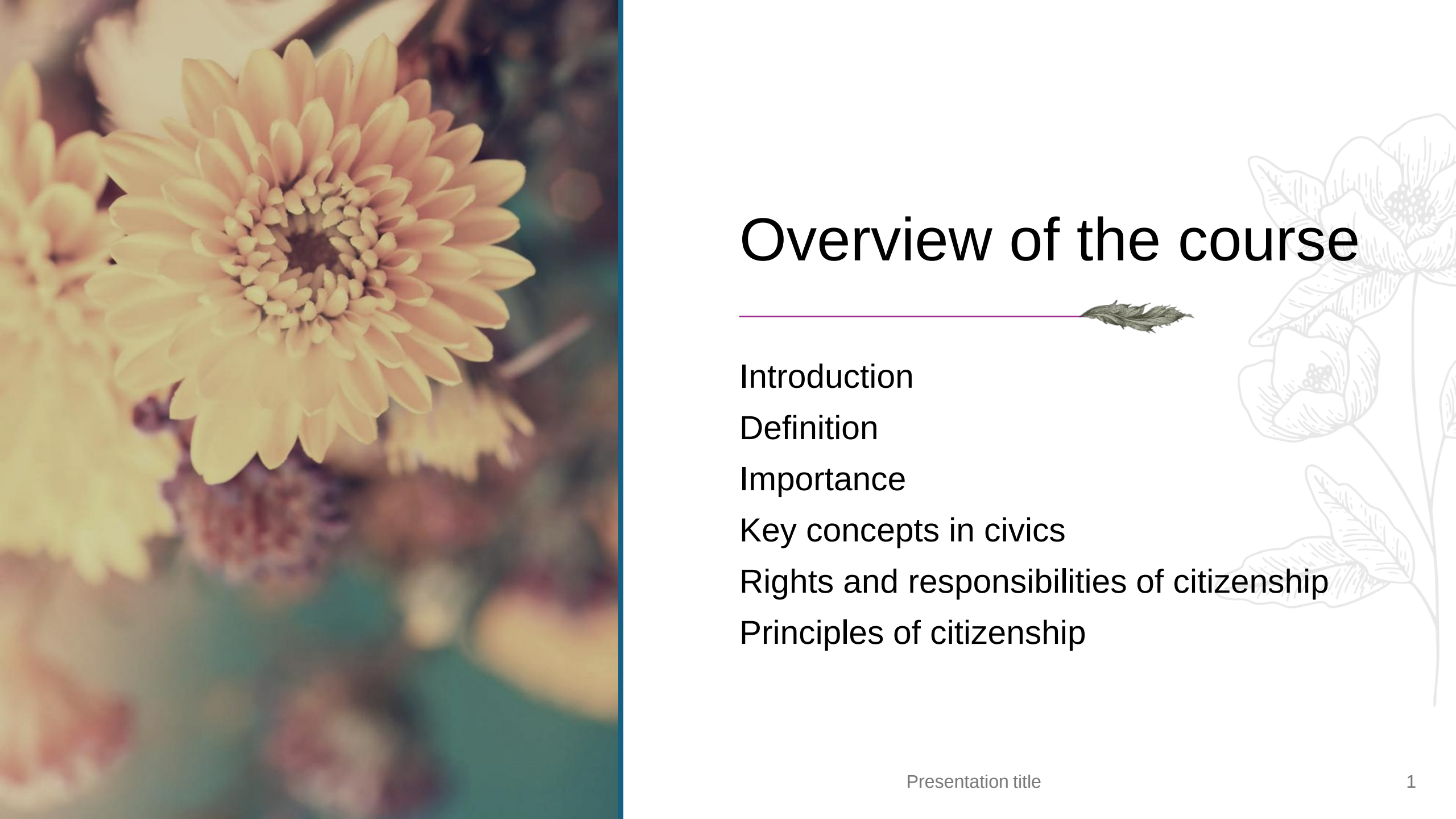




Overview of the course

Introduction

Definition

Importance

Key concepts in civics

Rights and responsibilities of citizenship

Principles of citizenship

The Civic and Community Engagement course is designed to introduce students to the principles and practices of engaging with communities and participating in civic life. Here's a brief overview:

Introduction to Concepts: Students learn about key concepts such as civic engagement, community service, public service, and political activism. The course often includes discussions on the history and models of civic life, critiques of philanthropy, and the role of volunteerism.

Practical Engagement: The course typically involves practical experiences where students engage directly with community projects. This can include service learning, internships with nonprofit organizations, or collaborative projects with community partners.

Skill Development: Students develop skills in self-awareness, relationship building, dialogue, and reflection. These skills are applied in real-world situations to understand and address social issues.

Critical Examination: The course encourages students to critically examine social issues, systems of power, and their own roles as active, responsible citizens. This includes identifying examples of power and privilege and understanding their impact on everyday life.

Capstone Projects: Some programs include a capstone project where students work on a significant community engagement project, often in collaboration with a community partner¹. Overall, the course aims to prepare students to be engaged, socially-conscious citizens who can contribute positively to their communities.

