

COMSATS University Islamabad

Sahiwal Campus



Civics Assignment 01

Submitted to:

Sir Muhammad Usman

Submitted by:

Mah Noor

FA23-BCS-332

Kainat Fatima

FA23-BCS-474

Tooba Ghaffar

FA23-BCS-357

CUI, Sahiwal

Department of Computer Science

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1. Civic engagement

1.1 What is it?

People who actively participate in public life in an effort to improve society are referred to as civic engaged.

In turn, the activities support social welfare, democratic processes, and policy advancements.

1.2 Why is civic engagement important?

In order to maintain democracy, citizens must be able to participate in decision-making.

By encouraging a sense of communal duty, it motivates people to take action for social fairness and public improvement.

1.3 Civic engagement ethics

By encouraging accountability, justice, and ethical involvement, ethics aids in the analysis of what is right and wrong in public life. It also ensures that public policies serve the common good rather than the interests of any one person.

A person who is honest, transparent, and ethical makes better decisions for the good of society.

2.Repercussions of unethical behaviour

2.1 Corruption, disinformation, and social divide

For instance, spreading misleading information during elections may incite public anger and lead to unfair outcomes, which is the exact opposite of what democracy desires.

In the lack of values and morality, civic engagement may serve corporate interests rather than the public interest, further eroding the confidence in the nation's democracy.

3. Justice and fairness are guaranteed by ethics

Justice and equity are guaranteed by morality. Ethics are crucial for maintaining fairness in public engagement. Moral values like honesty, integrity, and respect serve as a direction for public interactions and ensure that everyone is treated fairly.

3.1 Developing Public Trust:

It works successfully when people have faith in the nation's leaders and institutions. Increased public trust boosts institutions' legitimacy and esteem. However, corruption and immoral behaviour degrade democracy, damage trust, and

3.2 Preventing Negative Repercussions

Unethical civic actions can lead to serious social issues like oppression, injustice, and violence.

Ignoring ethics results in the spread of misleading information.

3.3 Function in Establishing a Nation

Building strong institutions, responsible leadership, and civic virtues are essential to a country's progress.

A functioning democracy, in which citizens participate in decision-making and other such responsibilities, requires ethical engagement.

4. Individual Accountability in Civic Participation

It is the duty of citizens to maintain moral civic engagement. This means voting responsibly, making thoughtful decisions, respecting differing viewpoints, and following the law.

Moral behaviour by individuals fosters a just, inclusive, and forward-thinking society.

Example:

Examples include transparent governance, accountable leadership, and the creation of moral policies

5. Nonviolence in civics

In civics, nonviolence is defined as encouraging change without using force or coercion.

It is significant because it prevents conflict, upholds human dignity, and results in long-lasting peaceful solutions.

6. Peaceful Dialogue in Civic Engagement

Having civil and open discussions about societal issues is a key component of public involvement.

It is crucial for fostering peace, collaboration, and a decrease in miscommunications.

Example:

Examples include community forums, mediation between competing factions, and public discussions about government.

7. Civility and Inclusivity:

Being courteous during conversations promotes deference, politeness, and productive decision-making in public life.

Avoiding discrimination is made easier by ensuring that all voices are heard.

17.1 mpact on Policy-making:

Encourages a variety of perspectives, leading to fair legislation and equal opportunities.

Exclusion leads to social separation, political polarization, and prejudice.

Integrity in civic involvement is characterized by honesty and decision-making.

8. Integrity and Responsibilities:

Civic responsibilities include things like voting, community service, and following the law. Active engagement strengthens democratic institutions.

8.1 Consequences of Integrity:

When governance is dishonest, corruption, fraud, and political instability arise.

When trust is eroded, citizens become disengaged from their civic duties.

9. Transparency in Decision-Making:

By ensuring that the public is informed about the decision-making process, open government reduces the possibility of abuse of power and increases legitimacy. Transparency helps governments avoid corruption by involving citizens, which reduces fraud and bribery while building confidence.

10. Empathy in Policy-making:

Fair policies that prevent social injustice are developed by acknowledging and respecting other points of view.

10.1 Impact of lack of Transparency:

People lose faith in establishments that lack transparency, which weakens democracy and increases public mistrust.

10.2 Fairness in Society:

While identical get admission to to possibility promotes a simply society, discrimination threatens democracy.

10.3 Implications of In-justiceful regulations:

Social unrest, protests, and instability comply with the patience of injustice and inequality.

