



ReEdited BY

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**GRADE TEN CIVICS AND ETHICAL
EDUCATION SHORT NOTE AND
PRACTICE QUESTIONS.**

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UNIT -6

Responsibility

- Responsibility is defined as duty or obligation of a person or a group to do something.
- It is the state of having duty to do whatever it takes to complete task.
- Responsibility is also refers the obligation to successfully complete an assigned task. It involves fulfilling one's own moral, social and legal obligation.

There are rewards or benefits that come from fulfilling one's responsibilities and also a penalty or punishment of some sort may be imposed on you when fail to fulfill your responsibilities.

A Citizen's Duties

Citizen's duties are duties that citizens should do. It is the responsibilities of all citizens and part of constitutional responsibilities of citizens.

As you grow up, the degree of your civic duties increased in nature and scope.

A civic duty of citizen's includes:

- ❖ Treating everyone with respect
- ❖ Being working hard
- ❖ Being tolerant
- ❖ Compromising
- ❖ Open-minded
- ❖ Being loyal to democratic principles and values
- ❖ Performing public services
- ❖ Obeying the law and respecting the rights of others

As a citizen, you have to develop the attitude of tolerance to live with in peace. You have to be open-minded in order to learn the skills needed to solve conflict.

One of the skills you have to develop is compromise. Compromise means to give up part of your demands and accept some of the demands of others. It is being readiness and willingness to make concessions in an event of conflict of interests and disputes.

Open-minded means willing to listen to the ideas and view of others. You can be an open minded when you start to respect the view point of others.

Taking the Consequences of Your Actions

As a citizen one should understand the importance of fulfilling individual(personal), social, moral, organizational and national responsibilities and what is required of responsible citizens.

The following are some qualities of responsible person.

- A responsible person knows what is expected of him or her and acts or behave accordingly
- A responsible person knows the consequences of his/her actions
- A responsible person also knows that he/she is accountable for his/her actions.

People live as a member of a community. Society is formed when people live together in common settlement. Those who live together share common values, resources, boundary and cultural traits. Therefore, living in a common settlement imposes obligations on everybody.

As a citizen you have a number of responsibilities.

Personal responsibility: refers to the moral and legal obligation of citizens to care for and take responsibility for themselves and their actions. Some of the personal responsibilities of citizens include:

- ✓ Taking caring of themselves and their family
- ✓ Executing one's own duty in lawful manner
- ✓ Response to national call in time of emergency
- ✓ keeping to social and moral principles
- ✓ contributing to the wellbeing of groups and your community

Personal responsibility is the base for other responsibility.

- *Organizational responsibility:* In certain organizations you have personal and organization responsibilities. Organizational or collective responsibility is responsibility shared by all members of a group, community or nation to seek to promote the public or common good.

It is the responsibility that the members of the organization share in common to promote and achieve the goals and objectives of the organization.

- *Social and moral responsibilities:* to live in an organized society, it is citizen's responsibility to observe its values and norms and refrain from committing things that disturb its stability and peace.

Social responsibility means thinking about the wellbeing of society and being sensitive for the benefits of society.

Moral responsibility means behaving in ways that confirm to the social norms. It is about acting well and being sensitive for the values of society.

Citizens need to develop desirable societal values such as punctuality, honesty and keeping promise so as to promote social and moral responsibilities.

Social responsibilities arise from social life. Everyone has social responsibilities to respect the norms and values of society.

Citizens should have to respect, obeying the norms, values and moral standards of society.

Social and moral responsibilities of citizens include:

- Punctuality, keeping promise, being honesty and loyalty.

E.g. of social and moral responsibility is treating older people with respect.

The other responsibility that you have is national responsibility.

Your national responsibility includes doing everything you can for your country.

The national responsibility of citizens includes:

- Respecting the constitution and other laws of the country
- To have active public participation in political, economic and social area
- To be hard working and improve the image of the country
- To respond a national emergency
- To defend your motherland and fighting aggression
- To resolve conflict in a peaceful way.

Citizens can enjoy the benefits which your country offers to its citizens and at the same time you have to carry out the responsibility you have as a citizen.

Responsibilities for the Protection of Our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage.

As citizens your responsibility is not limited to personal, organizational, social and moral as well as national. But also you have the responsibility to protect natural resources.

The issue of natural resources is the issues of life so that every citizen of the country has the responsibility to conserve and protect the environment.

- Natural resources are limited and some are non renewable so as you utilize natural resources you must develop the sense of responsibility.
- Reckless use of natural resources can lead to people suffering because the improper use of resources could lead drought and famine.

The increment of population has contributed to the depletion of natural resources. This led to the shrinking of the forest in the country.

❖ What are the causes for the depletion of natural resources?

One of the causes of for the depletion of natural resources is deforestation. Deforestation results drought, famine and poverty.

The decrease of forest coverage has led to the expansion of desertification, increment of global warming, and little distribution of rain fall and soil erosion.

Preserving natural resources is not confined to preserving the forest and replanting them. It includes making rational use of the minerals and other finite resources.

As a citizen you have to protect and rehabilitate natural resources for the future generations.

We have also a responsibility to preserve our historical and cultural heritage for the future generations.

The local people and the whole society in general need to develop knowledge of how to protect and promote their heritage. As you protect and preserve your historical and cultural heritage, you can contribute to the economic development of your country.

As it is stated in the **FDRE** constitution:

Article (44) sub article 1, all people have the right to clean and health environment.

Article (92) sub article 1, government and citizens shall have the duty to protect the environment.

Article (41) sub article 9, state has the responsibility to protect and preserve historical and cultural legacies.

Generally, Ethiopian natural environment is facing grave natural and man-made calamities like soil erosion, deforestation and etc.

Therefore, in order to use the existing natural resources sustainably, we have to protect the natural environment by afforestation, reforestation, soil conservation and etc.

Creating a Common Front against Hiv/Aids.

HIV/AIDS is the sexually transmitted disease that affects many people. As a citizen you have personal responsibility to stop it and to treat HIV/AIDS victims with concern and sympathy.

We all need to fight against HIV/ALDS as it is a dangerous infections disease.

It is spreading quickly and can affect anyone.

HIV/AIDS affects the most productive sections of the population particularly between ages of 15-49. It mostly affects the young.

HIV causes serious problems to individuals, society and the country at large.

When many people are infected it becomes a serious social problem. When the productive section of the population is affected by HIV/AIDS the industrial and agricultural production decreases and retards the development of country.

The spread of HIV/AIDS affect the national budget of the country and is obstacle for development.

