

Unit 6

Responsibility

Introduction

Your understanding of this unit will depend on all those lessons you learnt in Grade 9. Moreover, the knowledge you have obtained on democracy, the rule of law, equality, justice and patriotism in Grade 10 will also help expand your knowledge on responsibility.

Lessons

1. A Citizen's Duties
2. Taking the Consequences of your Actions
3. National Responsibility
4. Responsibilities for the Protection of our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage
5. Creating a Common Front Against HIV/AIDS

What you will learn

You will:

- recognize the various responsibilities that citizens have.
- understand, as citizens, the responsibilities you have to protect natural resources and cultural heritage, as well as public property.

- know your responsibilities as citizens in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Key words and concepts

- Civility
- Civic mindedness
- Compromise
- Conflict management
- Constitutional responsibility
- Cultural heritage
- National emergency
- Natural environment
- National responsibility
- Organizational responsibility
- Personal responsibility
- Social responsibility
- Self-discipline
- Surplus

Mother having responsibility for a growing family



LESSON 1

A Citizen's Duties

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- explain what the duty of a citizen should be.
- describe how to carry out your responsibilities.

What duties do you think you have as a citizen? List down and present them in class.

Every citizen has civic duties. Civic duties are the responsibilities of all citizens. Civil duties are part of the constitutional responsibilities of citizens of a country. Exercising civic duties is an integral part of democratic values.

Hopefully, as a student, you will stay in school for a few more years. Today, your duties are limited and mainly related to your school life. While you are at school, your duty is to study to succeed. In addition to this, you have to help your parents at home by sharing some of the work.

Nevertheless, wherever you are, you have civic duties to perform. These include treating everyone with respect. Civic duties include being hardworking, tolerant, compromising, open-minded and loyal to democratic principles and values. When you perform your civic duties well, you handle ethnic, linguistic and religious diversities properly. While exercising your civic

duties, you develop the attitude of tolerance to live in peace with others. This is one of the democratic values you need to embrace as a citizen of this country. Obeying the law and respecting the rights of others are part of the civic duties of citizens. It is also your constitutional responsibility to do this.

When you leave school your duties will change and expand in nature and scope.

You have to be open-minded in order to learn the skills needed to settle conflicts. 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. This way, both of you gain something and develop the feeling that you are not a loser in the process. Thus, you create an enabling environment to work together. You can be an open-minded citizen when you start to respect the different viewpoints of friends, classmates and others. As an open-minded person, differences do not set you apart but can contribute to bringing people together through understanding. To be hardworking is one of the civic duties of citizens. It is through hard work that you can improve your own life, now and in the future.

A Citizen's Duties

Performing public services is part of the duties of citizens. Public services are those activities which help people in a community. The principle of public service is to promote the common good. There are a number of ways that you can take part in public service activity. Helping HIV/AIDS patients is one public service activity you can participate in. To be part of the national movement

for the reforestation of the country is another activity. You can take part in those activities which contribute to the good of community life. When you do this, you are discharging your responsibilities in performing public services.

? Form groups to discuss and list down some of your civic duties as citizens. Group leaders should present their ideas to the class.

CASE STUDY

Compromise: a Gateway to Social Life

Matios Diden and Marcos Orsango were two Grade 10 students who were also friends living in the same community. They had different viewpoints on some issues. They stood 1st and 2nd in rank in their respective sections. Matios Diden advanced the idea that they should study all the time and not waste time playing with friends. He said, "We should not even help our parents at home because this is an obstacle to studying."

Marcos Orsango has a different idea. He said, "We need to have time to play, time to help our parents and time to study." He also stated that they needed to plan to use time properly and also balance work and leisure. Matios Diden disagreed with the ideas of his friend but, after some discussion, they were able to agree to spend more time in studying, helping parents at home and playing with friends in sports.



