

Subject: Civics and Ethics Education

Grade: 12th

UNIT SIX: RESPONSIBIOLITY

In this unit, you will learn more of the ways to shoulder and execute responsibilities.

- **Responsibility:** means to be correspondent, answerable or accountable to another for one’s action.
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- **Responsibility:** is defined as duty or obligation of a person or group to do or not to do something.
- **You have a responsibility to do:** Obeying law, paying taxes fairly, Voting, taking appropriate action, defined the volunteer service etc.
- **You have a responsibility not to do:** not insult others, not to take any body’s property, not participating in unlawful activates etc.
- **Responsibility in respecting moral and legal obligations in a society is a precondition to the overall development of a country.**
- ✓ **Reward:** is s benefit gained from fulfilling one’s own responsibility
- ✓ **Penalty:** a disadvantage loses or hardship established by law for a crime came from by falling or not fulfilling one’s responsibility.
- ✓ Legal punishment is enforced on those who destroy and misuse public property.

➤ **Civic responsibility:** entails participating in the democratic process to ensure its function.

Responsibility can be categorized in to

- **Individual responsibility:** is also called self-responsibility or personal responsibility it is defined as duty of someone to take cane for one self and one’s family.
- **Constitutional responsibility:** is the duty to observe the constitution and constitutional principle (citizen responsibility)
- **Collective responsibility:** also called group or social responsibility it is the responsibility shared by all members of a group, community and society or nation to protect or promote the common good of a society. Social responsibility is a commitment everyone has contributing towards social, cultural and ecological factors that may affect the livelihood of the society.
- **Organizational responsibility:** is the duty of institutions/ organizations to take responsibility for their deeds.
- ✓ **Responsibility in respecting moral and legal obligations in a society is a precondition to the overall development of a country.**

Source of responsibility:

1. **Promise:** is a formal or informal agreement in between people
2. **Appointment:** if someone is chosen / elected for a position, he/she is responsible for the various responsibility respective to it one can accept or refuse appointment.
3. **Assignment:** responsibility came from assign or imposes by some one
4. **Occupation:** each job carries certain responsibilities
5. **Custom:** traditional and practice that have been followed by a group of people for long period of time. Then people are expected to fulfilling the custom.
6. **Citizenship:** it imposes both a broad right and responsibilities. Right & responsibility are two sides of one coin.
7. **Law:** constitution /law/ place a number of responsibility on all of us
8. **Moral principle:** are a general accepted guidelines /standards for right and behaviors. The strongest obligations of human beings came from **moral principles**.

Attributes or traits of civic character: traits of civic characters are civic qualities of a person help to flourish constitutional democracy.

Traits of civic characters

1. **Civic commitment:** refers the willingness and devotion of citizen to promote the common good f time. Examples: to be informed and to stand for justice etc.
2. **Civic disposition:** are attitude and habit of mind that are important to the healthy functioning and common good of the society Some common civic dispositions are
 - **Civility:** refer proper and accepted way of acting or behaving forwards others. It is expressed through respecting right, property and opinion of others. Civility is a polite way of treating others
 - **Self-discipline:** means adhere to the fundamental value and principle of constitutional democracy.
 - A self –displacement one has ability to discharge responsibility and exercise right.
 - **Open –mindedness:** means respective to different idea and arguments considering opposite position and reject hasty generation and dogmatic (not flexible) stand
 - **Civic –mindedness:** placing the common good above their personal interests and the concern for the well –being of their community and nation
 - **Tolerance:** quality of appreciating, accepting and respecting diversity (belief, idea custom, way of life, right etc.)
 - **Compromise:** taking accommodation or concessions in the political process. It is appropriate alternative for violence, political stalemate, indecision ground
 - **Cooperative:** to have readiness in extending assistance to others
 - **Patience and persistence:** developing or charging public policy (time and continuous effort)
 - **Generosity:** willingness to expend their time effort and resource for the benefit of others and community at large
 - **Compassion:** empathize (identified) with others and demonstrate concern for their welfare.

Apathy refers lack of feeling for caring /taking action on the problem of others.

Societal values:

1. **Punctuality:** are the quality /state of being strictly observant of an appointed or regular time.
2. **promise** is an assurance that one will or will not under Tate a certain action
3. **Honesty:** is the art of telling the truth.

Common pitfalls that can affect hamper our ability to fulfill promise is:

- A. **over commitment:** it is every trap to fall in to
- B. **fear of saying “no”:** trying to chosen silent because of afraid to tell friends

2 | Behaving in responsible way makes to be awarded for our actions.

C. **poor organization** habits often contribute to broken commitments

- Responsibilities extend to include protecting your environment and historical heritages. Protecting cultural and historical heritages is a matter of protecting identity of the society.
- Public property is including the properties used by the entire society for the wellbeing of their life.
- Moral obligations are culture specific and relative .It is citizens' responsibility to observe the values and norms and to refrain from committing any violent act that disturbs stability and peace of the society.
- Legal obligation means to respecting the constitution and all other laws of the country. To respect the constitution means to respect all its provisions and other laws that are derived from it.
- Respecting the rights and equality of nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia is one of the major responsibilities of Ethiopians, as a citizen.
- Protecting our natural resources and cultural heritages helps the promotion of tourism and preserve our culture.
- Our historical and cultural heritage has been build up over a long time.
- The drought, famine, and flood seen in Ethiopia are, in part, the outcomes of activities motivated by selfish interests of individuals.
- You have a constitutional obligation to preserve the natural and historical resources of the country.
- The deliberate act of keeping cultural heritage from the present for the future generation is known as preservation.
- **Tourism**: is a smokeless industry used to provide access or opportunity for introducing culture, history, wild animal, natural resources for foreign bodies. Tourism is one way of income generation to various countries of the world, like Ethiopia.
- Tourism is a future component of Ethiopia's poverty reduction strategy, which aims to combat poverty and encourage economic development
- Eco-tourism in the country will be able to generate income to promote development.

Impact of HIV/AIDS:

Individual level

- Loss of income permanently
- Increasing household expenditures
- Loss of productive age group
- Drop out of school

At Nation level

- Loss of most productive age group
- Increasing country cost
- Reduction of labor supply
- Increasing number of orphan

Impact of HIV/AIDS on education

- AIDS effects in education sector at least three ways
- Illness and death of experienced teacher
- Drop out /keep out/ of students from school
- Reducing student's household income to afford school fees