As a citizen you have a role to reverse the problem of HIV/AIDS by protecting yourself and others from this disease.

You have to help others to develop the awareness to use condoms and avoid multiple sexual partners, to take excessive alcohol and drug use.

Treating the HIV/AIDS patient and support them, not to discriminate the victims of HIV/AIDS.

One way to fight against HIV/AIDS is to promote gender equality and to empowering women.

Women are more vulnerable by HIV/AIDS because of gender based violence and sexual violence against women and girls like rape, female genital mutilation, abortion and commercial sex.

HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through:

- ✚ Blood contact
- ✚ Having many sexual partners
- ✚ Breast feeding
- ✚ Birth
- ✚ Unsterilized materials

We can fight HIVAIDS by ABC method.

A= Abstinence (no sex before marriage)

B= be faithful (one by one)

C= use condom

Review Questions

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVES.

1. The way of accommodating differences and finding middle ground to give up some claims and agree to consider the demand of others is:
A. Tolerance B. cooperative C. compromise D. kindness
2. Which one of the following is **NOT** the outcome of fulfilling one's responsibility?
A. Developing a sense of personal independence.
B. Fully enjoying one's rights.
C. Developing a feeling of self-accomplishment.
D. Developing a feeling of shamefulness and unconfident
3. Which of the following types of responsibility is referred to as the base for other responsibility?
A. Social responsibility C. Organizational responsibility
B. Personal responsibility D. Constitutional responsibility
4. Which of the following refers to citizens' responsibilities to take part in the promotion of common good?
A. Legal responsibility C. social participation
B. National responsibility D. Personal responsibility

5. The international community gives a very great concern to HIV/AIDS pandemic because it is a
 - A. First world problem affecting people in developed countries
 - B. Regional issue affecting African people
 - C. Global issue affecting the human race as a whole
 - D. 3rd world problem affecting people in less developed countries
6. Which of the following is not the responsibility of citizens?
 - A. To solve conflict in a peaceful way
 - B. Deforest the trees and reckless use of natural resources
 - C. To preserve historical and cultural heritages
 - D. To actively participate in social problem
7. Which of the following is not the result of fulfilling responsibility?
 - A. social acceptance
 - B. Greater opportunity for future
 - C. Feel of confidence
 - D. Lacks initiative to do more
8. Which one **cannot** help to protect oneself and the family from HIV/AIDS?
 - A. Bringing behavioral change
 - B. Voluntary counseling and testing
 - C. stigma and discrimination
 - D. promoting gender equality
9. Which of the following is the duty of citizens'?
 - A. Undermine the view points of individual and groups
 - B. Refrain himself to participate in politics
 - C. Tolerate with other to solve conflict
 - D. Non observance of the law of the land
10. Which one is moral obligation of citizens?
 - A. Upholding the constitution
 - B. Helping a person in need of assistance
 - C. Observing the law of the country
 - D. Monitor the performance of political leader
11. The statement of **ignorance of law is no excuse** refers to
 - A. Moral obligation
 - B. keeping promise
 - C. Legal obligation
 - D. customary practice
12. Which of the following could be taken as a mechanism to conserve natural environment?
 - A. Deforestation
 - B. Reforestation
 - C. Desertification
 - D. Resource exploitation
13. Which of the following is **not true** about the effect of HIV/AIDS in the country?
 - A. There is an excessive mortality rate due to AIDS.
 - B. HIV/AIDS can results low life expectancy
 - C. HIV/AIDS will results low population growth rates
 - D. It brings development of the country through foreign aids.

II. Write short answer

14. Discuss the moral and social responsibility of citizen's?
15. Discuss the responsibility of citizen's to protect and preserving of natural resources and historical heritage?
16. What is your individual responsibility to fight the spread of pandemic disease like HIV/AIDS and Corona?

UNIT- 7

INDUSTRIOUSNESS

- Industriousness means having the quality of regularly working hard.
- It is the characteristics of being diligent and having the culture of hard working. Industriousness is a very important quality to have because it is the means for national development and personal enrichment.

The development of the country is unthinkable unless we develop the habit of working hard.

Work and Well-Being

Work can be defined as any productive activity that results in something useful. It is an effortful, productive activity in a product or a service. Your work is not only benefiting you others will benefit from your work.

Work results well-being. Well-being means the enjoyment and happiness that we get from material benefit or non material reward in life and work.

- Work is the sources of income for the livelihood of an individual. It is also the main sources of happiness.
- Work satisfies survival and safety needs. i.e basic needs of human beings.
- Work also build your self esteem (self respect) i.e if you do your work well, others will respect you for it. We become what we do and work shapes who we are.
- Work is an instrument for national development when citizens work hard.

You can benefit from work in many ways.

It generates income or material goods and also having material goods results for you to become self fulfilled.

Self fulfilled means when you feel good about yourself and self fulfillment is being satisfied with one's situation. Therefore self fulfilled and self fulfillment comes from your work.

The other benefit of work is that it makes people happy. When you understand that the work you do is contributing to something useful for yourself and for your society it makes you happy.

In order to get satisfaction from work, you have to finish your work on time and also respect all kinds of work.

Generally, work has so many benefits. Besides to generating income it has the benefits:

- ✚ for material goods and non material rewards
- ✚ for satisfaction
- ✚ for social interaction
- ✚ for respect
- ✚ for health and physical fitness

The Importance of Good Work Habits

Working hard is beneficial for the individual and also benefits the country. In order to get this benefit, it is important to have good working habits.

In developed countries people work hard. They understand that, by having a good working habit they could benefit. The success of many developing countries is partly due to good use of time and resources.

One of the reasons that people remain in this world is due to lack of time management and lack of good work habits.

So in order to develop more and out from poverty, it is important to respect work and work effectively and efficiently.

Lack of working habits leads to many problems.

- it harms individuals by unable to self fulfilled
- country and citizens stay in poverty
- the economy of the country cannot develop faster
- individuals will not be happy and become successful
- When you lack good working habits you will not accomplish your assigned tasks.

There are several indicators of lack of lack of good working habits. Those are:

- It has negative consequences on production
- You cannot deliver appropriate service to your customers
- You develop absenteeism
- Lack of punctuality and wasting regular work time

Generally, in order to develop the country citizen should have to develop good working habits like:

- ✚ punctuality
- ✚ maximizing productivity
- ✚ having motivation and initiative
- ✚ having good work ethics
- ✚ respect all kind of work
- ✚ Cooperation with others and etc.

Choice of Economic System

The prevailing political system determines the type of economic system countries follow.

An economic system influences the decision on what to produce, how to produce it and how to distribute it. Having sound economic system is very important. It helps to properly distribute the existing resources that a country has.

