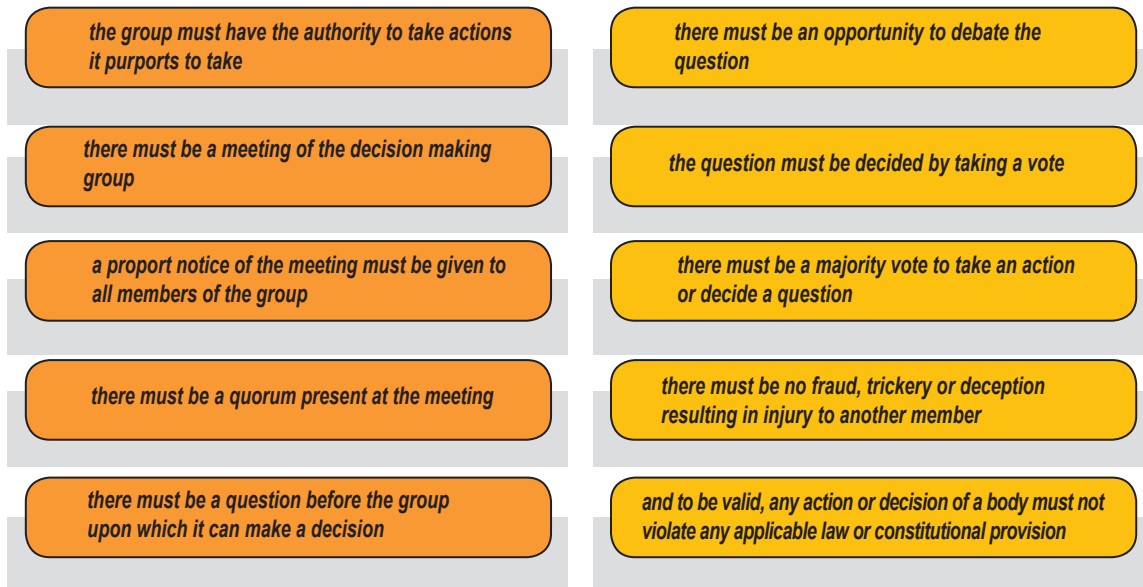


Activity: THINK, PAIR, SHARE

In a group of three, choose one of the principles given and answer the following questions

1. Why are these rules important?
2. What would be the effect of these rules to the parliament?

Mason in his manual cites ten principles that govern procedure in group decision making



Activity

Find out the meaning of these words and discuss how they can be used in the Parliamentary procedure:

- **Equality of rights**
- **Majority decision**
- **Right of discussion**
- **Right of information**
- **Fairness**

Parliamentary History of Fiji

Fiji's Parliament started when it became independent. It replaced the former colonial Legislative Council which existed during the colonial period. A clause in the 1970 constitution which was adopted on independence provided for the old Legislative Council to be renamed as the House of Representative.

Politics of Fiji take place within the framework of a parliamentary representative democratic republic. Fiji has a multiparty system with the prime minister of Fiji as head of government. The executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the Parliament of Fiji. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature.

Fiji's head of State is the president. He is elected by Parliament of Fiji, after nomination by the prime minister or leader of opposition, for a three-year term. Although his role is largely an honorary one, modeled after that of the British monarchy, the president has certain "**reserve powers**" that may be used in the event of a national crisis. In practice, attempts by the president to assert the reserve powers have proved problematic. In 2000, in the midst of a civilian **coup d'état** against the elected government, president Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara announced on 27 May that he was assuming executive authority, but was evidently forced to resign two days later by the military commander, Commodore Frank Bainimarama. The president is also the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

Actual executive power is in the hands of the cabinet, presided over by the prime minister. The prime minister is formally appointed by the president, but must be acceptable to a majority of the House of Representatives. In practice, this usually reduces the president's role to little more than a formality, with the position automatically going to the leader of the political party or coalition that controls a majority of seats. Prime Minister shall be a Member of Parliament.

Legislative Branch

Fiji's Parliament consisted of two houses (**bicameral**). The more powerful of the two chambers, the House of Representatives, has 71 members, elected for five-year terms. 25 are elected by universal suffrage. The remaining 46 are reserved for Fiji's ethnic communities and are elected from communal electoral rolls: 23 Fijians, 19 Indo-Fijians, 1 Rotuman, and 3 "general electors" (Europeans, Chinese, and other minorities). The House chooses a Speaker, who is not allowed to be a present member of the House.

The "upper chamber", the Senate, was primarily a house of review: it may not initiate legislation, but may amend or reject it. The 32 senators are formally appointed by the president on the nomination of the Great Council of Chiefs (14), the prime minister (9), the Leader of the Opposition (8), and the Council of Rotuma (1). Senators as well as Representatives may serve as cabinet ministers.

Currently Parliament of Fiji is **unicameral** with 50 MPs.

The Attorney-General, Fiji's top legal official who sits in the cabinet, is the only Member of Parliament permitted to attend sessions of both chambers. The attorney-general has voting rights only in the chamber to which he or she was elected or appointed, but is authorized to attend and participate in debates in the other chamber.

Judicial branch

Fiji maintains an independent judiciary, with judicial power vested in three courts (the High Court, Court of Appeal, and Supreme Court) established by the **Constitution**, which also makes provision for other courts to be set up by Parliament; Magistrates' Courts have accordingly been set up. The High Court and the Supreme Court are both presided over by the Chief Justice; the Chief Justice is barred, however, from membership of the Court of Appeal, which has its own president. The Appeal Court, which did not exist prior to the 1997 Constitution, has the power "to hear and determine appeals" from judgments of the High Court; decisions of this court may be further appealed to the Supreme Court, whose decision is final. The judiciary managed to maintain its independence from political control in the aftermath of the coups of 1987. Following the 2000 coup, however, its integrity was compromised, in the eye of many, when three judges advised then-president Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara to abrogate the constitution. Mara refused and resigned; a military administration replaced him. Then Chief Justice recognized the military government, triggering widespread disappointment to those who had seen the judiciary as a model of independence. On 15 November 2000, however, the High Court forced the reinstatement of the 1997 Constitution, which had been **abrogated** in June following the forced resignation of President Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara on 29 May.



The Standard code of Parliamentary Procedure states that Parliamentary law is the procedural safeguard that protects the individual and the group in their exercise of the rights of free speech, free assembly and the freedom to unite in organizations for the achievement of common aims”.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principles_of_parliamentary_procedures...]

Why Parliamentary Rule

According to George Demeter, rules are necessary because it is dangerous to rely on the inspiration of the moment for standards of action or conduct.

The philosophy of parliamentary law is constructive – to make it easier for people to work together effectively and to help organisations and members to accomplish

Three purposes for Parliamentary Rule:

- (i) For orderly procedure
- (ii) Protection and liberty of the minority
- (iii) Expression of the will of the majority.

George Demeter writes that *“without rules, there would be injustice and confusion. Hence, it is as necessary to follow the rules of parliamentary procedure just like we follow the rules of a ball game or a card game”.*



Debating can be an appropriate tool when teaching Citizenship, Politics and Government, Public Service and History. Debating is one method for bringing out truth. Each subject, topic, issue has more than one aspect; an open debate is one method for establishing the truth.

Words are tools of communication and debating allows students to practice some of the Major Learning Outcomes (MLOs) such as communicate effectively, selecting the appropriate information while researching.

Teacher : Make the necessary arrangements so students can debate on any of the following topics:

- Democracy is the best form of government
- Social media comments should be protected by free speech
- Women are under-represented in Parliament; they make up about half the population but are hugely outnumbered by male MPs. Equality matters – we need deeds not words.
- Job opportunities – is enough being done to create jobs for young people? Should there be more work experience opportunities for young people in school?
- Feeding more with less: with people lacking access to adequate food and nutrition, how can the government in tandem with the private sector increase both agricultural productivity and production to sustainably feed a growing population without jeopardizing our natural resources?
- All students should have an after school job.
- PE should be required of all students throughout high school
- All citizens who do not vote should pay a fine
- People should be fined for not recycling

CITIZENSHIP

- One of the most difficult questions to solve in a newly independent state is that of who may become citizens. The new Constitution allowed for as wide a variety of people as possible to become citizens and thus to enjoy voting rights, the right to hold a Fiji passport and all the normal rights which go with citizenship.
- Anyone who was born, naturalized or registered as a citizen in Fiji before 5th May, 1970 automatically became a citizen. This also applied to those whose fathers came into this category.
- Fiji residents who were classed as 'belongers' could apply to become Fiji citizens after seven years of residence in the country, provided they had not been absent for more than a total of 18 months.
- People who were non-Commonwealth citizens should apply to become naturalized Fiji citizens after nine years of residence with no more than 18 months absence.
- However, nobody could be a citizen of two countries and those applying for Fiji citizenship had to make the decision to give up citizenship of any other country to which they formerly belonged.

Activity – Citizenship: What’s a good citizen?

Students will comprehend and describe characteristics inherent in good citizenship

1. Each student is given a quote (on the next page). Teacher to organise distribution of quotes.
2. Students will copy their quote, rewrite it in their words, and write a brief explanation of the importance of the quote.
3. Each student will compare their quote with 5 classmates and get a variety of quotes from different eras, races, genders and nations. Each student will create a universal definition of good citizenship.

<p>A generation that acquires knowledge without ever understanding how that knowledge can benefit the community is a generation that is not learning what it means to be citizens in a democracy - Elizabeth .L Hollander, American author(1817-1885)</p>	<p>The strength of the Constitution lies entirely in the determination of each citizen to defend it. Only if every single citizen feels duty bound to do his share in this defense are the constitutional rights secure -AlbertEinstein, German-bornAmerican scientist and philosopher(1879-1955)</p>	<p>A strict observance of the written laws is doubtless one of the high virtues of a good citizen but it is not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. - Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President of the U.S.</p>
<p>The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men -Lyndon B Johnson, 36thPresident of the U.S.</p>	<p>As citizens of this democracy, you are the rulers and the ruled, the law-givers and the law-abiding, the beginning and the end. -Adlai Stevenson, former Illinois Governor, two-time Democratic presidential nominee, and former U.N. Ambassador (1900-1965)</p>	<p>The key role of public schools is to preserve democracy and, that as battered as we might be, our mission is central to the future of this country -Paul D. Houston, former Executive director of the American Association of School Administrators (b. 1945)</p>
<p>The Greek word for idiot, literally translated, means one who does not participate in politics. That sums up my conviction on the subject -Gladys Pyle, former U.S.Senator representing South Dakota (1890-1989)</p>	<p>It is not the function of our Government to keep the citizen from falling into error; it is the function of the citizen to keep the Government from falling onto error. -Robert H Jackson, former U.S. Attorney General (1892-1954)</p>	<p>As global citizens, it is our responsibility to become active participants in our democracy, and to make sure that everyone’s civil rights are protected. -Robert Alan, American author and social activist (b. 1959)</p>
<p>Truth-telling, I have found, is the key to responsible citizenship. The thousands of criminals I have seen in 40 years of law enforcement have had one thing in common: Every single one was a liar - J. Edgar Hoover, first director of the FBI (1895-1972)</p>	<p>If I knew something that would serve my country but would harm mankind, I would never reveal it; for I am a citizen of humanity first and by necessity, and a citizen of France second, and only by accident - Charles de Montesquieu, French politician and philosopher (1689-1755)</p>	<p>No one is born a good citizen; no nation is born a democracy. Rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over e lifetime. Young people must be included from birth. A society that cuts off from its youth severs its lifeline – Kofi Annan, Ghanaian diplomat, former Secretary General of the U.N. and Nobel Peace Prize recipient (b.1938)</p>
<p>Every citizen makes his country’s honour his own, and cherishes it not only as precious but as sacred. He is willing to risk his life in its defense and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it - Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the U.S. (1767-1845)</p>	<p>Full participation in government and society has been a basic right of the country symbolizing the full citizenship and equal protection of all - Charles Rangel, U.S. Congressman representing New York (b.1930)</p>	<p>If people are paying attention, then we get good government and good leadership. And when we get lazy, as a democracy and civically start taking shortcuts, then it results in bad government and politics - Barack Obama, 44th President of the U.S.(b.1961)</p>

Quotes for discussion

<p>The government is us; we are the government, you and I - Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the U.S. (1858-1919)</p>	<p>The most important political office is that of the private citizen - Louis D Brandeis, U.S. Supreme Court Justice (1856-1941)</p>	<p>It is not always the same thing to be a good man and a good citizen - Aristotle, Greek philosopher (384 B.C - 322B.C.)</p>
<p>It is the duty of every citizen according to his best capacities to give validity to his convictions in political affairs - Albert Einstein, German-born American scientist and philosopher (1879-1955)</p>	<p>The measure of your quality as a public person, as a citizen, is the gap between what you do and what you say - Ramsey Clark, American Lawyer and former U.S. Attorney General (b. 1927)</p>	<p>The tyranny of a prince in an oligarchy is not so dangerous to the public welfare as the apathy of a citizen in a democracy - Charles de Montesquieu, French politician and philosopher (1689-1755)</p>
<p>We all have an obligation as citizens of this earth to leave the world a healthier, cleaner, and better place for our children and future generations - Blythe Danner, American actress (b. 1943)</p>	<p>Always vote for principle, though you may vote alone, and you may cherish the sweetest reaction that you vote is never lost - John Quincy Adams, 6th President of the U.S. (1767-1848)</p>	<p>We must work toward the day when citizen service is the common expectation and common experience of every American Bill Clinton, 42nd President of the U.S. (b.1946)</p>
<p>Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has - Margaret Mead, American cultural anthropologist (1901-1978)</p>	<p>The social and industrial structure of America is founded upon an enlightened citizenship - Bainbridge Colby, American lawyer and former U.S. Secretary of State (1869-1950)</p>	<p>No other country on earth could have provided tremendous opportunities and we should never take the privilege of our citizenship for granted - Jane D Hull, former Arizona Governor (b. 1935)</p>
<p>Citizenship consists in the service of the country - Jawaharlal Nehru, former Indian Prime Minister (1889-1964)</p>	<p>All that is needed for the triumph of evil is for good people to do nothing - Edmund Burke, British statesman and philosopher (1729-1797)</p>	<p>A passive and ignorant citizenry will never create a sustainable world - Andrew Gaines, philosopher (b. 1938)</p>
<p>The state must follow, and not lead, the character and progress of the citizen - Ralph Waldo Emerson, American philosopher and poet (1803-1882)</p>	<p>Citizenship is what makes a republic; monarchies can get along without it - Mark Twain, American author (1835-1910)</p>	<p>There can be no daily democracy without daily citizenship - Ralph Nader, American lawyer and four-time candidate for President of the U.S. (b. 1934)</p>
<p>A community is like a ship; everyone ought to be prepared to take the helm - Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian playwright (1828-1906)</p>	<p>Bad officials are elected by good citizens who do not vote - George Jean Nathan, American journalist (1882-1958)</p>	<p>The job of a citizen is to keep his mouth open - Gunter Grass, German poet, novelist and playwright, 1999 Nobel Prize for Literature (b. 1927)</p>
<p>Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country - John F Kennedy, 35th President of the U.S. (1917-1963)</p>	<p>Citizenship is a tough occupation which obliges the citizen to make his own informed opinion and stand by it - Martha Gellhorn, American novelist and war correspondent (1908 – 1998)</p>	<p>The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his own weight - Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the U.S. (1858-1919)</p>

www.sos.wa.gov/elections/.../lessonplans/.../Lesson%201-%20Citizenship...

3. THE UNITED NATION ORGANISATION

Investigate the role the UN plays in World Peace, stability and prosperity



United Nations Flag

The United Nation Organization (UNO) officially came into existence in October, 1945 after the Second World. It was formed to replace the League of Nation, which had provided incapable of restraining aggressive dictators like Hitler and Mussolini. In setting up the UNO, the great powers tried to eliminate some of the weaknesses which had handicapped the League.

The UN Charter was drawn up in San Francisco in 1945, and was based on proposals made at an earlier meeting between the USSR, the USA, China and Britain held at Dumbarton Oaks(USA) in 1944.

WHAT IS THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

The United Nation Charter is the constitution of the United Nation Organization itself. It contains the aims and the objectives of the organization and the rules and regulation for achieving those aims.

The Charter came into force on October 24th 1945 when government of China, UK, France, USSR, USA and other nations agreed on it and then passed it.

THE AIMS OF THE UNITED NATION

The aims of the United Nations Organization are to:

- preserve peace and eliminate war;
- remove the causes of conflict by encouraging economic, social, educational, scientific and cultural progress throughout the world, especially in underdeveloped country;
- safeguard the rights of all individual human beings and the rights of peoples and nations.

WHAT ARE SOME RULES OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

Here are some examples of the rules of the United Nations:

1. All members are sovereign and independent
2. They will fulfill their obligation as set forth by the Charter
3. They will settle their disputes fairly and peacefully
4. They will not threaten or use force in any way not allowed by the charter
5. They will assist the United Nation in any action it takes.
6. The United Nation will seek to persuade non-members to act in accordance with the UN RULES
7. The United Nation will not interfere in the internal affairs of any nation.

HOW DOES A COUNTRY JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS

To become a member of the United Nations - a country must be:

1. peace-loving, willing to accept the aims and the rules of the charter and be judged by the United Nations as able to carry out these aims;
2. recommended by the Security Council;
3. confirmed by the General Assembly with a 2/3 majority vote.

Activity: Place Mat/PMI [Plus Minus Interest]

1. Take two rules from the list provided and discuss in your group using place mat.
2. Use the PMI method to discuss about your country's joining the UN.

HOW IS THE UNITED NATION FUNDED?

The United Nation is funded by the member countries with members paying a share of the UN budget according to the size of their economy along with other factors.

The United States of America is the biggest contributor to the United Nation budget.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

There are six main organs of the UN:

1. The General Assembly
2. The Security Council
3. The Secretariat
4. The International Court of Justice
5. The Trusteeship Council
6. The Economic and Social Council

1. The General Assembly

This is a meeting together of all representatives from all the member nations; each nation can send up to five representatives, though there is only one vote per nation. It meets once a year, starting in September and remaining in session for about three months, but special session can be called in times of crisis by the members themselves or by the Security Council.

Its function is to discuss and make decisions about international problems, to consider the UN budget and what amount each member should pay, to elect the Security Council members, and to supervise the work of many other UN bodies.

There are six official languages of the UN which are English, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish and Arabic. All speeches and debates during the General Assembly meetings are translated into these languages.

2. The Security Council

This sits in permanent session and its function is to deal with crises as they arise, by whatever action seems appropriate, and if necessary, by calling on members to take economic or military action against an aggressor. The Council began with eleven members, five of them permanent (China, USA, USSR and Britain), and the other six elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. In 1965 the number of non-permanent members was increased to ten. Decisions need at least nine of the fifteen members to vote in favour, but these must include all five permanent members.

This means that any one of the permanent members can veto a decision and prevent any action being taken. In practice it has gradually been accepted that abstention by a permanent member does not count as a veto, but this has not been written into the charter.

In order to secure some action in case of a veto by one of the permanent members, the General Assembly (at time of the Korean War in 1950) introduced the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution; this stated that if the security council's proposal were vetoed, the Assembly could meet within 24 hours and decide what action to take, even military intervention if necessary. In cases like this, a decision by the assembly would only need a two-thirds majority. Again this new rule was not added to the charter, and the USSR, which used the veto more often than any other member, always maintained that a Security Council veto should take precedence over a General Assembly Decision. Nevertheless, the Assembly acted in this way many times, ignoring Russian protests.

3. The Secretariat

This is the 'office staff' of the United Nation, and it consists of more than 50,000 employees.

They look after the administrative work, preparing minutes of meetings, translation and information.

It is headed by the Secretary General, who is appointed for a five year term by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. In order to ensure some degree of impartiality, he or she is not from one of the major powers.

The Secretary General acts as the main spokesperson for the UN and is always at the forefront of international affairs, trying to sort out the world's problems. So far the post has been held by:

4. The International Court of Justice

It is the legal court of the United Nation which is located at The Hague (in Holland). It has fifteen judges, all of different nationalities, elected for nine year terms (five retiring every third year) by the Assembly and the Security Council jointly.

5. The Trusteeship Council

This replaced the League of Nation Mandates Commission which had originally come into existence in 1919 to keep an eye on territories taken away from Germany and Turkey at the end of First World War. The main purpose of this council is to look after colonies before they become fully independence or ready to look after them especially after World War II.

Trusteeship Agreements were drawn up to say how the territories would be administered and which country will be responsible for. The Trusteeship Council did its job well and by 1970 most of the mandates had gained their independence.

6. The Economic and Social Council(ECOSOS)

This has twenty-seven members elected by the General Assembly, with one third retiring every year. It organizes project concerned with health, education and other social and economic matters.

Its task is so enormous that it has appointed four regional commissions (Europe, Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Far East), as well as commission on population problems, drugs problems, human rights, and the status of women.

ECOSOS also co-ordinates the work of an astonishing arrays of other commissions and specialized agencies. Among the best known are the International Labour Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and many more.



Suggested Activity: Mini Survey [2 weeks]

Carry out a mini survey to find out the function(s) of one of the following - ILO, WHO, FAO, UNDOF, UNIDO, IFAD. Submit a written report so the class can have access to all information collected.

I think Teacher should design a timeline with the class to monitor the mini survey activity so it is completed within the recommended time.



Activity

1. Describe the UN logo.
2. Trace an outline map of the world on one page of your exercise book, locate and label where the headquarters of the 17 UN agencies (on next page) are located. Make sure the 5 essentials of the map are included.

Agency No #	Name of agency	Headquarters	Establishment	Objective
1	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome, Italy	1945	To deal with the problem of food and agriculture.
2.	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna, Austria	1957	To promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
3.	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Montreal, Canada	1947	To promote cooperation in air navigation and transport.
4	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy	1977	To extend financial assistance to least developed countries for increasing food production
5.	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1946 (1919)	To improve labour conditions and to encourage productive employment.
6	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	London, United Kingdom	1948	To facilitate cooperation on maritime activities
7	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington, D.C., USA	1945 (1944)	To promote financial and monetary stability and assist revival of international trade
8	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland	1947 (1865)	To promote cooperation in use of tele-communications
9	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris, France	1946	To promote and to spread knowledge and education and mutual understanding of people.
10	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria	1967	To promote industrial development.
11	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Bern, Switzerland	1947 (1874)	To improve world postal services.
12	World Bank (WB)	Washington, D.C., USA	1945 (1944)	To provide leveraged loans to developing countries for capital programs.
13	World Food Programme (WFP)	Rome, Italy	1963	To help people, unable to produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families.
14	World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948	To promote highest possible levels of health of all peoples.
15	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1974	To promote the protection of intellectual property.
16	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1950 (1873)	To improve world meteorological activities.
17	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Madrid, Spain	1974	To promote the development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

WHAT OTHER WORKS IS THE UNITED NATION RESPONSIBLE FOR?

Although it is the UN's role as peace-keeper and international mediator which most often get into the headlines, the majority of its work concerned with its less spectacular aims of safeguarding human rights and encouraging economic, social, educational, health and cultural progress throughout the world.

UNITED NATION PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS

Apart from its specialized agencies, the United Nations runs other programmes and funds which cater for specific purposes. Such programmes include:

1. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

The OHCHR is a United Nations agency that works to promote and protect the human rights that are guaranteed under international law and stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. The office was established by the UN General Assembly on 20 December 1993 in the wake of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights.

The roles of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

- Promotes universal enjoyment of all human rights by giving practical effect to the will and resolve of the world community as expressed by the United Nations;
- Plays the leading role on human rights issues and emphasizes the importance of human rights at the international and national levels;
- Promotes international cooperation for human rights;
- Stimulates and coordinates action for human rights throughout the United Nations system;
- Promotes universal ratification and implementation of international standards;
- Assists in the development of new norms;
- Supports human rights organs and treaty monitoring bodies;
- Responds to serious violations of human rights;
- Undertakes preventive human rights action;
- Promotes the establishment of national human rights infrastructures;
- Undertakes human rights field activities and operations;
- Provides education, information advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights.