Playing with friends is important

? Form groups to discuss the best way to spend time in school, with friends and at home. Discuss how you resolved differences of opinion among yourselves up to now. What lessons have you learnt to help you solve differences of opinion in the future?

A Citizen's Duties

REMEMBER

- ❑ Civic duties are the responsibilities of citizens.
- ❑ Civic duties include being hardworking, tolerant, compromising, open-minded and being loyal to democratic principles and values.
- ❑ Every citizen has civic duties.
- ❑ Exercising civic duties is an integral part of democratic values.
- ❑ Obeying the law and respecting the rights of others form part of the civic duties of citizens.
- ❑ To be hardworking is one of the civic duties of citizens.



Sharing time with friends is also valuable

LESSON 2

Taking the Consequences of your Actions

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- describe your personal responsibilities.
- describe organizational responsibilities.

Have you ever thought of any responsibility arising from your own action? Have you ever done anything wrong? Were you asked to explain why?

People live as members of a society or community. They live in families. It is not possible for us to live outside society. That is why man is called a social animal. A society is formed when people live together in a common settlement. Those who live together share values and resources. In addition to this, society gives protection to its members. On the other hand, living in a common settlement imposes obligations on everybody. The obligations are the responsibilities that members



A person fulfilling her responsibilities

have to fulfil. As a citizen, you have a number of responsibilities. These responsibilities can be categorized into three main areas:

1. Personal responsibility;
2. Organizational responsibility;
3. Social and moral responsibility.

Personal Responsibility

Each person has the responsibility to manage his/her own life well. You have to make good choices in life. You have to choose a way of life that could help you to be successful. You may want to be a doctor but you can't become one unless you are very committed and work very hard to achieve.

You also have a personal responsibility to



Students studying in the library

Taking the Consequences of your Actions

respect your mother and father. You have to listen to what they say. You have to look after everything at home and help your family. Your personal responsibility is not limited to thinking just about yourself. You have a responsibility to care for others and should contribute to the well-being of groups, your community and your country. Your own family is the place where you start to learn to care for yourself and others.

Exercising personal responsibilities is the gateway to a good life and being successful in the future. A person who competently undertakes personal responsibility will be equally able to exercise organizational, social and moral responsibilities.

? Form groups to discuss and list down your personal responsibilities at home, in school, in your community and as a citizen of the nation. Group leaders should present their ideas to the class.

Organizational responsibility

At school you have personal and organizational responsibilities. Organizational responsibility is the concern for the well-being of an organization. Respecting your teachers and fellow students is part of your organizational responsibilities. In different organizations, your responsibilities will vary depending on the nature and type of the organization.

After completion of study, when you start work, your responsibilities will change. If you join the Ethiopian National Army, for example, your responsibility is going to be different from civilian life. Tight discipline, keeping the secrets of the military establishment and punctuality are extremely important as a soldier. If you fail to

fulfil any of your organizational responsibilities, the outcome can be extremely dangerous. If you are devoted to serving your country as a soldier, you have to be prepared to take on such responsibilities. Note that when you fail in your organizational responsibilities you will endanger the very existence of the organization and the members thereof.



School — a place where we learn responsibility



A military establishment —
its activities must be kept secret

Social and moral responsibilities

Citizens have social and moral responsibilities. Social responsibility means thinking about the well-being of society. Moral responsibility means behaving in ways that confirm to the social norms. To respect senior citizens is a moral responsibility. There are many ways in which moral responsibilities

Taking the Consequences of your Actions

are expressed. These include punctuality, honesty and keeping a promise. Punctuality at work and elsewhere is an important moral responsibility. **Punctuality** means being aware of the importance and value of time in all your activities. When you fix an **appointment** with someone else, you have the moral responsibility to appear on time.

Honesty is an essential moral value. Lack of honesty seriously damages social life. Honesty is an important part of a good personality.

A **promise** is a pledge you give to someone to definitely do something. If you have promised something, then you have to keep that promise.