Choosing the appropriate economic system is important especially for developing countries. If the country chooses the right economic system it can use its resources effectively and grow rapidly.

Depending on the emphasis they give to individual or collective needs, the various economic systems can be categorized into three models.

- a. *Command economic system*: is a system whereby economic decisions are made centrally by government. An important resources and properties are owned by the government. Economic planning and decision making is centralized.
- b. *Free market economy*: is a system whereby economic decisions are made by consumers and producers. 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.
The government may monopolize important facilities and public goods like electricity, telecommunication, water supply and railway stations.
- c. *Mixed economic system*: in this system government makes use of some control to prevent the monopoly of resources and market by few, to ensure the economic security of citizens.

Globalization

- Globalization is the growing interpenetration of states, markets, communications, and ideas across boarder.
- It is the interconnectedness of the global countries culturally, politically and technologically. Globalization is a situation whereby countries and people are influencing each other in different ways.

Globalization is when the countries of the world is coming closer and become one village. Globalization is ways of people share of their jobs, information communication, economy and other things. Globalization influences the economy when the countries share economic beliefs and ideas.

Activity

How globalization influences the economy of the country?

Discuss the positive and negative impacts of globalization?

Positive impacts of globalization:

- + easier to access to cheaper product for consumers
- + transfer of knowledge and technology
- + advancement of global information and communication
- + create job opportunities through foreign direct investment
- + cultural contact---- it gives people more opportunities to learn about other cultures

Negative impacts of globalization:

- + causes dependency between countries
- + it has impacts on local industries
- + reduce the state sovereignty(its ability to govern matters within its borders)
- + exploitative, only benefit few, increased gap between poor and rich
- + Cultural imperialism, it destroys non western cultures.

Review Questions

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVES.

1. Which of the following explains the negative impact of globalization?
 - A. faster communications and technology
 - B. the ability of people to share ideas irrespective of distance
 - C. some cultures facing the danger of perishing
 - D. the ability of people in different countries to share consumable goods
2. Having the habit of the following helps the country to score rapid development except one?
 - A. Strong saving habits and family planning
 - B. Developing reliance to function one's needs
 - C. Industriousness and civic commitment
 - D. Respect work ethics and all types of work
3. Which of the following are the consequences of good work habit?
 - A. Effective use of resources
 - B. Slowdown country's development
 - C. Improper service delivery
 - D. Backwardness and poverty
4. Which one is the **positive impact** of globalization?
 - A. It deprives the sovereignty of the country
 - B. An increased inflow of goods and services
 - C. Less bargaining power of developing country
 - D. An increased dependency on cheaper goods

5. The skilled work which a person develops over a period of time is:
A. white collar B. Career C. Blue collar D. Job
6. Good work habit contributes for:
A. Material gain only C. Material and non-material wellbeing
B. Mental satisfaction only D. making others inferior to our personal goal ambition
7. Which one is not the importance of work?
A. For national development C. For personal enrichment
B. For fulfilling your needs and wants D. Makes human beings busy and meant only for payment
8. Which of the following is not related to work ethics?
A. Avoiding wastage in the work place C. Having hostile idea to their colleagues
B. Upgrading professional skills D. Properly executing its professional duties
9. Which of the following is not true about work?
A. It is a pre condition for national development
B. It is a means to fulfill basic needs and wants
C. Spend more time on job enhance creativity and innovation
D. Hard worker is one who suffer by poverty
10. Which one of the following is the corner stone for the development of the country?
A. Devising good policies and strategies
B. Reluctant to experience work culture
C. Emphasizing on rural farmer alone
D. Importing raw material from foreign country
11. Which of the following is the merit of globalization?
A. Sharing of economic ideas between countries C. Less preferable of local product
B. Increased dependency on cheaper goods D. Derive out domestic product
12. Which one of the following is not the result of work?
A. Occupational socialization
B. Bring social and economic development
C. Work stagnant economy and affect our lifestyle
D. Work is the base for development
13. Which one is the fruit of work?
A. Self fulfillment B. Happiness C. Self esteem D. All
14. Except one all can results economic development?
A. Time management C. Lacks of work ethics
B. Having good work habits D. Effective use of resources
15. One is not the way to improve your work skills?
A. By staying on the same level of education
B. By training and participating in different workshops
C. By readiness to learn from others
D. Willingness to share experience from others

II. Write short answer

16. Discuss the advantages of work?
17. How a sound economic system would result economic development?

UNIT- 8

SELF RELIANCE

Self –reliance is the ability to depend on one's own power, resources and judgments.

Self reliance (independence) is a trust on oneself. A person who relies or depends on himself/herself is an independent person.

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

Becoming self reliant does not mean becoming selfish. Independent person need help from others only in matters that are beyond their capacities.

Self reliance is the ability to support and take care of yourself and to make decisions independently. It means to be free from the undesirable influence of others.

Examples of self Reliance

There are different attributes of self reliant person.

Developing self awareness: refers to knowing and understanding one's strengths and weaknesses or limitations as well as one's thought and feelings. It means understanding one's needs and potentials.

Self awareness means when you know who you are and what you are and to know how to act.

Self confidence: if some reliance has self confidence it means that one believe in or trusts one's own abilities, power, judgments and etc. so self confidence is the essential part of self reliant. Self reliant person are self confident:

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

Generally, self reliant person can be characterized by:

- ✚ Has good and harmonious relationship with others
- ✚ Appreciate the good work of others
- ✚ Ready and open to learn from others
- ✚ Self respect
- ✚ They do not think that they know everything
- ✚ Ability to make decision and solving problem
- ✚ They know their weaknesses
- ✚ Have the quality to contribute something to the welfare of others
- ✚ They have good social skills
- ✚ Flexible and good communicator

Examples of Dependency

- Dependency refers to an attitudinal or behavioral manifestation of reliance on others for fulfillment of one's needs.
- It refers to an excessive reliance on the knowledge, resource and potential of others to solve one's problem.

Dependent person is one who needs the support of others for everything.

Dependency can weaken your ability to stand on your own.

Features of dependency/ dependent person:

- ✓ Lack of moral responsibility
- ✓ Inability to be dependable
- ✓ Lack of initiative taking for general welfare
- ✓ Lack of courage to act or decide
- ✓ Lack of motivation
- ✓ Lack of decision making
- ✓ Absence of dependability
- ✓ Lack of social mindedness

Dependability is one of the main features of self reliance person. Others depend on dependable people b/c they know that they always do what they say and make wise decision.

Dependent people's behavior is not predictable and they do not stick to their principles.