2. The United Nations Population Fund Agency (UNFPA)

Its stated mission is to promote the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of "health and equal opportunity." UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programs to "reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect." The agency's main goals are:

- Universal access to reproductive health services by 2015
- Universal primary education and closing the gender gap in education by 2015
- Reducing maternal mortality by 75 per cent by 2015
- Reducing infant mortality
- Increasing life expectancy
- Decreasing HIV infection rates

3. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The UNHCR's mandate is to provide, on a non-political and humanitarian basis, international protection to refugees and to seek permanent solutions for them.

4. The United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

- This was founded originally in 1946 to help children left homeless by the Second World War.
- It dealt with this problem so efficiently that it was decided to make it a permanent agency and the word ‘emergency’ was dropped from its title (1953).
- Its functions were to help improve the health and living standards of children all over the world, especially in poorer countries. It works closely with the WHO, setting up health centres, training health workers and running health education and sanitation schemes.
- UNICEF launched its ‘child health revolution’ campaign which was designed to reduce the child death rate by simple methods such as encouraging breast feeding (which is more hygienic than bottle feeding) and immunizing babies against common diseases such as measles, diphtheria, polio and tetanus.

5. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)

- This was set up in 1950 to deal with the problem of Arab refugees from Palestine who was forced to leave their homes when Palestine was divided up to form the new state of Israel.
- UNRWA did a remarkable job providing basic food, clothing, shelter and medical supplies. Later, as it became clear that the refugee camps were going to be permanent, it began to build schools, hospitals, houses and training centers to enable refugees to get jobs and make the camps self-supporting.

CHALLENGES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

1. The lack of a permanent UN army

This means that it is difficult to prevail upon powerful states to accept its decisions if they choose to put self-interest first. If persuasion and pressure of world opinion fail, the UN has to rely on member nations to provide troops to enable it to enforce decisions.

2. When should the UN become involved in a conflict?

There is a problem about exactly when the UN should become involved during the course of a dispute. Sometimes it hangs back too long, so the problem becomes more difficult to solve; sometimes it hesitates so long that it scarcely becomes involved at all, as happened with the war in Vietnam and the war in Angola. This left the UN open to accusations of indecision and lack of firmness. It caused some states to put more faith in their own regional organizations such as NATO for keeping the peace and many agreements were worked out without involving the UN.

3. There is a wastage of effort resources among the agencies

- These sometimes seem to duplicate each other’s work. Critics claim that the WHO and the FAO overlap too much. The FAO was criticized for spending too much on administration and not enough on improving agricultural systems.
- GATT and UNCTAD even seem to be working against each other. GATT tries to eliminate tariffs and anything else which restricts trade, whereas UNCTAD tries to get preferential treatment for the products of Third World countries.

4. The UN has always been short of funds

- The vast scope of its work means that it needs incredibly large sums of money to finance its operations. It is entirely dependent on contributions from member states.
- Each state pays a regular annual contribution based on its general wealth and ability to pay. In addition, members pay a proportion of the cost of each peace-keeping operation and they are also expected to contribute towards the expenses of the special agencies.
- Many member states have refused to pay from time to time, either because of financial difficulties of their own, or as a mark of disapproval of UN policies. The UN needs to reform its budgeting system and curb its extravagance.
- The Americans wanted the countries which gave most to have more say in how the money was spent, but most smaller members rejected this as undemocratic.

Activity

Identify a UN agency and describe how it has contributed to the development of your country.

Provide examples to support your answers.

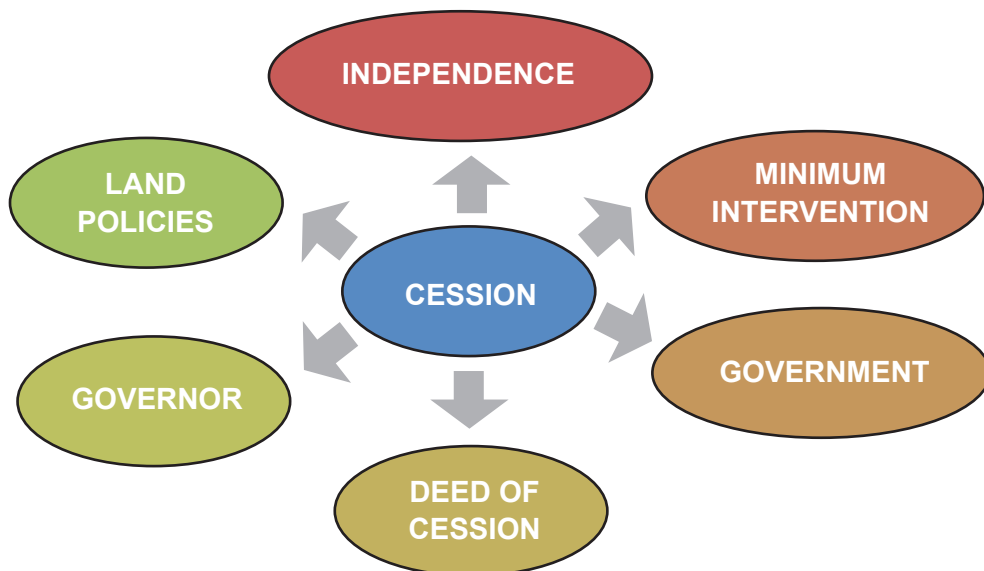
CHAPTER TWO

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE



A nation's birth certificate

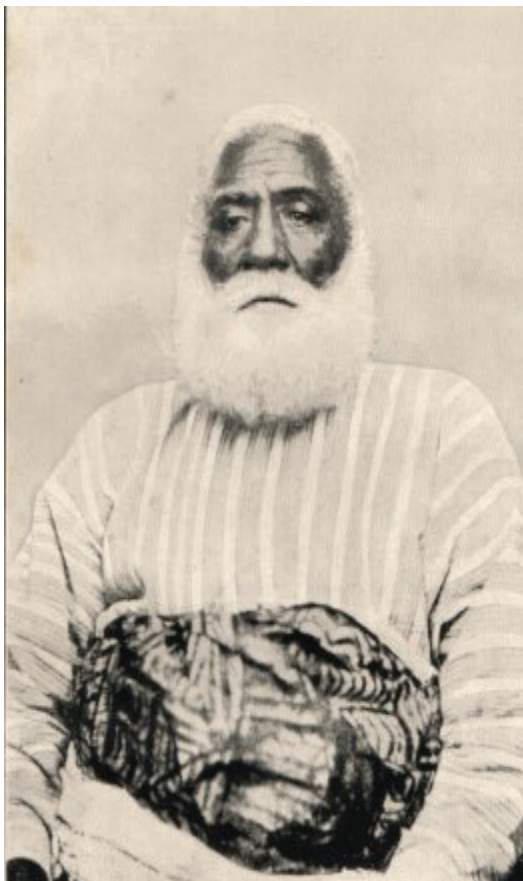
FIJI: FROM COLONIALISM TO INDEPENDENCE [1874-1970]



Explore the significance of Cession in Fijis History

In the 1870's, Fiji was in a chaotic state. The Cakobau government was on the verge of collapsing and the labour trade (Blackbirding) was still thriving. Public opinion in Britain was becoming more and more disturbed over the labour traffic. This is due to the fact that most British subjects in the Pacific as well as in Fiji were involved in such trade. On the 13th of June, 1873, the British Parliament passed a resolution which called on the government either to annex Fiji or provide it with a government strong enough to stop blackbirding.

J.B.Thurston, once again offered Fiji to Great Britain on the request of Cakobau as he was slowly losing control of the country. The Prime Minister, William Gladstone, a humanitarian, whose Liberal Party followed a policy of "minimum intervention" in the Pacific could not ignore the special case of Fiji particularly with the problem of labour trafficking. After a long debate in Parliament, Gladstone reluctantly agreed to send commissioners to Fiji to conduct an enquiry. The men were Commodore Goodenough and E. L. Layard.



Raru Seru Cakobau



Enele Ma'afu

Source: janesoceania.com

THE COMMISSION

- Layard and Goodenough were to see how far the existing government was supported by the European community and the iTaukeis, and whether it was possible for a Fiji government to succeed.
- They arrived at the end of 1873 to find the situation was not as they had expected. Cakobau and Thurston had changed their mind and the offer request that was sent earlier to Britain was to assess if Britain was interested in Fiji if they did offer.
- A new constitution had been worked out and Thurston was keen to give it a trial. Furthermore Ma'afu had strongly supported the idea of cession which was enough to turn Cakobau away from it. At a meeting of the chiefs in Bau , it was decided that Fiji was not to be ceded to Britain.
- But within a fortnight of this meeting, Goodenough realized the need for cession. He and Layard went beyond their instructions, which had been merely to report on the conditions, and they persuaded Cakobau and other chiefs to offer Fiji to Britain once again.
- On 21st March 1874, the offer was made. In their report urging the British Government to accept the offer, the commissioners stated:

“We beg to assure your Lordship that we can see no prospect for these islands, should Her Majesty’s Government decline to accept the offer of cession, but ruin to the English partners and confusion in the native government. As a Crown Colony, we think Fiji would become a prosperous settlement”.

THE DEED OF CESSION

- Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was instructed to go to Fiji to negotiate with the chiefs for an unconditional cession, and to establish a Provisional Government.
- The Deed of Cession was signed at Levuka on 10th October, 1874. Fiji had become a British colony.
- Both Cakobau and Ma'afu had their positions recognized; Cakobau was given the title of Vunivalu and granted a pension of £1500 per year and a yacht while EneleMa'afu became officially recognized as the Tui Lau.



Sir Hercules Robinson (Source: en.wikipedia.org)

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT

- Robinson set up the temporary government with himself as Governor, Layard his Deputy, Thurston as Colonial Secretary, and Swanston as Secretary for Native Affairs.
- There was an Executive Council, and a judicial system headed by one European and one iTaukei judge.
- The whole colony was divided into four regions (East, West, North and South) each under the control of the magistrate.
- The four regions were then sub divided into twelve provinces, in each of which the existing rulers were appointed as Provincial Chief (Roko).
- Under the Roko were eight district chiefs (Buli).
- All taxes levied by the Cakobau government were stopped, and a more even government tax was levied.
- All land sales were stopped until previous sales could be investigated to see whether they have been fairly carried out.
- The Queensland Act of 1868 which laid down rules for the introduction and treatment of island labourers was also brought into force in Fiji.
- These measures were designed to preserve order until permanent arrangements could be made, these remained in force for almost a year until the new governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, arrived.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON

In 1875, the first governor of Fiji, Sir Arthur Gordon, arrived in Fiji. On his arrival he found that the iTaukei and the Europeans were in very poor spirits. A measles epidemic had just wiped out approximately one quarter of the population. Gordon, the former governor of New Brunswick, Trinidad and Mauritius, was also known as the **Champion of Native Rights**. He had experience in dealing with planters who wanted the country run to suit them, so he was well prepared for a similar situation in Fiji.

The measles epidemic which was thought to be introduced to the country by Cakobau and his son after returning from a short visit to Australia had created much ill feeling between many tribes and the Europeans in Fiji. This was very much prevalent with the interior tribes of Fiji who thought that the disease was introduced by the Europeans in order to destroy them. Upon his arrival the first thing he did was to put down an uprising of some of the mountain peoples in the Sigatoka Valley. They had been attacking Christian's iTaukei villages, murdering and eating many of the inhabitants.

Gordon realized that if he did not deal with these immediately, they would become harder to control and they would gain more followers. Once he was able to suppress the uprising, Gordon then moved on to deal with the land issues in Fiji.



Sir Arthur Gordon

A. GORDON'S LAND POLICIES

While dealing with lands in Fiji, Gordon had understood the importance of land to the iTaukei. He once said “for those who had been acquainted with the iTaukei know very well that if you separate them from their land the race will die out”. Gordon was determined that the remaining lands were to remain in the hands of the iTaukei. Therefore, the land laws that were passed by the government included the following:

1. All land become crown land unless occupied by a chief or a tribe, or occupied by Europeans and other foreigners.
2. All Europeans were required to prove their lands had been fairly bought, and a Land Claim Commission was set up in 1875 to examine several claims put to it. Only 164,000 hectares were proven to be fairly bought.
3. All remaining lands, except for crown land, were to be kept as Native land and not to be sold except to the government.

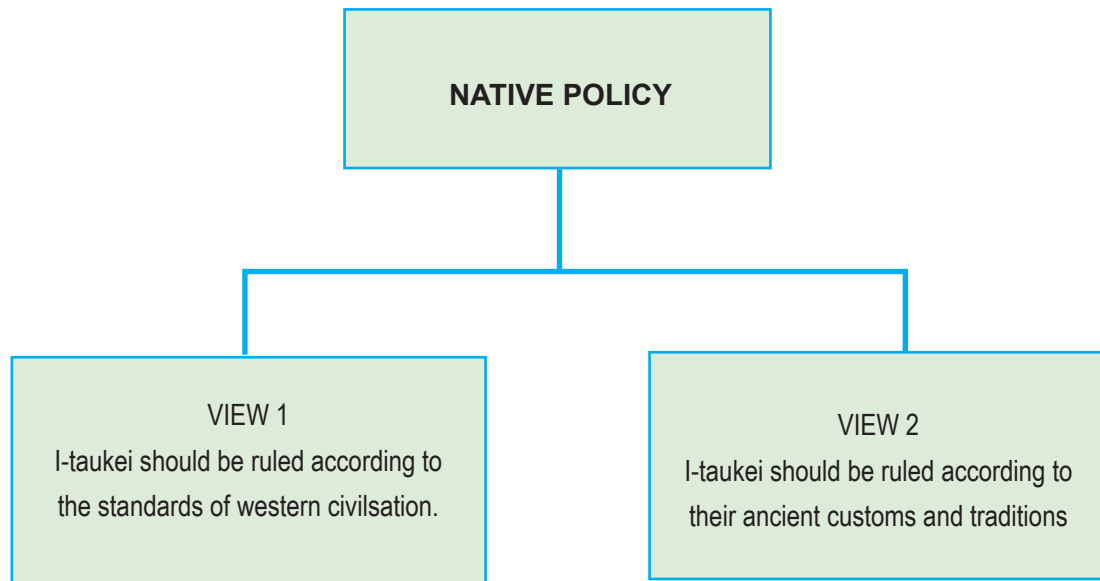
B. TAXATION

A further change was brought about in the Tax laws. Cakobau's old poll tax had been heavy, and was replaced by a new form of tax in which the Roko collected produce from the people. This produce was then sold and the amount of tax due was paid to the government. The balance was returned to the iTaukei taxpayers.

C. ADMINISTRATION

With regards to the administration, there were two main views on Native Policy, when Gordon took over as governor. Native policy refers to the administrating or governing of the indigenous population. One of the views was fully supported by the settlers and those who have business interest in Fiji while the other was viewed by Gordon.

TWO MAIN VIEWS OF THE NATIVE POLICY



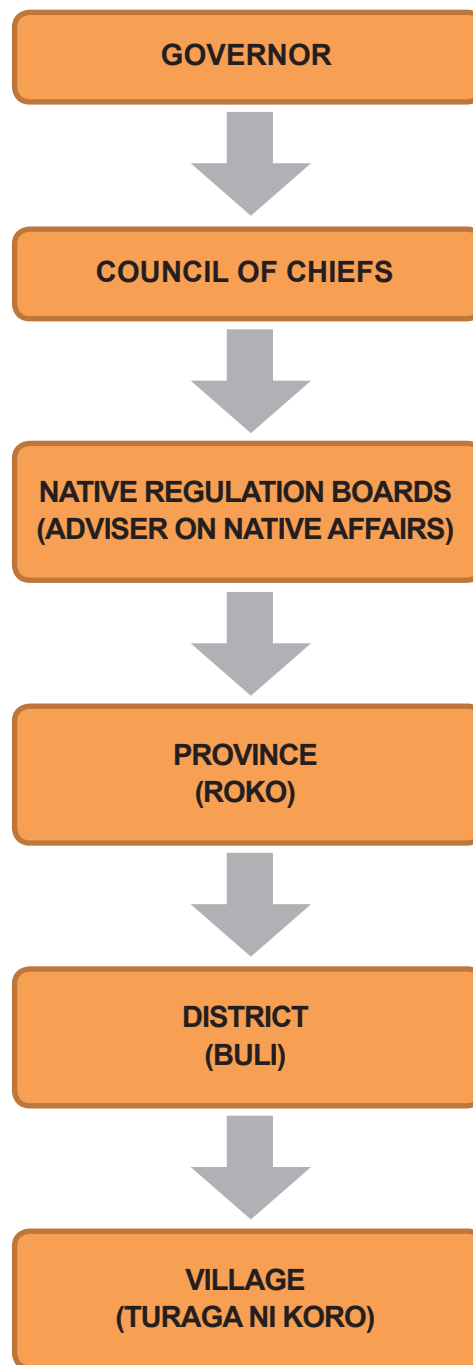
It was believed that the iTaukei would become westernized in a few years, even to the extent of dividing their land according to European ideas of land ownership, if view 1 was adopted. However, Gordon's views differed. He believed that by using their ancient customs and traditions, the iTaukei would be encouraged to take part in their own government. He also aimed to use the existing system of ranks and other iTaukei institution in the administering of the colony.

Under the Native Affairs Ordinance of 1876 he set up councils in the districts and in the provinces, with a Council of Chiefs representing the whole colony. Officials were appointed, starting with the Turaga-ni-Koro in the village, and working up through the Buli in the district, the Roko in the province, the Native Regulation Board and finally the Governor.

The Council of Chiefs and the Native Regulation Board made laws concerning iTaukei matters. These were put into effect by iTaukei magistrates in the courts. As well, the communal system of land ownership was made firm by the Native Lands Ordinance of 1880. In this way, Gordon laid the foundation for the system of native administration which lasted, with changes, until the 1970s.

Activity

1. Who were Layard and Goodenough?
2. Who sent them to Fiji?
3. When and why were they sent to Fiji?
4. Where and when was the Deed of Cession signed?
5. Draw a diagram to show the structure of the Temporary Government set up by Robinson.
6. Briefly discuss the two problems Gordon faced when he arrived in Fiji and outline how he resolved these problems.

ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE NATIVE AFFAIRS ORDINANCE, 1876**1944-66**

Little change was made in the system until 1944, when it was realized that the system would have to be reorganized to keep pace with modern times. A new iTaukei Affairs Ordinance came into effect in 1945 by which the officer responsible for iTaukei Affairs had his name changed from Adviser on Native Affairs to Secretary for iTaukei Affairs. The iTaukei Affairs Board, which replaced the Native Regulation Board, came directly under his control.

**FIJIAN AFFAIRS BOARD
(SECRETARY OF FIJIAN AFFAIRS)**



DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



ROKO AND DISTRICT OFFICERS



(BULI)



TURAGA NI KORO

ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE FIJIAN AFFAIRS ORDINANCE, 1945

Three districts were formed, the Northern, the Southern and the Eastern Districts, each under a European District Commissioner. To assist him, a District Commissioner had a Roko in charge of each of the thirteen provinces, District Officers (usually Europeans), Buli in charge of each of the Tikina, and the Turaga-ni-Koro in the villages. Thus the chain of responsibility was clearly laid from the Secretary for iTaukei Affairs to the Turaga-ni-koro.

DUTIES

Because a division was so large, it was thought impossible for a Commissioner to control the whole area personally. To help him, District Officers were appointed to work directly under the instructions of the District Commissioner. The duties of the District Officers varied according to the number of iTaukei in their area. They helped in checking accounts, assisted the iTaukei magistrates, helped in the management of schools, and acted as supervisors and advisers in many aspects of Fiji administration.

THE ROKO (PROVINCIAL CHIEF)

The Roko were to be the senior iTaukei administrators in each province. They were not necessarily chiefs, but it became common practice to appoint people who already had authority in their province. Most of the Roko were of chiefly status. They were paid officials, whose salaries came from the Fiji administration funds. The Roko had charge of provincial revenue, and were to see that all records were properly kept and that the iTaukei regulations were observed. In general, they were responsible for the social and economic life of the province.

THE BULI (DISTRICT CHIEF)

The Bulis were mainly responsible for collecting provincial rates, enforcing iTaukei regulations and implementing the program of work within the districts. They were also to see that records of births and death were accurately kept. In fact, they did much of the work for which the Roko was responsible and were the main link between the villages and the Fiji Administration. They were paid a small salary for their services. At first, each Buli was usually the chief of the local area but commoners could also be appointed to the post. Even so by 1960, only 4 Bulis were commoners.

THE TURAGA NI KORO (VILLAGE HEADMAN)

The most junior official was the Turaga-niKoro, the village headman. He was to be responsible to see that the iTaukei regulations and the program of work were carried out. Thus he was the mainstay of the system, for he was to be the person who finally puts the government decision into action. He was usually the most able commoner in the village, very seldom a chief and was unpaid for his services.

THE FIJIAN AFFAIRS BOARD

The Fijian Affairs Board was designed to be the link between the Legislative Council, Council of Chiefs and the Executive Council. The board duty was to make recommendation to the Governor for the benefit of the iTaukei and to consider any matters which the Governor might submit to it. It made laws (called iTaukei affairs regulations after 1948) which were to deal generally with all aspect of iTaukei life. These regulations laid down rules for the running of the Fiji Administration and provided penalties for crimes which were not punishable under English Criminal Laws but which were crimes against iTaukei custom- for example, abuses of the custom of kerekere.

THE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

The Council of Chiefs had existed since Gordon's time and was reorganized in 1945. Its membership consisted of:

- The Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairperson)
- The Roko of the 14 provinces
- 1 representative from each province
- 2 from provinces with a population over 10 000
- 1 iTaukei magistrate
- 1 iTaukei medical practitioner
- 6 chiefs nominated by the Governor
- 1 school teacher (added later)

The council's duties were to make recommendations and proposals for the benefit of the iTaukei people and to give advice relating to the iTaukei people. It was required to meet at least once every two years.

The council was to be purely advisory. While the iTaukei Affairs Board had the power to make and enforce regulations, the Council of Chiefs could only give its opinion on matters pertaining to the iTaukei. The opinions were always given great consideration.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

These councils were to carry out the business of the Fiji administration in the provinces. Their membership consisted of:

- The Secretary for iTaukei Affairs (Chairperson)
- The District Commissioner
- The Roko
- The District Officers
- 5 landowners
- iTaukei magistrates
- Medical officers
- Buli
- 3 representatives from each Tikina.

The councils could make by-laws for carrying out the iTaukei Regulations and for the levying of rates in the province. Any by-laws they made had to have approval of the iTaukei Affairs Board.

THE TIKINA COUNCILS

The Tikina Councils were those with which the people had most direct contact. Their membership consisted of:

- Buli
- 3 chiefs elected by the Tikina chiefs
- The iTaukei magistrate
- Medical officers
- 3 Turaga-ni-Koro
- 1 representative from each village
- Field assistants of the Tikina

The councils could make orders to be obeyed by all the inhabitants of the Tikina and could draw up programs of work for communal services as directed by the Provincial Council.

THE VILLAGE COUNCIL

The Village Council existed in many villages, although it was never an official body. However, it could have a large amount of influence over village life.

OPERATION OF THE FIJI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Under the administration, Fijians were confined to villages under the control of their chiefs. This system was reinforced through taxation of every male above 16 years. Fijians were tied to a subsistence economy that was dependent on customary land.

Without knowing it, Gordon isolated Fijians from the new sources of political and economic power. Increasingly, European settlers were gaining this power through their commercial operations. Meanwhile the elitist Fijians (and other Pacific islanders) did not try to understand the nature of capitalism as the new economic force in their islands; instead they became obsessed with the British royal family. They showed the attitude in their performance of elaborate rituals such as the kava ceremony for British nobility, communal dancing, gift giving and feasting.

