



ReEdited BY

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ETHIOPIA**

**GRADE NINE CIVILS AND ETHICAL
EDUCATION SHORT NOTE AND
PRACTICE QUESTIONS.**

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UNIT _6

RESPONSIBILITY

What is responsibility?

- Responsibility can be defined as having a duty of looking after someone and taking the blame if a thing goes wrong. It is the duty or obligation of a person or a group to do something.

Responsibility is performing the delegated task. To be responsible means to behave in a proper way under different circumstance.

Responsibilities can be personal or group. Personal responsibilities are those which a person is doing for his own good and for the good of society.

Fulfilling responsibility leads to social acceptance. **Personal responsibility** is the foundation of other responsibilities.

Every person has different roles to play because he/she occupies different positions and performs different activities.

E.g. personal responsibilities include: helping your parent, respect the law of the country, to respect human and democratic rights of citizen, to keep your belongings

In addition to personal responsibilities, you have group responsibilities.

- **Group responsibility** is the responsibility shared among all group members. Your group responsibilities are related to your personal responsibilities.
- **Social responsibility**: as a member of society you share responsibility with others. It means doing things which help society. This may require making personal interests subordinate to those of society.
- **Constitutional responsibility**: as a citizen you have also constitutional responsibilities.

You have the responsibility not to violate the constitution and other law of the country.

Advantage of fulfilling responsibility:

- ✚ For social acceptance
- ✚ You can get reward

One who fulfill fulfills his/her personal responsibilities should have no problem accomplishing his/her group responsibilities.

SOURCES OF RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibilities arise from different sources. These include:

- Promises Moral principles Law
- Appointments Assignment citizenship

- Occupations Custom and traditions

Promise: if you promise to perform something you are supposed to keep our promise.

There are two types of promises

- a. Formal/ legal agreement(contract)
- b. Informal/ verbal agreement

Custom and tradition of society: a citizen is expected to observe the values and norms of a society and act in a responsible way for the maintenance of the social, moral values and norms.

E.g. not stealing the property of others and respecting elders.

You have the legal responsibility not to break the law. A citizen is expected to pay taxes, observe the law and rules of the country.

Moral principles: in society there are behaviors which are considered as good, bad, rights and wrong. Citizen should have to follow the acceptable moral principles.

Citizenship: being of a country entails some responsibilities.

Appointment: is a sources of responsibility in which one supposed. This could be like being elected or appointed to a certain public or government and being responsible to fulfill what is expected to do.

Assignment: a citizen could be assigned by public or government to accomplish a certain mission. This assignment ought to be accomplished responsibly.

Responsibility of citizen to conserve natural resources and historical heritages

- We have to use natural resources properly
- Rational use of environment
- As we utilize we have to conserve
- Caring for natural resources
- To Preserving and protect cultural and our historical legacies
- Replant trees, afforest and reforest.

Responsibility to Combat HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS is sexually transmitted disease. It affects all sections of society.

It creates serious health and social problems. It affects the national economy of the country because it highly affects the productive section of population.

- As a citizen you have to be aware of this disease in order to protect yourself.
- Providing moral support to the victims of HIV/AIDS.
- You should not discriminate against them.

HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through:

- Blood contact(transfusion)
- Having many sexual partners
- Breast feeding and birth
- Unsterilized materials

You can protect yourself by

- Abstinence
- Be faithful
- Use condom

REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer from a given alternatives.

1. Promises may take the form of legal (written) agreements. Such promises are called:
A. Appointment B. Occupation C. Contracts D. Customs
2. If you are a doctor, you should treat the patient properly. This is categorized under which sources of responsibility?
A. Occupation B. Promise C. Moral principles D. Citizenship
3. Identifying good from bad, considering the values and norms of society and behaving accordingly is:
A. Promise B. Law C. Moral principles D. Citizenship
4. Which of the following is a constitutional responsibility of citizens?
A. Execution of one's own duty C. To respect your parent
B. Paying tax D. Keeping locality litter free
5. Which of the following is the method of conserving forests?
A. Not to use it B. Deforestation C. Replant and rehabilitation D. Reckless use of resources
6. All are your role in fighting against HIV/AIDS except one?
A. you have to be a member in Anti-HIV/AIDS club in your school
B. you have to raise awareness about the transmission of HIV/AIDS
C. You have the duty to help the victims of HIV/AIDS
D. Discriminating and marginalize the patient of HIV/AIDS
7. Responsibility means?
A. Acting carelessly C. Acting without questionable
B. Being answerable for what you did D. Refuse to perform tasks
8. Fulfilling responsibility results:
A. Penalty B. Reward and social acceptance C. Demotion D. Lack of self confidence
9. The responsibility that all members of the organization share collectively is:
A. Personal responsibility C. Group responsibility
B. Constitutional responsibility D. Moral responsibility

10. As a citizen it is not allowed to break and violate the law of the country. This can be your:
- A. Social responsibility
 - B. Constitutional responsibility
 - C. Moral responsibility
 - D. Organizational responsibility
11. What is the necessity to preserving cultural and historical heritage?
- A. For tourist attraction
 - B. For future generation
 - C. For economic development
 - D. All
12. Which of the following is true about HIV/AIDS?
- A. HIV highly affect the productive section of population
 - B. It affect only poor countries
 - C. To stop its spread stigmatize and discrimination is the best solution
 - D. It is the problem of one continent

II. write short answer

13. What is your individual responsibility to fight HIV/AIDS?
14. Identify your personal responsibility, constitutional responsibility and social responsibility?
15. How you conserve natural resources?