They are inconsistent in their actions and decisions because they are always influenced by others.

Lack of courage is another sign of dependency. A dependent person is not courage to control its fear in difficult situation and take action to make decisions at a right time.

Dependent people are afraid to act or to make decision because they fear risk therefore influenced by others.

They also lack self confidence and self respect. Therefore they are not motivate or eager to do something.

They have weak relationship with other people so they have limited opportunities to join in different activities.

They contribute nothing to the community and are not act to promote their own interests.

How Do You Avoid Dependency?

- To avoid dependency you have to have your own personal ambition and goals.
- Developing the behavior of self confidence and self esteem
- Having motivation and courage to act
- Knowing your weaknesses and limitations
- Believing and trusting on yourself
- Trying to make decision independently
- Free from peer pressure

Generally dependency results impacts at individual, community and national level.
Dependency also results psychological, economic and social impacts.

Psychologically they lack self confidence and suffer from feelings of inferiority, isolation, stress and resentment.

Dependent person refrain from forwarding their ideas and also not socially accepted and low social respect.

Self Reliance and Decision Making

Decision making is never easy task. It is the act of making a choice.

Decision making is often based on a deliberate process that access the resources available, the personal limitation prevalent and the potential, possible challenges and risk of failure.

Decision reached on these bases is more or less accurate as they are made by an assessment of objective reality.

Self reliant people make good decisions b/c they make decisions based on facts and experience.

They exercise constructive criticism and self criticism and they are open- minded.

Self reliant people engaged in constructive criticism and self criticism.

Criticism means disapproval of faults.

The self reliant person has the courage to criticize others when he/she observes that their ideas and actions are wrong.

When you criticize others, it should be very tactful or through systematic.

Self reliant person courage others to do the right thing instead of blaming them for their faults.

As self reliant person, it is important to accept criticism because it helps you to improve what you do.

When others criticize you should have to accept and learn from your mistakes and apologize for your wrong doing.

Self reliant person also criticize himself (self criticism). Self criticism means evaluating your own actions and behavior.

It means thinking about your weaknesses and achievements. Self criticism is one of the quality self reliant person.

Do not over criticize yourself when you make mistake but you have to learn from your mistake.

- Open-mindedness is a good quality of self reliant. It means to be receptive to different ideas and arguments. It includes openness and civility.
- Open- mindedness is being prepared to consider ideas different from your own.
- It is about changing or modifying your own position when you find the other person's idea better and more convincing. Open- mindedness is our willingness to listen the ideas and view of others.

As an independent person you have to be open-minded to appreciate different ideas and arguments.

- ✓ Civility is another quality of self reliant person. Civility refers to proper ways of acting or behaving towards others. It is expressed through respecting the rights and opinion of others
- ✓ Civility is a politeness or a polite way of treating others. Civility is concerned with persuade others and ready to be persuaded and defend your own point of view if the views of others are not convincing.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives
1. Which of the following is true about decision making?
 - A. Making decision need to think about various alternatives
 - B. While making decision you will not exposed for challenges
 - C. Good decision is a decision that is based subjective matters
 - D. Considering capacity and goals is not the prerequisites for making decision
2. All are the manifestation of dependent person except one?
 - A. Loss of self esteem
 - B. Rely on outside help to fulfill its needs
 - C. Fulfill his/her moral and social responsibility
 - D. Lack initiative taking on some things
3. Which one is comes first while decision making?
 - A. Evaluation of the outcome of decision
 - C. Identifying the problem you need to solve
 - B. Stating ways of solving the problems
 - D. Choosing the best alternatives to make decision
4. Which one is the manifestation of dependency?
 - A. self confidence
 - B. self awareness
 - C. initiative taking
 - D. lack of motivation
5. The value you place on you self is:
 - A. Self confidence
 - B. Self esteem
 - C. Self awareness
 - D. Self reliance
6. Which of the following is not the characteristic of self reliance person?
 - A. It is dominated by others
 - C. Need help from others if necessary
 - B. Make decision independently
 - D. Know its strengths and weakness
7. Deciding not to be dependent implies:
 - A. To be self-reliant and courageous
 - C. To rely on others for the rest of your life
 - B. Not to be strong enough to look after others
 - D. To be incapable to look after yourself
8. Which of the following are the qualities of self reliance person?
 - A. Low level of motivation
 - C. Criticize himself and take his faults
 - B. Shy in asking for assistance during challenge is facing
 - D. Takes action without being encouraged
9. Which of the following is the attributes of self reliant person?
 - A. A self reliant person have superiority attitude of its strengths
 - B. Aware himself and knowing limitation and strengths
 - C. Doesn't ask assistance from others because he/she is rely on himself
 - D. Unwilling to act with others to achieve a goal
10. Which of the following is the result of dependency?
 - A. It leads psychological and social problem
 - B. It has a merit for public welfare
 - C. It results balanced economic relationship between poor and wealth nation
 - D. Dependency increases the acceleration of country's economy
11. Decision making requires the following task except:
 - A. Assessing of the available resource's
 - B. Identifying and knowing potential capacity
 - C. Examining the pros and cons of your decision
 - D. Solely identifying the problem and focus on the consequences

12. The most difficult activities during decision making is:
- A. Looking into alternatives
 - B. Showing certain level of flexibility
 - C. Avoiding risks and uncertainty
 - D. Gathering information about the issues
13. Confident people have:
- A. Good interpersonal relationship
 - B. Excessively self centered
 - C. High self censure
 - D. Develop rigid stands
14. Self confidence has been understood in one of the following ways except one?
- A. A trust in oneself and one's intrinsic competence
 - B. Be able to know the weakness and potentials of oneself
 - C. Knowing the attitude of others towards oneself
 - D. Giving oneself the least place in the groups
15. The habit of proper understanding of your own qualities, interests ambitions, capabilities is termed as :
- A. Self-knowledge
 - B. Self-reliance
 - C. Self respect
 - D. Self esteem
16. Which of the following is true about decision making?
- A. Wrong decision of today cannot affect your future life
 - B. Making decision needs to see different alternatives
 - C. It is not good to make because it has a risk
 - D. It is not advisable to take ideas and information when you make decision

II. Write short answer

17. Write the characteristics of self reliant person?
18. Discuss the negative consequences of dependency?
19. List ways of becoming self reliant?

UNIT- 9

SAVING

Meaning and Concept of saving

- ❖ Saving refers to using money and other resources wisely. It is the habit of setting aside something out of one's own present earnings in order to be able to use the same at some future time.
- ❖ Saving is the mechanism by which people meet their future needs or consumption.