In contrast, the Chinese and Indians were not impressed by the “customary” rituals. So they worked hard and found success within the new capitalist economic system.

In 1875, Sir Arthur Gordon created a council of chiefs in Fiji whose only function was to advise the governor on the matters concerning “government and protection” of the Fijians from foreign advances. With the advice of the council, the governor developed the native regulations as a separate section of the laws of Fiji, which applied to indigenous Fijians only.

As the result of these separate laws, the only Fijians who related well with the European were highborn Fijian chiefs. The Europeans gave highborn Fijians preferential access to government employment, western education overseas and western lifestyle. On the other hand, lowborn Fijians were compelled to a life within “a structured chiefly authority, sanctioned by a special court that had power to fine and imprison offender” and the lotu. Non-chiefly Fijians internalized their inferior position in the new administration – that is they began to believe that they really were inferior. They remained distant from the Europeans and their capitalist economy.

CHANGES TO THE ADMINISTRATION

Changes in the administration came about in 1944-45, when Ratu Sir Lalabalavu Sukuna realized the need for changes. He was the man responsible for the changes during this time. He believed that the purpose of the Fijian Administration was to train chiefs and the people in the ways of the government so they can take their place in a democratic society. While he believed firmly in the tradition of iTaukei society, he realized that if iTaukei's were to advance, changes would have to be made in their way of life. But such changes, he said, should come slowly.

Now some of us regard equality as a sacred thing that should be bestowed on all communities--- social equality, equality of opportunity, equality before the law. So do I : but all in good time, when every community has acquired the necessary elements that go to make equality a good.

Sukuna worked closely with than Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, who had put similar scheme into action in East Africa some years before, and who supported Sukuna's view of Fiji Administration. It was fitting that when the post of Secretary for Fijian Affairs was created in 1945, it should go to RatuSukuna.

Further modernisation was needed by 1966.Changes in the iTaukei way of life had occurred at a much faster rate between 1945 and 1966 that they had between 1880 to 1944.



Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, a Fijian chief, soldier and statesman, a forerunner of the post-independence leadership of Fiji
Source: www.fijinativetribalcongress.com

TRADITION VERSUS PROGRESS

Although Sukuna's aim had been to lead the Fijian towards democracy, that process was not coming about as it should. The real reason for this was the iTaukei's traditional respect for the authority of the chiefs. Too much power in the hand of the administration was being left in the hands of the few. This hindered the movement towards democracy as democracy calls for equal participation in government and the power for an individual to choose their leader rather than following a system of hereditary leadership.

While most of the iTaukei was still holding onto their respect for chiefly authority, another group of iTaukei had become educated and moved out to towns away from village influence. These groups were learning the process of democracy outside the Fijian Administration as they were playing active roles in many new societies such as credit unions, co-operatives societies, sporting bodies and many others. Apart from these educated iTaukeis, women were also taking a great part in such activities as well and are becoming more aware of the contribution they could make to civic life.

I-taukei living in town away from their province demanded representation on the Provincial Councils and on the Council of Chiefs. Demands were also made for the i-taukei members of the Legislative Council to be elected, not appointed by the Council of Chiefs.

So it can be said at around this time there were two different groups of i-taukei, one holding onto their tradition and awaiting changes to be implemented through the Fijian Administration while the other demanding for changes to be made as part of democracy. This group usually consists of the educated i-taukei and also those who reside in major towns around Fiji and had a fair idea of what is democracy.

REPORTS

Between 1956 and 1960, many investigations were conducted to look into the i-taukei way of life and the Fijian Administration.

A total of 4 reports were published from around 1956-1958. Dr. Rusiate Nayacakalou, an i-taukei anthropologist, conducted a survey in the 1960 into the i-taukei leadership and the administration. All of these reports recommended that changes should be made.

The most important of these reports was that of Sir Alan Burns in 1960. The Burns Commission of Inquiry Report suggested changes to the Fijian Administration, land tenure, rights, immigration and agricultural development. Public meetings were held to discuss such changes. Fiji was changing direction and the Burns Commission had stirred up support for reform while others called for slower change.

CHANGES

A. Constitutional Changes

Between 1960 and 1963, important changes in the constitution were made; i-taukei gained the right to vote for members of the Legislative Council and women were given the right to vote for the first time.

B. Changes in the Administration

In 1962, the Governor, Sir Kenneth Maddock's spoke strongly on the failure of the provinces to collect rates, and warned that the government could not increase the amount of money which it gave to the Fiji administration. 'if the people really value the Administration, they must be prepared to pay for it'. The Council of Chiefs set up a special commission to consider the problem in 1962. The commission reported back to the council with the following recommendations:

- The Provincial Councils should be given more power, taking over many of the duties of the i-Taukei Affairs Board. They should:
 - a) be able to make by-laws and enforce them
 - b) have the majority of their members chosen by direct election by the residents of the provinces
 - c) be developed along the lines of rural local authorities
 - d) replace the present provincial rates system with a system of land rates based on the unimproved value of i-taukei owned land in the provinces.
- The control of i-taukei magistrates should be shifted to the Judicial Department.
- The Provincial Constabulary should be controlled by the Police Department.
- The control of the village health inspectorate should be passed to the Health Department.

The general aim was to shift power away from the i-Taukei Affairs Board to the provinces. The by-laws and estimates of revenue and expenditure of the provinces were still to be approved by headquarters. The overall aim of the recommendations was to bring the i-Taukei administration eventually into a nation-wide system of local government.

CHANGES IN PRACTICE

In 1967, the Provincial Councils were chosen by general election for the first time. Two nominated members remained in each council as advisers only (usually a lawyer and an accountant). Urban representatives were included. This provided for example, for Lauans living in Suva, to have a representative on the Lau Provincial Council.

Provinces were grouped according to population. With the reorganization of the provinces, the old Tikina Councils disappeared and with them went the Buli. The Roko remained and were now helped in their duties by Assistant Roko. The number of Assistant Roko in a province was to depend on the size of the province and the difficulty of administration.

Following the adoption of the new Constitution in 1970, the i-Taukei Affairs Board consisted of the Minister of i-Taukei Affairs as chairperson, 8 members from among the i-Taukei Members of Parliament, 2 members appointed from the Council of Chiefs and a legal and a financial adviser appointed by the minister as non-voting members.

LAND RATES

An administration such as this was expensive to run. Money was needed to undertake the various schemes undertaken by the councils, to pay officials and run offices. To obtain this money, rates were levied on a per capita basis; the sum needed to be raised was divided by the number of adult males and villages paid their rates according to the number of resident adult males.

After 1968, however, a new type of rates collection was imposed when Tailevu and Kadavu provinces converted to a land rating system. They were followed by Rewa and Ba in 1970. Tax was imposed according to the way in which the land was improved. If little use was made of the land, a higher tax was imposed. In this way the provinces hoped to increase the productivity of Fiji lands.

Activity

1. Discuss two main views on 'native policy'.
2. What were the duties of the District Officers?
3. What were the duties of the Buli?
4. According to Ratu Sir Lalabalavu Sukuna, what was the purpose of the Fijian administration?
5. Discuss the problem the Governor, Sir Kenneth Maddocks, faced in 1962 and was done to rectify the problem.
6. Draw a diagram to show the structure of the Fijian Affairs Board following the adoption of the 1970 Constitution.
7. Explain how the administration was able to secure money to cater for the various schemes undertaken by the councils.
8. Describe the type of rates collection that was adopted after 1968.

THE EARLY SUGAR INDUSTRY

Indians - Indentured Labourers in Fiji.

In the early 1870s, the Cakobau government made the first attempt to introduce Indian labourers to Fiji. A growing number of European settlers were trying to grow cotton, because the cotton industry in the United States was weakening leaving a gap in the market. Given that there were not enough i-taukei workers to supply the necessary labour, the settlers successfully pressured the Cakobau government into asking for labourers from India in 1874. But the British government in India blocked it.

However in 1874, Fiji also became a British colony and attitudes began to change. The First Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon was opposed to i-taukeis working for wages especially outside their "traditional" rural surroundings, introduced measures to keep all i-taukeis in their villages. But he also faced a labour problem. When Gordon arrived in 1875, a measles epidemic had raged throughout the i-taukeis village earlier in that year and killed a third of the population. The i-taukei were in poor spirits and Gordon, a champion of native rights, did not want to disturb their communal way of living.

From the colonial view, the chief problem was to revive Fiji's economy as she was expected to pay for her own way. The cotton industry has recovered in the United States, and instead of planting cotton, settlers were encouraged to develop copra and sugar production. However these enterprises need a large labour force. Gordon who was previously the Governor of Mauritius, a country which had prospered economically through the importation of Indian labourers, authorized the importation of Indian labourers to come and work in Fiji.

TERMS OF THE INDENTURED SYSTEM

Under the system, Indians were to sign a contract to work in Fiji under a five year indentured system. At the end of the five years term, the Indians were free to return home at their own expense. If they chose to remain for a second term, the Fiji government would pay for their passage home at the end of the term or they could choose to remain in Fiji.

RECRUITMENT

Once the British Government drew up the ordinance and the conditions for indenture, recruitments started in India through their sub agents. The recruiting agents in India were paid on a commission basis and many were unscrupulous in inveigling or enticing simple folk in consenting to go to the unknown, far off Fiji. Many villagers that happily agreed to accompany the recruiters to the depots to be signed up for work, thought that Fiji was in India. Some would never willingly have crossed the kalapani "black water" (Indian Ocean), to travel to a distant land such as Fiji, for to cross the sea was to lose caste. Others were kidnapped while others tried to escape from poverty, the law and family trouble and desire a fresh start. Only a few came with the desire to emigrate.

The first 498 Indian labourers arrived on May 14, 1879 on board the Leonidas. Cholera, smallpox and dysentery had claimed 17 lives during the voyage, and further 15 died during the 90 days quarantine period on YanucaLailai. Altogether, over 60,500 labourers signed up.

The System in Practice

The labourers were housed in 'lines', rows of barracks containing sixteen rooms, each 3 meters by 3.5 meters. These rooms were in double rows, eight in each row, with partitions which stopped short of the ceiling. Each room housed either three single men, or a married man and his wife with up to three children. All living, cooking, eating and sleeping was carried out in this one room in which the inhabitants could not escape from the noise of their neighbours and where they could gain very little privacy, because conditions were so overcrowded, life was very tough and crime and immorality were soon widespread.

The quota of forty women for every hundred men was not kept up. Rumours, accusations, jealousy and fighting were common. No provision was made for educating the children of the labourers and checks on conditions by the government inspector were both infrequent and inadequate. There was also a lack of medical care which resulted in a high death rate. The pressure of life on the lines was also illustrated by the large number of suicides which occurred.

Work done in the fields varied according to the time of the year. The labourers cut cane during harvesting and planted, weeded and cleared drains at other times. Work was often done on the 'task system' by which the workers' allocation for the day was measured out and they were required to complete certain tasks before nightfall. If they failed, they would receive no wages for that day and were liable to be prosecuted. As overseers and sardars (foreman) were usually paid a bonus if the work was done quickly and cheaply, they tended to over-task the workers, setting tasks which could be completed only by the strongest. However, closer checks on the system after 1905 greatly reduced the amount of over-tasking.

Corporal punishment was often used in the field by overseers and sardars to extract the maximum amount of work and most workers were afraid to report such abuse for fear of reprisals. Even when the government inspectors came, they seldom received the true picture of working conditions because of such fear. When a complaint was lodged and it reached the courts, the workers were still at a disadvantage. They understood little of the workings of the courts and were unable to match the legal aid available to the overseer or sardar. Most cases in which a worker's plea was upheld saw a sentence imposed on the overseer or sardar which was often so light that true justice was seldom seen to be done.

Because of the methods they used, sardars were frequently assaulted. Many labourers also were prosecuted for failure to complete their tasks and they were convicted in nearly every case.

EFFECTS OF THE INDENTURE SYSTEM

Breakdown of caste

Most of the immigrants were Hindus and members of castes which had rules forbidding intermarriage or eating with one another. By crossing the sea, the labourers lost caste in the eye of those left behind in India. Furthermore, the cramped conditions of the ships made it impossible to observe all the rules of caste, especially those related eating. Once in Fiji, all Indians worked in the plantations, no matter what occupation their caste may have followed in India. Indeed, some low caste workers found themselves appointed as sardars, thus not only helping to break down the caste system but also providing them with power over those formerly regarded as being above them. Intermarriage dealt another blow at the caste system.

Overlying all this was their physical remoteness from India, removing many of the pressures which kept people strictly within their own castes. There was a lack of traditional leadership and knowledge of correct rituals, resulting in a fusing of cultural identities. Consequently, the caste system almost disappeared among the Fiji-Indians.

Prosperity

In spite of the abuses of the indenture system, most of the Indians were better off than they had been in India. Although their work was hard and their conditions were cramped, they were getting a regular wage and were assured of food and shelter. Many became prosperous and although quite a number returned to India with no money, many more took back money or remained in Fiji to invest their earnings.

The end of the indenture system

The evils of any such system always attract more attention than do its benefits. A missionary, J.S.Burton, wrote a book in 1912 in which he outlined the abuses of the indenture system and made a plea for better treatment of the indenture labourers. His attack was taken up in India by G.K.Gokhale (a member of the Legislative Council), who urged the Indian Government to abolish the system.

It was not until C.F. Andrews and W.W. Pearson were sent to Fiji in 1915 to investigate conditions that the system was abolished. Andrews and Pearson produced a report which gave such a vivid picture of the social evils of the system, that the Indian Government had no alternative but to give way to popular opinion. Recruiting stopped straight away in 1916 and the remaining contracts were cancelled on 2nd of January 1920.

AFTER INDENTURE

At the time when the indentured system ended, the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) had almost full control of the sugar industry and thus the majority of the indentured labourers came under its control. With the end of the system, the C.S.R. Company was faced with a lack of labour, and so it had to change its land policy.

The Company cut up its land into farms of four hectares to be rented out to these tenant farmers. These tenant farmers are those Indians who remained in Fiji as independent farmers leasing land from the i-taukei after their contracts were fulfilled plus the many more that remain after 1916. However the basis of this system was laid whereby a farmer would rent his land from the company, plant sugar cane and then sold his cane to company's mills.

Other Indians who remained in Fiji took up a variety of jobs such as labourers, skilled tradesmen, clerks and storekeepers. In business, Indians proved highly efficient, and today they control a large proportion of the country's commercial interest.

Industrial troubles occurred frequently between the growers, workers and the mill owners usually over methods of settling price paid for cane. Bitter and violent strikes occurred before, during and after World War II.

Cane workers went on strikes in 1957, and cane farmers (growers) engaged in a long strike in the 1960. Negotiations with the C.S.R over prices, the amount and the type of canes to be provided to the mills, the date the mills would close each season, and the other issues lasted several months.

CSR and the colonial government gave some concessions but clearly won more from the negotiations. An interesting outcome was the formation of a political organization three years later known as "the Federation Party" which initially represented cane growers in the northern Viti Levu.

THE EVE COMMISSION

The main outcome of these strikes was the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry under the chairperson of Sir Malcolm Eve thus earning the name- "the Eve Commission".

The Commission put forward recommendations which were adopted by the Fiji Government. A permanent Sugar Advisory Board was established together with an Advisory Council to assist the board.

The South Pacific Sugar Mill (SPSM) came into being as a subsidiary of CSR. This meant that now sugar milling was now operated by a Fiji based company directly advised by a local authority, although CSR still kept some control.

THE END OF COLONIAL SUGAR REFINERY

In 1969 arguments over price fixing began once more and with the 10 years contract between the mill and the growers about to expire, an inquiry was set up under Lord Denning although there were no threats of serious trouble.

He recommended changes in which the CSR Company said that it will be impossible to mill sugar profitably in Fiji. Also he made further recommendation on the sharing of the profit in which 65% was to go to the grower and 35% for millers with a guaranteed \$75 per ton for the growers' cane. Consequently, the CSR Company decided to end its operations in Fiji at the end of the 1972 season.

In April 1971, an agreement was signed between the CSR Company and the i-Taukei Government shares in SPSM on 31 March 1973, and purchased the CSR freehold land for \$3.75 million. This was a most advantageous deal for Fiji which obtained holdings worth an estimated \$30 million.

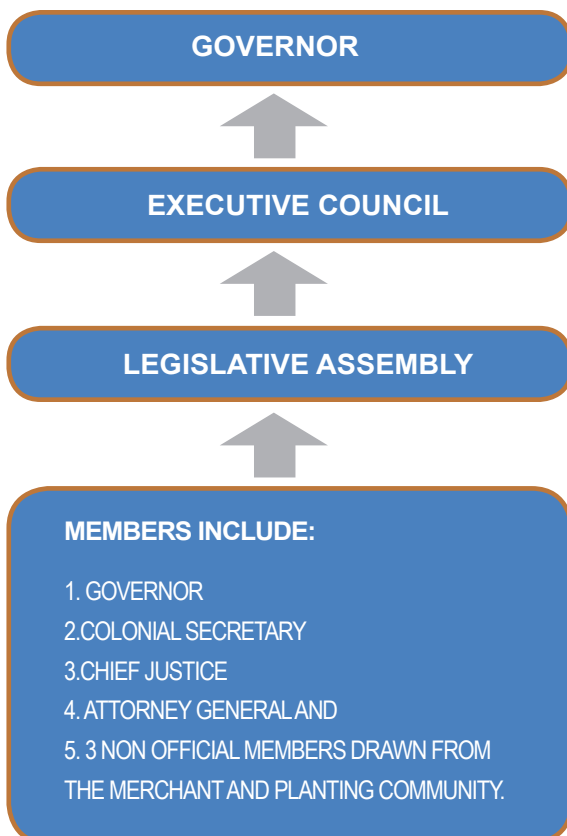
Evaluate the significance of “Independence” in Fiji’s History

MOVING TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE CROWN COLONY

The government set up by Sir Arthur Gordon was typical of a Crown colony’s government, in that the governor controlled all aspects of government and there was no elected body which was representative of the people.

The charter of the colony provided for an Executive Council comprised of official members only, whose task was purely advisory and a Legislative Council of members nominated by the Governor. In this way, the council would almost vote in accordance with the Governor’s direction.

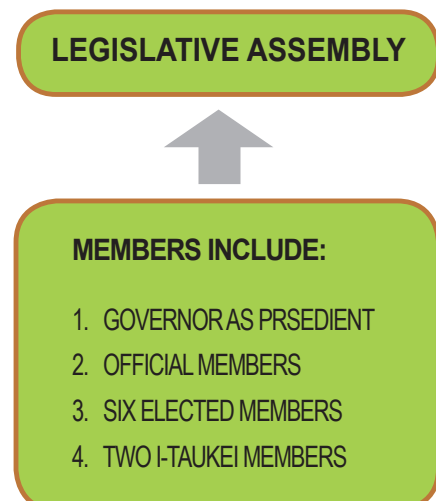
CROWN COLONY SET UP



1904 CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES (I-TAUKEI MEMBERSHIP IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL)

- No substantial changes were made in the constitution until 1904. The Governor then became Commander-in Chief and he had, as before, an advisory Executive Council.
- The membership of the Legislative Council was changed to consist of the Governor as President, than official members, six elected members and two i-taukei members.
- These i-taukei members were chosen from a list put forward by the Council of Chiefs. The elected members were chosen by voters who were engaged either in agriculture or in the production of sugar, and whose wages were more than 120 pounds a year.
- These members could criticize government policy but could not cause the Governor much trouble.

1904 CHANGES

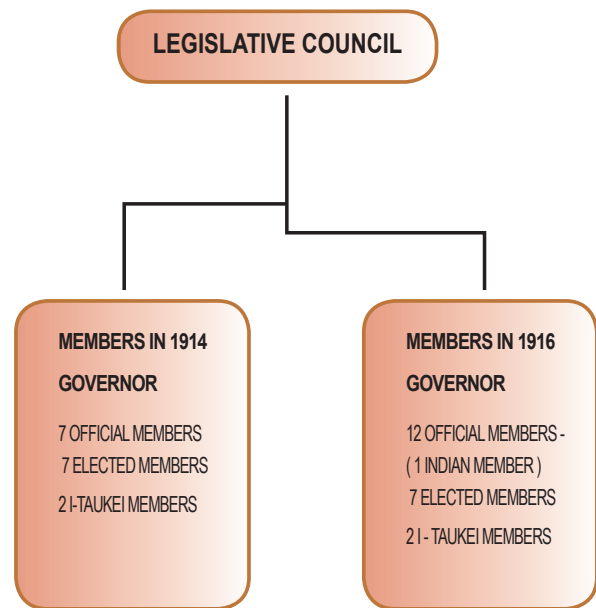


It is important to note that the changes were only made to the Legislative Council.

1910 -1916 CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES (INDIAN MEMBERSHIP)

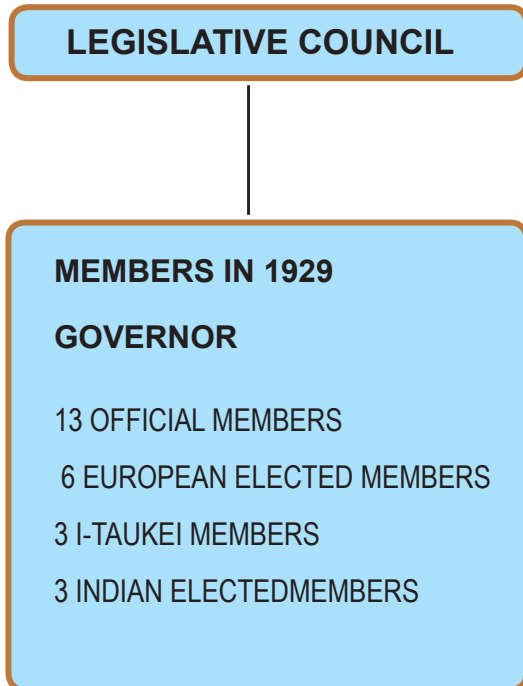
- In 1910 - Three electoral divisions were set up for the council, each with one European representative, in addition to the two members from Suva and one from Levuka. (Levuka lost its separate representation in 1914)
 - In 1914 - the number of official members was raised to eleven, and the number of elected members to seven.
 - In 1916 - the Legislative Council was enlarged further to include twelve nominated (official) members, of whom one was Indian. As yet neither the i-taukei nor the Indians had the right to elect representatives to the legislative council.
1. The nominated Indian member was a person who was acceptable to the European interests, but he was not necessarily the leader of the Indian community. This left many Indians unhappy. Until this stage, while the Europeans and the i-taukei had got some form of representation, the Indians had got none, despite the fact that they numbered to about 22,000.
 2. To be a voter, an Indian had to be of Indian parentage, a British subject, able to read and write, and own or lease property worth 5 pounds a year or earn about 75 pounds a year.

CHANGES IN 1914 AND 1916



THE 1929 CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

- The biggest change in the constitutions came in 1929 when provision was made for the election of Indian representatives.
- The Legislative Council now consisted of the Governor, 13 nominated members, six European elected members, three i-taukei members and three Indians elected members.
- The i-taukei members were again selected from a list presented by the Council of Chiefs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY 1929

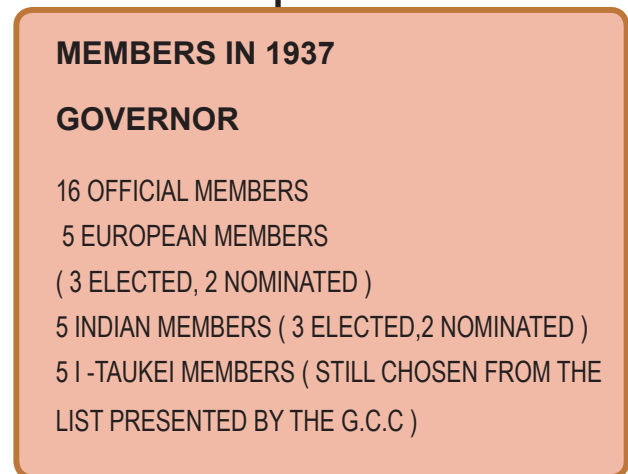
Almost immediately after the new Legislative Council met, the Indian representatives, led by Vishnu Deo, moved that the Indians electors should be placed on the common rolls along with the other British subject. This motion was defeated and the Indian members resigned their seats.