Social responsibilities arise from social life. Every society has specific norms and values. You have the social responsibility to respect the norms and values of society. As you saw in Lesson 3 of Unit 1, social life gives rise to certain obligations that citizens have to follow. These may include obeying the norms, values and moral standards of society. You also have a responsibility to behave well at school and in your community.

You have to be grateful for any service you get from others. To thank people who give you service is a moral responsibility.

Copy this table. Form groups to discuss and list on the copy some of your responsibilities in the table. Group leaders should present their ideas to the class. An example is provided.

	Personal responsibility	Organisational responsibility	Social & moral responsibility
1	Keeping oneself clean	Respecting the rules and norms	Giving support to the needy
2			
3			
4			
5			

CASE STUDY

Misbehaviour — a social curse

A group of friends occasionally go to Wondo Genet Resort for enjoyment. They go for the hot baths, swimming and excursions. They pass a lot of time swimming and walking in the forest. Every time they go, they take a radio cassette to listen to music. A few in the group misbehave in a way that disturbs others who are there to enjoy themselves in the peaceful environment. They go into the swimming pool without first taking a shower, which is one of the resort's rules to keep the swimming pool clean.

Form groups to discuss what you could do when you see misbehaviour in public places. How would you behave in places meant for recreation?

Discuss times when you have been embarrassed by the bad behaviour of other people. Do you have a responsibility to ask people to stop behaving badly?

Taking the Consequences of your Actions



Wondo Genet serves as a resort area

REMEMBER

- ❑ To respect your teachers and to behave in a friendly way to fellow classmates is part of your organizational responsibilities.
- ❑ Social responsibility is to think about the well-being of society.
- ❑ Moral responsibility means to behave in ways that conform to social norms.
- ❑ Organizational responsibility is concern for the well-being of an organization.
- ❑ Each person has the responsibility to manage his/her life well.
- ❑ A person who successfully undertakes personal responsibilities will be equally successful in exercising organizational, social and moral responsibilities.

LESSON 3

National Responsibility

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- describe what your national responsibilities are.
- be responsible for your actions.

Discuss, as a class, what you think your national and social responsibilities are.

Your national responsibility includes doing everything you can for your country. Respecting the Constitution, and other laws of the country, is part of your national responsibilities. To have active public participation is an area of national responsibility. It is part of the national responsibility because it helps secure democracy in society. To be hardworking and improve the image of the country is one of your national responsibilities.

In times of peace, you enjoy the benefits



Working hard is a characteristic of patriotism

which your country offers to its citizens. Therefore, in times of war you have to defend it to continue to benefit from what the country can give. During invasion, citizens of Ethiopia have the responsibility to defend their motherland. It is their responsibility to respond to a national emergency call as quickly as possible. Fighting aggression is one of your national obligations. You fight invaders in order to keep the people and the country alive. Citizens can then enjoy the benefits that living in a peaceful country can offer to them.

Another of your national responsibilities is to resolve conflict in a peaceful way. Conflicts are quite normal in social life. Conflicts can arise when people fail to understand each other or feel they are treated unfairly. When this happens, what is important is to be able to settle disputes peacefully. If you can do this, then you will create a positive atmosphere that enables you to work with others.



Defending the motherland is the duty of all

National Responsibility

Copy this table. Form groups, discuss and list on the copy some of your national responsibilities in the table below. One example is provided.

	National responsibilities of citizens
1	Being productive in a career
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	



CASE STUDY

Adanech and Bedelesh continued the discussion that started in class on their way home. The topic for discussion was executing citizens' national responsibilities. Bedelesh did not support the idea of fighting during an invasion. To her, this was exclusively the job of the armed forces.

Adanech disagreed and told her that this was a national obligation so as not to lose our freedom. She argued that, if we didn't fight, then we would have to live under the control of enemy forces.

Bedelesh argued, "If I die in fighting, no one is

going to remember me. So, why should I sacrifice my life?"