People usually save for various purposes.

- ✚ For emergency time,
- ✚ for their own future interests,
- ✚ to safeguard against hardship during old age
- ✚ sickness, for future consumption
- ✚ For investment and etc.

Mathematically, $\text{Saving} = \text{Income} - \text{Consumption}$.

So saving is the money that is not spent or consumed for one's own income.

Income is the primary determining factor of saving.

Increase income and decrease in consumption will increase saving and vice versa.

Factors That Affect Saving and Traditional Practices Which Affect Our Saving Habits.

- Saving is the way of helping people to achieve their needs and goals. Saving is a key instrument to sustain a life of a person. It also plays an important role in economic development of a country. But in any society you may find a lot of factors that affect the regular saving of personal and family income.

The level of saving is mainly related to the level of income. In our country, the level of income has been too low to support saving. In addition to this there are certain traditional practices that affect saving such as:

- Extravagance,
- Absence of family planning,
- Unplanned life or no planning for future,
- Customary and religious dogmatism, people compete with family and friends as to who has more who has the best

Extravagant practices are the major obstacle in the regular saving of personal and family income.

Extravagancy refers to the habit of spending or using resources in uncontrolled way.

Factor that contribute to extravagant practices are: weddings, funeral ceremonies, memorial feasts, religious celebrations has negative consequences on savings.

Unplanned life like having too many children. In most cases, time, energy, resources of our society are not budgeted and planned.

- Religious dogmatism and customary practices affect the regular saving of a person like, expensive mourning ceremonies beyond one's own capacity.
- Religious dogmatism refers to the attitude of believers to accept what is preached as an established fact without questioning. There are certain instances of religious dogmatism which contribute low level of saving in society like excessive generosity beyond rationality, the existence of many religious days and the attitude of believers not to work on holidays has certain implications on income and thus individual savings.

Generally, lack of strong saving habits, customary and religious dogmatism, unplanned life and absence of family planning are the major factors affecting saving in Ethiopia.

What Are The Addressing Factors?

- ✓ Avoiding those extravagance and wasteful practices e.g. planning one's family, time, energy and resources.
- ✓ Practicing high productivity by low cost
- ✓ Adopting ourselves to use and consume local product
- ✓ Managing our consumption pattern in the way that does not affect our saving
- ✓ Budgeting and planning our income and etc.

Managing the Family Budget

- People should plan to live their lives within their income. To live with your income you should avoid unnecessary expenditure. i.e spending money on things which do not need.
- Family resources management is the process of using material resources toward the maximum development of the family.

Use your resources economically and avoid extravagant purchases practices where possible.

You can also save money by looking after your property carefully. E.g. we should take care of water, electricity and others.

Managing resources means using resources wisely to achieve our goals.

The management process involves four steps.

- Planning:** it refers to a set to decision about what and how to do something to reach one's goal. It involves deciding what one wants to accomplish, what steps must be taken to achieve it, a time frame, where, when and how to proceed and what resources are needed.
- Organizing:** once you have planned, you need to organize what you will do.
- Implementing:** refers to putting the plan into action and monitoring the plan and your progress.
- Evaluating:** the process of evaluating your performance will help you devise better plan in the future.

Generally, try to avoid wastage at home will save your money and will enable you to live within the family budget.

The Need to Set Your Goals and Plan Your Saving

▪ Saving is important and you should have to think for/about the future. Saving require planning. Knowing what you want in the future and setting our actions to achieve its planning/ setting goals. Planning helps us to be motivated to save. If you plan for what you do in the future you will not spend more money. It also helps us to highly focus/concentrate and to be sensible to do what you planned. You will need to think about what you want for you and your family.

Planning also include family planning i.e when you limit the number of children you have. This can be ensured by making use of effective contraceptive methods to avoid unplanned pregnancy and limit the number of children.

Everybody needs to plan a family budget. It is important to decide which of the expenses are very important and which are unnecessary so you can plan your saving.

Setting goals means having a plan for the future. One of the purposes of saving is to meet the future plan/ interests.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVES.
- One of the following is a means to enhance saving. Which one?
 - Exposing our self to expenditure
 - Expending money to impress others
 - Living within our income
 - Practicing to use imported commodities
 - One has **negative** implications on the income and saving of individuals.
 - Living within the limits of one's income
 - Managing of resources so as to maximize productivity
 - Avoiding of expenditure
 - Limited income level of individual
 - All are **true except** one?
 - Economic growth is related to the rate of saving
 - The need of reducing extravagance enhance saving
 - Low level of income and excessive consumption pattern will enhance saving
 - Adopting a planned life increase level of saving
 - All are the mechanisms to improve saving habits except one?
 - Proud of buying foreign products
 - Consuming and appreciating locally produced goods
 - Changing the perception we have towards domestic product
 - Properly use of input to reduce the costs of product
 - _____ is the mechanism by which a group of people come together to save and contribute fixed amount of money every week or a month?
 - Iddir
 - Mahiber
 - Equb
 - Dabo/ Guza
 - It is more advisable to start saving in the modern saving institutions than that of traditional because of the following advantage:
 - It is easily access to at any place
 - It is a safe places to keep money and provide various kind of services
 - Accumulation of income in traditional institution is more known
 - Modern institution of saving encourage clients to save in the traditional saving institution

7. All are true about saving except one?
 - A. The level of income of an individual has no affect on saving
 - B. Saving greatly contribute to the development of national economy
 - C. Build the capacity of a person for further investment
 - D. Low level of saving contribute low capital formation and productivity
8. Which one is incorrect statement from the following?
 - A. Saving enables a person to lead a sustained life
 - B. Saving is an instrument of investment
 - C. Iqub is a mechanism by which people help one another at the time of emergency
 - D. Saving is an end itself and mainly concerned with accumulating wealth
9. Extravagant practices can be avoided through one of the following ways?
 - A. Limiting your expending within your income
 - B. Using your money to impress others
 - C. Purchasing expensive valuable items
 - D. Unlimited use of utilities like electricity and water
10. Which of the following can increases saving?
 - A. To be economical
 - B. To pay lots of money to impress other people
 - C. To use resources excessively
 - D. Having many children
11. What is saving means?
 - A. The money and resources spend for present consumption
 - B. The total income that you have
 - C. Wisely use of money and resources for future use
 - D. Extravagance of resources for different purpose

II. Write short answer

12. Discuss how to develop the habits of saving?
13. List the traditional practices which affect saving?
14. Explain how to minimize extravagance?
15. Discuss the importance of managing family budget?

