



GRADE – 12 CIVIC & ETHICAL EDUCATION

HANDOUT FOR SECOND SEMESTER LESSONS



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UNIT SIX

RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility is the set of being answerable of an obligation having the skill, ability and capacity to bear. Obligation is a law a promise or an influence that forced one to do something. There are two types of obligations moral and legal keeping promise maintaining moral and ethical values are example of moral obligations. A legal obligation is a duty imposed by constitution penal civil and labor laws that specifies the types of actions permitted forbidden or required.

Shouldering and executing responsibility

In order to shoulder and discharge responsibilities, socialization is essential requisite. Socialization is a continuous process which extends from childhood until old age. Parents and schools are main agents of socialization. Parents as prime agents are expected to tutor their children on how to carry out responsibilities.

The well-being of society is the basis for the wellbeing of its members. In society, every person has some responsibilities to shoulder to make life better. Any person, in order to shoulder his/her responsibility and fulfill it, he/she needs moral strength, this means he/she has to be psychologically ready to execute his/her responsibility. One must feel that shouldering responsibility bears in mind the possible consequences that may come with it.

When you act responsibly, There are many benefits some of the benefits of fulfilling responsibilities are:

- Develop independence and self-esteem
- Get acceptance and approval from others
- Gain knowledge. Skill and experience
- Get enhanced recognition, status and payment
- Utilize his/her own fundamental rights.

- **What is your personal responsibility in the school and your community?**

Cost of fulfilling responsibilities on individuals

Just as there is benefit, there is also a cost (burden) in fulfilling responsibilities when a person fulfills his/her responsibilities the cost might be :

- Individual interest will have to be sacrificed
- The cost to be paid may even claim your life
- Fear of failure, it create a psychological burden
- It may be necessary to spend time effort and money to fulfill a responsibility.
- People may resent an unwell come responsibility even though they have agreed to accept it.

Compare your personal benefits with the costs you face when you fulfill your individual responsibility.

Fulfilling promised to promote understanding in the international arena

Due to the effect of globalization, the world we live in is increasingly becoming smaller. No country can afford ignoring globalization. There are many threats which are endangering peace and stability of the world. There are issues that have international magnitude affecting humanity in general.

The role of international organizations

The role of international organizations is helping to set the international agenda mediating political bargaining, providing a place for political initiatives and acting as catalysts for coalition-formation. They facilitate cooperation and coordination among member nations.

- ❖ Human beings have to be united to be common for peace and prosperity. Many states are contributing peace keeping forces for the UN to stop civil wars and invasions in same parts of the world, Ethiopia as a global nation contributed its forces to the UN peace keeping mission to different countries in Africa and Asia.
- ❖ HIV/AIDS is disease, that affect humans. It affects them irrespective of age, race, color, religion or occupation. It is global problem that requires global intervention to stop it.

Co-operation among nations for mutual benefits

Countries have to make cooperation to achieve their common goals. Cooperation could be established during war time or time of peace countries cooperate for equitable use of natural resources and protecting historical heritages.

Cross-Boundary Rivers

Countries cooperate to use the cross- boundary rivers equitability.

River Nile

The Blue Nile begins at Lake Tana in Ethiopia and flows into Sudan from the southeast. The two rivers meet just north of the Sudanese capital Khartoum. The northern section of the river flows north almost entirely through the Sudanese to Egypt, then ends in large data and flows in to the Mediterranean Sea. The river passes through 11 countries, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burndi, D.R Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, S. Sudan and Egypt.

The source of the Nile River

The White Nile from lake Victoria Uganda is considered to be the head waters and primary stream of the Nile itself. The Blue Nile from Ethiopia however, is the source of most of the water, containing 80%of the water and silt.

