

Assignment 1 Project Management By, Ali Abdullah CMS: 335428 | CS-10B

# Question 1: Is the action motivated by self-serving interests which exclude the goals of the organization?

Examining the reasons behind public figures' decisions is essential to determining if their activities are motivated by self-serving motives or in line with organisational objectives. Imagine a situation where a representative of the government suggests a new infrastructure project that will help a struggling community get back on its feet. The official moves forward with the plan in spite of possible opposition from particular interest groups or political rivals, highlighting its potential to boost employment, promote economic growth, and enhance citizens' quality of life in general. This choice, which was driven by a sincere desire to improve the community and deal with urgent socioeconomic issues, is indicative of the organization's dedication to promoting prosperity and well-being for all of its constituents.

On the other hand, let us investigate a scenario in which a politician puts his or her own interests ahead of the interests of the organisation or constituents. Assume that an elected official supports a bill even though they are aware that it may have negative impacts on the environment or public health because it would directly benefit a business to which they have financial ties. The politician betrays the integrity of their position and ignores the more general objectives of upholding responsible governance and serving the public good by pushing this agenda motivated by self-interest and possible financial benefit. Such behaviour undermines public confidence in the political system and violates the core values of moral leadership and resource management.

In conclusion, political acts driven by a sincere desire to serve the public interest and in line with organisational goals show moral leadership and dedication to public service. On the other hand, choices motivated by self-interest run the risk of undermining public confidence in institutions and elected officials as well as the integrity of the democratic process.

# Question 2: Does the political action respect individual rights?

It's critical to take into account whether political acts preserve and protect the fundamental freedoms and rights of persons within society when assessing the ethical aspects of such actions. Let's examine a hypothetical situation in which a public servant advocates for laws designed to safeguard individuals' digital era privacy rights. Acknowledging the increasing risks associated with data breaches and internet monitoring, the official supports strong privacy regulations that give people authority over their personal data and guarantee openness and responsibility from digital firms and governmental organisations. The political action shows a commitment to civil liberties and the preservation of democratic ideals in a world that is becoming more linked by placing a higher priority on the protection of individual privacy rights.

On the other hand, imagine a scenario in which a government passes laws that violate the rights of marginalised communities or minority groups. Assume, for example, that a number of laws are established that limit women's access to reproductive healthcare services, disproportionately impacting communities of colour and low-income people. These laws, which restrict access to reproductive rights and erect obstacles to basic healthcare services, not only compromise physical integrity and human autonomy but also uphold structural inequities and inequalities in society. Such behaviour not only transgresses equality and human rights standards, but it also fosters a discriminatory and exclusive environment.

In conclusion, the growth of democracy, social justice, and human dignity is facilitated by political acts that respect and preserve individual rights. On the other hand, laws that overlook or violate fundamental rights run the risk of weakening civil society's foundation and sustaining structural injustices and disparities.

# Question 3: Is the political activity fair and equitable?

Beyond individual rights, the ethical aspects of politics also include broader concerns about justice, fairness, and equality in society. Let's consider a scenario in which a government allocates funds to underfunded schools and offers support services to underprivileged children in an effort to alleviate systematic inequities in education. By prioritizing equity in access to quality education, the government takes proactive steps to level the playing field and ensure that all children have the opportunity to succeed, regardless of their socio-economic background or zip code. This dedication to equity and diversity promotes long-term community prosperity as well as economic mobility and social cohesion.

On the other hand, think about a scenario in which political choices worsen already-existing social injustices and maintain imbalances. Let's say a municipal council passes zoning regulations that disproportionately affect low-income areas, forcing people to leave and causing traditionally marginalised areas to become gentrified. Deepening divisions and reinforcing patterns of socio-economic exclusion and segregation, these policies prioritise the interests of wealthy developers over the needs of marginalised communities. Such behaviour exacerbates generational inequality by sustaining cycles of poverty and marginalisation and undermining the ideals of fairness and social justice.

In conclusion, political action that upholds justice and equity cultivates a more equitable and just society in which every person has the chance to prosper and advance the common good. On the other hand, policies that uphold inequality and exclusion threaten democracy's fundamentals and diminish public confidence in political institutions, impeding the development of a more just society.