UNIT -7

INDUSTRIOUSNESS

- Industriousness means having the quality or the culture of hard working.
- **Work** is any productive activities that result in something useful. Work and time has close relationship. Time without work and work without time is meaningless.

People spend a lot of time for working and they will get benefit from what they produce.

Work makes your life better. Because if you work hard you will get income or money and you can fulfill what you need and want.

You must respect all kinds of work since it is the source of income.

Some work in the factories involves manual labour and a lot of energy and people who work in these jobs are called- **blue collar**/ physical labours.

People who have jobs that does not involve manual labour and who works in offices are called **white-collar** workers.

Work can satisfy you. But in order to satisfy to your work you should have finish your work on time and punctual.

If you develop a skill in your work that is called career.

- **Career** is a work the work of a person does over a period of years. It is a sequence of jobs in the same field of work.
- **Job** is a collection of tasks and duties that a person does to earn a living.

Example of job Doctor, Teacher, and Policemen, Contractor

The importance of work

Work is necessary for human beings. In order to survive you should have to work. Work is important for us to fulfill our needs and want.

A person has many needs and want. So, to fulfill your needs and want work is the only means for that.

Needs are the basic necessities for survival such as food, clothing and shelter.

Want are additional material or requirements that make your life more comfortable such as TV, cars, villa house and refrigerator.

In addition to fulfill our needs and want work is important to get satisfaction a reward for a job well done and results self fulfillment. Self fulfillment means being satisfied one's situations.

While you work it is important to take rest or have leisure time.

Leisure time helps you to be energetic and ready to the next work. It is also good for your health and increases social relationship.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

An economic system is a system by which we produce and distribute the commodities and services in our life. The country's economic system is a set of principles by which we use our resources in the most productive way.

The term we use for needs and want is called demands. There is also a supply of resources which we use to satisfy our demands.

Our demands are unlimited but the supply of what we want and need is limited.

Therefore, we have to find a way to balance our demands with our supply.

Models of economic system

There are three models of economic models. Those are command economy, free market economy and mixed economic system.

- a. **Command/planned economic system:** in this system the government makes all decisions about production and distribution centrally.

In some countries decisions on what is going to be produced and how it is going to be distributed are made centrally by government.

Government decides to: what will be produced, who will produce it, how it will be produced and how it will be distributed among the people. This system used in socialist countries.

In this system important resources and properties are owned by the government.

Countries like Korea, Cuba, China, and Vietnam follow command economic system.

- b. **Free market economic system:** the free market economic system gives the freedom of producing and distributing goods and services to the individuals. In a free market economic system, economic force like supply and demand determine what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.

The private sectors play a significant role in most economic activities. Any individual can produce and sell the goods and services that he/she believes will earn him/her a good reward.

- c. **Mixed economic system:** in this system, individual decide what to produce and how it is distributed.

Priority is given to what people want including services that are essential to the people.

Therefore, the government has a part in deciding what to produce and how to distribute it.

Private economic sectors are encouraged to participate.

Globalization: is the interconnectedness of countries of the world through culturally, politically and technologically. When people the world is coming closer to each other.

People of these days share similar cultures and they consume goods and services produced in different part of the world.

The development in transportation and communications technology has helped people to communicate more and share lots of ideas and products.

Globalization has positive and negative impacts.

The positive impacts of globalization are people have more choice to consume products, exchange of global information and innovation of new technology are some of the benefits of globalization.

Some of the negative impacts of globalization are:

- ✓ It increases dependency between poor and rich country
- ✓ Pershing of cultures(destroy non western cultures)

- ✓ Causes for loss of sovereignty

Work Ethics

Work ethics refers to the generally accepted guidelines for right or wrong behavior in work place. It involves several principles related to important work habits that apply to employees everywhere.

Ethiopia is one of the countries which are backward and underdeveloped. One of the reasons for this is the low level of work ethics of its people and lack of good work habits.

The following are some of the work ethics that apply to employees everywhere.

- ✚ Punctuality: arriving on time at work and finishing work on time.
- ✚ Honesty: means spending working hour and resources totally on work, honesty also include proper use of resources and do not stealing work time.
- ✚ Willingness to learn: understanding the ways things are done at work place and trying to do it better.
- ✚ Initiative: refers to doing what needs to be done without being told to do so.
- ✚ Loyalty: always think that you can do to promote the organization.
- ✚ Maximizing productivity: it is the ability to do high quality work faster and efficiently.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.
1. Which of the following statements describe the word job?
 - A. Any productive activity that results something useful
 - B. A work a person does over a period of year
 - C. The collection of tasks that a person does to earn a living
 - D. Work owned and undertaken by entrepreneur
2. A person having the characteristics of working hard is:
 - A. Entrepreneur
 - B. Industrious
 - C. Ethical person
 - D. Investor
3. Which of the following is true about the essentiality of work?
 - A. Engaging in work brings unhealthy condition with others
 - B. Everywhere work satisfies survival and safety needs
 - C. Work stagnate economy of the country
 - D. Work decreases social interaction
4. Which of the following factors contribute low economic development?
 - A. Existence of agro industrial in the country
 - B. Availability of modern and traditional financial institution
 - C. Little concern we have for work ethics
 - D. Respecting all types of work
5. The following work ethics expected from all workers at all places which one?
 - A. Developing hostile behavior among workers
 - B. Dressing ties
 - C. Effective work habits
 - D. Delaying from work intentionally
6. In what ways free market differ from planned economy?
 - A. By deciding what, how to produce and distribute centrally
 - B. By giving freedom to produce and distribute to the individuals
 - C. By involving in the market to determine the price of products
 - D. By controlling resources and properties
7. Which one of the following is a characteristic of socialist economic system?
 - A. Buyer and seller determine the price of product
 - B. Government interfere in the market only during inflation
 - C. Government and individual decide how to produce
 - D. important resources and properties are owned by the government