UNIT- 10

ACTIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Meaning Of Active Community Participation

Community participation is when citizens are actively involved in the political, economic and social activities.

It is the active involvement of citizens in the socio economic and political spheres of their country.

This active participation of peoples is a guarantee for peace and development.

It is when this happens that country's democracy will grow; otherwise the political and economic situations of a country will deteriorate from time to time.

Levels of Community Participation

The community participation may take place at different levels having different forms.

It may take place at school, community, regional, national and international levels.

It also has different forms based on the purpose of the participation.

E.g. those who participate in Anti-AIDS club will have different form from those who participate during political election.

Broadly we can classify community participation into:

- A. **Political participation:** political participation is a process by which citizens make their voices heard and get involved in political issues. Political participation is one of the dimensions of citizenship.

Political participation might be conducted in different ways.

E.g. is being a member of political party, commenting on its program and contacting public officials, voting, being informed about public issues, taking part in demonstration, communicating with local, regional and federal leaders, writing petition and conducting election campaigns.

Every political party has a policy which states what the party will do if they are elected. As a citizen you can take part by commenting on the different party's policies, you can support or criticize their goals and objectives.

As a citizen you can also influence government officials and lobby them to solve the problems in your community.

Lobbying means attempt to make the government change its decision by discussing their cause with government officials. Besides protesting publically, citizens could try to influence the government about a decision made.

- B. **Social participation:** refers to participation of citizens so as to deal with and improve the living condition, health, education and other aspects of the lives of human being.

It is concerned with citizens' responsibilities to take part in the promotion of common good (the good for all).

Social participation can be more effective when it involves cooperation, volunteering through civil societies.

Social participation is participating in social organization and associations like Iddir, Ikubs, Mahiber and other associations.

These organizations or associations are working against discrimination or stigma against HIV/AIDS patients, to correct past discrimination, work to fight crime and others.

Generally, a government must ensure opportunities for political and social participation and encourage citizens to take part in different aspects of their country.

Types and Roles of Civic Societies

- ❖ Civic or civil means things or activities related to citizens or to the public. Civil actions are outside the politics, church, military and etc.
- ❖ Civic actions do not have any other interest than cooperating and working to promote the common good and the welfare of the public.
- ❖ Civic societies are formed by the free will of their members. They are voluntary organizations and institutions that run by the community.

Civic societies include the organizations such as:

Registered charities, environmental protection association, youth association, professional association, and women's association, religious and voluntary group.

Different types of community organization are established for different purpose.

E.g. there are civic societies working on issues of HIV/AIDS awareness, environmental protection, and peace keeping or building efforts, literacy, and cultural exchange and fighting social problems.

Professional associations are one of the examples of civic societies work on the development of their professions and safeguarding the interests of their members. They also lobby the government on issue concerning their profession.

Examples of professional associations are: Teachers' associations, Doctors' associations, Consumers' associations, Women's' associations and etc.

Some time civic societies use the media to let the public know what they are doing and aware their community on the issues that affect their life.

Even if they have different needs and goals, civic societies have some common activities:

- ✓ Coordinating and employing the concerted effort of the people to create a peaceful and pleasant environment in the community.
- ✓ Educating the community and creating access information
- ✓ Lobbying to influence legislation
- ✓ Conducting research and creating the opportunity for public discussion to develop policies and program
- ✓ Raising funds to implement activities or to develop project
- ✓ They strive for peace building, democracy and good governance

Generally, civil societies play crucial role in a community to prevent and control misuse of resources to enhance sustainable development they are instrumental in curbing poverty, violation of human and democratic rights and enforcing law and order.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVES.

1. ____ is attempting to make the government change its decision by discussing their cause with government officials?
A. Terrorism B. Lobbying C. Voting D. Democracy
2. Which of the following is not political participation?
A. Being informed about public issues C. Enhancing social development
B. Taking part in demonstration D. Being a member of political party
3. All are activities carried out by civic societies except one:
A. Raise awareness about public issues
B. Lobbying public policies
C. They can prevent and control misuse of resources
D. Organizing political parties for election
4. What is the central concept of community participation?
A. Involvement of citizens to commit crime
B. Engagement of citizens in social and political spheres of their country
C. Take parting of citizen's to develop hostile relation to each others
D. Participation of citizens to devastate and exploit the resources of the country
5. Civic societies are formed by volunteers for the purpose of ____?
A. collecting money to help their government
B. making their members wealth
C. performing socially helpful activities
D. administering the budget of government
6. The responsible and competent citizen play in political, social and economic affairs of his/her community referred as:
A. Patriotism B. Citizenship C. Civic participation D. Voluntarism
7. Engaging oneself in various forms of cooperative and voluntary activities to achieve the well being of society is example of:
A. Political participation C. Economic participation
B. Social participation D. Cultural participation
8. What are civic societies?
A. Institutions that are established by government
B. Non profitable organizations
C. Organizations that serve the interest of officials
D. Business institutions established by society
9. Civic organizations are different from political organizations in that they are:
A. Organized to tackle a certain problem of the society and promotion of common good
B. Created to protect the economic benefits of their leaders
C. Dependent on aid from foreign countries
D. Run to control political power

10. Which one of the following is **not** political participation?
 - A. Election campaigns
 - B. Enhancing social development
 - C. Forming public agenda and opinion
 - D. Taking part in demonstration
11. Participation in civic societies requires all except one?
 - A. Having commitment and effort to achieve a goal
 - B. Working together for the common good as well to solve societal problem
 - C. Collaboratively work with their members
 - D. Since they are independent organ they are no care for the law and constitution of the country
12. Which of the following is an inclusive term?
 - A. Peaceful demonstration
 - B. Election campaign
 - C. Political participation
 - D. Being a member of political party
13. Which of the following is the advantage of community participation?
 - A. Citizens' participation is a driving force to the development of democracy
 - B. Active participation build a better nation and improves the well being of the society
 - C. Community participation perpetuate corruption and mal administration of the officials
 - D. All E. all except C
14. Civil societies can contribute to the development of through one of the following ways?
 - A. By supporting political parties
 - B. By assisting governments to consolidate their power
 - C. By encouraging religious partisanship
 - D. By mobilizing funds and undertaking community based project
15. The existence of civil society is important for the following except?
 - A. To tackle the problem of maladministration and inefficiency
 - B. To ensure the implementation of democracy
 - C. To become the voice for government to seize power
 - D. To expand public facilities

II. Write short answer the following question

16. What are the advantages to participate in civic societies?
17. What are the goals of civic societies?
18. What are the relationship between civic societies and Media?