- ❖ **What are some problems with the Nile River?**
- ❖ **Which countries are more dependent on Nile?**

Review Questions

Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. One of following is not the behavior of responsible citizens.
 - A. Treating people as equal
 - B. Protecting cultural and natural heritages
 - C. Working hard to improve livening conditions
 - D. Charging extra payment for official services.
2. Impartiality in giving public service refers to _____
 - A. Treating citizens equally
 - B. Keeping the ruling classes interest
 - C. Working for self-interest
 - D. Creating inequality
3. _____ is an example of moral obligation of citizens
 - A. Keeping promise
 - B. Respecting the constitution
 - C. Participating in economic development activities
 - D. Paying tax

4. Responsibility could arise from all of the following except
- A. Occupation
 - B. Law
 - C. citizenship
 - D. addiction
5. As a member of a society, one of the following is not expected from a citizen.
- A. Moral obligation
 - B. Irresponsibility
 - C. commitments
 - D. legal obligations
6. Any person in order to shoulder his/her responsibility and fulfill it, he/she must have
- A. Material goods
 - B. Moral strength
 - C. pride and honor
 - D. physical stamina
7. _____ is the major way of HIV/AIDS transmission
- A. Blood transfusion
 - B. Sharing sharp objectives
 - C. Unsafe sex
 - D. From HIV positive pregnant mother to child
8. One of the following cases does not govern by penal law
- A. Stealing
 - B. inheritance
 - C. killing
 - D. rape
9. A person can develop all of the following qualities after fulfilling responsibilities, but not one
- A. independence
 - B. self-indulgence
 - C. self-accomplish
 - D. belief in one self
10. Which of the following is the legal responsibility of citizens
- a. Paying tax
 - b. Appreciating group differences
 - C. political participation
 - D. helping the needy

UNIT 7

WORK AS HUMAN NECESSITY

Industriousness means being diligent and hard working. It is the best quality of behavior.

When we are engaged in work we get income. The better our performance is the better our pay. Work results in material gain. The benefit we get from work whether employment or self-employment, is referred to as material benefit or material enrichment.

- The other benefit we get from work is knowledge. This could be either experience or skills.
- Job satisfaction is the most important benefit we get from work. It keeps people enthusiastic or motivated in their work.
- The last of the more important reward or fruits. We can gain from work is social interaction.

When people work according to their interest, the result of their performance will be high. Payment being one of the criteria for developing job satisfaction better pay brings about productivity and efficiency.

Factor determining the world of work

One of the issues that have affected the world of work is sexism. It means discrimination based on sex some people are still thinking that some professions are lost only for females and some cannot be done by females.

Feminism - Charlotte Gilman was a feminist who fought for the right of women.

- ✓ She argued for the economic independence of women for men.
- ✓ Suggested that children should be taken care of in day care centers rather than keeping women in the house.

Ethical standards are values that are important in building a smooth working environment.

- Getting to the office on time
- Avoiding corruption
- Respecting each other

Voluntary absenteeism

- it is unethical undisciplined and unreported absence from the work place.

Involuntary absenteeism

- is health related absence. It is excusable or authorized absenteeism.

Hippocratic Oath

- is the ethical standards of medical doctors. In Ethiopia the standards include

- Keeping patients from harm.
- Giving loyalty and support to fellow physicians.
- Refusing assistance to people who want to kill themselves.
- Not to discriminate on the basis of wealth, age, sex, or race

Work in an international perspective

When we think about civilization, we think of the way of life of the developed countries. We see the level and variety of consumptions they enjoyed. And we aspired to reach that state.

Globalization

It is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies and governments of different nations. A process is driven by international trade, investment and aided by information technology.

Political globalization

- refers to the amount of political co-operations that exists between different countries global organization increase the degree of political globalization.

Social globalization

- refers to the sharing of ideas and information between and through different countries.

Economic globalization

-refers to the interconnectedness of economic through trade and the exchange of resources.