1937 CHANGES

- In 1937, the Legislative Council was again enlarged to the size at which it remained until 1963. It consisted of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 I-taukei members, still chosen by the Council of Chiefs and 5 Indian members (3 elected, 2 nominated).
- Of the 16 official members, 3 were automatically appointed because of their position in the government- the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney General.

THE SPEAKER

- Up to 1954, this function had been carried out by the Governor, but then provision was made for the appointment of a Speaker of the Legislative Council to act in the Governor's absence. Ratu Sir Lalabalavu Sukuna was appointed as the first full-time speaker in 1956.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**1963-NEW VOTERS**

Two major changes took place in 1963

1. The membership of the Legislative Council was again enlarged to consist of the :
 - Speaker
 - 19 official members and
 - 18 unofficial members (4 elected Fijians, 4 elected Indians, 4 elected Europeans, 2 other European and 2 Indian were also nominated by the Governor, while 2 other Fijians were appointed by the Council of Chiefs)
2. Change in the voting system. For the first time, elections were to be held in which the I-taukei could elect their own representatives. This has been long overdue since most of the i-taukeis were educated and are becoming conscious of the working government.

At the same time, the right to vote was also given to women, which also acknowledge the active and important roles that women played in community affairs

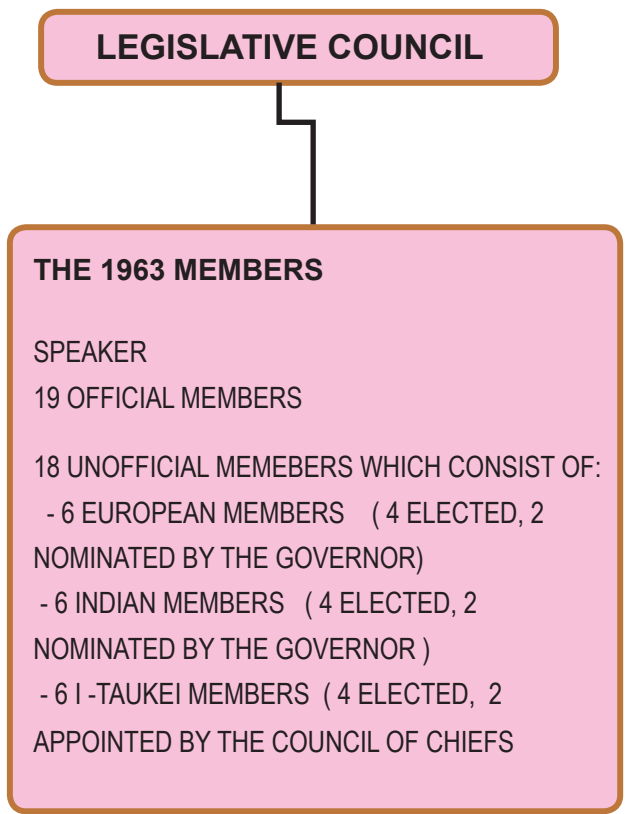
**THE 1963 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
THE MEMBERSHIP SYSTEM**

The first real step towards responsible government was taken in July 1964, when the membership system was introduced. Under this system, three members of the Legislative Council appointed to the Executive Councils were placed in charge of governments, with the title of "Member".

The three appointed Members were:-

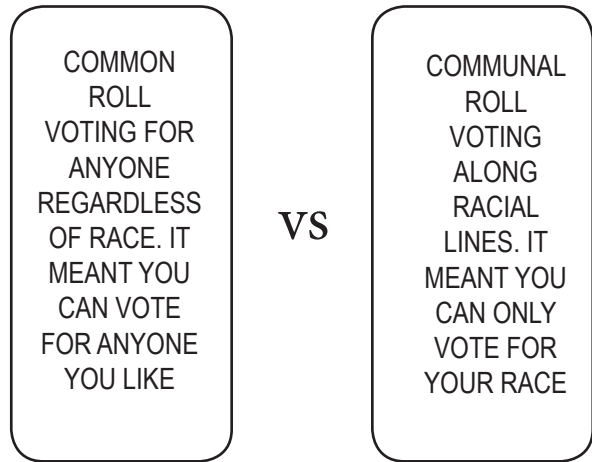
1. Mr. J.M.Falvey – was appointed as Member for Communications and Works
2. Ratu K.K.T. Mara – was appointed as Member for Natural Resources.
3. Mr.A.D.Patel – was appointed as Member for Social Service.

For the first time, elected members of the Legislative Council controlled important government departments. However, they were still responsible to the Governor for the running of their departments, and not to the representatives of the people.



COMMON VERSUS COMMUNAL ROLL

What is common and communal roll?



In the smooth move towards the granting of more power to the people there had been one major source of disagreement. Voting had been carried out under separate communal roll.

Electors voted in their racial groups or communities, with i-taukei electing i-taukei, Indians electing Indians and European voting for Europeans.

A section of the Indian community felt very strongly that the balance of representation was not even, and that everyone should be placed on one common voting roll to vote for whichever candidates they chose, regardless of race.

They felt that the European electors, who were by far the smallest group' had too many representatives compared with either the i-taukei or the Indians electors.

A common roll would undoubtedly mean more Indian representative in the Legislative Council since they outnumbered the i-taukei and other electors.

Opposition to this common roll was based on the belief that i-taukei place in their own land should be preserved and that their interest should not be swamped by those of other races.

THE 1965 CONSTITUTION

By 1965, it was felt that Fiji was ready to take a further step towards self-government, and a conference was held in London to discuss changes to be made in the constitution.

In a dispatch to the Governor of Fiji, the Secretary of State for the colonies, Anthony Greenwood, said:-

'The purpose of the conference will be to work out a constitutional framework which will preserve a continuing link between Britain, and within which further progress can be made in the direction of internal self – government for Fiji.'

It was apparent before the conference started that one of the main issues would be that of a common roll. Even before the delegates left for London, there had been much argument about it, and the members of the Federation Party, who wanted the common roll, refused to meet with the remaining delegates in order to work out a program for the conference.

On 26th July, the Conference opened, and by 28th July it had reached a deadlock over the question of the common roll. The Federation Party members insisted that the common roll should be introduced, while the remaining members wanted some sort of compromise.

Discussion on the other issues continued. Finally a new constitution for Fiji was finally formulated.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The most important change was made in the membership of the Legislative Council. This was increased to thirty-six members, of whom twelve were Indian members, fourteen were i-taukei members, and ten members represented Europeans and other races. The latter were called general members.

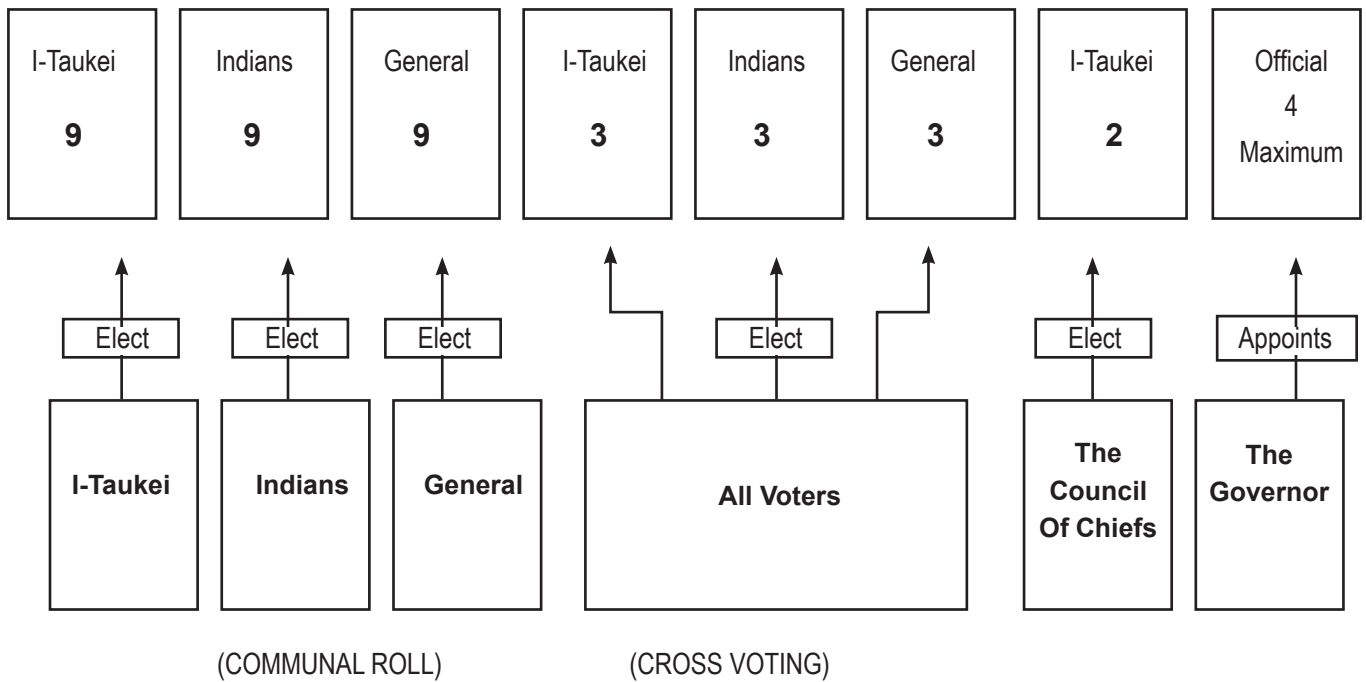
Of these, nine i-taukei, nine Indians and seven general members were selected on separate communal rolls. In addition, two i-taukei members were elected by the Council of Chiefs.

The remaining nine members were elected on a system of cross-voting, by which a compromise had been made in the question of common roll.

Under this system, the colony was divided into three large constituencies, in each of which electors voted for one i-taukei, one Indian and one general representative. In this way all races voted for candidate of other races.

There was a maximum of four official members in the Legislative Council. The racial balance had thus been changed, with the reduction in the proportion of Europeans and General seats, although some still argued that the balance was still not right

The i-taukei interest was still safeguarded by the two extra seats, a matter which brought more criticism from those who supported the cause of common roll.



TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

- The 1965 Constitution had taken Fiji one step further towards full responsible government. The Ministers controlling government departments were now elected by people rather than nominated by the Governor.
- This system was also closer to responsible government in that all seats in the 1966 elections (held under the new Constitution) were contested by two political parties, the Federation Party and the Alliance. The Alliance gained a majority and so the ministers were chosen from its ranks. The Office of Chief Minister went to the leader of the Alliance, Ratu K. K. T. Mara. This was partly normal responsible, for those ministers appointed to their posts as a result of the elections could be removed by further elections if their actions should prove unpopular
- However, this system did not give full responsible government. The Governor still retained full powers in matters of defense, external affairs, internal affairs, internal security and the public service. The last step to full responsible government was yet to come- the passing of powers to a parliament drawn fully from the elected representatives of the people.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- Included in the Constitution was a Bill of Rights which guaranteed to every person in Fiji, regardless of race, place of origin, colour, religion, sex, or political opinion, all personal liberties and basic freedoms – the rights of life, liberty, security of person and protection of the law and the freedom of conscience, expression and assembly or association.

SELF – GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

- After the 1966 elections the Federation Party worked cooperatively with the Alliance for eleven months. However, with the introduction of the ministerial system, Mr. Patel denounced the Constitution and the Federation members walked out of the Legislative Council. Eventually the seats were declared vacant and a by- election was held in which all Federation Party members were returned with an increased majority.
- This produced a bitter reaction among the i-Taukei supporters of the Alliance, realizing that they had to take the lead in moving Fiji toward independence. Many of the younger i-Taukei leaders were pressing for this policy and in November 1968 the Great Council of Chiefs passed a resolution calling for an early constitutional conference.
- However, the British Government had already made it clear that it would not consider a new conference until the two major parties had reached some agreement on the main points that divided them. The Alliance wanted to keep the link with the British Crown and was determined that there should be no common roll. The Federation Party insisted on common roll and wanted the immediate independence of Fiji as a democratic republic within the Commonwealth.
- However at around this time A.D. Patel sadly passed away and was replaced by S.M.Koya as leader of the Federation Party. Following further negotiation and after the November talks, the Alliance and the Federation Party announced that they had reached complete agreement that the next move should be for 'self-government with Dominion Status'. This meant that Fiji would become a nation with an independent government, while remaining a full member of the British Commonwealth.
- As a result, talks were held in Fiji in January 1970 between Lord Shepherd, representing the British Government, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara and S. M. Koya. These talks brought further agreement that Fiji should become a Dominion, having its own responsible government with full powers to control all its affairs.

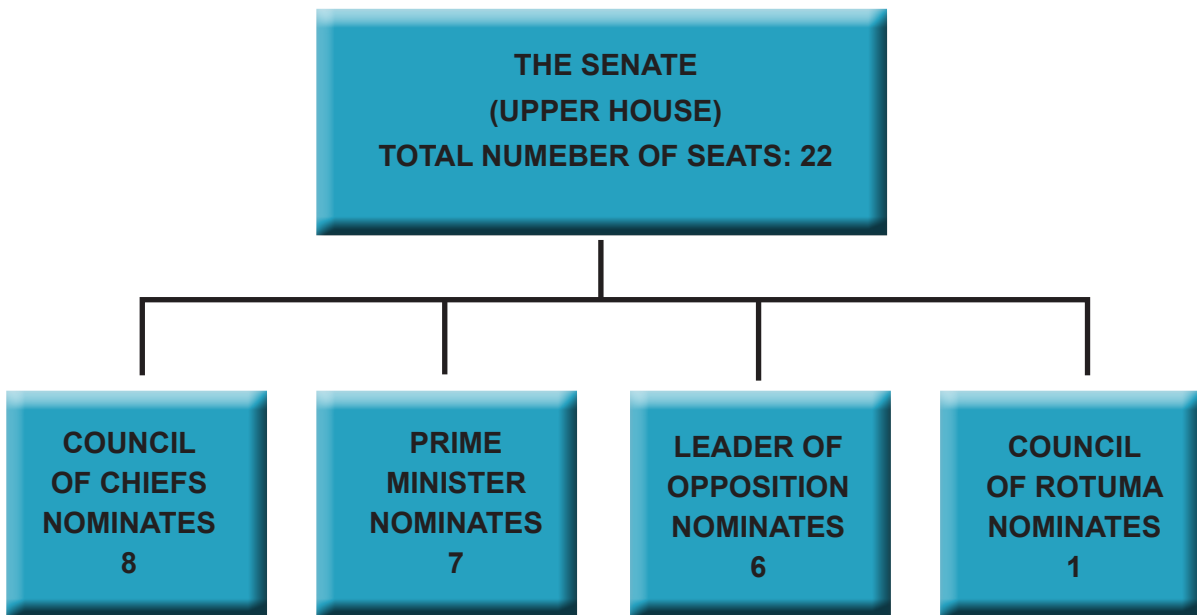
SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

- Between 20 April and 5 May 1970, the Second Constitutional Conference was held at Marlborough House in London. Originally scheduled to last one week, the conference had to be extended for a second week when a deadlock was reached over the question of voting under the new constitution.
- It was also decided that Fiji was to become independent on the 10th October, 1970.

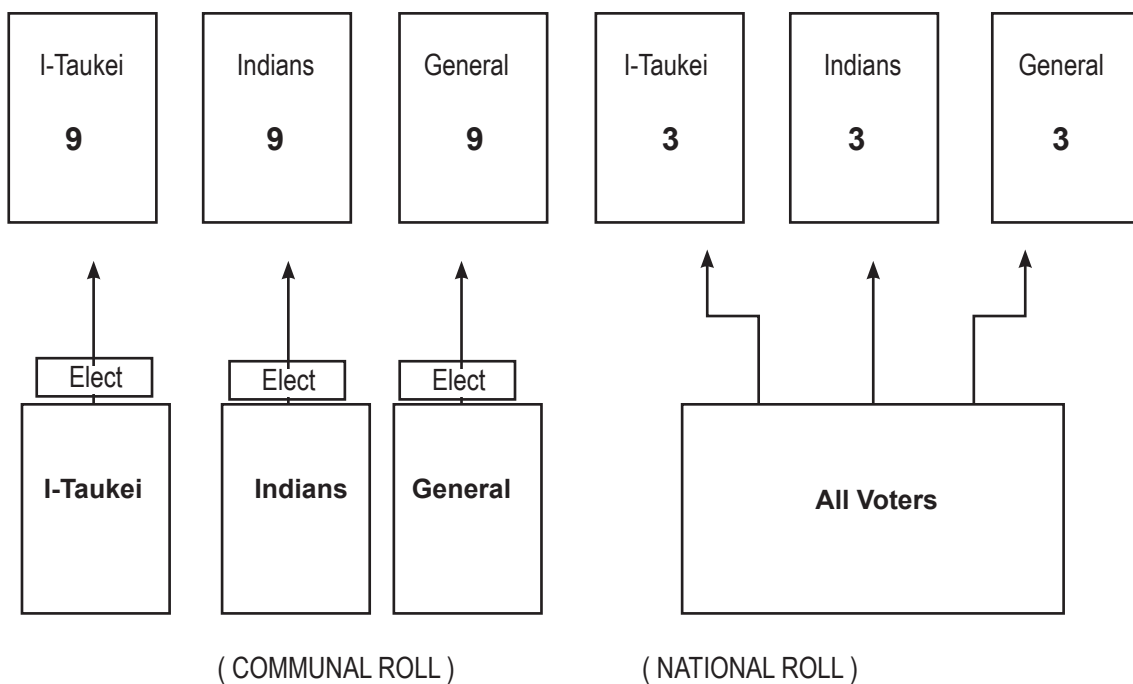
THE NEW CONSTITUTION

- The Parliament of Fiji changed, both in its size and its shape. There were two Houses – the Senate, or Upper House and the House of Representatives, or Lower House.
- The Senate consisted of 22 members, 8 nominated by the Council of Chiefs, 7 by the Prime Minister, 6 by the Leader of the Opposition and 1 by the Council of Rotuma.

THE UPPER HOUSE



- Members of the Senate were appointed for six years, with eleven of them retiring every three years
- The Senate’s task was to look closely at legislation passed by the House of Representatives, to suggest necessary amendments or even to delay a bill
- The House of Representatives, the former Legislative Council, now consisted of 52 members, with 22 i-Taukei, 22 Indian and 8 general seats. 12 i-Taukei, 12 Indian and 3 general representatives were elected on communal rolls, while 10 i-Taukei, 10 Indian and 5 general representatives were elected on the national roll (the old cross-voting system)



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- The Cabinet consisted of ministers and assistant ministers appointed from either House to give the Prime Minister freedom of choice in selecting the best, available people.
- The Senate had a President and a Vice –President elected from its members, while the affairs of the House of Representatives were presided over by a Speaker and Deputy-Speaker elected from its members. The Head of State was the Queen of England.

CITIZENSHIP

- One of the most difficult questions to solve in a newly independent state is that of who may become citizens. The new Constitution allowed for as wide a variety of people as possible to become citizens and thus to enjoy voting rights, the right to hold a Fiji passport and all the normal rights which go with citizenship.
- Anyone who was born, naturalized or registered as a citizen in Fiji before 5 May 1970 automatically became a citizen. This also applied to those whose fathers came into this category.
- Fiji residents who were classed as ‘belongers’ could apply to become Fiji citizens after seven years of residence in the country, provided they had not been absent for more than a total of 18 months.
- People who were non-Commonwealth citizens should apply to become naturalized Fiji citizens after nine years of residence with no more than 18 months absence.
- However, nobody could be a citizen of two countries and those applying for Fiji citizenship had to make the decision to give up citizenship of any other country to which they formerly belonged.

THE NEW NATION

- On achieving independence, Fiji took its place as the newest member of the United Nations Organization and established diplomatic links abroad. SemesaSikivou, a man of wide political and administrative experience, was appointed first representative to the United Nations and High Commissioner to the United States and Canada. At the same time, Fiji set up a High Commissioner’s office in London under JosuaRabukawaqa and another in Canberra under Raman Nair.
- There were then four independent states in the South Pacific – Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa and Nauru. The Cook Islands were self-governing while at the same time maintaining a close link with their former administering country, New Zealand.
- Papua New Guinea was also moving towards independence (achieved in 1975). Although the most recently independent, Fiji was regarded as the most economically and politically advanced of these states and seemed sure to have a major part to play in Pacific affairs.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

In April 1970, a constitutional conference in London agreed that Fiji should become a fully sovereign and independent nation within the Commonwealth of Nations. Fiji became independent on 10 October of that year.

Post-independence politics came to be dominated by Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara and the Alliance Party, which commanded the support of the traditional Fijian chiefs, along with leading elements of the European and part-European communities, and some Indo-Fijians. The main parliamentary opposition, the National Federation Party, represented mainly rural Indo-Fijians. Intercommunal relations were managed without serious confrontation. A short-lived constitutional crisis developed after the parliamentary election of March 1977, when the Indian-led National Federation Party (NFP) won a narrow majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but failed to form a government due to internal leadership problems, as well as concerns among some of its members that indigenous Fijians would not accept Indo-Fijian leadership. The NFP splintered in a leadership brawl three days after the election; in a controversial move, the governor-general, Ratu Sir George Cakobau, called on the defeated Mara to form an interim government, pending a second election to resolve the impasse. This was held in September that year, and saw Mara's Alliance Party returned with a record majority of 36 parliamentary seats out of 52. The majority of the Alliance Party was reduced in the election of 1982, but with 28 seats out of 52, Mara retained power. Mara proposed a "government of national unity" — a grand coalition between his Alliance Party and the NFP, but the NFP leader, Jai Ram Reddy, rejected this.

The two coups of 1987

In April 1987, a coalition led by DrTimociBavadra, an ethnic Fijian who was nevertheless supported mostly by the Indo-Fijian community, won the general election and formed Fiji's first majority Indian government, with DrBavadra serving as prime minister. After less than a month in office, DrBavadra was forcibly removed from power during a military coup led by Lt. Col. SitiveniRabuka on 14 May 1987. Rabuka had served with the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.[1]

After a period of continued jockeying and negotiation, Rabuka staged a second coup on 25 September 1987. The military government revoked the constitution and declared Fiji a Republic on 10 October, the seventeenth anniversary of Fiji's independence from the United Kingdom. This action, coupled with protests by the government of India, led to Fiji's expulsion from the Commonwealth and official nonrecognition of the Rabuka regime by foreign governments, including Australia and New Zealand. On 6 December, Rabuka resigned as head of State, and the former governor-general, Ratu Sir PenaiaGanilau, was appointed the first president of the Fijian Republic. Mara was reappointed prime minister, and Rabuka became minister of home affairs.

The Republic

The new government drafted a new constitution that went into force in July 1990. Under its terms, majorities were reserved for ethnic Fijians in both houses of the legislature. Previously, in 1989, the government had released statistical information showing that for the first time since 1946, ethnic Fijians were a majority of the population. More than 12,000 Indo-Fijians and other minorities had left the country in the two years following the 1987 coups. After resigning from the military, Rabuka became prime minister under the new constitution in 1992.