8. Which of the following is the advantage of leisure time?
 - A. Increase in efficiency and productivity
 - B. Needed to refresh mental and physical
 - C. Socializing with others
 - D. All
9. _____ refers to make unreserved effort to learn everything in order to achieve maximum production in the work?
 - A. Punctuality
 - B. Willingness to learn
 - C. Honesty
 - D. Loyalty
10. A set of principles by which we use our resources in the most productive way is:
 - A. Economic system
 - B. Industriousness
 - C. Demands
 - D. Economic supply
11. Which countries are more benefited from globalization?
 - A. Newly developed countries
 - B. Developing countries
 - C. Developed countries
 - D. Northern American countries only
12. Which of the following is not the importance of work?
 - A. Helps to fulfill basic needs
 - B. It affects social interaction
 - C. To get personal satisfaction
 - D. Self fulfillment
13. Mr. Kebede employed in **OBN** Radio and serves as a journalist. This can be a good example for:
 - A. Work
 - B. Career
 - C. Job
 - D. Blue collar workers
14. The saying “a delayed work is no better than work undone” indicates the value of:
 - A. Punctuality
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Loyalty
 - D. Initiative
15. The ability to do high quality work efficiently and effectively is _____
 - A. Honesty
 - B. initiative
 - C. Maximizing productivity
 - D. willingness to learn
16. The goods and services that we need and want for our life is
 - A. Supply
 - B. Demands
 - C. Trade
 - D. Money
17. The generally accepted guidelines for right or wrong in the workplace is:
 - A. Industriousness
 - B. Work ethics
 - C. Entrepreneurs
 - D. Globalization
18. The goods and services that we use to satisfy our demands are:
 - A. Demands
 - B. water
 - C. Supply
 - D. Foods

II. write short answer

19. Discuss the importance of having good work ethics?
20. Discuss the features of command and free market economy?
21. How does a sound economic system contribute to a country's development?

UNIT – 8

SELF RELIANCE

Self reliance is the concept that refers to the ability to be self sufficient to care for one's own self.

It is the ability to support and take care of you.

Self reliance is the ability to make decisions independently. It refers to being free from the influence and control of others.

Self reliance does not mean complete independence. We need support that is beyond our capacity in different circumstances.

HOW DO YOU DEVELOP SELF RELIANCE BEHAVIOUR?

- To develop self reliance behavior, you have to know yourself (self knowledge).
“Knowing others is good, knowing yourself is true wisdom”.
- It is important to know your qualities, capacities and interests b/c it helps you to make good choices.

E.g. If you know what you are good at, you could make decision.

- You have to know your weaknesses and limitations.
- Knowing your potential capacities, understanding who you are, what you are.
- Self respect is also important because it helps you to develop self reliance.

Self respect is accepting oneself as he/she is. It is the value you give for yourself or the image you give for yourself.

If you do not have self respect, you may not understand your good qualities or have good ideas.

A person who lacks self reliance cannot initiatives and as a result fails to benefit society.

You need to respect yourself, but you have to respect others.

A self reliant person respects your ideas and works as well as the view and works of others.

This will help you to live and work with others.

DEPENDENCY

- Dependency refers to an excessive reliance on the knowledge, resource and potential of others to solve one's problem. Thus, a dependent person is one who needs the support of others for everything. Dependency is a bad habit which weakens your ability to stand on your own.
- It is a belief that people or groups cannot solve their own problems without outside help.
Dependency could result from receiving help in the form of aid.
- One who considered as dependent is disabled person. The disabled are members of the community who due to natural or man- made causes are physically impaired.

It is the perception of the community and the deprivation of opportunities that they are exposed to that makes them dependent. But like any other members of society, they could be productive self reliant provided that they got proper support from the community and government.

Rich countries give food aid, military, technological assistance and financial to poor countries. If this continues for many years people develop the habit of dependency.

Having self esteem is important; it helps you to become independent.

Self esteem is how you feel about the image you have of yourself and the way you believe others see you.

Self esteem is the worth or value you place on yourself. It is how much you value yourself and how important you think you are.

It is how see yourself and how you feel about your achievements. It is your thinking about your weaknesses and how to improve them.

When you believe that you have important qualities, you have good self esteem.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEPENDENCY/DEPENDENT PERSON

Loss self esteem	not courage to do something
Lack motivation	no good relationship with other
Lack initiative	lack making decision independently
Fail to fulfill moral responsibility	

Generally dependency has impacts at individual, community and at national level.

Dependency also has economic impacts, psychological and social impacts.

DECISION MAKING

- ❖ Decision making is the act of making a choice. A decision is a choice that you make about something after thinking about several possibilities. It means thinking about alternatives and choosing best option.

We all make decision every day. You should know that your decision could affect your life.

You have to make decision at the right time b/c it helps you to become successful.

When you make a decision you have to make it as a self reliant person. This means you do not make decisions b/c others influence you.

When you make decision you should have think its risk. You cannot avoid risk but you can minimize risk.

The decision you make today affects or benefits your future life.

If you make decision at a right time and by taking many thing into account your decision can be good unless it can bring wrong result.