Adanech disagreed, saying, "If we do not fight and maintain the independence of our country, our very existence would be jeopardized."

? Form two groups, to evaluate the ideas of Bedelesh and Adanech. Group leaders should present their ideas to the class.

REMEMBER

- Respecting the Constitution and other laws of the country is part of your national responsibilities.
- In times of war and invasion, citizens of Ethiopia have the responsibility to defend the motherland.
- Your national responsibility includes doing everything you can for your country.
- You have the responsibility to resolve conflict in a peaceful way.
- To be hardworking and improve the image of the country is one of your national responsibilities.

4

LESSON

Responsibilities for the Protection of our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- explain the role of citizens in protecting natural resources and our cultural heritage.
- describe the economic importance of natural resources and our cultural heritage.
- contribute to the protection of our natural resources and cultural heritages.

What responsibilities do you think you have to protect our natural resources and our cultural heritage?

Natural Resources

As citizens you have the responsibility to protect natural resources. Natural resources are limited and some are not even renewable. For example, minerals like gold, iron and oil are finite. Some things, like forests, can be renewable as you can replant them after cutting. As you utilize natural resources you must develop the sense of responsibility. The reckless use of natural resources can lead to people suffering because their improper use could lead to drought and famine.

In Ethiopia, the population increase has contributed to the depletion of natural resources.

This has led to the shrinking of the forests in the country. So, in order to improve our lives, you have to protect and use the natural resources responsibly and properly. In Ethiopia, deforestation has caused many problems. The decrease in the forest coverage has led to the expansion of desertification in the country. Before it is too late, a national movement has to be initiated to campaign to replant trees and stop the creeping desertification. Students, like you, have the responsibility to participate in reforestation activities.



Barro River — one of our natural resources



Forests are important natural resources

Responsibilities for the Protection of our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage



Drought and famine in Ethiopia

Through reforestation, you help to stop famine and drought and allow the wildlife to survive. For example, protecting forests will help to increase rainfall and enable farmers to produce more crops. To have more crops means to have more food. The surplus created in agriculture could support the industrialization of the country. If agriculture and industrialization are linked in this way, the living conditions of the people will improve.

Preserving natural resources is not confined to preserving the forests and replanting them. It includes making rational use of the minerals and other finite resources. You have to protect and rehabilitate natural resources for future generations. This will contribute to economic development.

You and your friends in school and others in the community should act responsibly to protect

and preserve natural resources. You cannot afford to ignore the responsibilities you have in protecting these resources. If you fail to do so, then you and the generations to come will suffer. Shortage of rain followed by drought and famine, caused by the improper use of natural resources, will make life for millions of Ethiopians intolerable.



Awash Falls



Lake Tana

Copy this table. Form groups in class and discuss how you can be active in preserving the natural resources of your own surroundings. On the copy of the table, list some of the natural resources of the country and indicate where they are found and how they are used. Examples are provided.



	Natural resources	Location	Use
1	Mountain Nyala	Bale Mountains	Tourism
2			
3			
4			
5			

Responsibilities for the Protection of our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

CASE STUDY

'Friends of the Earth' Club

In Amhara, Oromia and Tigray regions, high schools students of 10th grade have established 'Friends of the Earth' clubs. These clubs were formed after students studied the lessons on natural resources. They committed themselves to be true friends of the earth. The students of each high school discussed how their surroundings had once been covered in forest. But now, most of the trees were gone because people had cut them down for years without any thought of the consequences.

The students involved their respective schools administration to get help to rehabilitate their areas. They aimed to involve other students in schools

nearby. They planned to undertake grand reforestation programs to be conducted every summer. Their programs included replanting indigenous trees, agroforestry, terracing hillsides and protecting wild animals. In their agroforestry program they planned to plant trees like apple, orange, avocado, papaya, banana, coffee etc., to increase the income of the people.

The schools administration appreciated the initiative that students had taken and agreed to contribute their share. Different committees and subcommittees were formed to mobilize students and involve government offices in providing support.