Ethnic tensions simmered in 1995-1996 over the renewal of Indo-Fijian land leases and political maneuvering surrounding the mandated 7-year review of the 1990 constitution. The Constitutional Review Commission produced a draft constitution which slightly expanded the size of the legislature, lowered the proportion of seats reserved by ethnic group, reserved the presidency for ethnic Fijians but opened the position of prime minister to all races [clarification needed]. Prime MinisterRabuka and President Mara supported the proposal, while the nationalist indigenous Fijian parties opposed it. The reformed constitution was approved in July 1997. Fiji was readmitted to the Commonwealth in October.

The first legislative elections held under the new constitution took place in May 1999. Rabuka's coalition was defeated by an alliance of Indo-Fijian parties led by MahendraChaudhry, who became Fiji's first Indo-Fijian prime minister.

The coup of 2000

Chaudhry's government was short-lived. After barely a year in office, Chaudhry and most other members of parliament were taken hostage in the House of Representatives by gunmen led by ethnic Fijian nationalist George Speight, on 19 May 2000. The standoff dragged on for 8 weeks — during which time Chaudhry was removed from office by the then-president Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara because of his inability to govern — before the Fijian military seized power and brokered a negotiated end to the situation, then arrested Speight when he violated its terms. Former banker Laisenia Qarase was named interim prime minister and head of the interim civilian government by the military and the Great Council of Chiefs in July. A court order restored the constitution early in 2001, and a subsequent election confirmed Qarase as prime minister.

The coup of 2006

Disgruntled by two bills before the Fijian Parliament, one offering amnesty for the leaders of the 2000 coup, the military leader Commodore Frank Bainimarama asked Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase to resign in mid-October, 2006. The Prime Minister attempted to sack Bainimarama without success. Australian and New Zealand governments expressed concerns about a possible coup.

On 4 November 2006, Qarase dropped the controversial amnesty measures from the bill.

On 29 November New Zealand foreign minister Winston Peters organised talks in Wellington between Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase and Commodore Bainimarama. Peters reported the talks as "positive" but after returning to Fiji Commodore Bainimarama announced that the military were to take over most of Suva and fire into the harbour "in anticipation of any foreign intervention".

Bainimarama announced on 3 December 2006 that he had taken control of Fiji.

Bainimarama restored the presidency to Ratu Josefa Iloilo on 4 January 2007,^{[4][5]} and in turn was formally appointed interim prime minister by Iloilo the next day.

2009 constitutional crisis

On April 10, 2009, Fijian President, Ratu Josefa Iloilo, announced on a nationwide radio broadcast that he had suspended the Constitution of Fiji, dismissed the Court of Appeal and assumed all governance in the country after the court ruled that the current government is illegal.

Most of Fiji's political controversies are related to the ethnic fault line that characterizes Fijian politics. Fiji is one of the rare countries in the world that officially imposes disabilities on a group that constitutes a large part of the population (cf. Latvia), on the pretended basis of race.^{[9][10]} It has caused an exodus of the Indians, who until recently formed a slight majority in Fiji.

One of the main issues that have fuelled the contention over the years is land tenure. Indigenous Fijian communities very closely identify themselves with their land. In 1909 near the peak of the inflow of indentured Indian laborers, the land ownership pattern was frozen and further sales prohibited. Today over 80% of the land is held by indigenous Fijians, under the collective ownership of the traditional Fijian clans. Indo-Fijians produce over 90% of the sugar crop but must lease the land they work from its ethnic Fijian owners instead of being able to buy it outright. The leases have been generally for 10 years, although they are usually renewed for two 10-year extensions. Many Indo-Fijians argue that these terms do not provide them with adequate security and have pressed for renewable 30-year leases, while many ethnic Fijians fear that an Indo-Fijian government would erode their control over the land.

The Indo-Fijian parties' major voting bloc is made up of sugarcane farmers. The farmers' main tool of influence has been their ability to galvanize widespread boycotts of the sugar industry, thereby crippling the economy.

Multiple citizenship, previously prohibited under the 1997 constitution (abrogated April 2009), has been permitted since the April 2009 Citizenship Decree ^{[12][13]} and established as a right under Section 5(4) of the September 2013 Constitution.^{[14][15]}

Political parties and elections

Fiji election of 2006

Summary of the 6-13 May 2006 Fiji House of Representatives election results Parties

	Votes	%	Seats	+/-
SoqosoqoDuavatanilewenivanua (SDL)	342,352	44.59	36	+2
Fiji Labour Party (FLP)	300,797	39.18	31	+4
National Federation Party (NFP)	47,615	6.20	0	-1
National Alliance Party of Fiji (NAPF)	22,504	2.93	0	
United Peoples Party (UPP)	6,474	0.84	2	+1
Party of National Unity (PANU)	6,226	0.81	0	
Nationalist Vanua TakoLavo Party (NVTLP)	3,657	0.48	0	
SoqosoqoniVakavulewaniTaukei (SVT)	238	0.03	0	
National Democratic Party (NDP)	123	0.02	0	
Party of Truth (POTT)	51	0.01	0	
Social Liberal Multicultural Party (SLM)	49	0.01	0	
Coalition of Independent Nationals (COIN)	20	0.00	0	
Justice and Freedom Party (JFP)	18	0.00	0	
Independents	37,571	4.89	2	
New Labour Unity Party	Didn't contest	0	-2	
Total	767,695	71	71	

Source: Elections Office of Fiji. The former Conservative Alliance with six seats merged into the SDL. SDL got two seats less than SDL and CA together.

International organization participation

ACP, AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Intelsat, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber), ITU, OPCW, PCA, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMIBH, UNMIK, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO.

Activity

In small groups, use an illustration to demonstrate independence.

CHAPTER THREE

PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT



GEOGRAPHY, INDUSTRIES, POPULATION AND URBANIZATION



<http%3A%2F%2Fspatialworlds.blogspot.com%2F2013%2F11%2Fthinking-about-geographical-thinking.html&ei>

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

RELIEF

Relief is the difference in slope and height of any area of land. The main types of relief features found in Fiji are Mountains, Rolling hill country, Plains, Plateaus, and Rivers.

Fiji lies 5,100 km southwest of Hawaii and 3,150 km northeast of Sydney, astride the main air route between North America and Australia. Fiji has a total land area of 18,274 square kilometers. Nadi is the hub of the Pacific air routes while Suva is a regional centre. The 180th Meridian cuts through Fiji but the International Dateline swings east so that the entire group can share the same day.

Fiji has up to 850 islands. 100 islands are permanently inhabited. They are all a variety in shapes and sizes. The main islands, Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Kadavu, Koro, Rotuma, and Taveuni are volcanic high islands and the remainders are low islands (coral or limestone)

PLATE TECTONICS AND FIJI

Fiji is located at the Indo Australian and Pacific plate boundary between two opposite facing subduction zones. The stress created by the opposing plate movements has resulted in the formation of transform faults such as the Fiji Fracture Zone to the North and the Hunter Fracture Zone to the South.

Activity

- i. What is the International Dateline? Find out its position in Fiji?
- ii. What are Plate Tectonics? Find out more about the other theories of how the earth was formed?
The class can do more research on this with the help of the teacher.
- iii. On a map of Fiji locate and label the Fiji Fracture Zone and the Hunter Fracture Zone.
This will help you later on in your studies on 'Natural Hazards'.

TYPES OF ISLANDS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Topography: Types of islands in Fiji

Type	Examples	Characteristics
Volcanic high islands	Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, Lomaiviti group, Kadavu	High with rugged relief. Deep interior valleys. Jagged peaks and ranges. Lower coastal fringe.
Raised limestone islands	Kabara, Lakeba and Fulaga	Uplifted limestone deposits, fractured by volcanic action. Rise up to 300 metres but generally of low relief.
Coral islands/islets	Nukulau, Wailagilala	Very low relief. Soil generally sand.

ZNote: Some islands such as Vanua Balavu are a mixture, with a volcanic cone, flanked by limestone. The underlying rock is generally basalt or other volcanic rock.

REEFS

Fringing reefs are common along most of the coastlines and Fiji is outstanding for its many barrier reefs. The Great Sea Reef off the north coast of Vanua is the fourth longest in the world and the Astrolabe reef north of Kadavu is one of the most colorful.

Reefs surround all islands except the Southern half of Taveuni. The two types of reefs are:

a) *Fringing Reefs: cover the off-shore plate forms and has little water on them. The area dries up at low tide..*



com Source: www.taveuniislandsresort.com

b) *Barrier Reefs: found at the edge of the underwater plate form and appear to be separated from the land*



Source: www.originaldiving.com

MOUNTAINS

Mountains are towering steep-sided masses of rock that are over 1000 meters from base to peak. There are more mountains in Viti Levu as compared to the other islands in Fiji. Most of the mountains in Fiji are under the Conservation projects and are used as Eco-Tourism sites. For e.g. the highest mountain which is Mt Victoria (Tomaniivi) is under the 'Mareqeti Viti' project and the Landowners together with all the stakeholders have declared it a conservation site where logging is not allowed as well as unnecessary removal of any flora and fauna.

Mountains are: Mt Victoria (Tomaniivi) -1323m (highest)

- Mt Naserolevu-1032m
- MT Uluiqalau-1231m
- Mt Washington-839m

LOWLANDS

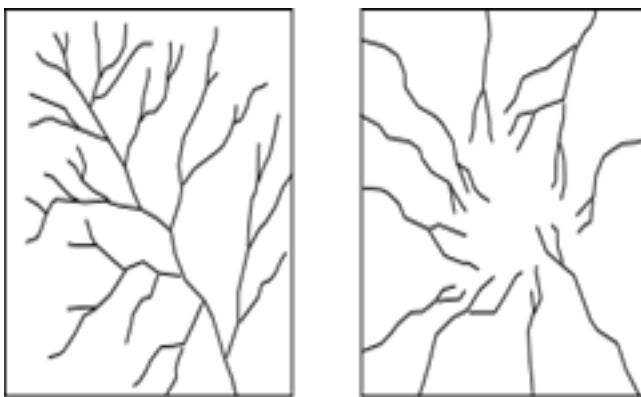
Lowland is limited in area i.e. along valleys and coastal areas

Viti Levu has broad floodplains and deltas near the mouth of the rivers and along the coast. Viti Levu's lowlands form only a small part of the total land area but they support the bulk of Fiji's agriculture. In Vanua Levu, the lowlands are also restricted and most are found on the northern side where they are broken up into small pockets by ranges of low hills running out to sea.

The sun burnt plains or the infertile grasslands of Vanua Levu is hot and dry during most part of the year and is called 'talasiga'. Taveuni is called the Garden Island because of the richness of the young volcanic soils and productive plantations (yaqona,dalo and coconut).

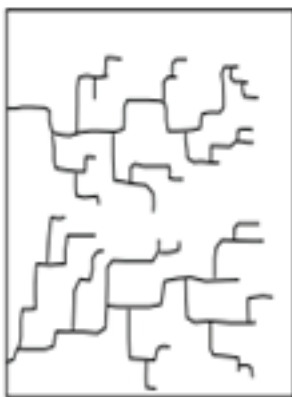
RIVERS (DRAINAGE)

The typical drainage pattern of Fiji is radial drainage, whereby the rivers seem to radiate out like the spokes of a wheel.



Dendritic Drainage

Radial Drainage

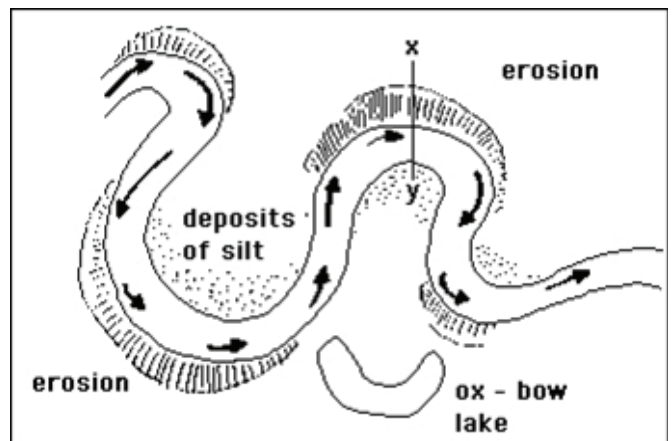


Rectangular Drainage

The rivers flow from the central plateaus in all directions to the coast. The large rivers are fan shaped (many tributaries or streams) collect or meet to form a main stream which then meander across its lowlands to the sea. The main rivers in Vanua Levu flow swiftly down to the coast because of the steepness of the land.

Meandering River Pattern

A meander, in general, is a bend in a sinuous watercourse or river. A meander forms when moving water in a stream erodes the outer banks and widens its valley, and the inner part of the river has less energy and deposits silt. A stream of any volume may assume a meandering course, alternately eroding sediments from the outside of a bend and depositing them on the inside. The result is a snaking pattern as the stream meanders back and forth across its down-valley axis. When a meander gets cut off from the main stream, an oxbow lake forms.



An example of a braided river pattern.

RIVERS IN FIJI

Deepest River-Dreketi (Vanua Levu) Widest and largest-Rewa (Nausori) Longest-Sigatoka (Nadroga)

PLATEAUS

Plateaus are areas of fairly flat land. The main plateaus in Fiji are:

- i. Muanivatu - 1,131 m
- ii. Colo-East - drained by the Rewa River
- iii. NavosaPateau - drained by the Ba River
- iv. Colo West - drained by the Sigatoka River
- v. Navua - drained by the Navua River
- vi. Nadrau - cradled between Mt Tomaniivi(1,323 m)

Activity

a) Draw a map of Fiji: locate and name the following clearly: b) Draw another map of Fiji mark and label the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The 4 island groups | 1. The passage of water between Yadua and Vanua Levu |
| 2. The passage of water between Vanua Levu | 2. The highest mountain |
| 3. Koro Sea | 3. The widest river |
| 4. Somosomo Strait | 4. The longest river |
| 5. Kadavu Passage | |
| 6. Nanuku Passage | |

CLIMATE

Climate is the average weather condition of a place taken over a long period of time. Weather is the average weather condition taken over a short period of time usually within day. The elements of climate are wind, precipitation (rainfall) and solar radiation (temperature).

Fiji's climate is described as Tropical Oceanic type (in the tropics the islands are surrounded by the ocean). The windward sides of the larger islands are wetter and cloudier than the leeward sides. The smaller islands have a climate like the leeward sides of the large islands but the temperature range is smaller and rainfall is evenly distributed.

There are 3 types of climate in Fiji;

- i) Windward areas (Wet) e.g.-Suva
- ii) Leeward areas (Dry) e.g-Lautoka
- iii) Smaller islands-evenly distributed rainfall e.g. - Makogai.

The climate of the high islands is closely related to the South East Trade Winds. The windward slopes of the high islands catch the trade Winds head on and are usually wet, while those on the leeward side may be dry.

The official hurricane season south of the equator is November to April although they can occur in May and October.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CLIMATE

1. Distance from the equator: (Latitude)

- a) Fiji's location in the tropics gives it 'high sun' throughout the year
- b) Temperature is usually very high at 77
- c) April to November (Winter Season) – the sun is overhead. (hot, dry days and cool nights)
- d) Summer season is from November to April (cyclone season). Winds are more variable and the Northerlies in particular bring in heavy rain to the northern sides of the main islands.
- e) Convectional rainfall occurs a lot during the summer months because of the greater amount of heat.

2. Distance from the Sea:

- Areas closer to the sea are warmer than those far away.
- These areas will receive more rainfall especially if it is on the windward side of the larger island

3. Insular Nature: (Size of the island)

- The larger islands have a distinct wet and dry climate
- The smaller islands have a more equable climate; evenly distributed rainfall and moderate temperature.

4. Relief

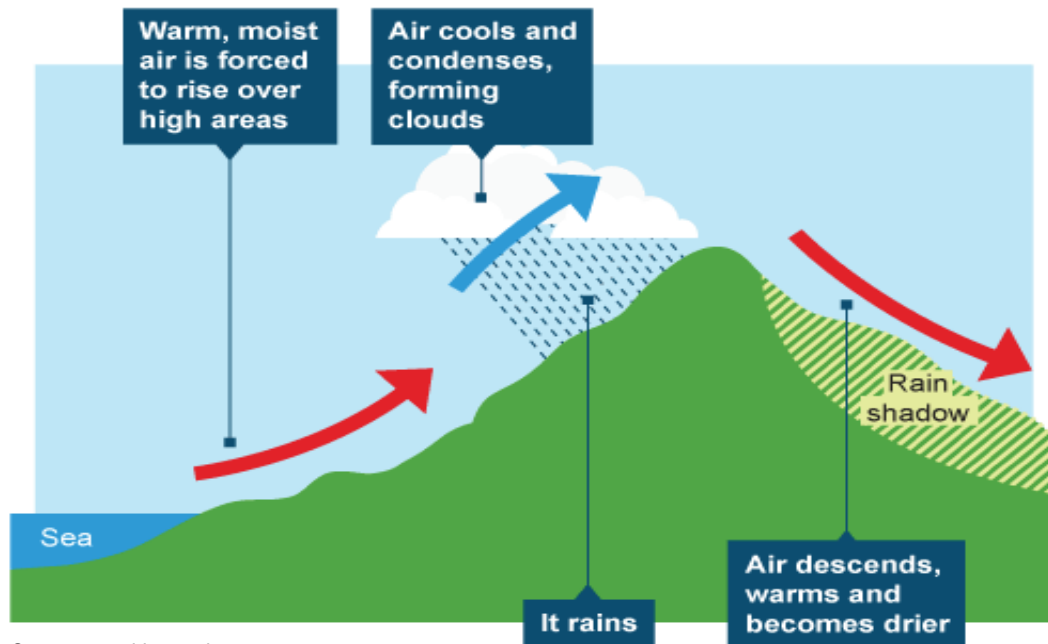
- The mountains of Fiji are not high enough to have snow and frost but are high enough to influence climate
- Their effects bring a distinct wet and dry side

Types of Rainfall

There are 3 types of rainfall:

- i. Orographic or relief rainfall
- ii. Convectional Rainfall
- iii. Frontal or Cyclonic rainfall

i. Relief or Orographic rainfall:

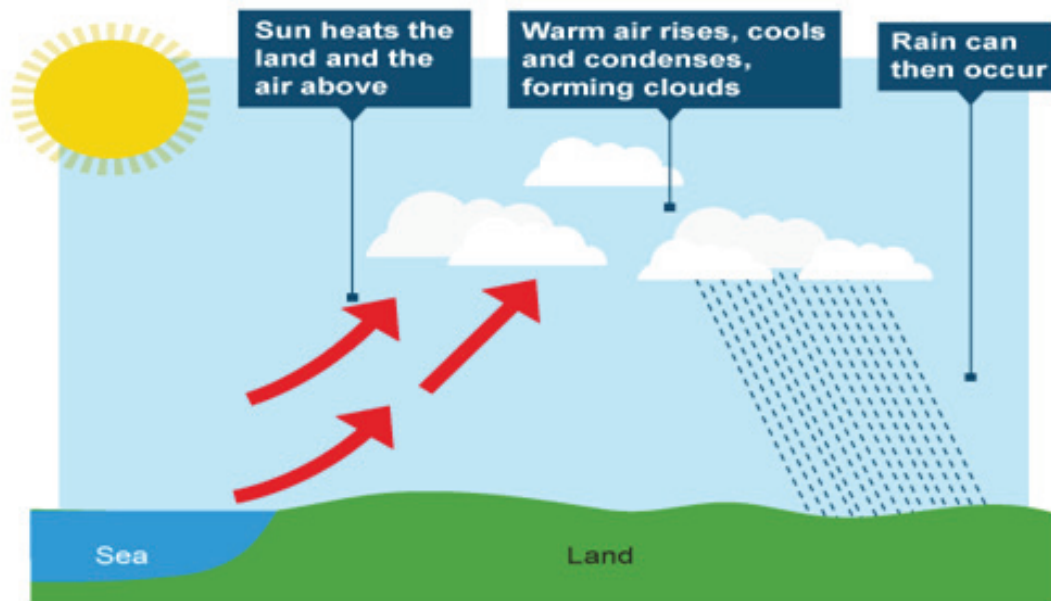


Source: www.bbc.co.uk

- a. As the South East Trade Winds blow across the ocean, they are warmed.
- b. As they move across, they pick up and carry an increasing amount of water vapor.
- c. When they reach land, they are forced upwards over the mountains.
- d. As they are cooled the moisture forms clouds.
- e. The clouds become heavy and much of the moisture is drier because much of the moisture has been lost.
Instead of dropping, the winds pick up moisture.

ii. Convectional Rainfall

- a. The earth's hot surface heats the air above it. The heated air becomes lighter, as it expands and begins to rise.
- b. The rising air expands and cools. Condensation takes place and clouds form
- c. Further ascent causes more cooling with expansion. Rain begins to fall.



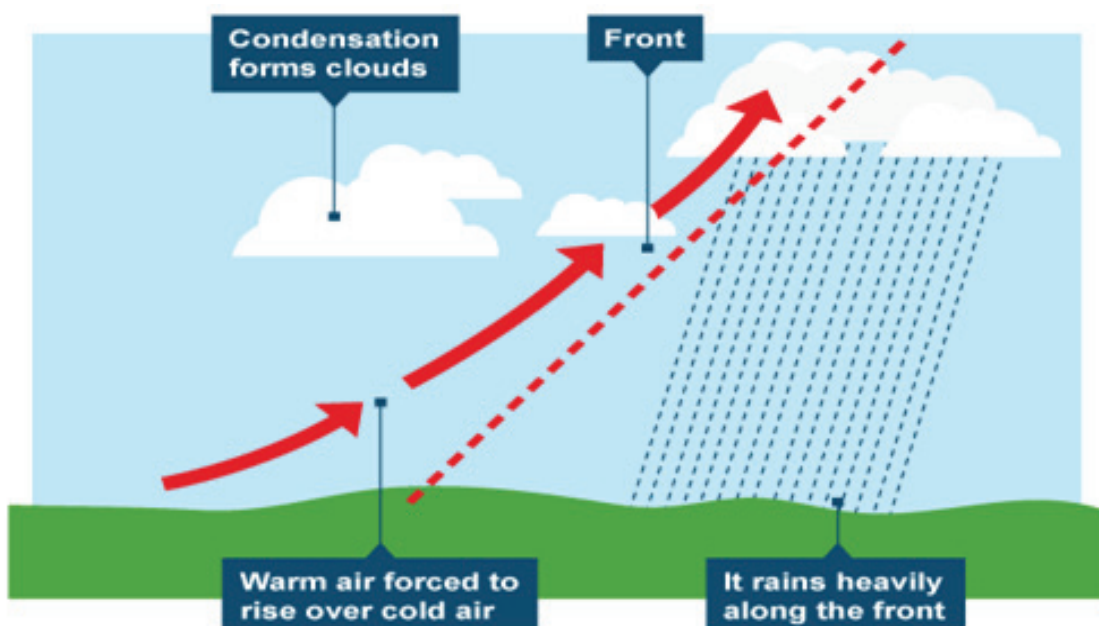
Source: www.bbc.co.uk

iii. Cyclonic/Frontal Rainfall

- a. Occurs when warm moist air comes into contact with cool air during a passage of depression. This is most common during tropical cyclones and hurricanes.

Solar radiation is sunshine, which brings light, heat and many other electromagnetic rays that are essential to life on earth. The amount of radiation received in Fiji depends on:

- i. The time of the day
- ii. The time of the year
- iii. The atmospheric condition-cloud or pollution cover.