Steps of Decision Making

1. Know why you need to make a decision. Identify the problem you want to solve. Then think of the way to solve it.
2. Write down different ways of solving the problems. Think of possible solution. Ask friends, parents and experienced person and get more ideas before you make a decision.
3. Try to see the outcome of each choice. Look at the advantages and disadvantages of each choice.
4. Choose the best alternatives. You have to choose the alternative that matches your goal.
5. Put your decision into action. Once you have made a decision, take action.
6. Evaluate the outcomes of your decision.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1. Which one is true about a self reliant person?
 - A. It is a person who directed by the interests of others
 - B. A person who know his capacity and weakness
 - C. It is a person who accept the decision of others without criticize
 - D. A person who doesn't need support from others
2. Which of the following is the manifestation of dependent person?
 - A. They do not wait for others to do something
 - B. They are always ready to address the problem
 - C. Are less courage to act and lack motivation
 - D. They are defend their ideas to convince others
3. All are the negative consequences of dependency except one?
 - A. Stagnate the development of the country
 - B. Makes a person to be self sufficient
 - C. Affect the ability to stand on your own capacity
 - D. Result inferiority and less social status

4. Which of the following is correct concerning self-reliance?
 - A. Complete independence of a person
 - B. Asking assistance from others when necessary
 - C. A person who is relied on others
 - D. A person who victim by others decisions
5. The word knowing others is good, knowing yourself is a true wisdom refers to:
 - A. Self reliance B. Self knowledge C. Self respect D. Self esteem
6. If someone lack self reliance what will happen?
 - A. Taking Initiative to benefit himself C. Rely on others to make decision
 - B. Being courage to decide something D. Being flexible and good communicator
7. One is not the ways to alleviate dependency?
 - A. By having good self esteem C. By developing the habit of hard work
 - B. By waiting aid from others D. By respecting any kinds of work
8. Kebede not aware of his capacities & limitations. Which one of the following attributes does Kebede lack?
 - A. Self –respect B. Self –knowledge C. Self –reliance D. Self –actualization
9. What is self reliance mean?
 - A. Complete independency C. To be free from the influence and control of others
 - B. Directed or depend on others D. Being superior from others
10. One can develop independent behavior by:
 - A. Knowing his/her self C. having self esteem
 - B. Having self-confidence D. All
11. An excessive reliance on others knowledge, resources to solve one's problem is:
 - A. Self -reliance B. Decision making C. Dependency D. Self confidence
12. All are the symptoms of dependent person except one?
 - A. Lack motivation to do something C. Make decision independently
 - B. Fail to fulfill his/her responsibility D. Feel psychological inferiority
13. Which of the following is true about decision making?
 - A. Making decision is the quality of self reliant person
 - B. When you make decision no need to have alternatives
 - C. Making decision at a right time is not as such necessary
 - D. Bad decision results good consequences
14. Which term does not going with self reliance?
 - A. Self sufficient B. Independence C. Dependence D. Confident
15. A dependent person is:
 - A. A person who contribute a great thing for his country
 - B. A person who benefits its society
 - C. A person who help others
 - D. A person who needs the support of others for everything

II. write short answer

16. Discuss how dependent person can develop the sense of self reliance?
17. Elaborate the impacts of dependency at country level?
18. Define the concept of self reliance?
19. Explain the social and psychological impacts of dependency?
20. List the manifestation of dependent person?

UNIT – 9

SAVING

Saving refers to using money and other resources wisely. It is also defined as setting aside something out of one's present earning in order to be able to use for the future.

Saving is keeping something for the future. People save for various purposes like for:

- Emergency purposes
- Future consumption
- Investment
- Time of sickness and etc.

There are different factors which affects saving.

- ✓ absence of family planning
- ✓ religious dogmatism
- ✓ level of income
- ✓ unplanned life
- ✓ Consumption pattern and etc.

Saving and Extravagance

Saving and extravagance are opposite term. The traditional pattern of consumption and extravagant spending habit of the society are among the major factors that affect saving in Ethiopia.

- ✚ Extravagancy is the habit of spending or using resources in uncontrolled way. You have to develop the habit of saving and avoid buying extravagant items. Some of the factors that contribute to extravagant spending in our country are related with certain customs and traditional practices such as:
Weddings, religious celebrations, funeral ceremonies, memorial feasts, tezkar and other religious festivities.

Generally, you have to avoid extravagant practice and develop the habit of saving.

An extravagance practice leads you for unnecessary expenditure and affects your saving habit.

Planning And Saving

- ✚ Planning is the most important key to managing resources properly and successfully. It refers to a set of decisions about what and how to do something to reach one's goal.

Planning also means to work out that you need to do step by step in order to reach a goal.

When you know what you want to become or what you want to do in the future, you have a goal and you plan to achieve your goal.

When you think about what you need to do in order to achieve your goal it means you are planning. So, planning helps you to make the best use of resources.

- ✚ It is important to have family planning. Family planning means limiting the number of children we want to have so that we can take care of the better.

Family planning is determining the number of children to have by considering your income.