Negative impact of globalization

- ✓ Terrorism
- ✓ Job insecurity
- ✓ Price instability
- ✓ Currency fluctuation

Positive impact of employment

- ✓ Poverty reduction
- ✓ Availability of employment
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Technology
- ✓ Foreign investment

Review Questions

I. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. Which of the following statement is incorrect about work?
 - A. Workers can get satisfaction from their work itself.
 - B. Low job satisfaction is the cause for absenteeism
 - C. It is associated with exclusively with government employees.
 - D. It served as a means of income for educated and uneducated people.
2. One of the following can be an example of ethical standard?
 - A. Giving birth before marriage
 - B. Boy comes to school with long hair
 - C. Stealing public material
 - D. Dancing while walking on the street
3. All are advantages of work except
 - A. It helps you to satisfy your needs
 - B. It degrades your self-esteem
 - C. It brings respect and recognition from other
 - D. It brings mental satisfaction.
4. Among the following one is not the positive impact of globalization?
 - A. Access to cheaper products
 - B. Dependency among countries
 - C. Transfer of knowledge
 - D. Advancement of global information
5. What kind of professional rule should a teacher follow?
 - A. Smoking in the classroom while teaching
 - B. Approaching students for sexual interests
 - C. Treating students equally
 - D. Insulting students in and outside the class
6. Sexism is
 - A. Societal attitude towards the rule of men and women.
 - B. Discrimination based on sex.

- C. The natural maleness of femaleness
- D. Dominance of women over men.
- 7. Which of the following is not the wise use of leisure?
 - A. Reading books
 - B. Chewing chat
 - C. Watching movies
 - D. Visiting historical places
- 8. Which of the following is generally taken as 'male oriented' job in Ethiopian tradition?
 - A. Cooking
 - B. Looking after childhood
 - C. Collecting fire wood
 - D. Long distance trade
- 9. Medical ethical standards include all of the following except
 - A. Giving loyalty and support to fellow physicians
 - B. Treating al patients equally
 - C. Giving assistance to those who wanted to commit suicide
 - D. Keeping the secrets of patient's confidentiality
- 10. Which countries benefits most from the new world order of globalization?
 - A. Developing countries
 - B. Developed countries
 - C. Under developed countries
 - D. Less developed countries

II. Matching

A

- 1. Charlotte Gilman
- 2. Voluntary absenteeism
- 3. Involuntary absenteeism
- 4. Policies
- 5. Strategies
- 6. Tax holiday

B

- A. health related absence
- B. feminism
- C. plans showing the general direction to be taken
- D. a period of grace given to investors
- E. unethical absence
- F. specific plans to implement policies

UNIT EIGHT

SELF RELIANCE

Self reliance refers to individuals and nations depend on their own resource, skill and knowledge to satisfy their basic needs such as food, cloth and shelter in other words it is remarkable level of dependency on ones power, resources, computer, skill decision and others.

Attributes of self reliance

Self confidence: It is the belief of one's capacity of accomplish something.

Self awareness : It is the state of knowing one's own weakness, strength, feeling, tendency, and so on.

Self direction : Refers to a character to have one's own aim rather being directionless person.

Self esteem : It refers how we feel about ourselves.

The characteristics of self reliance person

- Self reliant people have good awareness.
- Self reliant people devote their time and energy to live within the limit of their income.
- Self reliant people have self confidence and they make good distances.
- Self reliant people able to handle positive and negative emotions.
- Self reliant people attempt new tasks and challenges.
- Self reliant people take pride in his or her accomplishments.

How do we develop our self reliance?

Dependency

Dependency is a pattern of submissive and clinging behavior related to an excessive need to be taken care of in other words it refers to an excessive reliance on the knowledge, resource and potential of others to serve one's own problem dependency has psychological, economic and social impacts.

Psychologically

- The lack of confidence and suffer from feelings of inferiority complex.
- They fail to argue in support of their position.

- They do not forward their decision freely fearing that other people will ridicule on them.

Economically

- Live on the support of others.
- Developed the habit of long term economic dependency.
- Prefer to rely on others instead of working hard.

Social impact

- A dependent person may not be socially accepted
- A dependent person failure to shoulder responsible.

Dependency in the international context

Dependency affects the relationship between poor and rich countries in the international context. Poor countries have a weak influence on world politics and economy. Poor countries can alleviate the effects of globalization and the very unfair trade system by.