Copy this table. Form groups and discuss the possible benefits of aforestation, agroforestry, terracing and the preservation of the wild animals. Do you believe that you too will form such a club in your school? List on the copy what you can do in your own area. Examples are provided.

	Type of activities	Owners of the projects	Time to start up	Economic benefit	Others to be involved
1	Commodity service for students	Student council	Start of school year	Fair price for students & some profit to project	Retailers and producing enterprizes
2					
3					
4					
5					

CASE STUDY

Three Trees for the Third Millennium

This is a national program promoted by the National Millennium Office. It is to create awareness among Ethiopians and to contribute to the reforestation of the country. The program envisages replanting

indigenous trees. The people, government, NGOs, voluntary or civil associations have roles to perform to make Ethiopia greener. The federal and regional governments will have to take the lead in terms

Responsibilities for the Protection of our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

of providing the seedlings and land where the re-plantation will take place. Planting trees is planting life on the soil. The life you plant on the soil makes your own life better as it avoids such natural calamities as floods and landslides.

? Form groups and discuss the benefits of such a national program. Are you ready to participate in such a great reforestation campaign? In what ways do you think you can contribute? Group leaders can present their ideas to the class for discussion.

We also have a responsibility to preserve our historical and cultural heritage for future generations. Each historical and cultural heritage is unique, because it adds value to our national interest and pride. Our cultural and historical heritage includes the monuments of Axum, the monolithic rock churches of Lalibella, the Gondar Castles, Aba Jeffar's Palace in Jimma and the cave of Sof Omar etc.

Tourists come to places where such unique sights exist. Ethiopia is one of the few countries which is rich in cultural heritage. Our historical heritage attracts tourists who bring money to spend on hotels and services. Hotels are built in areas where such heritages are found and they create job opportunities for people who live there. Tourists also buy handicrafts from the local people. This helps to improve the living conditions of the people. So the local people, and the population in general, need to develop knowledge of how to protect and promote their heritage. Ethiopia can benefit from tourism tremendously.

Roads, and airports are also built for easy access to the historical sites. These help to improve the living conditions of the people. Small business could develop at household level and many will get

the opportunity to benefit. Moreover, the tourists learn more about you and your culture. Tourism helps to bring peoples of the world closer together and develop understanding. As you protect and preserve your historical/cultural heritage, so you contribute to the economic development of your country. In doing so, your own life will improve.



Sof Omar Caves



Debre Damo Church

Responsibilities for the Protection of our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

Copy these tables. Form groups and fill in the copies, discussing how cultural heritages attract tourism and help develop the country. An example is provided.



	Cultural heritage	Location	Benefits
1	Tiya stone monument	SNNP	Tourist attraction
2			
3			
4			
5			


	Visitors		Most frequently visited	Less frequently visited
	Ethiopians	Non-Ethiopians		
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

CASE STUDY

Alehegn — a responsible student

Alehegn is a Grade 10 student. One market day a relative came to visit his parents. The person stayed as a guest with them for a week. Alehegn saw something unusual in the person’s bag. He saw an ancient Ge’ez manuscript that could possibly belong to a church. He informed his father and insisted him to act quickly before it went out of this person’s hands. The father appreciated the concern of his son and talked to the person about the matter. He asked him how he got the manuscript and what he planned to do with it. The guest told him that he got it from a church

nearby. He was to sell it to raise money. Alehegn’s father proposed that he was willing to give him some money if he gave him the manuscript. He succeeded in the deal and Alehegn’s father gave the manuscript to the local administrator. The manuscript was then returned to the church it was taken from.

 Form groups and discuss the damage done when artefacts or cultural heritages are stolen and sold. Group leaders can present their ideas to the class for further discussion.