Generally, planning helps you to use you resources well so that you can benefit from it. The purpose of learning to plan and to save is to develop the habits of saving within the limits of your income and also to avoid wasting your resources and those of your family.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.
1. Which of the following activities contribute low saving?
 - A. Balancing our needs and income
 - B. Avoiding extravagance practice
 - C. Activities related to customs and traditional practices
 - D. Proper use of input during production and consumption
2. Which of the following is true about saving?
 - A. Habit of saving will contribute economic growth
 - B. Extravagant practices enhance saving
 - C. Living within you income expose you for unnecessary expenditure
 - D. As level of income increase saving will decrease
3. All are the prerequisites to increase the level of saving except one?
 - A. Budgeting our personal income
 - B. Living within the limits of one's income
 - C. Planning for using the money you have
 - D. Practicing of religious dogmatism and spending more
4. What is the essence of saving?
 - A. Not use money and other resources
 - B. Not to spend the resources you have at all
 - C. Wisely and proper managing of resources
 - D. Excessively use the wealth of the country
5. Except one all can affect the saving habit of individuals'?
 - A. Limited income level of individuals
 - C. Proper use of public utilities
 - B. Excessive generosity
 - D. Individual's attitude not to work on holidays
6. Which of the following is the necessity of reducing extravagance?
 - A. To waste commodities during production
 - B. To achieve family planning and meet the future goal
 - C. To slowdown the rate of economic growth
 - D. To highly practicing of unplanned life
7. Except one all are the factors that affect saving?
 - A. Planned life of our society
 - B. Excessive consumption pattern of people
 - C. Having many of children
 - D. Funeral ceremonies and memorial feasts
8. Choose the correct ordering steps of management process?
 - A. Planning, implementing, organizing and evaluation
 - B. Organizing, implementing, evaluation and planning
 - C. Planning, organizing, implementing and evaluation
 - D. Evaluation, planning, organizing and implementing

9. Which of the following traditional practices greatly encourage saving in Ethiopia?
A. Mahiber B. Ikub C. Wedding D. Iddir
10. Which of the following is true about saving?
A. Saving can be develop by reducing extravagance
B. Saving has no relation with the national economy
C. Traditional practices and religious festivities enhance our saving habits
D. Expending extra commodities will save our income
11. Deciding what one wants to accomplish step by step is:
A. Evaluation B. Organization C. Planning D. Implementing
12. Which one is positively enhance saving?
A. Family planning B. Mahiber C. Religious festivals D. Tezkar
13. If you start saving, you should have to plan because planning helps you:
A. To spend more income on items C. Leads you to excessively use your budget
B. Makes you sensible and focus to save D. Limits you not to generate more income
14. Which of the following activities contribute low saving?
A. Balancing our needs and income
B. Avoiding extravagance practice
C. Activities related to customs and traditional practices
D. Proper use of input during production and consumption
15. One of the consequences of extravagance from the following could be:
A. Higher social acceptance C. Developing the culture of saving
B. Economic bankruptcy D. Better chance of living within own means
16. Which of the following habits lead to extravagance?
A. Deciding to use resources properly
B. Establishing informal saving institutions
C. Spending resources for unnecessary item
D. Recording of your income and expenses

II. Write short answer

17. Discuss the factors that affect the saving habit of society?
18. What is the relationship between planning and saving?
19. How you minimize/avoid extravagance?
20. Does saving enhance the national economy? If yes how?

UNIT- 10

ACTIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- Active community participation means when the citizens of the country actively take part in political, social and cultural aspects of their country. Active community participation is concerned with the role each citizen should play in political, social and economic affairs of his/her community and the nation at large. It concerns both rights and responsibilities citizens have to participate.

People form different associations like iddir, mahiber, ikub and kebeles to make their life better and to solve their problems.

Members who belong to such associations form a community. Community is a group of people who live together in a definite territory.

- ✓ Community participation is focused on actions that have an economic, political, and social impact.

When you participate actively in the community, you and other members of the community will benefit.

When everybody takes part, healthy relations exist among members of the community and this will develop common good (the good that benefits the whole).

Types of community participation

There are different types of community participation.

One of the types of community participation is **political participation**. Political participation is the participation of citizens in the political affairs of their country. It is the participation of citizens in political activities.

Political parties operate in a country to seize political power and lead the country. Often these parties have their own policies and programs that differentiate them from the ruling party.

Thus, citizens should join such political parties and actively participate in the politics of their country.

If citizens want their view to be considered they should become active participants in the political process at all levels.

Political participation includes:

- ❖ Discussing public issues
- ❖ Attending public meetings
- ❖ Voting
- ❖ Joining political parties
- ❖ Take part in demonstration
- ❖ Forming political parties.

The other type of participation is **social participation**. Social participation is taking part in public of your community. It is to act for social development. It is the participation of citizens so as to deal with and improve the living condition and other aspects of human being.

Social participation is concerned with citizens' responsibilities to take part in the promotion of common good.

Social participation includes:

- ✚ Engaging in various forms of cooperative and volunteering activities
- ✚ Involving in the fight against crime, HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and corruption
- ✚ Participating in sanitation program, to conserve environment
- ✚ To improve cultural practices

Generally, as a citizen it is among your responsibilities to combat problems and to work to bring about change and development in our society through active community participation.

The Role of Civic Societies in Community Participation

- Civic societies are associations which are based on common interests and which are non governmental institutions. It refers to voluntary groups, religious organizations, professional associations, and other social and economic relationship that are not part of governmental institutions.
- Civic societies are voluntary organizations that are established for humanitarian and other social activities, other than profit making ones. These voluntary organizations are set up and run by private citizens who want to contribute to community development.

Members of civic societies are united because they have common beliefs and objectives. Their members are not joining for personal benefits rather do what they can to improve life in the community.

These organizations include:

- Organization formed to protect environment
- Women's associations
- Youth associations
- Professional associations
- Associations for the disabled and visually impaired and etc.

The role of these associations is to achieve their goals for their members and the community. These organizations must be legal and must be registered by the government.

Since they are meant to act in communities, civic societies are limited by the law and constitution of the country.