Source: www.bbc.co.uk

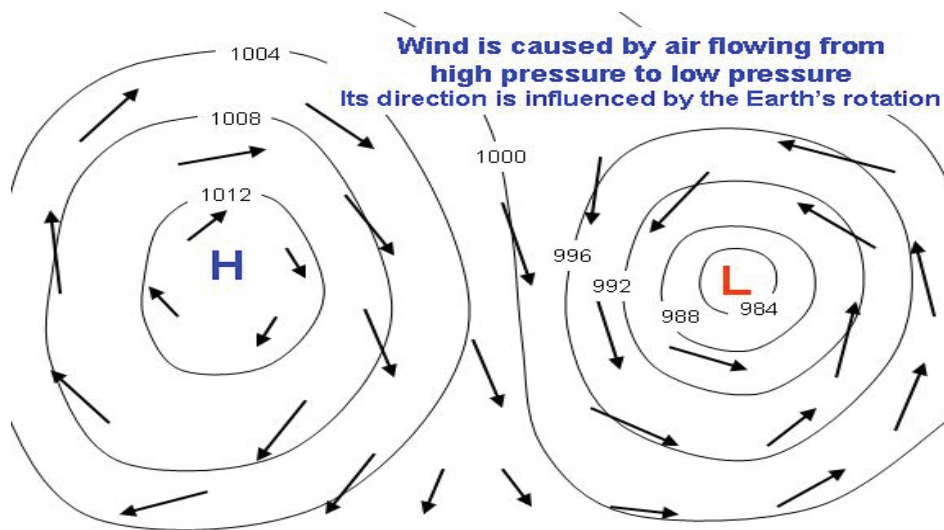
WIND

Wind is moving air. It is expressed in kilometers per hour and measured with an anemometer. Wind direction is expressed as the compass point from where the wind is blowing. The main Wind Systems reaching Fiji and influencing the climate of Fiji is the South East Trade Winds and the North West Trade Winds.

WEATHER MAPS.

Anticyclones-Large areas of high pressure shown on weather maps as H. Anticyclones usually bring fine, settled weather. The isobars are far apart.

Depressions-areas of low pressure shown weather maps as L. Depressions usually bring wet, windy weather. The deeper the depression, the more wind and rain it brings. The isobars are closer to each other.



1. What do H and L represent?
2. What do the numbers in the above weather map represent?

SOIL

Soil is the natural material for plant growth. Soil makes up the top layer of the earth's crust. Rocks on the earth's surface are broken down overtime into many small fragments by the erosive forces of rain, wind and the sun combined with the rotten remains of plants and animals

Geologically the islands of Fiji are formed from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. They have evolved through a series of major tectonic events followed by varying episodes of erosion, deposition and uplift. With significant variation in rocks Fiji has a variety of soil type derived from different parent materials which after years and years of weathering will eventually change into soil.



Different types of soil and its different textures

Soil Parent Materials	Explanation
Regolith	Commonly found in the hill country and it is directly derived from the underlying parent rock or in material moved relatively small distances down slope under the influence of gravity
Colluviums	Refers to deposits that accumulate on and at the base of slopes as a result movement by gravity. Colluvium often shows evidence of successive periods of deposition (layering including buried soils.)
Alluvium	Refers to sediments deposited by streams and rivers. Alluvial deposits often consist of layers of different textured materials, for e.g., sand and silt layers overlying coarse gravel. Such are common along our major river system-Nadi, Sigatoka, Navua, Ba, Rewa, and Dreketi.
Marine deposits	Refers to deposits that occur in both the tidal and non-tidal zones and comprise of sands and sediments trapped in the mangrove ecosystem.
Aeolian	Consists of deposits arranged or transported by wind. Narrow deposits of wind-blown sand occur at many locations on most islands. They are mainly from coralline sands and therefore are found adjacent to the coast e.g., in the Yasawas. There are also very small areas of black metallic sands e.g. the Dawasamu soils
Tephra	Is air fall material that is ejected from volcanoes, into the atmosphere and then redeposit across the landscape. Layers of tephra are common only on the young volcanic islands of Rotuma, Taveuni and part of Koro.

FACTORS AFFECTING SOIL FORMATION

i. Climate

The direct influence of rainfall and temperature influence the type of soil the area will have. Rainfall is also responsible for the washing out (leaching) of main mineral elements and the movement of clay from soil horizons.

ii. Relief

The shape of the land (its topography) and in particular its slope or steepness can have a major influence. They affect the amount of water available for weathering, leaching out of nutrients and other chemical and biological changes.

iii. Biological Factors

Biological factors include human activities are perhaps the most complex of the soil forming factors. Plants, climatic elements, organisms all contributes to the type of soil present there.

Plants provide shade as well as plant litter which will greatly contributes to fertile soil.

Animals that live in them (earthworms and beetles) as well as those that live on them such as chickens speed up the breakdown of dead plants and mix it with them as well as their droppings.

iv. Time

The soil type is influenced by the amount of time over which the soil forming processes have been acting. Weathering and soil development do not happen suddenly, but gradually over great periods of time.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL IN FIJI

Fiji's soil can be grouped genetically as follows:

- Young sandy soils formed around the coasts of the island-coastal strand vegetation e.g. beach morning glory, (Vunivadra).
- Fertile, deep, agriculturally important alluvial soil occupied the valley bottoms most areas of cash farming.
- Shallow and moderately deep, dark colored nutrient rich soil on rolling and hilly land supporting native vegetation and grassland.
- In the drier parts of Fiji the plants found are mostly thin barked with thin green leaves e.g. pine trees and nokonoko.
- In the wet parts of Fiji evergreen trees, fleshy leaves are the most native trees present in the highlands.e.gNamosi, Serua, Naitasiri and Tailevu.

With some exceptions, Fiji's soils are of low fertility. The high rainfall washes, or leaches the soluble minerals required by plants from the top layers of the soil. In Fiji lateritic soil is common and farmers practice shifting cultivation in order to regain its fertility.

VEGETATION



[Source: <http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=vegetation++pictures&view+detail>]

The vegetation of an island in the Yasawas as Fiji is well known for its tropical climate and luscious vegetation. Fiji shows some of the uniqueness and diversity of the terrestrial biota found in the Pacific.

Flora (vegetation) is richer too on the main islands but some of the smaller islands also have a number of plants belonging to one family such as the 'hibiscus tiliaceus' (vau) and 'hibiscus rosa-sinensis(senitoa) or hibiscus flower.

Major Types of Vegetation in Fiji

Fiji has 11 major types of vegetation

- i. **Tropical Lowland and rainforest**
Mainly evergreen broadleaf species. Very little undergrowth
- ii. **Montane or Sub Montaine Rainforest**
Dominated by broadleaved trees. Contains some needle-leaved or small –leaved species e.g. dakua, nokonoko
- iii. **Riverine/Riparian Forest**
Grow along freshwater streams and rivers. Trees are tall and buttressed e.g. Tahitian chestnut (ivi), palms, forbs and broadleaf evergreens are common
- iv. **Swamp, Bog Forests**
Grow in freshwater or brackish swamps. Mostly buttressed trees (ivi).also contains palms, sago, pandanus, and vutu species.
- v. **Seasonal Forests**
Contains deciduous forest and other that are adapted to withstand droughts and fires (develop very thick bark) e.g. molau, sacau, nokonoko and cau

vi. Mangrove Forests

In tidal rivers, estuaries, bays, muddy/silty ocean shores. e.g. mangroves, sagale, pandanus. They are very important in terms of its usage for dyes, firewood, medicine, habitats for animals, crabs and trap silt to build new land, and fisheries as nurseries for fish.

vii. Atoll/Beach Strand Forest

These are communities of Pan Pacific/Pan Tropical species.
For e.g. coconuts, dilo, vutu, tavola, vadra/balawa.

viii. Woodlands

Grasslands where trees cover at least 30% of the area. They have a broken canopy.
There is a dense/thick undergrowth of grass and shrubs.

ix. Savanna/Grasslands

Found in the drier areas with little and seasonal rainfall e.g. Western Viti Levu and Northern Vanua Levu.
Apandanus savanna is found near Deuba.

x. Aquatic Freshwater Vegetation

Reed swamps, floating plants (water hyacinths) otakarisi and aquatic weeds

xi. Marine Vegetation

Sea weeds (lumi), algae, sea grasses etc.

Endemic plants

The best forested islands are the limestone islands such as Kabara, Vatulele and Ogea where the rugged terrains has protected fine strands of special forest type. Endemism is the process by which a plant is found only in one area and nowhere else in the world.

Fiji's endemic plants include the Tagimoucia (Medinilla water-housei) of Taveuni and Seaturamouintains, mama/lutulutu/ovutu (Macaranga membranacea) of Vanua Levu and Selala (Rhizophora selala) of the Samabula mangrove forest.

Activity

Teacher organizes class to research on each vegetation type (one vegetation type per group). Students find out the influence of the physical environment on the vegetation type (climate, relief, soil), its adaptive features, problems encountered, solutions, uses /benefits (if any) and a map where the vegetation can be found

LAND USE AND CROPS

The use of land in Fiji is influenced by a combination of factors such as physical and cultural factors. Physical factors include relief, climate and soil while social and cultural factors include people's use of the land (Individual farmers), land ownership and land tenure, transport availability and access to markets, marketing methods, and capital available for development and improvement, market demands and prices.



Tagimoucia plant

Physical factors

1. Relief and slope
 - Whether the land is high, hilly and rocky or low, flat lands and big plains it will influence the type of crop grown there and how successful a farmer is in utilizing this land.
 - Whether it is close or far from the water sources or rivers
2. Climate
 - The amount of rainfall and solar radiation it receives
 - Regularity(how often rain-falls)
 - Seasonal distribution of rainfall (winter and summer)
3. Soil Characteristics
 - Red dry and leached soil or dark, humid, rich and alluvial soil.
4. Temperature-warm and cool
5. Other factors
 - Sunshine hours.
 - Hurricanes
 - Floods
 - Other climatic extremes



A sugar cane farm along the highway in DrasaLautoka
www.21food.com/product/search-keys-sugar+cane+fruit-pl.html

Cultural and Social Factors

1. Individual farmers
 - This depends on the farmer's needs, skill and experience
2. Land ownership and type of tenure
 - Lease or Freehold
3. Transport Availability and Access to Markets-
 - how good are the services by roads, railway, boats and air transport and how near or far the markets are
4. Marketing Methods
 - cooperatives
 - contracts
 - sale to middlemen
5. Capital Available for Development and Improvement
 - source of credit and rates if interest(e.g. bank loans)-
6. Market Demands and Prices
 - how much is needed and can be sold to make profits

(Both sets of factors are interrelated and other factors could be included e.g. Overseas demand and prices)

THREE TYPES OF FARMING

1. Village Farming/Non Village Farming
2. Commercial Farming (crops)
3. Pastoral Farming

1. Village Farming (Traditional Land use)
 - The oldest and most widespread type of farming.
 - Is an essential part of the traditional i-Taulei way of life.

Area

- Nearly half the country's total agricultural land is used for village farming
- Villagers grow crops on land which they do not own(mataqali land)
- Land used is near the villages

Methods of Farming

- Labour or work is shared amongst the villagers
- Permission should be obtained first from the members of the clan (mataqali)
- A persons plot will be scattered, this is to give everyone a share of the fertile land
- The village headman (turaganikoro) let the villagers perform duties (e.g. clearing and planting)
- Farming is mainly subsistence
- Shifting cultivation is widely practiced in most villages (they move from place to place to leave the soil fallow for a while so as to regain its fertility)
- In the interior villages, the soils are not fertile except in the valleys. They practice semi subsistence farming (sell some of the crops in towns to buy clothes, kerosene and other food materials. This is widely practiced nowadays around Fiji as people struggle to buy things to their families' satisfaction.

Crops Grown

- Cassava-drier infertile soils on hilly areas
- Yams-dry more fertile soils
- Dalo-wetter soil near rivers or the humid soils of the valleys
- Bananas-grows better in cool humid areas(near rivers or humid lowlands)
- Coconuts-coastal areas and reaching up to the hills
- Yaqona-inland where the soil is cool and humid(grown especially for commercial and traditional use)
- Market garden crops for villages mainly close to towns.

Size of the Farm

- Sizes of farms differ from place to place depending on type of farm (subsistence or semi subsistence), type of soil, climate, landform, the influence of different types of people.

NON VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS-(GALALA)

- Villagers who choose not to work under the village system as they establish themselves as individual farmers(galala farmers).Some plant for the subsistence use but others do commercial farming on those piece of land and the outcome is great as most of them do not belong to those villages nearby and therefore are independent and fend for themselves. For example in Lomaivuna, Wailasein Naitasiri.



Source: www.spc.int

COMMERCIAL FARMING

The major commercial crops grown in Fiji are Sugarcane, Copra, Ginger, and Rice, although some are not exported but they are consumed locally and are sold in the local market

SUGARCANE FARMING

Planting

- Early in the year, during the wet months with the help of the neighbors and a few hired laborers, the land is ploughed and harrowed.
- The cuttings of seed cane are planted in rows 1.5 meters apart.(the main varieties are mana,mali,vatu and ragnar)
- oung cane is fertilized with superphosphate and ammonium with addition of potassium on hilly lands
- Routine weeding, fertilizing and care of crop is done by the farmer and his family.
- After 14-16 months depending on the weather, the first cane is ready for harvest.



Source: www.fijitimes.com

Harvesting

- Harvesting period is spread over 7 months (May to December), the period when the sugar content in the cane is at its highest.
- Usually done by cane gangs (Each gang selects a leader or sardar)
- After this crop is harvested, another grows from the same stem, known as ratoon crop.
- After the last ratoon crop (5 years) is harvested, the land is ploughed and legume or green manure crop e.g. cowpea is grown (adds nitrogen to soil).
- Part of the farm is used to plant vegetables and other food crops.



Source: rochedalss.eq.edu.au

Harvesting cane in a cane belt in Fiji. (Nowadays harvesters are used as compared to the old, traditional way of cutting cane by a gang with the leader as a sardar).



Harvesting by hand

Transport

- The crushing mills are located at Lautoka, Ba (Rarawai), Rakiraki (Penang) and Labasa.
- The cane is cut and transported to the mills by trucks and rails.



Source: fijione.tv

Markets

- Fiji sells 175000 tonnes to European markets
- Other markets include the USA, Malaysia, China, Japan (World market), Canada, and Korea.
- 28000 tonnes are sold locally every year.
- 10 500 tonnes are sold to Pacific Island countries like New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Solom on Islands etc

Problems

- Fluctuation of sugar prizes
- Strikes; mills stop and farmers can lose the harvested crops
- Country will not its meet its quota for export therefore will be surcharged to get sugar from elsewhere
- Country can lose its markets due to competition from outside and the global recession(2010)
- Cane burning-difficult to process as most of the sugars exported are white sugar.
- Weather-prone to flooding (January 2012 flooding was one of the worst flooding in the history of Sugarcane production in Fiji-both for most farmers and the mills especially Rarawai) low yields can be the result of droughts, hurricanes, flooding.

- Diseases: in Fiji 'Downey milaew' can cause cane loses
- Land Tenure: there is much uncertainty over the renewal of long term leases.

Activity

1. Where is sugarcane farming concentrated on the two large islands and why?
2. Why is Fiji different from other sugar- producing countries?
3. Compare and contrast the two methods of harvesting that is, harvesting by hand and by combine harvester.
4. Name some by-products of sugar.
5. Discuss 5 problems faced by sugarcane farmers in Fiji and what has been done to rectify the problems

RICE FARMING

Location

- Both dry and wet rice are grown
- Dry rice is grown on may cane farms
- Irrigated rice is planted out after being raised in a nursery, plenty of rainfall is required so it is mainly found on the wetter sides-irrigated areas of Navua, Nausori and Dreketi and Bua river flats

Method of Farming

- Land is ploughed and harrowed several times in November or December after the first heavy rain until the weeds have died and the soil is muddy.
- Rice seeds are planted in nursery beds and after the shoots are about 30 cm they are transplanted onto the muddy fields.
- Dry rice cultivation involves the direct sowing of seeds either by hand or by drills made by a tractor.
- Dry rice matures quickly but requires a lot of weeding
- On most farms harvesting is done by family members .Sickles is used to cut the crops.
- The grains have to be thrashed to shake out the rice grains and then taken to a mill to be polished.



Source: www.fijitimes

RICE PLANTING

Problems

Causes of low yields-

- Uncertain rainfall or excessive rainfall which may cause flooding
- Inadequate water control
- Poor drainage
- Weather-flooding or drought
- Pests and diseases






Markets






- Fiji does not grow enough to be self-sufficient; whatever is grown is sold locally.

Yaqona Farming

- 'Yaqona' or Kava is the traditional drink for Fiji. Although nowadays most people consume it as a form of pastime, it is still a very important part of the i-Taukei Way of life.
- Yaqona' has also grown from its early stages of just a drink to being commercially grown as it is a source of income for most rural dwellers.
- Exportation of the product for medical research and cures to being processed into drinks and farmers are benefitting from this. Most of our
- Yaqona is exported to other Pacific Island countries and we import some too from the other Pacific countries.
- A one kilogram of 'waka' can cost you \$40.00.
- Yaqona grows well on well watered and well-drained soil

Other crops grown

Crops grown	Areas (locations)	Problems
Ginger 	Waibau, Naitasiri Navatuvula, Sawani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Drainage should be good • Nematode infestation
Cassava 	All over Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market is a problem for farmers • Adverse weather conditions and climatic extremes • Prices in the local market are very low as compared to its care from the beginning to the time of harvest.
Yams 	Can be grown anywhere in Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate • Diseases • No overseas market and local market depending on who will buy the product.
Dalo 	Taveuni, Naitasiri, Tailevu, Navua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low prices • Transportation • Market • Diseases/Dalo beetle • Laborers
Bananas 	Naitasiri and along major river systems (floodplains) in Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding/hurricane • Market • Pests and diseases

<p>Potato</p> 	<p>Nadarivatu, Ra</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality is not the same as the imported ones
<p>Pawpaw</p> 	<p>Salad Bowl of Fiji</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic extremes
<p>Tobacco</p> 	<p>Nadi ,Sigatoka Valley (Virginia Tobacco)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding especially since the farms are located in low-lying areas or in floodplains • Market • Accessibility of roads
<p>Pineapple</p> 	<p>Salad Bowl of Fiji, Seaqaqa,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases • Markets • Accessibility to markets
<p>Flowers</p> 	<p>Mostly grown in areas where the weather suits that particular flower.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No fixed market except for hotels and boutiques • Climatic extremes

Activities

1. In a paragraph describe rice farming under the following: location, methods of farming, problems and markets. Check the location of farms.
2. How is the government trying to improve the production of rice in Fiji?

PASTORAL FARMING

Location

- Scattered distribution on :
 - a) extensive grassland areas (large farms) on the dry sides of the main islands
 - b) most cane farms where they are used as work animals

Methods of farming

- Indo Fijian farmers graze cattle and goats on the leased holdings in the hill areas inland from the coastal cane farms
- Cattle run primarily for beef are found on 3 types of land:
 - a) An extensive farm runs on ranch type basis in Yaqara. Here the Fiji Pastoral company runs Hereford and Brahman cattle on 7,300 hectares of improved grassland.
 - b) Small beef fattening farms less than 500 acres had been developed in Yalavou in Sigatoka and Uluisaivou in Rakiraki.
 - c) Cattle are grazed on copra estates in order to control weed growth and to provide meat for the farm staff.

Problems

- Grazing consists of poor unimproved grasses mainly wire grass and blue grass type
- Land is rarely fenced
- Burning and growth of weed pests (guava) result in low density
- Overstocking results in overgrazing
- Shortage of feeds in the drier months
- Diseases which kill a lot of cattle's and therefore a loss to farmers (brucellosis disease)

Markets

Fiji is still not self-sufficient in meat production and has to import its needs.

Whatever is produced is sold locally

Activity

What can be done to improve the quality of the herd?

Sheep farming

- Sheep farming has been trialed out at Ravua Pastoral Farm in Ra. This is an independent privately funded firm that allows the implementation of rapid changes to strategy. If this is a success then we won't have to rely on imports for our supply of lamb products.
- The farm has grown from just 50 sheep to 300 sheep as of December 2010.
- Ravua Pastoral Farm intends to begin contract farming with farmers in the area, that is, farmers look after 50 sheep and share the profits with the company.
- Sheep is grazed in the forest.
- Problems faced by sheep farmers include lack of capital to start their own farms and lack of modern management skills of animal husbandry and pasture management.



Sheep drenching done in a race at Ravua Pastoral Company in RaSource: www.fijitimes.com

Other Livestock/Poultry Farming

<p>Goat Farming</p> 	<p>Grazed on all kinds of country but mostly on hilly places and where Indo Fijian settlements are located</p>	<p>No fixed overseas market for Fiji to import the livestock to.</p>
<p>Dairying</p> 	<p>South Eastern VitiLevu</p>	<p>Brucelosis disease which affects cows. Market demand Imported raw materials were too expensive.</p>
<p>Pig Farming</p> 	<p>Vuda Piggery, and other places around especially near Fijian villages</p>	<p>Feed is too expensive Diseases. No overseas market.</p>
<p>Chicken/Duck Farming</p> 	<p>Crest Poultry, Ram Sami Poultry,</p>	<p>Diseases At times demands are not met due to shortage especially during peak season such as Christmas</p>

VOCABULARY

1. **Bovine**-oxen cattle
2. **Capital**-money or other assets used to finance a commercial enterprise
3. **Cash crop**-crop grown for sale outside the farm or village. Cash cropping is called commercial farming
4. **Domestic**-related to the home: also of country rather than overseas e.g. a domestic or internal market for goods.
5. **Drought**-a prolonged period without rainfall. This might be only a few months in Fiji.
6. **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP)-the total value of wealth, goods and services produced within a country.

INDUSTRIES

What is meant by industry? In its widest and traditional sense, the word industry is used to cover all forms of economic activity: primary (farming, fishing, mining and forestry); secondary (manufacturing and construction); tertiary (back-up services such as administration, retailing and transport)

Factors Affecting the Location of Manufacturing Industry

1. Raw Materials – industries are located close to raw materials, sources of power or ports, mainly because the raw materials were heavy and costly to move. Today industries are rarely tied to the location of the raw materials and so are described as footloose. Industries which need to be located close to raw materials are those using materials which are heavy, bulky or perishable.
2. Power supplies – early industry tended to be located near to sources of power because they could not be moved. As new forms of power were introduced and the means of transporting it were made easier and cheaper, this locational factor became less important. Today, oil, coal, natural gas, electricity, nuclear and hydro-electric power can all be used.
3. Transport – transport networks have improved with the building of roads, and methods of handling goods have become more efficient through containerization. Today raw materials can be transported further and finished goods sold in more distant markets.
4. Markets – industries will locate near to markets if:
 - The product becomes more bulky with manufacture
 - The product becomes perishable after processing
 - The market is very large
 - The market is wealthy
 - Prestige is important (publishing).
5. Labour supply
6. Capital
7. Government Policies
8. Land
9. Environment

EXPORTS and IMPORTS

Exports refer to selling of goods and services to overseas countries and earning foreign reserves.

Fiji exports sugar, timber, fruits and vegetables, garments, gold, kava, bauxite, copra and coconut oil.

Imports are the buying of goods and services and making payments for them.

Fiji imports food, beverages, crude minerals, chemicals, manufactured goods, machinery and heavy equipment.

Fiji's major trading partners include Australia, new Zealand, China, France, Japan, Pacific Islands, India Malaysia, Singapore and USA to name a few.

Activity

1. Differentiate between domestic trade and international trade.
2. Discuss three reasons for international trade.
3. State two ways a country benefits from international trade.