Responsibilities for the Protection of our Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

CASE STUDY

Aba Jeffar's Palace

The palace known in the name of Aba Jeffar is found in the state of Oromia in the city of Jimma. Aba Jeffar had ruled over a vast territory and had been one of the wealthiest leaders of 19th and early 20th centuries in Ethiopia. He constructed the big palace in Jimma because it was the centre of his administration. It is believed that foreigners contributed to the construction of this palace. It was a modern construction for that period.



Aba Jeffar's Palace

REMEMBER

- ❑ As citizens, you have a responsibility to protect natural resources.
- ❑ Natural resources are limited and some are not renewable.
- ❑ In Ethiopia, the population increase has contributed to the depletion of natural resources.
- ❑ Protecting natural resources contributes to economic development.
- ❑ Our historical and cultural heritages have to be preserved for future generations.
- ❑ Each historical and cultural heritage is unique.
- ❑ Historical/cultural heritages have to be preserved because they are living expressions of a given culture.
- ❑ Ethiopia can benefit greatly from tourism.

5

LESSON

Creating a Common Front Against HIV/AIDS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- explain the responsibilities of citizens to combat HIV/AIDS.
- describe the impact of HIV/AIDS.
- help to combat HIV/AIDS.

Form groups to share ideas on the impact of HIV/AIDS in schools and communities.

In Grade 9, you learnt about HIV/AIDS, the sexually transmitted disease that affects millions across the world. You have learnt about your personal responsibility to stop it and to treat AIDS victims with concern and sympathy. In this lesson, you are going to learn about the damage it causes to individuals in particular and society in general. You will learn what you and the rest of society can do to stop it.

We all need to fight against HIV/AIDS as it is a dangerous infectious disease. It is spreading quickly and can affect anyone, including you. You should fight it because it affects the most productive section of the population. HIV/AIDS causes serious problems to individuals, society and the country at large. A person with HIV/AIDS faces many problems. He/she often cannot work, so life can be very difficult. When many people are infected, it becomes a serious social problem. Sometimes, in places like major cities,

where many have died as a result of AIDS, Iddirs are unable to pay money to the families of the deceased. This is an example of a social problem caused by HIV/AIDS. When the productive section of the population is affected by HIV/AIDS, then industrial and agricultural production decreases. This creates a difficult situation for the economy of the country to develop faster.

Poor countries, like Ethiopia, have limited resources for the development of agriculture, the expansion of schools and health care, and for the construction of roads etc. Unfortunately, with HIV/AIDS spreading, a large portion of the national budget of poor countries is spent addressing this pandemic. This is a big obstacle to development.

As a citizen you have a role to reverse this national problem. One way to do this is to protect



We have to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS

Creating a Common Front Against HIV/AIDS

yourself and others from HIV/AIDS. When you protect yourself, you are also protecting others. You have to help others to develop the awareness to use condoms and avoid multiple sexual partners, excessive alcohol and drug use. Treating HIV/AIDS may not be the best solution in the fight against AIDS. The best solution is to stop AIDS, *i.e.*, to avoid the infection in the first place. This is possible if you decide to think carefully

about how you can live a successful life and take personal responsibility.

Controlling and combating cancer is not as easy as controlling HIV/AIDS. This is because scientists do not know the exact cause of cancer. However, since the cause of HIV/AIDS is known, one has a responsibility to protect his/herself and the community from this disease.

Copy this table. Form groups to discuss the effect of HIV/AIDS on individuals and country. Use the copy of the table to list them in each column.

Look at the second table and list the roles of individuals and organizations in combatting HIV/AIDS. Examples are provided.