- Promoting domestic industry and manufacturing goods by providing subsidies to protect domestic industries.
- Limiting the importation of luxury item and manufacturing goods.
- Taking steps to keep foreign companies and individuals from operating business that on the resources of the country with the money being channeled out of the country.
- Forcibly taking over foreign owned companies on behalf of the state in order to keep profits within the country.

What are the impact of globalization on the poor countries

Self reliance and morally sound of decision making capacity

Self reliance and decision making are directly related.

Self reliant people making not only right decisions but also normally sound decisions. They refrain from making decisions which are against norms and the values which they are living in. There are a number of ways of making decision with ethical considerations. Three of them are the following.

Ethical Relativism according to approach, ethical values and beliefs are relative to the various individuals and societies that hold them. There is no objective right or wrong and the issues are often matters on which people hold subjective opinions.

Utilitarianism This is sometimes named the greatest happiness principle as the outcome of any decision is expected to provide the most pleasure for the greatest number of recipients.

The rights approach or Kant's moral theory unlike that of the utilitarianism theory, this is a non consequential theory in that it is not the end result of an action that determine the decision, but whether the action itself is perceived to be right.

How can we develop decision making ability?
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Review Questions

Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. The believe of one's capacity to accomplish something refers to
 - A. self confidence
 - B. self reliance
 - C. self awareness
 - D. self center
2. One of the following is not the attribute of self reliant person
 - A. self confidence
 - B. Recognizing others people's interest
 - C. self awareness
 - D. Self neglect
3. Identify the one which is not a symptom of lack of self confidence people
 - A. self neglect
 - B. Accepting criticisms
 - C. Absence of fair assessment of one's potential and limitations.
 - D. Failing to face other people.
4. A remarkable level of dependency on one's power, resources decision and other refers to
 - A. self awareness
 - B. self reliance
 - C. Self confidence
 - D. self esteem
5. One of the following countries is vulnerable to dependency and other refers to
 - A. Industrialized countries
 - B. Economically developed countries
 - C. poor countries
 - D. Advanced countries
6. Look for the wrong statement
 - A. Design making individuals identifying and choosing alternatives.
 - B. Every decision involves a certain amount of risk but it can be reduced.
 - C. sufficiently reducing uncertainty and doubts about alternatives will allow a reasonable choice to be made.
 - D. The outcome our decision is only positive.

7. _____ refers to a state where donor countries get tired of receiving appeals from donation.
- A. donor fatigue
 - B. Universal declaration of human right
 - C. Cooperation
 - D. The non government organization code of conduct.
8. Why are handy crafts men despised in the long established tradition of Ethiopia?
- A because of their ethnic identity
 - B. because of their poor professional skills
 - C. because they are dangerous to the social well being.
 - D. because of backwardness believes attached to their personality.
9. The ability to bear with unpleasant and annoying situation is known as
- A. assertive B. arrogance C. renitent D. tolerant
10. In addition to relying on others for the fulfillment of their needs dependent people known for
- A. blaming other people known for
 - B. Holding themselves accountable for their failures
 - C. returning favors done to them by others regularly
 - D. Showing their gratitude for help rendered in them of need.

I. Give short answer

1. What do we need by self reliance?
2. List the main characteristics of self reliance person.
3. What is the relation between self reliance and decision making?
4. List and explain the attribute of self reliance.
5. How poor countries affect by the global economy?
6. What is the important of considering the normal dimension of our decision and action?

UNIT NINE

SAVING

Saving is an activity that very much depends on income. Income is money that you receive. From the income that you get you may use part of it and keep any extra as savings

Methods of saving

The proper utilization of resources is important. This important generally arises from the fact that the resources we use to satisfy our need and wants are scarce. If we utilize our resource properly we can use them for a longer period.

And for more people, a good example is the environment. Studies show that, if we do not take very serious measures to protect our environment, we will totally lose our environmental resource. These measures include protection of water, air resource, and natural forests.