Importance of Industries

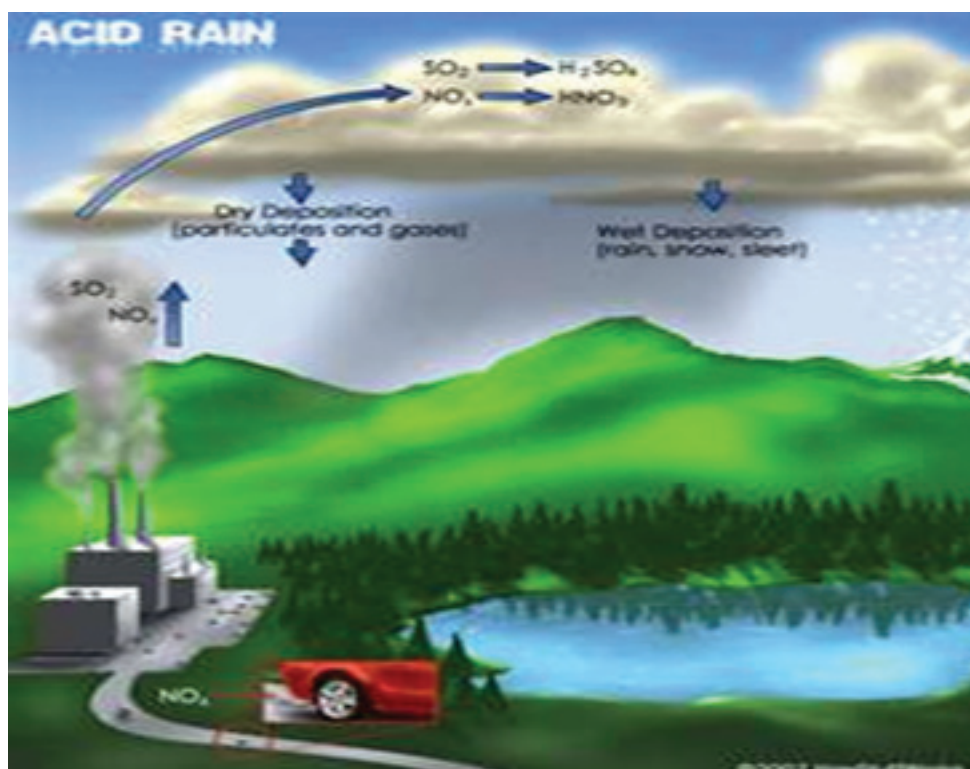
- Creates employment
- Earn foreign exchange
- Contribute towards Gross Domestic Product
- Leads to development of infrastructure in semi-urban areas
- Multiplier effect – development of other sectors such as transportation, banking, insurance
- Improves peoples' standard of living

INDUSTRIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Pollution is the contamination of the earth's environment with materials that interfere with human health, the quality of life, or the natural functioning of ecosystems (living organisms and their physical surroundings).
- Although some environmental pollution is a result of natural causes like volcanic eruptions, most is caused by human activities.
- Human contamination of the earth's atmosphere can take many forms and has existed since humans first began to use fire for agriculture, heating and cooking.
- During the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries however, pollution became a big problem.
- Pollution has a dramatic effect on natural resources. Ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, coral reefs and rivers perform many important services for the earth's environment. They enhance water and air quality, provide habitat for plants and animals and provide medicines and food.
- Any or all of these ecosystem functions maybe affected or destroyed by pollution.

AIR POLLUTION

- Industries contribute to environmental pollution. Smoke from factories build up in the atmosphere, sulphur and nitrogen oxides are converted into acids that mix with rain. This acid rain falls in lakes and on forests where it can lead to the death of fish and plants and damage the entire ecosystems.
- One of the greatest challenges caused by air pollution is global warming, an increase in the earth's temperature due to the buildup of atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide.



- This trend appears to be a small change, the increase would make the earth warmer than it has been in the last 125,000 years possibly changing climate patterns, affecting crop production, disrupting wildlife distributions and raising sea level.
- Smoke from factories can affect the ozone layer, the protective layer in the atmosphere that shields the earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

WATER POLLUTION

- The demand for freshwater rises continuously as the world's population grows.
- Sewage, industrial wastes agricultural wastes and chemicals are the main causes of water pollution.
- Primary effects of pollution occur immediately after contamination such as the death of marine lives, plants and wildlife after an oil spill at sea or industrial wastes pumped into the water source.
- Secondary effects may be delayed or may persist in the environment in the future, perhaps going unnoticed for many years .DDT a non-degradable compound seldom poisons birds immediately, but gradually accumulates in their bodies. Birds with high concentrations of this pesticide lay thin –shelled eggs that fail to hatch or produced deformed offspring.

SOIL POLLUTION

- Unhealthy soil management methods have seriously degraded soil quality, caused soil erosion and soil pollution.
- Treating the soil with chemical fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides interferes with the natural processes occur within the soil and destroys useful organisms such as bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms.
- Solid wastes are unwanted solid materials such as garbage, plastics paper and synthetic materials, metals and wood. Billions of tons of solid wastes are thrown out annually.
- Areas where wastes are buried are called landfills are the cheapest and moist common disposal method for solid wastes worldwide. Landfills quickly become overfilled and may contaminate air, soil, and water.

NOISE POLLUTION

- Unwanted sound or noise such as that produced by airplanes, traffic, or industrial machinery is considered a form of pollution. Noise pollution is at its worst in densely populated areas.
- It can cause hearing loss, stress, high blood pressure, sleep loss, distraction, and lost productivity.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

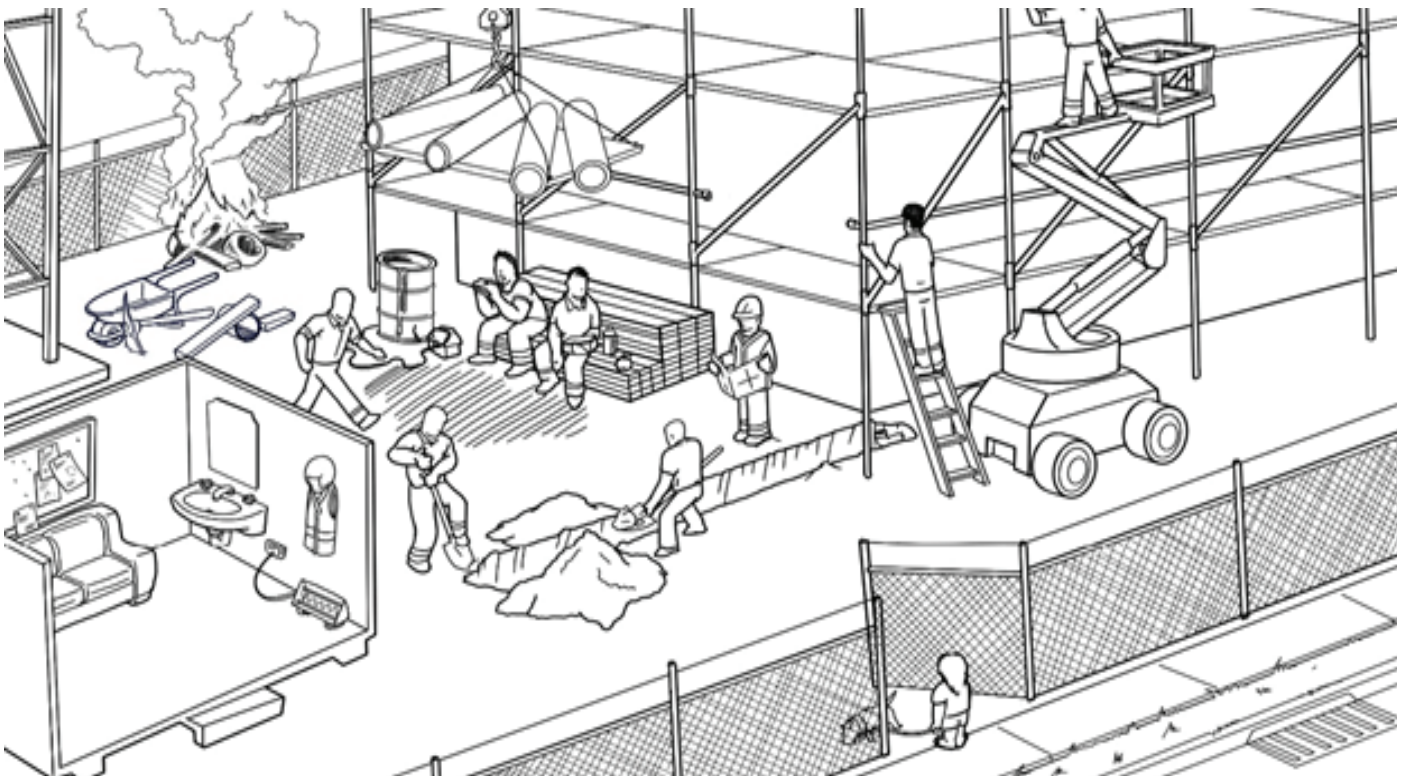
Industrial Safety is an area of safety engineering and public health that deals with the protection of workers health, through control of the work environment to reduce or eliminate hazards. Industrial accidents and unsafe working conditions can result in temporary or permanent injury, illness or even death. They also take a toll in reduced efficiency and loss of productivity. In Fiji the OHS department is under the Ministry Of Lab our and they attend to individual complaints or otherwise do random checks to see that each individual workplace is OHS compliant.

HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE.

- Various external sources such as chemical, biological or physical hazards can cause work related injury.
- Hazards may also result from the interaction between worker and environment: these so called ERGONOMIC hazards can cause physiological and psychological stress.
- Chemical Hazards can arise from the presence of poisonous or irritating gas, mist or dust in the workplace.
- Biological hazards arise from bacteria or viruses transmitted by animals or unclean equipment and tend to occur primarily in the food processing industry.
- The source of the contamination must be eliminated or when that is not possible, protective equipment must be worn.
- Common physical hazards include ambient heat, burns, noise, vibration, sudden pressure changes, radiation and electric shock.
- If the physical, psychological or environmental demands on workers exceed their capabilities, ergonomic hazards arise. This type of hazard frequently occurs in the area of material handling where workers must lift or carry heavy loads.
- Poor working postures or improper design of the workplace often results in muscle strains, sprains, fractures, bruises, and back pain. These injuries account for 25% of all occupational injuries as their control requires designing the job so that workers can perform it without injuring or overworking themselves

REDUCING INJURY IN THE WORKPLACE

- In recent years engineers have attempted to develop a system approach (termed safety engineering) to industrial accident prevention.
- Because accidents arise from the interaction of workers and their work environments both must be carefully examined to reduce the risk of injury.
- Injury can result from poor working conditions so the use of proper designed equipment and tools would stop fatigue, distraction, body pains etc.
- All work locations should be checked to stop or control hazards.
- Operating methods and practices should be followed well to make sure that workers are protected.
- Employees and supervisors should be trained to help them realize the importance of safety in workplaces.
- The systems approach more over demands a thorough examination of all accidents and near misses. Key facts about accidents and injuries are recorded along with the history of the worker involved and to see that the type of accident does not happen again.
- The systems approach also pays special attention to the capabilities that recognizes individuals and how they work and their abilities. The job should be suitable for the workers.
- Hazards elimination may require the use of alternative and less toxic materials, improved ventilation, leakage control or protective clothing.
- If possible workers are required to wear protective equipment depending on the hazard risk; this equipment may include safety glasses, earplugs, ear muffs, face masks, heat radiation protective suits, boots gloves, and helmets. To be effective however the protective equipment must be appropriate, properly maintained and worn by the worker.



Identify the hazards in the diagram and discuss ways to solve or 'remove' the hazard

Activity

1. Explain production in your own words.
2. Use the mining industry to explain and demonstrate the stages of production, that is, primary, secondary and tertiary.
3. Which of the following is the product of apiculture?

A. Prawn	C. Gold
B. Pine chips	D. Honey
4. Classify the following people according to whether they work in primary, secondary or tertiary industries.

A. Lawyer	E. Insurance Agent
B. Forest Ranger	F. Carpenter
C. Car Manufacturer	G. Bauxite Miner
D. Bank Teller	H. Bee Farmer
5. Use the photograph below and your knowledge to answer the questions that follow.



Source: Tourism Fiji

- a. State one example of a primary and a secondary industry that is associated with the tourism industry.
- b. Explain two economic benefits of the tourism industry.
- c. Discuss two problems faced by the tourism and two problems caused by the industry.
- d. Discuss solutions to the problems in (c).
- e. If you were a tourist operator, what can you do to ensure that the services that you provide will promote 'sustainable tourism'?

POPULATION AND URBANISATION

Demography is the study of human population. It is important to remember that the situation is dynamic and not static. Population numbers, distributions, structures and movements constantly change in time, in space at different levels. Population distribution describes the way in which people are spread out across the Earth's surface.

Most of the population (70%) lives on VituLevu, the largest of the islands and another 20% live on Vanua Levu. About half 44% of the population lives in urban areas. Suva, the capital, is the largest city and has a population of more than 200,000. Lautoka is the second largest city, Labasa, Lami, Nasinu, Nausori, Sigatoka, Tavua, Vatukoula, Rakiraki and Nadi are other towns which are increasing as more people practice urbanization. Lack of freshwater means that a number of islands in Fiji are uninhabited.

The distribution as seen from the above discussion is uneven and there are often changes over time.

Population density describes the number of people living in a given area, usually a square kilometer (km²)

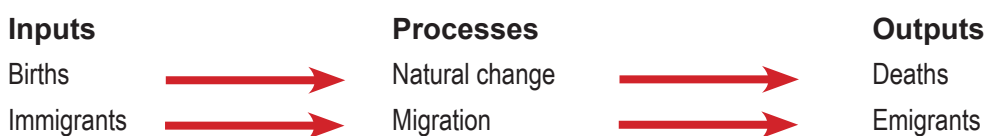
There are parts of Fiji which are sparsely populated and others are densely populated. Usually there are reasons why an area is sparsely or densely populated. Such reasons include physical factors, climate, vegetation, soil, water supply, resources, economic factors, political factors, diseases and pests.

Activity

1. Differentiate between **population distribution** and **population density**.
2. Select two reasons why an area may sparsely or densely populated to explain the pattern of population density of an area you are familiar with.

Population Change

As already stated populations are dynamic. Population change can be studied as an open system with inputs, processes and outputs.

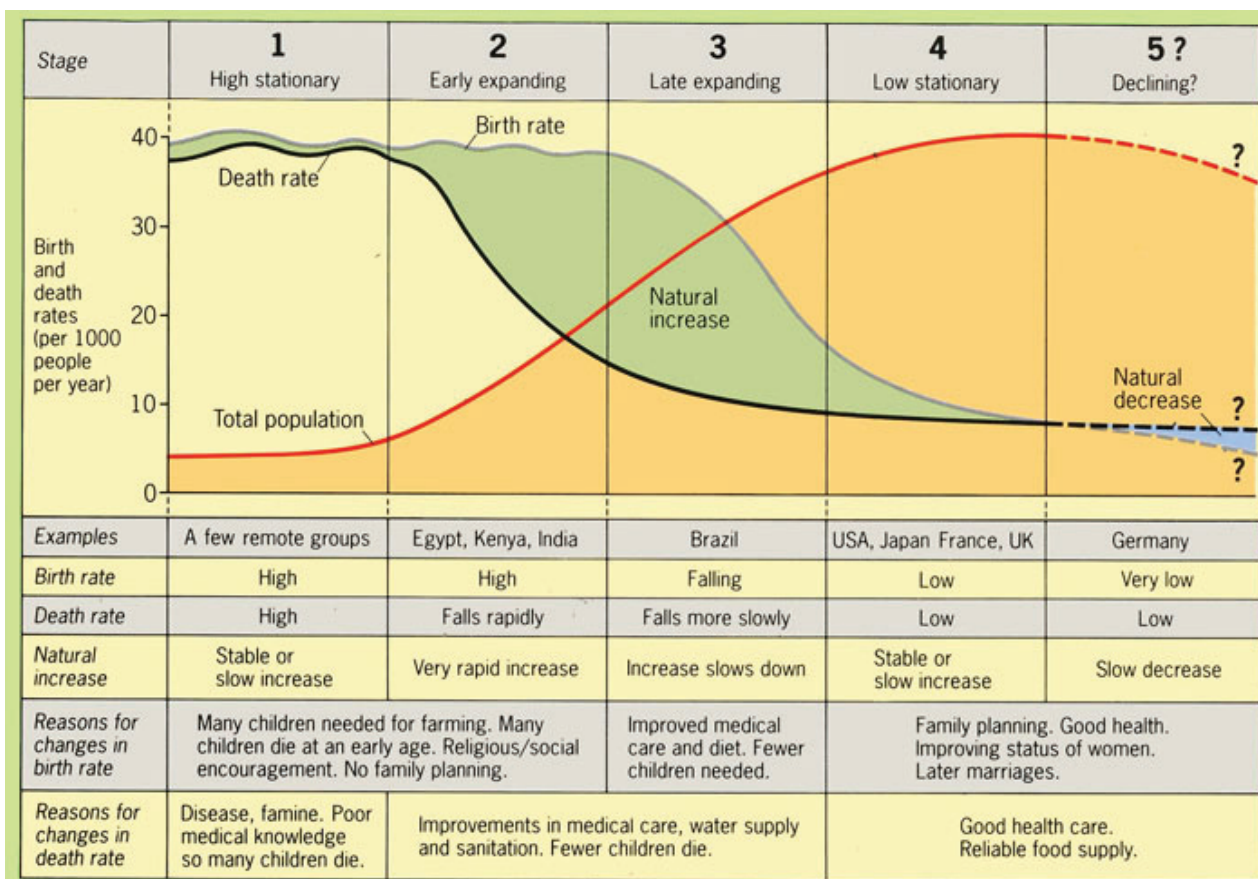


The **total population** of an area is the balance between **Natural Increase** and **Migration**.

Natural Increase = Birth Rates – Death Rates

Crude Birth Rate is the number of live births per 1000 people per year and the crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people per year. Over the years Birth Rates have nearly always exceeded Death Rates. Any natural change in the population is usually expressed as a percentage and referred to as the Annual Growth Rate.

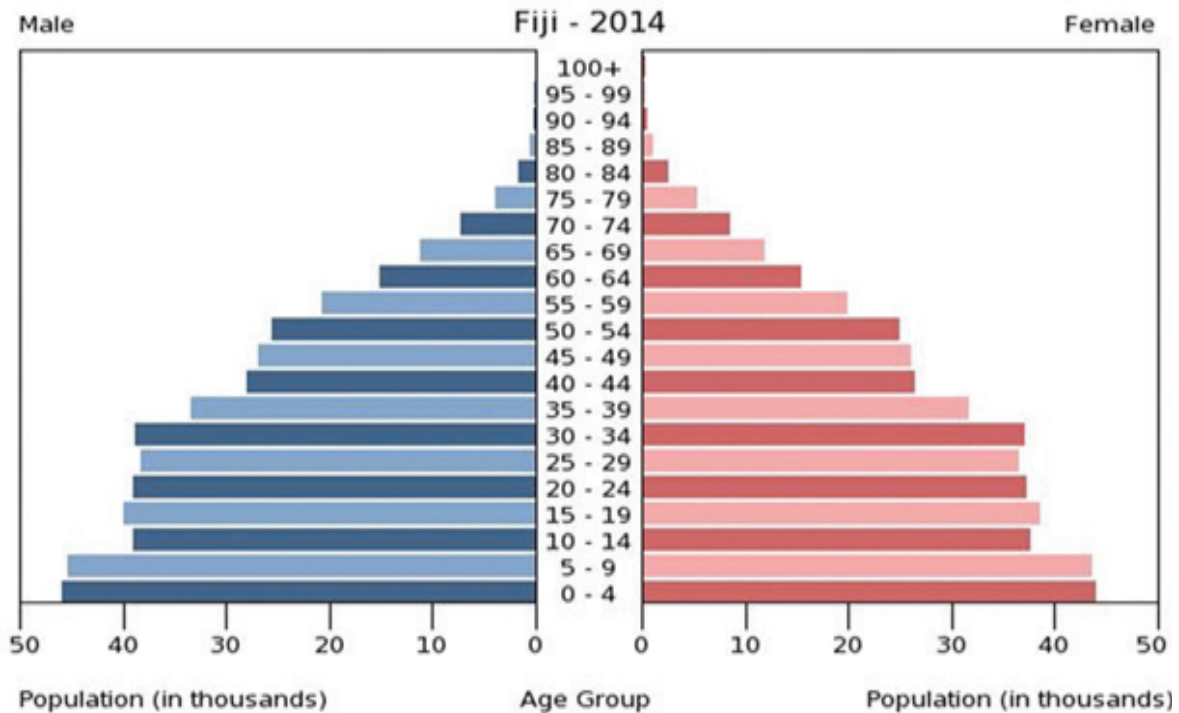
The **Demographic Transition Model** describes a sequence of change over period of time in the relationship between birth and death rates and overall population change.



Source: www.coolgeography.co.uk

Population Structure of a country is best illustrated by an **age-sex pyramid**. The population is divided into 5 year age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14.....) on the vertical scale and into males and females on the horizontal scale. The number in each age group is given as a percentage and is shown by horizontal bars; with males located on the left and females to the right of the central axis.

Population Pyramid of Fiji



Source: www.indexmundi.com

Culture and identity

People of Melanesian and Polynesian descent settled Fiji about 3,500 years ago. They are now called the "Lapita people" after a distinctive type of fine pottery they produce. European settlement began in the 17th and 18th centuries. About 60,000 Indians were brought to work in the sugar plantations between 1879 and 1916 and thousands more Indians migrated in the 1920s and 1930s. The Indo-Fijian population formed the core of Fiji's business class. At present the population is made up of i-Taukei - predominantly Melanesian with a Polynesian admixture, (51%), Indo-Fijians (44%) and European, other Pacific Islanders, Chinese and others make up the remaining 5%.

Indigenous Fijians or the i-Taukei follow their traditional rites and practices, which include mekes (narrative dances), bure (house construction), yaqona (kava ceremonies), masi (bark or tapa-cloth) making, ibe weaving mats from pandanus and pottery. Indo-Fijians follow traditional Indian dances and music. Fiji has a small but strong writers' community.

Dependency ratio

The population of a country can be divided into two categories according to their contribution to economic productivity:

- i. **economically active /working population** (those aged 15-65 years)
- ii. **non-economically active** (dependent) population (those under 15 and over 65)

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{children (0-14) \& elderly (65 \& over)}}{\text{those of working age}} \times 100$$

Health

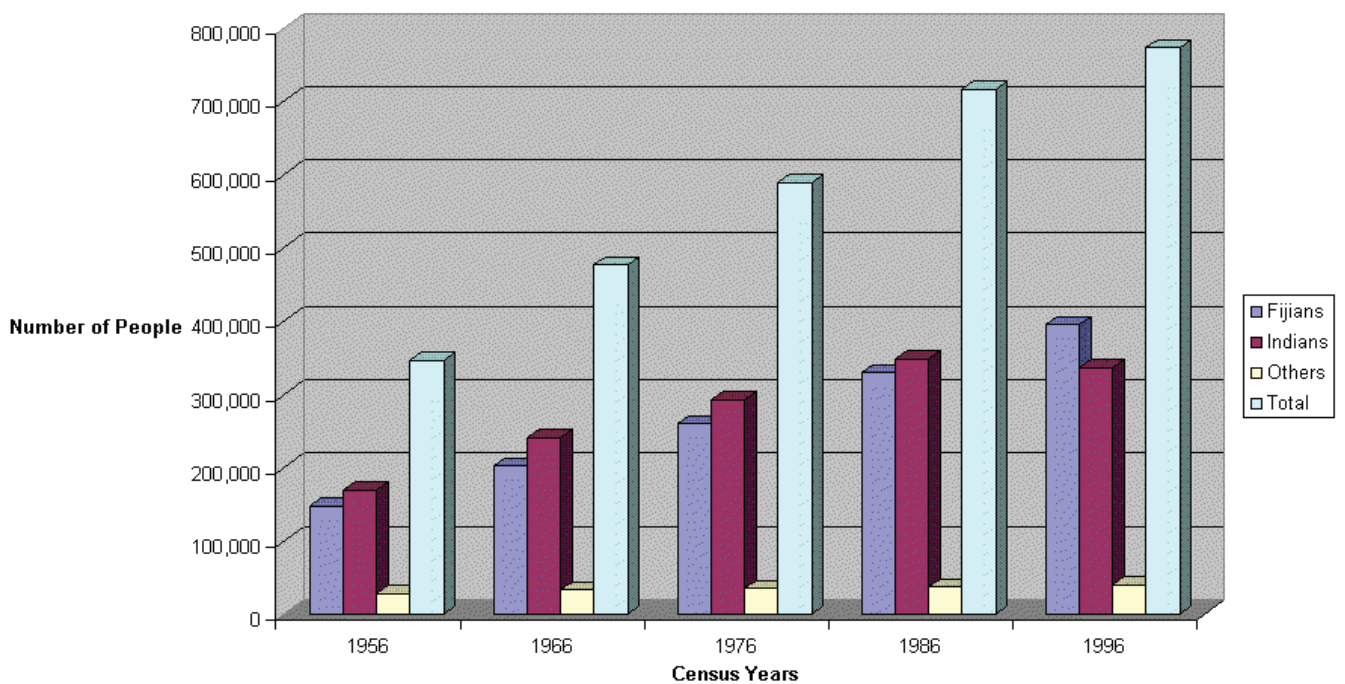
A comprehensive health care system exists in Fiji and Fijians also use herbal medicines. Unlike other tropical countries Fiji is free of malaria and yellow fever.