UNIT -11

THE PURSUIT OF WISDOM

Meaning Of Knowledge and Wisdom

- Knowledge is the fact or conditions of possessing within mental grasp one or more truths, facts, principles or other objects of perception through instruction, study, research or experience. One can understand truths, facts or principles and know these through instruction, study, research or experience. So, knowledge is to know or understanding something by studying or experiencing it.
- It is the totality of ideas, concepts, thoughts and skills acquired from different sources.
- Knowledge also defined as the information, understanding or skill that you gain through education or experience.
- Knowledge is learning about particular facts, ideas or situations. It is about being able to take many facts and put them into a coherent or logical whole.

Wisdom is the good use of knowledge. It is the ultimate step in the knowledge spectrum.

Wisdom is to have a mature of understanding of things, to make sensible decisions.

It is the capability to use efficiently the right knowledge. So, wisdom is when we use the knowledge that you accumulated for different purpose.

Knowledge and wisdom has a close relationship. Knowledge offers alternative ways of doing things, but wisdom helps you to choose the best option to be more effective.

Therefore, knowledge and wisdom are not mutually exclusive.

❖ Information \implies knowledge \implies Wisdom.

Why do we need knowledge?

How do we acquire knowledge or sources of knowledge?

The Three Fundamental Forms of Knowledge

There are three forms of knowledge. Those are:

- a. Facts:** are true and real. It is information regarded as being true or real.

Fact is what people cannot disagree. It is something that exists or is present in reality.

Facts are things that can be seen visually, actually verified and are objective matters.

It is something universal and can be proven. So, if you get different facts from different sources it can be knowledge.

- b. Concepts:** is an idea, abstract or thought that comes from the analysis of facts.

Different thought are combined to form concepts. So, concepts involve analysis, evaluation and comparison.

Concepts are product of careful thinking.

c. Generalizations: is the statement, principle or opinion based on some but not all of the facts. It is the relationship between two or more concepts.

The purpose of generalization is to express more than what a single facts or concept can express.

E.g. all grade 10th students are clever

Tolashi is student of grade 10th

Therefore, Tolashi is clever.

Use of Information

Information is a data that are gathered, interpreted and analyzed for practical use.

It is a definite knowledge acquired about subjects as a result of collected facts or data.

Information is an organized meaningful and useful data that has undergone analysis and interpretation. The right type of information is necessary for making a right decision.

Sources of Information

There are different sources of information. Those are:

- Observation
- Print media e.g. books, magazines, newspapers, journals and etc
- Electronic media e.g. internet, radio, TV, computers.

Data refers to is a raw fact, figure and other detail that describe people, place, objects and events.

It is information gathered from survey and raw fact, unprocessed information that has not been interpreted, manipulated in any way.

Data is the basis for making calculation or drawing calculations or drawing conclusions.

Instruments of Data Collection.

There are instruments of data collection. Those are:

- ✚ Questionnaires
- ✚ Observation
- ✚ Focus group discussion
- ✚ Interviews

Explain the difference between data and information?

Difference between data and information

Data	Information
It is a collection of facts and figures	It is the collection of final results
It is an unorganized forms	It is an organized form
It is not in directly useful form	It is directly in useful form
It needs processing	It does not needs processing
It is termed as input	It termed as output
It requires observation and recording	It requires analysis

Reading For the Acquisitions of Knowledge

The ultimate goal of reading is acquisition of knowledge. It is an important means of acquiring knowledge.

People read for different purpose.

- ✚ for enjoyment or for pleasure
- ✚ for information or for knowledge

Why reading is so important?

- It expose yourself to new thinking
- For self improvement
- To improve understanding
- To gain experience from what others wrote
- To boost imagination and creativity.

The more you read the more you understand.

Therefore, reader is leader.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1. 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
2. A means of acquiring knowledge from experience in the course of interaction with society is:
 - A. Formal learning
 - B. Free inquiry
 - C. Generalization
 - D. Informal learning
3. A statement that express more than a single facts and concepts is:
 - A. Knowledge
 - B. Facts
 - C. Generalization
 - D. Concepts
4. Which one of the following is **true** about the importance of gathering information for the acquisition of knowledge?
 - A. Creates a wider context for further understanding to the issue
 - B. Has little importance to make inferences
 - C. Is the only scientifically accepted means to gain knowledge
 - D. Is the only means of arriving at aright conclusion
5. A condition of possessing within mental grasp one or more truths, facts through study and research is:
 - A. Wisdom
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. Information
 - D. Communication
6. The product of careful thinking that mind produce is:
 - A. Facts
 - B. Generalization
 - C. Concepts
 - D. Ignorance
7. A raw facts and figure obtained from survey and used for making calculation?
 - A. Information
 - B. Wisdom
 - C. Data
 - D. Learning
8. The information or skills that you gain through education or experience is :
 - A. Knowledge
 - B. Data
 - C. Information
 - D. Reading
9. Which of the following statement describe wisdom?
 - A. Understanding something by studying
 - B. The skill of making use knowledge for an intended purpose
 - C. An organized and meaningful data
 - D. It is a particular facts, ideas or situations.
10. Things that can be verified and universal is:
 - A. Truth
 - B. Facts
 - C. Religion
 - D. myth
11. The purpose of the following is to make a conclusion based on facts or concepts.
 - A. Learning by imitation
 - B. Facts
 - C. Generalization
 - D. Concepts

12. Which of the following are the sources of information?
A. Questionnaires B. Interviews C. Print media D. Focus group
13. Which of the following is true regarding knowledge and reading?
A. Reading is the only ways of obtaining knowledge
B. The more you read the more you know
C. Reading is only for pleasure not for knowledge
D. Reading is not as such important for wisdom rather for information

II. Write short answer

14. Why do we need knowledge?
15. How do we acquire knowledge or sources of knowledge?
16. Discuss the relationship between information, knowledge and wisdom?
17. Explain the relationship between knowledge and reading?

UNIT- 12

Moral Education and Religious Tolerance

❖ Morality, Ethics and Religion

What do you understand about the concept ‘Morality’ and ‘ethics’?

The meanings of morals and ethics are often used interchangeably. Broadly speaking, *morals are societal principles of right and wrong, while ethics is the study of these sets of principles.*

- Morality refers to the custom or regular practices of a social group.
- Morality deals with a system of behavior related to standard of right or wrong.
- Morality is the system that tells you how to act.

Ethics is derived from the Greek word '*ethos*' meaning character or behavior of people. *Ethics is a branch of study dealing with what is the proper course of action for man.*

Ethics is a method by which we judge our values and pursue them. It describes what a society believes to be right or wrong, appropriate or inappropriate conduct within a professional or occupational setting. Ethics involves the study of those standards and judgments which people create.