- Desertification reduces the availability of land that can be used to produce food. Consequently we are losing our resources because of lack of proper utilization.
- If you want to build a business of your own you should plan so that you can have enough to have the sum of money you need.
- For countries, saving is determined by their gross domestic product (GDP). This measure of income is very important for a country.

Why it is important using natural resource wisely?

Regulating the Natural Economy on Realistic International principles

It therefore requires an understanding of global economic principle and trends in order to align oneself in a beneficial way. In the international economic order over the past two decades there have been dominating principles that govern the economy. Before that there were two opposite principles that were supported by two blocs.

The socialist and the capitalist blocs

The socialists believed that the command economy structure was appropriate while the capitalist believed the market economy structure was better.

The economic principles of the free market economy are:

- Freedom of decision to economic agents
- Lower government involvement in the market
- Letting market force determine the extent of transactions and prices.

Supporting these basic concepts of a market economy, these are other international principles. These include:

- Global welfare
- Distributive justice
- Comparative advantage
- Sustainable development

The above principle supported by the international multilateral organization like international monetary fund, World Bank and world trade organization.

Which one is best economic system? What is your opinion?

Types of Economy

The two major perspectives through which we study the economy are the micro and economy.

Micro economy is small economy it studies the behavior of consumers and producers. it deals with the determination prices and summarized the international between these economic agents.

It is a large economy and said to be a bird's economy looking at the overall prices, growth, production and conception, saving and investment, unemployment, exports and imports and others.

Money and Capital

Local Monetary Organizations: such as credit unions, are primarily concerned with the mobilization of the capital in the local area.

National Monetary Institutions: are larger and give a much bigger financial service by providing substantial amounts of loans to the public. it include the national bank commercial bank and other private banks.

Informational Monetary Organization: devise their policies based on the share principles of member's countries.

The two major informational monetary institutions are International Monetary Fund (IMF) and The World Bank.

The Policies of the International Monetary Fund

- Promote international monetary cooperation
- Promote exchange rate stability
- Facilitate balanced growth of international trade
- Help member when they face balanced of payments difficulties.
- Assist in poverty reduction

What do we need by inflation and deflation list the private banks in Ethiopia

Review questions

I. Short answer

1. Write the important of saving?
2. Explain the common extravagant practice in Ethiopia.
3. What is the main difference between the micro and micro economy
4. Discuss the major economic systems in the world.
5. What are the policies of the international monetary fund (IMF)

II. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. A mechanism which people meet their future needs and consumptions is
 - A .Exchange
 - C. Distribution
 - B. Saving
 - D. Hoarding
2. Which of the following is not true of saving?
 - A. Saving is income not spent, or deferred consumption.
 - B. Saving increases expenditures.
 - C. Method of saving include putting money a side in a bank or persons
 - D. Saving specifies low risk preservation of money.
3. One of the following, one is the primary determining factory of saving.
 - A. Income
 - B. Deposited
 - C. Consumption
 - D. Expenditure
4. The world bank is known as
 - A. International environmental institution
 - B. International cultural institution

- C. International financial institution.
 - D. International political institution
5. A system that involves the production of, distribution and constitution of good and services between entities in a particular society is:
 - A. Political system
 - B. Cultural system
 - C. Economic system
 - D. Social system
 6. A phenomenon referring to increasing economic, social and cultural interconnection of nations and people of the world refers.
 - A. Localization
 - B. Globalization
 - C. Nationalization
 - D. Domestication
 7. The outcome of African states being marginal and having weak economy is:
 - A. Being active in world political
 - B. Having high level food security
 - C. Depending on aids and loans of developed countries
 - D. Taking advantage of globalization
 8. Ethiopia's domestic economy is based on
 - A. Aid B. loan C. agriculture D. industry
 9. The present Ethiopia's economic policy and strategy is known as
 - A. Industrial development led agriculturalization
 - B. Agricultural development led industrialization
 - C. Semi industry semi agriculture
 - D. There is no economic strategy
 10. Identify the one which is a beneficiary of micro financing institution.
 - A. Investors
 - B. Active poor people
 - C. Government officials
 - D. Professionals

UNIT 10

ACTIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Active community participation is the involvement of citizen in their socio-economic and political affairs at school, community, religion, national or international levels.