Generally, civic societies play a crucial role in a community. It provides individuals with opportunities for contributing the common good without unreasonable interference from government.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1. Which of the following is social participation?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| A. Attending public meeting | C. Involving in fighting crime and corruption |
| B. Forming and joining to political parties | D. Involving in election campaign |

2. Community participation helps to:

- A. Prolong the power of government to stay on power
- B. A cause for instability and insecurity of the country
- C. Promote democratization process
- D. Increase the life of corrupt and maladministration officials

3. Political participation refers to:

- A. Participation of citizens for enhancement of social development
- B. Participation of citizens to take part in the promotion of common good
- C. Participation in voluntary activities
- D. Participation of citizens to take part in politics at all level

4. Which of the following is true about civic societies?
 - A. It is governmental institution that is focused on societal problem
 - B. Voluntary association setup by the free will of their members
 - C. Rent seeking institution
 - D. Association that their members are join for private interests
5. What is the major aim for the establishment of civic society?
 - A. To implementing the law and constitution of the country
 - B. To advice government how to design policies and strategies
 - C. To address basic needs of societies with opportunities for contributing common good
 - D. To export and import commodities to the country
6. What is the importance of community participation?
 - A. Makes citizens to violate the constitutional order of the country
 - B. Help the people to engage in corrupt activities
 - C. Work to address societal problem and to bring changes
 - D. To protect the certain interests of political leaders
7. A group of people distinct in some way from other similar groups and living in a particular place is:
 - A. Volunteers B. Community C. Family D. School
8. All are the reason we need community participation except one?
 - A. To increase citizen's level of awareness
 - B. To combat social problems of society
 - C. To tackle maladministration and inefficiency
 - D. For violating political and human rights of citizens
9. All are the roles played by civic societies except one?
 - A. To prevent and control misuse of resources
 - B. Raising awareness of public issues
 - C. Strive to control political power
 - D. Provides an opportunities for contributing common good
10. Which of the following is correct about civil society organization?
 - A. They are political groups C. they are voluntary agencies
 - B. They are government agencies D. they are profit making organizations
11. Participation in different community affairs has an advantage of:
 - A. Developing undemocratic culture
 - B. To tackle maladministration and inefficiency
 - C. Promoting political domination
 - D. Facilitating one's selfish needs
12. Associations which are based on common interest and non governmental institutions is:
 - A. Political organization B. Civic societies C. Governmental organization D. Kebele associations

II. write short answer

13. Discuss the advantages of community participation?
14. Discuss the purpose for the establishment of civil society?
15. What is the difference between political participation and social participation?

UNIT-11

THE PURSUIT OF WISDOM

Definition of knowledge

The term knowledge is related to the state of being informed of something, being conscious, and being able to do something consciously. It is the totality of ideas, concepts, thought and skills acquired from different sources.

Knowledge can be defined as understanding or learning that which is known. Knowledge is know or understanding something by studying or by experiencing it.

Wisdom: means to be wise in handling acquired knowledge for good use. It is the ultimate step in the knowledge.

Wisdom is to have a mature understanding of things and demonstrate of the knowledge you have.

What are the basis of knowledge and wisdom?

There are various bases for knowledge and wisdom. Some are:

- ❖ **Learning:** knowledge is acquired through learning. Learning is a life time process, and knowledge is accumulated, stored and carried through generation.

Learning is a purposeful and conscious activity that man practices. Learning exists in a human being. So, through learning you can obtain knowledge.

Learning has two forms.

- a. **Formal learning:** this takes place in specifically designed learning environment in school. Teaching and learning activities follow specific methods aimed at effective acquisition of knowledge and skill. Such formal learning is acquired in institutions.
E.g. teaching and learning that take place at school is the best example of formal learning.
 - b. **Informal learning:** is a means of acquiring knowledge out of school. Unlike formal knowledge what you obtained in informal learning is not structured knowledge.
In informal learning, there is no defined system, rules, regulations and methodology of learning. We learn informally from experience in the course of interaction with family, friends and the society at large.
- ❖ **Reading:** is the process of constructing meaning from written materials. Through reading you can get knowledge. One of the purposes of reading is to get information from different sources and that can be knowledge.
 - ❖ **Inquiry:** is another base for knowledge and wisdom. Inquiry means to find out the reason for something or how something happened.
Research is to learn new facts or scientific laws. In order to do this you need to conduct surveys and make investigations to get new findings.

Information and Data

Knowledge consists of information and data. Information and data are important to develop wisdom. Wisdom helps to develop the technique of acquiring knowledge.

- Information is an organized, meaningful and useful data that has undergone analysis and interpretation. Information can be knowledge about specific subject or situation. When given information is true it becomes knowledge.

In order to know about anything you need to have correct information.

Information can be obtained from different sources. Information sources can be observation, print media and electronic media.

When you get information you need to be careful to make use of the information obtained from any sources. i.e. determine whether it is fact or not.

- Data is a collection of facts and figures. It is facts or information on specific issues.
- Data is the collection of raw facts that needs processing. It is the information gathered from survey and observation used to make decisions.

Data has to be collected and put together in a certain way to help formulate correct interpretations to reach decision.

Reading and Studying

Reading involves the reader and the materials to be read. Reading is for different purpose.