11. School-based totally civic schooling

From an early age, schools guide the development of responsible citizenship by means of educating pupils about their rights, obligations, and values.

11.1 NGOs in Advocacy and understanding:

NGOs boost public recognition of governance and human rights issues whilst imparting a voice to marginalized human beings.

11.2 Training for non-violent activism:

packages and workshops deliver contributors the tools they need to sell reasons with out the use of violence, selling ethical civic engagement.

12. Ethical concerns concerning Civic Engagement:

Corruption, faux information, and Political Bias

1. Corruption:

Corruption undermines democracy and offers unfair blessings.

rules that favour the rich over the negative are the result of bribery and favouritism.

2. Faux:

faux information is used to spread false information and erroneously influence public opinion. fake facts is used to steer elections and governmental decisions.

3. Political Bias:

Political bias obstructs fair decision-making in governance.

Leaders can also favour certain establishments or groups for personal benefit.

4. Misinformation and propaganda:

Misinformation and propaganda are disseminated on social media.

loads of individuals agree with unconfirmed statistics without checking it.

5. Manipulation:

Manipulated information influences voter behaviour and public coverage.

humans ought to adopt fact-checking and demand responsibility.

12. Examples of ethical civic engagement :

1. Nonviolent Demonstrations: A effective tool for alternate

without harming all people, humans can express their issues in a non-violent way.

Examples:

Social and criminal reforms were delivered about via nonviolent campaigns,

consisting of Martin Luther King Jr.'s American Civil Rights motion.

as an instance, Mahatma Gandhi's 1930 Salt March turned into a nonviolent protest towards British rule in India that acted as a template for different movements.

2. Honest Counselling: moral Politicians' position

moral leaders prioritize the overall welfare, justice, and transparency.

as an instance, after apartheid ended, Nelson Mandela's leadership in South Africa placed a high price on reconciliation and forgiveness.

Examples:

New Zealand prime Minister Jacinda Ardern tested compassion and integrity throughout the COVID-19 state of affairs.

13. Strategies to promote ethical Engagement:

1. Openness and critical evaluation

vital questioning, analyzing before behaving, residents must affirm records earlier than sharing records. keep away from disinformation and biased narratives. for instance, media literacy classes teach human beings how to tell the distinction between actual and fake news.

2. Transparency & Open Governance

Governments ought to divulge their economic data and coverage choices. for instance, corruption changed into lower in nations with sturdy right to information (RTI) laws.

3. Schooling and Civic awareness Campaigns

schools and universities ought to promote ethics and civic engagement. for instance, media literacy packages in Finland help children perceive misinformation.

4. Regulations:

Regulation reform to prevent corruption strengthening anti-corruption legal guidelines guarantees responsibility.

Examples:

the United international locations convention against Corruption (UNCAC) can help countries fight corruption.

5. Public Participation in Governance

Public participation is an actual main point that can help in promoting ethical engagements. Every citizen thus should actively participate in all kind of activities related to public betterment.

14. Call to action:

Encouraging Conscientious Engagement

1. Be an knowledgeable and accountable citizen

comprehend your civic rights and live knowledgeable about current affairs.

promote ethical leaders and regulations.

2. promote moral Counselling

call for transparency from governments and institutions, promote duty at some stage in the decision-making system.

3. Civil Discourse and Inclusivity

have interaction in Civil Discourse and Inclusivity. When conversing, be thoughtful of various viewpoints, guide law that offers each person identical opportunities.

4. Combat Disinformation and Corruption

combat Disinformation and Corruption before sharing facts, make certain it's far accurate, help newshounds who adhere to ethical reporting standards.

5. Participate in Volunteering Actively

Volunteer a while to companies that sell moral leadership, inspire adolescents to participate in public lifestyles.

Conclusion:

1. Ethics is the muse of civic engagement.

Civic endeavour lose their credibility and significance once they lack integrity.

The values of honesty, equity, and responsibility ought to guide all public engagement.

2. Non-Violence & Respectful dialogue lead to higher effects

- Peaceful procedures result in lengthy-lasting reforms, while violence creates department.

3. Corruption and disinformation

- Hurts Society
- People have to fight corruption and disinformation.

4. An ethical Society calls for education

- An knowledgeable public takes responsible public decisions.

5. Residents have the strength to power trade

- By advocating for justice and equity, all people will have an impact.

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