Effective leadership for active participation

The success of an organization depends on its leader attributes, approaches, and problem solving techniques.

There are three important features of leadership

- ✓ influence (support)
- ✓ voluntary effort
- ✓ goal achievements

A planner - Everything has to be planned in advance

Versatile- A leader has to be adaptable, flexible, resourceful, multitalented and all-rounded.

A motivator-He/she has to inspire others to be willing, enthusiastic about, interested, and committed to the objective of the task.

Engaging-A good leader should be charismatic, attractive appealing, charming and influential.

Realistic-practical and realistic goals are set based on known facts.

Personal qualities of leadership include the following. A leader has to be:
Generally active community participation requires effective leaders who are personal integrity, self-confidence, analytical ability, knowledge, creativity, charisma flexibility and direction.

Theories of effective leadership

Different scholars and school of thoughts gave their view about effective leadership. These views are

A. **Trait leadership theory**-According to this theory, the distinctive physical and physiological characteristics of leaders have its own impact on their effectiveness.

B. **Behavioral leadership theory**- one of the behavioral leadership theory view is transformational leadership, which indicated successful leaders think about change, innovation and entrepreneurship.

C. **Contingency leadership theory**- leaders change their style according to favorable conditions.

- What is the importance of active community participation?
- Explain the three important features of leadership?

Civic Participation

Active community participation of citizens can monitor and influence the actions of the government. Civic participation that is performed voluntarily can enhance societal development and support the democratic process.

Active community participation is important for:

- Maintaining the health of the body politic
- Ensuring the smooth functioning of the society
- Addressing contemporary global issues

Civic participation requires a number of things. These are commitment, dedication, team spirit, readiness, to work with others for the common goods.

Civic societies (associations) are established having different objectives. They are normally established to meet the needs of the society. They are not static; rather they are dynamic and ever changing depending on the objectives

They are established for Associations/organizations have access to information about society's problems and possible solutions. The media, in a democratic system, should make citizens participation high. Media can be used as a means of communication between the government and citizens.

Write the role of media for active community participation?

Review exercise

Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. Civic organizations could be set up for all of the following except
 - A. Protecting the interest of certain groups
 - B. Solving societal problems
 - C. Promoting hidden political agenda
 - D. Undertaking humanitarian relief operations
2. Among the following, one is not the important feature of leadership
 - A. Influence or support
 - B. Voluntary effort
 - C. Coercion
 - D. Goal achievement

3. One of the following is important to minimize differences between citizens
 - A. Ignoring other people's point of view
 - B. Secret discussion
 - C. Narrow mindedness
 - D. Tolerance
4. One of the following does not belong to styles of leadership?
 - A. Behavioral
 - B. Laissez-fair
 - C. Consultative
 - D. Participate
5. Identify the one which does not belong to the merit of citizen's participation in framing and evaluating public policies.
 - A. Obtaining different alternative ideas from the public
 - B. Creating a sense of ownership to citizen
 - C. Discouraging the feeling of the public.
 - D. Knowing the feeling of the public
6. According to _____ leadership theory, leaders cannot change their character through learning because it is natural.
 - A. Behavioral
 - B. trait
 - C. autocratic
 - D. contingency
7. Which one of the following is a non civic activity?
 - A. Constructing a church
 - B. Building a hospital
 - C. Creating awareness to the public about HIV/AIDS
 - D. Fighting corona virus (covid-19)
8. Which of the following is a common characteristic of groups or associations?
 - A. Share common goals
 - B. Engage in frequent transitions
 - C. Define themselves as members
 - D. All of the above
9. Which of the following is not true of media?
 - A. It can be used to obscure accountability of government officials
 - B. It is also one of the major means used in shaping the perceptions and impressions of the people.
 - C. It plays a major role in either escalating or deescalating the conflict as is required.
 - D. It is one of the vital instruments to deepen democracy.
10. A theory of leadership based upon the belief that great leaders are made, not born
 - A. Participative theory
 - B. Management theory
 - C. Behavioral theory
 - D. Situational theory

I. Short answer

1. Discuss the types of theories of leadership?
2. What is "Freedom of press" means?
3. Explain the importance of civil societies for the development of the country

UNIT - 11

THE PURSUIT OF WISDOM

Information -refers to facts or figures obtained from reliable sources.