Effect of the spread HIV/AIDS on

	Individuals	Family	Society	Country	World
1	Loss of job	Loss of support	Increase demands on health service	Affects the economy	Development support diverted to AIDS care
2					
3					
4					
5					

Roles to combat HIV/AIDS

	Your roles	Family's roles	Community Kebele's roles	School roles	Government's roles	Roles of religious organizations
1	Avoid contracting HIV/AIDS	Support and care for victim	Sensitisation and support	Education and awareness	Providing ARDs for sufferers	Educating members
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Creating a Common Front Against HIV/AIDS

CASE STUDY

HIV/AIDS — a serious problem in Africa

HIV/AIDS can affect anyone in the world. Those between 15 – 49 years of age are the most vulnerable group of all. It mostly affects the young. A 2005 report on HIV/AIDS indicates that about 40 million people

are infected throughout the world. Out of this number, 25 million are in sub-Saharan Africa. This is 12% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa. Ethiopia is one of the countries seriously affected by HIV/AIDS.

New studies are showing that the fight against HIV/AIDS will fail if there is gender inequality. This is because one of the main reasons for the transmission of the disease is gender inequality and sexual violence against women and girls. Many women have become HIV-positive because of rape and violence committed against them. Sometimes husbands get infected with the virus when they sleep with other women. Then they bring the disease to their wives. Women often

cannot protect themselves from the HIV infection because they are vulnerable and not empowered. Even when they have been infected in this way, most women do not report it to the police because they depend upon their partners for economic reasons.



Do you think ensuring gender equality is important to fight against HIV/AIDS? Why?

CASE STUDY

Gender Inequality and the fight against HIV/AIDS

Kousalya Periaswamy, living in India, was left HIV positive at the age of 19 by a husband who only told her he was infected a few weeks after their marriage. She decided to talk about her story in order to encourage women who are HIV positive like her.

The group of women she encouraged founded an association known as the Positive Women's Network of South India. Now the association has thousands of members. It provides counseling and social services and has given hope to many women and girls.

REMEMBER

- We all need to fight against HIV/AIDS as it is a dangerous infectious disease.
- AIDS can affect anyone, including you.
- It kills the most productive section of the population.
- A person with HIV/AIDS faces many problems.
- A large portion of the national budget of poor countries is spent addressing problems related to HIV/AIDS.
- You have to help others to develop an awareness of how to combat HIV/AIDS.

UNIT SUMMARY

Responsibility means taking care of yourself and others. Responsibility can be expressed at different levels *i.e.*, personal, organizational, social, moral and national. Preservation of natural resources and the protection of cultural heritage is the responsibility of all of us. Combating HIV/AIDS is a national responsibility that you have to take part in. A responsible citizen will succeed in life and will be able to contribute to national development.

GLOSSARY

Civility:	Behaviour of citizens to treat each other with respect.
Civic mindedness:	Showing concern to work for the common good or promote the public interest.
Compromise:	Giving up some of your demands to settle a disagreement.
Conflict management:	Discussion on difficult issues which requires compromise.
Constitutional responsibility:	The responsibility that arises from the provisions of the Constitution that individuals and groups have to respect.
Personal responsibility:	The responsibility of a person to execute his/her duty in an efficient and effective manner.
Social responsibility:	The responsibility that individuals have towards a group, community or society.
Organizational responsibility:	The responsibility of those working in organizations.
National responsibility:	The responsibility one has to the well-being of a country.

UNIT REVIEW EXERCISES

Do these review exercises in your exercise book.

Part I – Multiple choice

- The different types of responsibilities you have may include:
 - social responsibility
 - individual responsibility
 - national responsibility
 - all
- What can you do to protect natural resources?
 - replant trees
 - protect trees
 - protect wild animals
 - all
- The way to stop HIV/AIDS is through:
 - the use of condoms
 - avoiding multiple sexual partners
 - avoiding drug use
 - all

Part II – True or false

1. HIV/AIDS cannot be stopped.
2. Natural resources are created by people.
3. Cultural heritage contributes to economic development.
4. When a national emergency occurs you should defend your country.
5. The community you live in needs your involvement.

Part III – Short answers

1. Name some of your individual responsibilities.
2. Write down three responsibilities you have in school.
3. Name some of the responsibilities you have in your community.
4. What can you do to combat HIV/AIDS?
5. How do you protect our natural resources and cultural heritage?