There are two types Ethics.

✓ Descriptive Ethics

- Descriptive ethics refers to the way people are described based on their behavior and/or what sorts of moral standards they claim to follow.
- It incorporates the process of understanding what people do or have believed about moral norms.

✓ Normative ethics refers to the categorization or classification of ethical standards. Thus, it is an attempt to measure how and what people should do.

- Examines what is good or bad human conduct. It tries to establish norms, rules, principles and standards of moral action.

Every religion has a code of ethics which can easily be put as the ‘golden rule.’ “Do not do to others what you do not want to be done to yourself,”

Religious Pluralism, Humanity and Democracy.

Religious Pluralism: *Religious pluralism is an attitude or a policy regarding the recognition of diversity of religious belief systems co-existing in a society.*

- Above all, pluralism is not diversity alone; it is also a committed engagement with diversity
- Pluralism is not just tolerance, but an active seeking of understanding across lines of difference.
- Pluralism is not relativism, but our willingness to interact with respects and commitments.

Religious Citizenship

- **What is religious citizenship?**
- *Religious citizenship refers to the rights accorded to an individual through legal means in regard to their form of worship, or the general social equality of an individual based on one's specific religion and its perception within the community.*

Religious Discrimination

- *What does religious discrimination mean?*
- The term “discrimination” refers to treating people differently using prejudices such as unfair treatment of one person or group.
- These prejudices may be based on race, ethnicity, age, religion, or gender. More specifically, religious discrimination is manifested in the form of individuals, groups and legal sanctions in the denial of religious freedom, marginalization, persecution, denying recognition and acts of intimidation.

Religious Tolerance, Peace and Development.

The role of religious tolerance in peace building.

Religious tolerance is accepting others’ religions on the basis of equality principle and also as per the constitutional principles of the FDRE.

In order to maintain religious tolerance, all actors should be committed to:

- ✚ Providing opportunities of religious freedom to all citizens
- ✚ Enhancing the culture of cooperation rather than competition among the followers of different religions
- ✚ Creating opportunities of interfaith dialogues
- ✚ Inclusion of moral education in school curriculum
- ✚ Building a system of democratic governance that provides citizens with opportunities to exercise their religion on the principles of equality, liberty and solidarity among themselves.

The Role of Religion Tolerance for Development.

- Religion plays a pivotal role in the promotion of culture of peace, cooperation, mutual assistance. Religion also consolidates good human conduct and manner.
- It also has significant contribution to development.




Opportunities and Challenges Related to Peaceful religious co-existence in Ethiopia and the World.

Opportunities for Religious Pluralism in Ethiopia

- a) Peaceful coexistence of religion in the past
- b) Recognition of religious freedom by the FDRE constitution

The FDRE constitution chapter three Article 27 explicitly articulates freedoms of religion, belief and opinion.

Challenges of Religious Pluralism

-  ***Ignorance:*** Ignorance is one of the chronic problems affecting human lives in many ways. When it comes to religious affairs, ignorance is becoming a mortal enemy of human life, liberty, dignity, peace and development.
-  ***The role of external pressure and internal agents:*** One of the major problems challenging the ongoing process of building the culture of religious pluralism in Ethiopia and elsewhere in the world is the external pressure coming from religious fundamentalist groups.
-  ***Religious fundamentalism.***

REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives

1. Religious pluralism refers to:
 - A. Dominating minority religious follower
 - B. Oppressing the majority religious follower
 - C. Creating religious discrimination
 - D. Overcoming religious difference and appreciating religious diversity
2. Good and right acts in one society may be evil and wrong acts in another society. This shows that:
 - A. Human actions are either good or wrong
 - B. Moral standards are the same in every community
 - C. Moral standards are relative phenomena
 - D. There are no good and rights at all
3. Which of the following would result when religious pluralism is violated?
 - A. Followers of different religion live in coexisting way
 - B. Equality of religion can be appreciated
 - C. Religious toleration and diversity can be recognized
 - D. Religious persecution and increment of tension in society
4. Which of the following is **true**?
 - A. Ethics aware society to follow moral sound judgment
 - B. Ethical value are universal and applicable to all
 - C. Morality is philosophical concept that deals rightness and wrongness of action
 - D. Denying moral values will result social acceptance
5. 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
6. Which of the following is the challenge of religious coexistence?
 - A. Secularism and freedom of religion
 - B. The inculcation of religion freedom in the constitution of the country
 - C. Absence of democratic culture and lack of tolerance
 - D. Existence of different religious believers

7. All are the contribution of religious tolerance for peace and development except o
 - A. Every religion teaches about fraternity, forgiveness and mutual respect
 - B. Encourage religious 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
8. Which of the following is about normative ethics?
 - A. it is concerned with how people do in fact behave
 - B. it involves factual investigation of human behavior
 - C. it is the way people are describe their behavior
 - D. it is an attempt to measure how and what people should do
9. Which of the following is true about ethical values?
 - A. Helps to differentiate acceptable and unacceptable practices and behaviors
 - B. Leads to build unacceptable behavior in a given society
 - C. Ethical values creates disorder in a society because of it is not universal
 - D. Ethical values are values that are objective to all society
10. The principle which states that an action is right or wrong based on the acknowledged values of a culture of a given individual, group or society is
 - A. Business ethics
 - B. Universal ethics
 - C. Ethical Relativism
 - D. Morality
11. A government characterized by a unity of religion and state and where there exist a state religion is:
 - A. Secular state
 - B. Theocratic state
 - C. Developmental state
 - D. Democratic state
12. Article 11 of FDRE constitution declares:
 - A. Federal state
 - B. Theocratic state
 - C. Secular state
 - D. Freedom of religion
13. ____is an attitude or policy of regarding the diversity of religious belief systems of co-existing in society?
 - A. Religious freedom
 - B. Religious tolerance
 - C. Religious discrimination
 - D. Religious pluralism

II. Write short answer

14. Explain the contribution of religion tolerance for development?
15. Discuss the challenges and opportunities related to religious coexistence in our country?
16. What is the relationship between ethics and religion?

KEY ANSWER FOR UNIT- 6

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

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 7

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. C

6. C
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. A

11. A
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. A

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 8

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. A

7. A
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. C

13. A
14. D
15. A
16. B

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 9

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A

5. C
6. B
7. A
8. D

9. A
10. A
11. C

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 10

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B

8. B
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. E

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 11

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C

8. A
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. C
13. B

ANSWER KEY FOR UNIT- 12

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A

8. D
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. D