Knowledge - is the understanding of information. The study of knowledge is known as epistemology.

Wisdom- is using the knowledge effectively for purpose

Knowledge can be acquired by the following methods

- ✓ Communicating information
- ✓ Interpreting and evaluating information
- ✓ Scientific methods of collecting and analyzing data

Communicating information

Communication is the process of transmitting message from the sender to the receiver, which can bring mutual understanding between them.

Encoding- is the sender's mental process that can send a meaningful message to the receiver.

Decoding- is the receiver's mental process, which can translate that came from the sender into a meaningful form.

The importance of information

Information helps us to develop our knowledge. One of the ways of gather information is through research. Information can be collected through different instruments. These can be

- ✓ Questionnaires
- ✓ Observation
- ✓ Interview
- ✓ Internet

The information we take has to be accurate, constructive, reliable, and feasible. Using the remaining information, you can justify your study and come up with conclusions.

Developing reading habits

The habit of reading is linked to the pursuit of wisdom. Reading expands the frontiers of knowledge. You have to read with a purpose. Without a purpose, reading is meaningless. We can generalize the purpose of reading into two categories

1. Information
2. Enjoyment
 - ❖ Generally the more you read the better you can understand. Be a good reader to know more knowledge.

Truth and Myth

Truth- is the proven facts about something rather than what people generally accept.

Myth- it can be defined as traditional, cultural beliefs that are not based on empirical evidence and which some people wrongly believe to be true.

- **What is the importance of myth?**
- **Explain the uses of information to develop our knowledge?**

There are different philosophical approaches with regard to the meaning of truth. They are:

1. **Relativity Theory** – there is no absolute truth or fixed truth. What is believed to be true for a given society may not be true for another, or what is true for a society today it may not remain true tomorrow.
2. **Pragmatic Theory**- truth is measured by its usefulness or utility to the society. Truth is measured in terms of outcomes.
3. **Scientific Theory**- truth is depending on purely on objective facts, which remain the same for everyone all the time.

Reasoning it divided in to two

Deductive reasoning – reach a particular from a general

Inductive reasoning- reach a general from a particular

Review exercise

Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. The good use of knowledge is known as
 - A. Facts
 - B. information
 - C. generalization
 - D. wisdom
2. A pragmatic person is one who believes that truth is
 - A. What works at the time
 - B. What is universally accepted
 - C. Something that is unattainable
 - D. Community defined
3. Which theory of truth states that truth has to be measured by its usefulness or utility?
 - A. Relativity of truth
 - B. Scientific theory of truth
 - C. Pragmatic theory of truth
 - D. Analogy of truth

4. Look for the wrong statement
 - A. Knowledge is the outcome of analysis of relevant data and information.
 - B. Information is the sum total of what has been perceived discovered or inferred.
 - C. Data are facts or figures obtained from experience or surveys.
 - D. Relevant data gives rise to irrelevant conclusions
5. What do you understand by the pursuit of wisdom?
 - A. It means to be serious in life.
 - B. It means not to be rational on all the basis of knowledge
 - C. It means to be able to guide life on the basis of knowledge
 - D. It means to do good to others
6. Understanding of something by using our sense is refers to _____
 - A. Impression B. perception C. assumption D. theory
7. The study of knowledge is known as _____
 - A. Geology C. Epistemology
 - B. Methodology D. Psychology
8. A process by which a sender transmits message to a receiver which entails mutual understanding is?
 - A. Communication C. information
 - B. Production D. exchange
9. Inductive reasoning is
 - A. From whole to part C. from part to whole
 - B. From whole to whole D. from part to part
10. What are the components of knowledge?
 - A. Information C. Data
 - B. Truth D. All of the above