The country guards itself against human, animal and vegetable pests and diseases through an effective quarantine system.

Compared to other developing countries, the infant mortality rate is low at 12 per thousand live births, population growth rate is low at 1.4% and life expectancy at birth is high at 70.5 years. Access to improved water sources is low at 47% while 72% of population has access to sanitation.

Around 90% of one year olds are immunized against tuberculosis and 70% are immunized against measles. There is a low, 0.01% rate of HIV.

Fiji Population by Ethnic Origin



Activity

1. Describe the trend shown in the diagram above.
2. What is the census and why is it carried out?

Population	883,125 (July 2011 est.)
Age structure	0-14 years: 28.9% (male 130,409/female 124,870) 15-64 years: 65.9% (male 297,071/female 284,643) 65 years and over: 5.2% (male 21,187/female 24,945) (2011 est.)
Median age	total: 26.9 years male: 26.7 years female: 27.1 years (2011 est.)
Population growth rate	0.798% (2011 est.)
Birth rate	21.11 births/1,000 population (2011 est.)
Death rate	5.9 deaths/1,000 population (July 2011 est.)
Net migration rate	-7.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2011 est.)
Urbanization	urban population: 52% of total population (2010) rate of urbanization: 1.3% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)
Sex ratio	at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female 15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female 65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female total population: 1 male(s)/female (2011 est.)
Infant mortality rate	total: 11 deaths/1,000 live births male: 12.12 deaths/1,000 live births female: 9.82 deaths/1,000 live births (2011 est.)
Life expectancy at birth	total population: 71.31 years male: 68.73 years female: 74.03 years (2011 est.)
Total fertility rate	2.61 children born/woman (2011 est.)



Multiracialism is an important element in Fiji's growth and success. [Primary Source]

I Taukei- 57.3% (predominantly Melanesian with a Polynesian admixture), Indo Fijians- 37.6%, Rotuman 1.2%, other 3.9% (European, other Pacific Islanders, Chinese) (2007 census)



Sunday school students of Delaivalelevu in Suva during Palm Sunday.[Primary Source]

Protestant 55.4% (Methodist 34.6%, Assembly of God 5.7%, Seventh-Day Adventist 3.9%, Anglican 0.8%, other 10.4%),
 Hindu 27.9%, Roman Catholic 9.1%, Muslim 6.3%, Sikh 0.3%, other or unspecified 0.3%, none 0.7% (2007 census)

Languages: English (official); Fijian (official),
 Hindustani

Definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total: 13 years School life expectancy
 (primary to tertiary education)

total population: 93.7%
male: 95.5%
female: 91.9% (2003 est.)

male: 13 years
female: 13 years (2005)



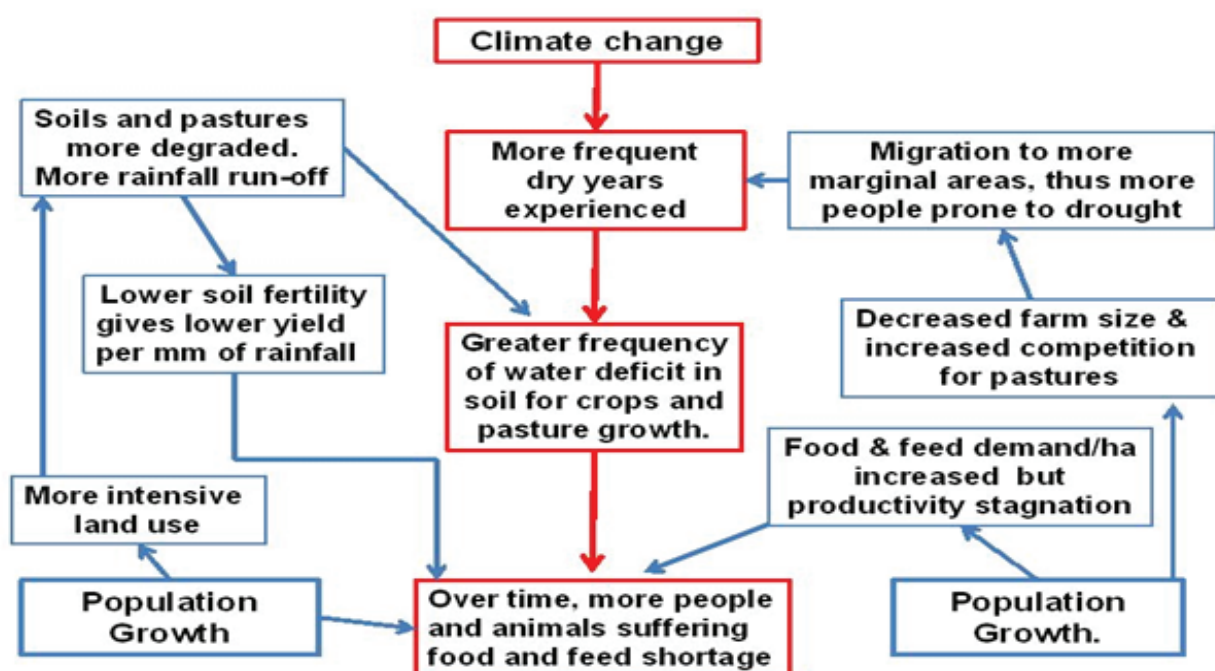
Jasper Williams High School students (Form 6A, 2011) in Lautoka, Fiji. [Primary Source]

Activity

- What do you understand by the following terms:
 - birth rate
 - death rate
 - natural increase
 - net migration
- The Demographic Transition Model is divided into 4 or sometimes 5 stages. Give four reasons why there may be a:
 - fall in Death rate in Stage 2
 - fall in Birth rate in Stage 3
- Explain what may happen if both Birth and Death rate remain low.
- Do you think there can be a Stage 5 where Birth rate falls below Death rate resulting in a declining population? What can be the implications of this type of population change on the government?
- Name a country in the world where population is increasing rapidly, discuss 2 social and 2 economic problems the increase may cause. What can be done to address the problems highlighted?

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Demographic trends have an important connection to both the challenges and solutions to the problem of climate change. Rapid population growth strengthens the vulnerability to the negative consequences of climate change, and exposes growing numbers of people to climate risk. Population growth is also one of the drivers of the growth in greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Meeting people's needs for family planning and reproductive health builds resilience to climate change impacts. Meeting family planning needs will also stem population growth, easing challenges associated with adapting to climate change impacts and reducing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions.



Source: http://populationaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/PAI-1293-Climate-Change_compressed.pdf

An Urban Study of Suva

Location

Suva is located in the South East of VitiLevu and is situated on a peninsula. The city is built along the western side of the peninsula. In many places land has been leveled or reclaimed from the sea for further development.

The area of Suva is approximately 40 square km long and as urbanization develops and expands so as the population of the city and as a result the town boundaries too will expand.

Historical Development.

- 1882 the capital was shifted from Levuka to Suva.
- 1953 the population of Suva reached 30000 and it was declared city.

The present population is over 2000,000. (Students can get latest population statistics)

Pull Factors

Suva has been growing fast in terms of population and development. A lot of places have been used up as informal settlements. There are many reasons that pull people to the urban areas. In relation to migration to Suva the pull factors are:

- Many type of job opportunities
- Better facilities for higher education
- Better medical facilities
- Facilities for varieties of job opportunities.
- Young people are attracted to the bright lights.
- Peer pressure

Push Factor

Factors or reasons that push a person away from source areas in Fiji. Some reasons are:

- Lack of employment
- Poor living conditions
- Lack of good agricultural land
- Conflicts in the family over land
- Low grade facilities in the rural schools
- Poor medical facilities

The government should diversify all facilities and spread it out evenly in the rural areas so as to pull people back and not practice urbanization.

Reasons for not settling in Suva

- High cost of living such as high rents.
- Suva is overcrowded, busy and noisy.
- High crime rates so there is a lot of insecurity
- Unpleasant climate –too wet and too humid.
- Poor living conditions

Functional Zones of Suva

- Suva has a number of different reasons or functional zones where different activities take place.
- There has been an overlap as the city has developed.
- The town planners have divided the area into different zones such as the Central Business District (CBD), the Port Area, the Industrial areas and the residential areas.

The Central Business District

- The heart of the city lies on either side of the Nubukalou creek.
- This core area CBD contains the central post office, professional and commercial offices, banks, insurance companies, travel agencies, hotels and restaurants, embassies and the city civic buildings.
- High rents and pressure for space in the CBD have resulted in the building of high rise tower buildings.
- Land continues to be reclaimed from the sea to provide room for further developments.
- The bus station and the market are important features of the CBD.
- It is a buffer zone separating the Walu Bay Industrial area from the CBD.



Down town Suva

The Port Area.

- The port area includes the wharves, warehouses, customs sheds and offices, bulk stores and offices of shipping companies and gent.
- Suva is the main port of entry for imports and exports.
- Local shipping is handled at the Princess Wharf at Walu Bay.
- The Kings and Queens and other wharves have facilities to cater for vessels, tankers, roll on /roll off passenger vessel ad general cargo ships.
- There are also facilities for boat-building and slipway can handle vessels of 1000 tonnes.



Source: www.fijisun.com.fj

The Industrial Areas

- The first min industrial zone at Walu Bay.
- Food processing, marine engineering, ship building, brewing and light manufacturing was established.
- The PWD and some construction firms were also based there.
- Because of the lack of space near the city centre, newer industries have been developed at Raiwaqa, Raiwai, Vatuwaqa, Laucala Beach Estate and Wailada in Lami.
- Cement manufacturing is done in Lami.(students can identify new places where this is done)

Residential Areas

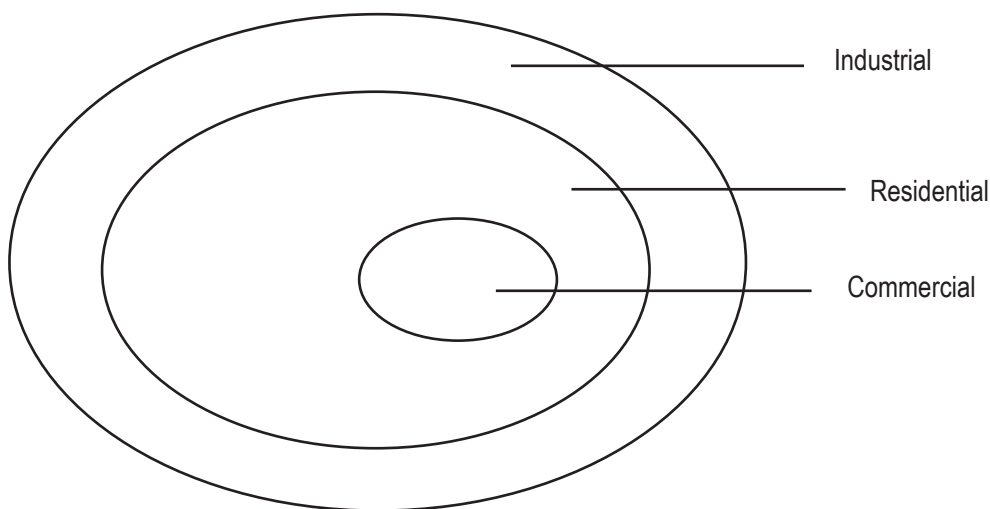
- Housing covers the greatest are of Suva's Functional Zones.
- Residential areas vary a lot:
 - Toorak and Flagstaff are suburbs with a mixture of old and new housing
 - Muanikau, Namadi Heights and Laucala Beach have high class homes
 - Fijian villages at Tamavua, Suvavou, and Raiwai now surrounded by newer housing developments.
 - Informal housing or squatter settlements are widespread in Suva.
 - The residents do not own land
 - Standards of living in most cases are very low due to overcrowding, poor sanitation and water supply.

Other Functions of Suva.

- Suva is the centre of government, an important educational and cultural centre.
- The new parliament building has been sited at Nasese.
- Most government departments are located in the Southern part of the city.
- Bright light such as the Village Six Cinemas, Nightclubs and other attractions are what draws people to the city and therefore accelerates urbanisation.

Factors Affecting Land-Use Patterns

Urban Land-Use commonly looks like this:



Key Factors:

1. Land Value

- Centre of cities is the most expensive land
- Land value tends to drop as you move away from the centre
- CBD at the city's core– central business district
- Characterized by high-rise buildings, generates high amounts of money, accessible location
- High density development
- high land value along major roadways
- house lots are smaller today because of land value

2. Zoning

- created by municipal government
- used to control development and avoid land use conflicts

3. Technology

- land use reflects technology available at the time of development
- since WWII, urban areas have wider arterial roads to move traffic, winding local roads to slow traffic, larger parking lots
- Before WWII, housing was high density, after it became low density

4. Climate

- Winter-City Concept: build cities with usable inside and outside environments though the winter
- Includes: undergrounds walkways, connected buildings, indoor shopping malls, bus shelters, glass walls to allow sunlight in
- Climate considered when building public spaces

DISASTER RISKS IN URBAN CENTRES

Disaster Risk Management describes; “The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.” (UNISDR)

An important component of DRM is Disaster Risk Reduction which is; “The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to Hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.” (UNISDR)

The other integral component of DRM is Disaster Management (DM) which is; “the component which involves the planning, leading and controlling of activities related to the management of disasters in any of its phases and stages”

In 1990 Fiji established the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) which is the coordinating centre of the Government of Fiji in times of natural disasters. The NDMO operates under the jurisdiction of the Natural Disaster Management Act (1998) which provides an institutional structure and regulations for the implementation of disaster preparedness programmes, disaster mitigation programmes and disaster response and rehabilitation detailed in the National Disaster Management Plan (1995). The Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development 2010–2014 includes a goal to “reduce vulnerability to disasters and risks and promoting sustainable development”. The strategy recognises the need to increase emphasis on a comprehensive approach to disaster reduction including improved community preparedness and disaster mitigation, and the integration of the impact of disasters into national development planning.

In the context of urbanisation, disaster risk increases as a result of badly planned and managed urban development, degraded ecosystems and poverty. As Fiji's population increases, disaster risk – such as landslides, floods and fires destroying homes and taking lives increases in the urban areas.

The quality and capacity of city governance has an enormous influence on the disaster risk its people faces, a city with a good urban and environmental plan, and its services and infrastructure in place, can prevent disasters better than one that does not.

Let us look at one case study to illustrate what has been done in Fiji to address disaster risk in urban centres or towns.

Navua Town

Navua township is situated on the flood plain of the Navua River, Fiji's third largest, which drains a catchment area of 1070 cubic kilometres. Floods in 2003 and April 2004 caused wide-ranging and serious damage to crops, livestock, houses, roads and bridges. Hundreds of people lost their homes and belongings. The 2004 floods caused FJD 90 million in damage to medical supplies and equipment from Navua hospital which is situated immediately next to the river banks.

The way that human settlements around the flood plain have developed has helped transform a natural hazard into a disaster. Flooding of the Navua River is associated with prolonged and intense rainfall, which is common during the wet season from November to April. However, increased flooding of the area has also been attributed to build-up of sediment at the mouth of the Navua River, which raises the riverbed and increases the river's potential to burst its banks. Studies and field surveys suggest that several development processes are exacerbating flood risk: Abandoned irrigation channels built in the 1990s; unsustainable land usage; deforestation of land around the upper catchment of the Navua River; aggregate mining in the river and; dredging of the river for mining and to control flooding.



Source: carbon-based-ghg.blogspot.com

Results

- Disaster risk reduction education and public awareness campaigns are being carried out, including through workshops held with local government.
- Gender-sensitive Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments have been conducted for provincial or district development.
- Disaster risk reduction is being integrated into provincial development planning and budgeting.
- A flood warning system is being implemented. Under an EU funded project called 'Reducing Vulnerability of ACP States', SOPAC- one of the implementing partners of this project – had already worked with the Fiji National Disaster Management Office, the Public Works Hydrology Division, the Fiji Meteorological Services, and the Provincial Administrations of Serua and Namosi to implement a flood warning system in the Navua region.
- A flood response plan has been developed.
- Local government and community capacity has been developed.
- Relationships have been built between local government, traditional leadership (the chiefly system) and the national government.

The good practice

- The initiative promotes the investment of national and provincial funds in disaster risk reduction.
- Different institutionalized processes of central and traditional government are being respected.
- Communities are analyzing their own risks, vulnerabilities and development priorities, and addressing them from within instead of relying on external forces. This has been achieved by using participatory methods.
- Gender-sensitive participatory methods are ensuring women's participation and that their voices are heard.
- Local government representatives with planning and disaster risk management responsibilities are being trained in disaster risk reduction.
- An advocacy and awareness strategy on disaster risk is being developed for local level use.
- Community action plans are aligned with the capacities and resources of the communities.
- There is now better communication and interaction between local and national government representatives through joint workshops, training, meetings and participation in a Steering Committee.
- Traditional local leadership mobilized communities.

Challenges

- As there were many changes in staff, not only within the partner agencies but also within government, it was a challenge to maintain the momentum of the project over time, and to maintain continued commitment of all stakeholders and implementing partners to work , to have dedicated officers in charge of the project circle, and one person from the working group who is constantly at the project site.
- It can be a challenge to increase understanding and acceptance of disaster risk reduction among government officials and traditional leaders. Community hierarchies and cultural constraints had to be well-managed.
- Agencies were not able to allocate funding for the project, and there were competing priorities for partners.
- Political change at national level, and poor facilities, were also disruptive.

Devastation caused by disasters in urban centres



Devastation in Nadi Town
Source: www.fijitimes.com



Activity

Study the pictures below and use your knowledge to complete the table that follows :

Pictures depicting problems created by rapid population growth

a.



www.echinacities.com

b.



<http://www.fijione.tv/pacific-news/part60/>

c.



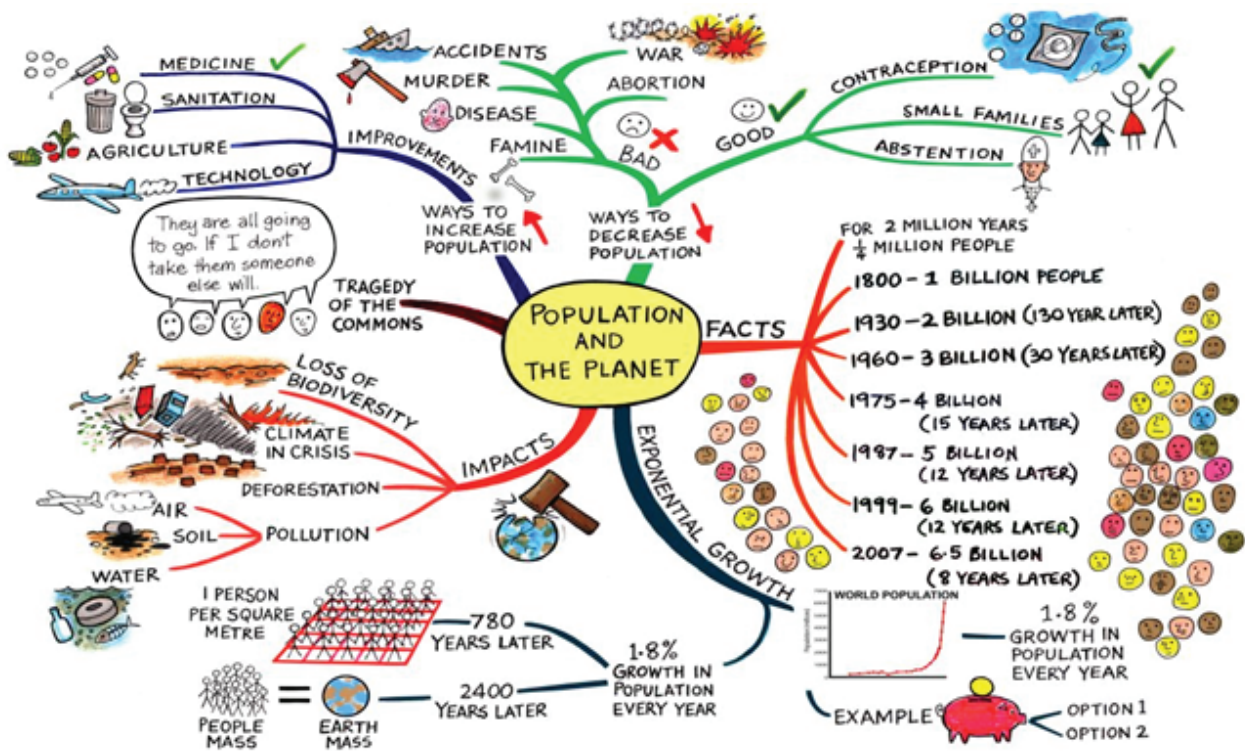
d.



www.ideas42.org/does-poverty-create-new-psychologicval-burdens

PICTURE	PROBLEM IDENTIFIED	CAUSE(s) of PROBLEM	WHERE THE PROBLEM CAN BE FOUND IN FI JI	SOLUTION TO PROBLEM
A				
B				
C				
D				

Use the model below and your knowledge to answer the questions that follow.



- State 4 environmental impacts of population growth and describe solutions to the problems.
- State 3 ways to increase population and 3 ways to decrease population.
- In your own words discuss what you understand by the term “tragedy of the commons”.
- Describe the relationship between exponential population growth and
 - food production and
 - carrying capacity of an area.

MIGRATION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. The movement can be temporary or permanent. In Fiji there is internal and external (international) migration. Internal migration refers to population movement within a country, whereas external migrate involves a movement across national boundaries and between countries. Examples of internal migration include the movement of people from:

- smaller islands to the main islands
- small islands to small islands
- rural to rural
- urban to urban
- rural to urban
- urban to rural

Types of Migration

Permanent	External Migration (international) 1. voluntary 2. forced (refugees) Internal Migration 1. rural depopulation 2. urban depopulation 3. regional
Semi-permanent	For several years
Seasonal	For several months/several weeks
Daily	commuters

Voluntary migration occurs when migrants move by choice. Such movements are usually influenced by push and pull factors. When people have no choice but to move from an area due to environmental, economic, religious, political or social factors, migration is said to be forced.

Why do people return to Fiji after they have migrated?

- Racial tension in the new area
- Earned sufficient money to return
- To be reunited with their families
- Foreign culture proved unacceptable
- Better opportunities in Fiji
- Retirement

Activity

1. Discuss the effects of rural-urban migration on (i) rural areas and (ii) urban areas.
2. What can the government do to reduce/control rural-urban migration?
3. Compare and contrast between refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons. Give a specific example to support your explanation.

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