- For pleasure or enjoyment
- To grasp information
- For more understanding
- To learning new things
- To get knowledge

When you read you get more knowledge about the world. Reading is an important source of knowledge Studying means a thorough enquiry into a subject area. Studying is with great and careful attention on detail. Through studying you acquire knowledge.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.
 1. Which statement best define knowledge?
 - A. Wisely handling acquired knowledge for good use
 - B. Totality of ideas, concepts and thought acquired from different sources
 - C. The organized, meaningful and useful data
 - D. The capability to use efficient knowledge at a right time
 2. Formal learning differ from informal learning in a sense that:
 - A. Acquisition of knowledge out of institution
 - B. Not structured knowledge that you can get throughout your life time
 - C. No defined rules and methodology
 - D. Effective learning activities follow specific method for acquisition of knowledge
 3. The information gathered from survey and used as to make decision and draw conclusion is:
 - A. Wisdom B. Facts C. Data D. Information
 4. A scientific investigation to get new findings is:
 - A. Learning B. Research C. Truth D. Informal learning
 5. Which of the following is correct about knowledge?
 - A. Knowledge can be obtained only through reading
 - B. Knowledge is the totality of ideas, facts and instruction
 - C. Information is the only means to get knowledge
 - D. Learning is the only means to acquire knowledge
 6. A form of learning that you acquired knowledge through structured rules an organized instruction is:
 - A. Informal learning B. Learning by inquiry C. Formal learning D. Experimental learning

7. _____Refers to facts and other detail that describe people and their activities as well as events
A. Knowledge B. Data C. Information D. Wisdom
8. A discipline or field of science that study about knowledge is :
A. `Philosophy B. Psychology C. Epistemology D. Anthropology
9. Which of the following are the basis of knowledge and wisdom?
A. Reading B. Learning C. Information D. All
10. Wise use of knowledge and having mature understanding things is:
A. Knowledge B. Data C. Wisdom D. Information
11. A form of learning that you get outside of school and from society is?
A. Research B. Formal learning C. Experimental learning D. Informal learning
12. Which of the following is true is about data?
A. It is the analyzed and interpreted information
B. It is the information needs processing
C. It is termed as raw fact
D. It is an organized form of information
E. B and C
13. Which one is true about reading?
A. Reading is the means of acquiring knowledge
B. The purpose of reading is for pleasure only
C. Developing reading habit is not useful for acquisition of knowledge
D. Reading is for wasting time
14. Which one is true?
A. Data is information gathered only through survey
B. Reading is the only means for acquiring of knowledge
C. Using information requires determining truthfulness of information
D. Truth is something that is universally acceptable to all society

II. write short answer

15. Discuss the basis of knowledge?
16. Explain the method of acquiring knowledge?
17. Describe the necessity of knowledge?
18. Explain the difference between information and data?
19. Describe the importance of reading?

UNIT-12

Moral Education and Religious Tolerance

What is morality?

- ❖ Morality comes from a Latin word “*mores*” meaning custom, habit, manner, character or proper behavior. Therefore, the manners you learn like politeness of behavior, way of saluting, or giving helpful hands for elders, showing sympathy to people during sadness are valued as morality.
- ❖ Morality is the actual existing code of conduct that you learn important in the society.
- ❖ Morality is a general reflection showing to what extent you are attached to the generally accepted behavior or norms of the society.
- ❖ Learning moral values is significantly important in a society, because it helps individuals or groups to live together in peace and unity.
- ❖ Learning about morality which involves what we ought to do, right and wrong, good and bad helps us to adjust ourselves in a society we are living in.

What is ethics?

- ❖ Ethics mean a system of moral principles governing the appropriate conduct for a person or group.
- ❖ Ethics refers to the well founded standards of a society about what is right and wrong, usually in terms of rights, obligations, and benefits to the society, fairness, or specific virtues such as like honesty, compassion, and loyalty.

Religion as a Source of Morality

- Morality and religion are seen inseparable. Religion is one of a source of morality.
- Religion and morality teaches all about humanity, mercy, generosity, honesty, and faith.
- All religious teachings do have values of morality.
- They preach their followers not get involved in killing, stealing, lying, engaging in sexual misconduct, intoxicants, the need for love, grace, mercy, forgiveness, for orphans and others in need for the establishment of justice to prevail. Thus almost all religions do teach moral values and they can be considered as basis of morality.

But religion may not only a precondition for morality. A human nature itself endowed with humanistic nature of feelings, sympathy, kindness, helpfulness and forgiveness. These are common behaviors of humanity be it religious or nonbeliever. So when we say religion is one of the sources of morality, it doesn't mean it is necessary precondition. Rather, it means it is one of the sources to uphold and strengthen basic moral values praised by religion of all sort.

Religious Pluralism, Humanity and Democracy

- ✚ In every community there is at least one or two religious group of believers different from one another.
- ✚ Religious pluralism refers to the attitude that one can overcome religious differences between different religions, and denominational conflicts within the same religion.
- ✚ Religious pluralism is not only just tolerance; rather, it is an active seeking of understanding across lines of difference.

- ✚ Religious pluralism is not only just tolerance; rather, it is an active seeking of understanding across lines of difference.

Technical approaches to bring tolerance of religious pluralism in a society.

- *1st*. To build a democratic culture and ensure the rights of every member of the society.
- *2nd*. Organize an awareness creation scheme that helps develop a culture of tolerance and understanding between different religious believers.
- *3rd*. Encourage inter religious dialogue platforms that helps reduce inter and intra religious conflicts.

Religious Tolerance Peace for Development

- Religious tolerance is accepting and valuing others' religions in their own way.
- Accepting others' religions on their own way does not mean changing one's own religion at own expense, but understanding people on the way they wanted to be understood.
- Religious tolerance is important because it helps us to honor and appreciate the differences between our religious practices.
- On the other hand, religious intolerance sets conflicts of neighbors against neighbors who had shared happiness and sorrow at times of peace and difficulties.