Matching

A

1. Myth
2. Hypothesis
3. Encoding
4. Decoding
5. Inductive reasoning
6. Deductive reasoning
7. Information

B

- A. From general to particular
- B. Facts obtained from reliable sources
- C. Theory that is the basis of research
- D. Not based on empirical evidence
- E. From particular to general
- F. Sender's mental process
- G. Receiver's mental process

UNIT-TWELVE

MORAL EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE ETHICS, **MORALITY AND RELIGION**

Ethics refers to the study of moral standards and how they affect behavior.

Ethics is sometimes called moral philosophy.

Ethical values- ethical values are those values conforming to accepted standards consisted with agreed principles of correct moral conduct. Typical ethical values include

- ✓ Respect
- ✓ Responsibility
- ✓ Fairness
- ✓ Caring
- ✓ Citizenship

Moral – morals are the reflection of the society in which we live.

Moral judgment – is thus the judgment which deals with the moral value or quality of an action. It is usually used to evaluate the rightness or wrongness of our actions.

Religion – is a system of thoughts, feelings and approaches that shared by a group or members and that gives the members an object of devotion.

- ❖ Ethics, morality and religion are part of every human life and society.
- ❖ Ethics, morality and religion direct decision-making and regulate how people should behave in a given culture.

Religion and humanity

Religion is an undeniable reality. People find religion as a necessary part or element of their life. Humanity refers to people treating each other with care, compassion and dignity-Respecting the common humanity in other person.

- ❖ Religion has a close link with basic elements of humanity. These elements of humanity, which are noble virtues, are the asset of human beings.
- ❖ The major elements of humanity
 - Forgiveness
 - Generosity
 - Sympathy
 - Helping the needy

- Love and care for others

Peace- peace is the state of being free from any kind of human conflict and violence, where all activities of the country run smoothly and rule and order is respected by all.

Causes of religion conflicts

Extremists /fundamentalists/- is try to convert and win followers without adhering to proper instruction and guidance of the religion. The purposeful misinterpretation of religious scriptural texts for various ulterior motives would lead to religious persecutions and “holy wars”.

Secularism- is the principles that involves two basic propositions

- ❖ The strict separation of the state from religion.
- ❖ The equality of the religion before the law.

Features of secularism

- ✓ Separation of the religion from the state
- ✓ It protects both believers and non-believers
- ✓ Religious freedom
- ✓ Democratic and fairness
- ✓ Equal access to public services
- ❖ Religious tolerance is one of the most important aspects in a multicultural society like Ethiopia.
- ❖ Ethiopia’s religious heritages are rich and diversified. This heritage comprises of different buildings as well as sites of different religious in the country.

Review Exercise

I. Write true or false

1. Religious intolerance could be a major threat to democracy peace and development.
2. Adherence to a religion or attachment to a religious community is not fundamentalism.
3. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion in Ethiopia.
4. Globalization is a process that is inescapable and irreversible.
5. The existence of different religious groups in a given country is a threat to peace and development.

II. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

1. Which one of the following best explains tolerance?
 - A. Indifference
 - B. A call for solidarity
 - C. indulgence
 - D. Non-discrimination

2. Which one of the following is true about moral judgment?
 - A. It is a judgment of facts
 - B. It is concerned with what ought to be
 - C. It is a judgment of values
 - D. "A" and "C"
3. Which one of the following best explains religious pluralism?
 - A. Dominating and suppressing other religion
 - B. Acknowledging the beauty of religious diversity
 - C. Promoting religious intolerance
 - D. Excluding non-believers.
4. One of the following could be taken as a negative challenge of globalization
 - A. Human development
 - B. Transfer of knowledge and technology
 - C. Terrorism
 - D. All of the above