Opportunities and Challenges Related to Peaceful Religious Coexistence in Ethiopia and the World.

Opportunity Related to Peaceful Religious Coexistence in Ethiopia and the World.

- ❖ *The FDRE Constitution and the right to beliefs: an opportunity for peaceful religious coexistence.*

Every citizen in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has a right to follow a religious belief of his choice.

As a result the Constitution in its Art.11 sub article1-3 promulgates the separation of state and religion declaring:

1. State and religion are separate
2. There shall be no state religion
3. The state shall not interfere in religious matters and religion shall not interfere in state affairs.

- ❖ *Freedom of Religion, Belief and Opinion*

- ❖ *The Development of Democratic Culture and Good Governance*

Challenges Related to Peaceful Religious Coexistence in Ethiopia and the World.

- ✚ Ethiopia is sharing border lines with countries in the Horn of Africa which frequently faces significant terrorist threat.
- ✚ Fundamentalist and religious extremist

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.
 1. Violation of ethics brings:
 - A. Social and religious condemnation
 - B. Smooth relation with society where you live
 - C. Getting encouragement from society
 - D. Getting reward by doing that
 2. Religion and morality teaches about:
 - A. How people develop the behavior of hostile to each other
 - B. Teaches about humanity, generosity and honesty
 - C. Immoral behavior that go against norm of society
 - D. How citizens engaged to stealing and lying
 3. Which of the following techniques brings tolerance of religious pluralism?
 - A. Establishing religious school at all area for society
 - B. Sending religious leaders to aware society
 - C. Develop a culture of tolerance and understanding different religious believers
 - D. Taking all society to religious institution
 4. Which of the following statement expresses religion tolerance?
 - A. Changing one's own religion at own expense
 - B. Making any religious believers to worship the same doctrine
 - C. Exclusion of non believers and minor believers
 - D. Accepting and working towards a culture that allow everyone to their chosen religion and spiritual
 5. All are the contribution of religious tolerance for peace and development except one
 - A. Every religion teaches about fraternity, forgiveness and mutual respect
 - B. Religious encourage conflict and hostility towards other religion
 - C. Regularly emphasizing peace and avoidance of use of force in resolving conflict
 - D. Handle conflict by mediating between conflicting parties to pursuit reconciliation
 6. Which of the following is the challenge of religious coexistence?
 - A. Secularism and freedom of religion
 - B. Absence of democratic culture and lack of tolerance
 - C. Existence of different religious believers
 - D. The inculcation of religion freedom in the constitution of the country
 7. The separation of state and religion is known as:
 - A. Secularism
 - B. State religion
 - C. Theocratic
 - D. Extremist
 8. Which of the following is the challenge for religious coexistence in Ethiopia?
 - A. Presence of religious freedom
 - B. The existence of secular state
 - C. ignorance and religion extremism
 - D. Existence of religious pluralism
 9. Which one true?
 - A. Without religion one cannot moral
 - B. Ethics is a philosophical concept that deals human behavior
 - C. Religion is the only precondition for morality
 - D. There is no relation between religion morality

10. Which one is true about religious tolerance?
 - A. it is the rights accorded to an individual through legal means to form worship
 - B. believers can impose their religion doctrine on others
 - C. it is the restriction of religious freedom
 - D. ensuring religious equality is the duty of government and individual are subject to violence
11. Which of the following are the challenges of peaceful religious tolerance in Ethiopia?
 - A. Absence of religious tolerance
 - B. Existence of religious freedom
 - C. Existence of Secularism
 - D. Existence of religious fundamentalism
12. Which of the following article specify the freedom religion and separation of state and religion?
 - A. Article 25 and 26
 - B. Article 23 and 29
 - C. Article 27 and 11
 - D. Article 28 and 29

II. write short answer

13. Write the challenges and opportunities related to peaceful religious coexistence?
14. List down the technical approaches for religious tolerance?
15. What are the role of religion for the peace and development of the country?
16. How does religious tolerance contribute for peace and development?
17. What are the opportunities for religious tolerance in our country?

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 6

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. C | 9. C |
| 2. A | 6. D | 10. B |
| 3. C | 7. B | 11. D |
| 4. B | 8. B | |

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 7

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. D | 13. C |
| 2. B | 8. D | 14. A |
| 3. B | 9. B | 15. C |
| 4. C | 10. A | 16. B |
| 5. C | 11. C | 17. B |
| 6. B | 12. B | 18. A |

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 8

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. C |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. C |
| 3. B | 8. B | 13. A |
| 4. B | 9. C | 14. C |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. D |

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 9

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. A | 13. B |
| 2. A. | 8. C | 14. C |
| 3. D | 9. B | 15. B |
| 4. C | 10. A | 16. C |
| 5. C | 11. C | |
| 6. B | 12. A | |

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 10

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | | |
| 2. C | | |
| 3. D | | |
| 4. B | | |
| 5. C | | |
| | 6. C | 10. C |
| | 7. B | 11. B |
| | 8. D | 12. B |
| | 9. C | |

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 11

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. D |
| 2. D | 7. B | 12. E |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. A |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. C |
| 5. B | 10. C | |

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 12

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | | |
| 2. B | | |
| 3. C | | |
| 4. D | | |
| 5. A | | |
| | 6. B | 10. A |
| | 7. A | 11. D |
| | 8. C | 12. C |
| | 9. B | |