Rights of Citizenship

Freedom of Expression: Citizens have the right to express their opinions and ideas without fear of government retaliation or censorship.

Right to Vote: Citizens can participate in the democratic process by voting in elections for public officials.

Right to a Fair Trial: Citizens are entitled to a prompt and fair trial by an impartial jury.

Responsibilities of Citizenship

Obeying Laws: Citizens must follow federal, state, and local laws.

Paying Taxes: Citizens are required to pay income and other taxes honestly and on time to federal, state, and local authorities.

Serving on a Jury: When called upon, citizens must serve on a jury to help ensure a fair judicial process.

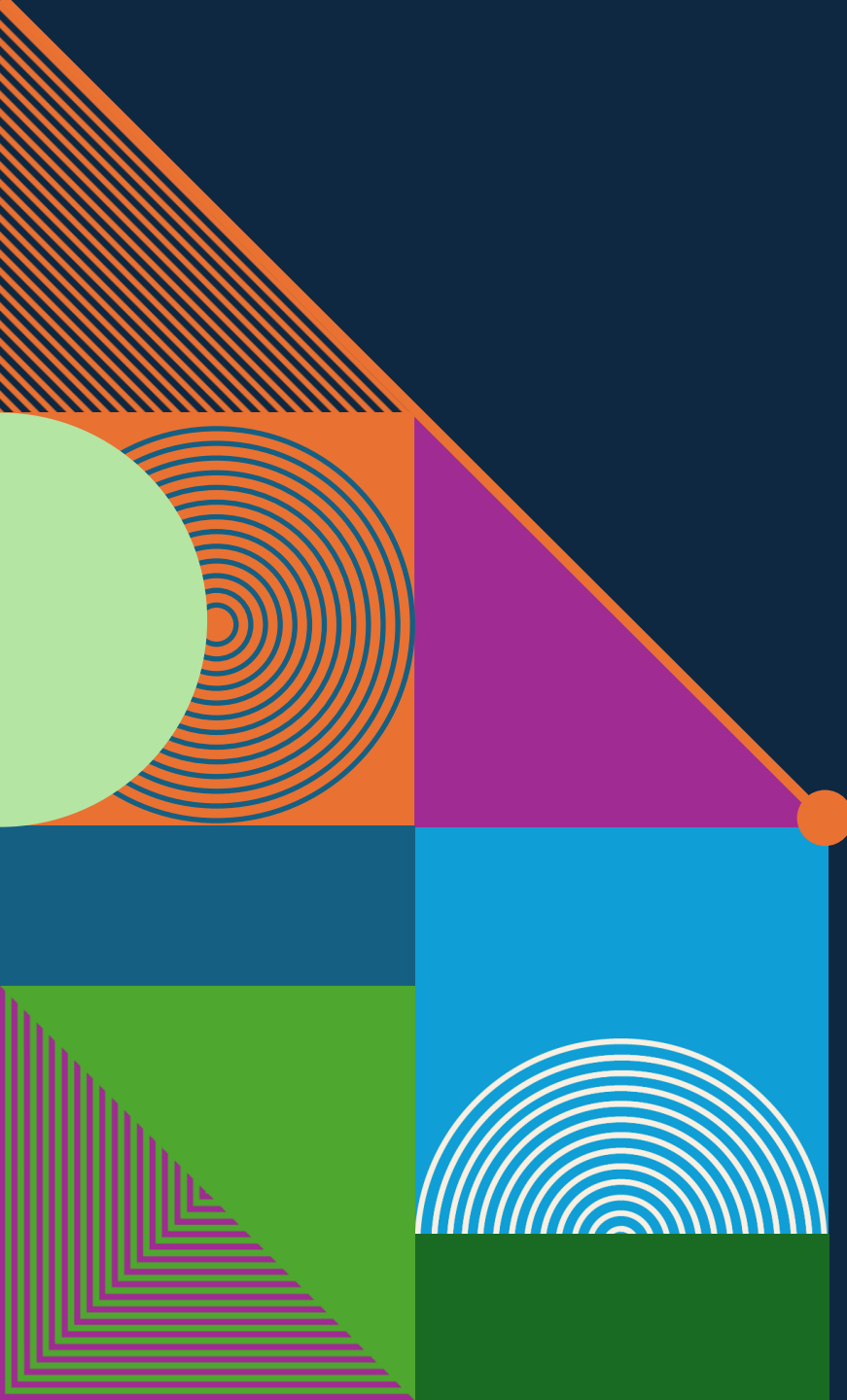
Participating in the Democratic Process: Citizens should stay informed about issues affecting their community and participate in elections.

Defending the Country: If necessary, citizens may be called upon to defend the country.

Rights and responsibilities of citizenship



Identity, culture, and social
harmony (2&3)



CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF IDENTITY

What is the identity?

What is the culture?

What is the civilization?

What is the difference between Civilization, culture, society and group?

What is personal identity?

What is the cultural identity?

What is the social identity?

What is the group identity?

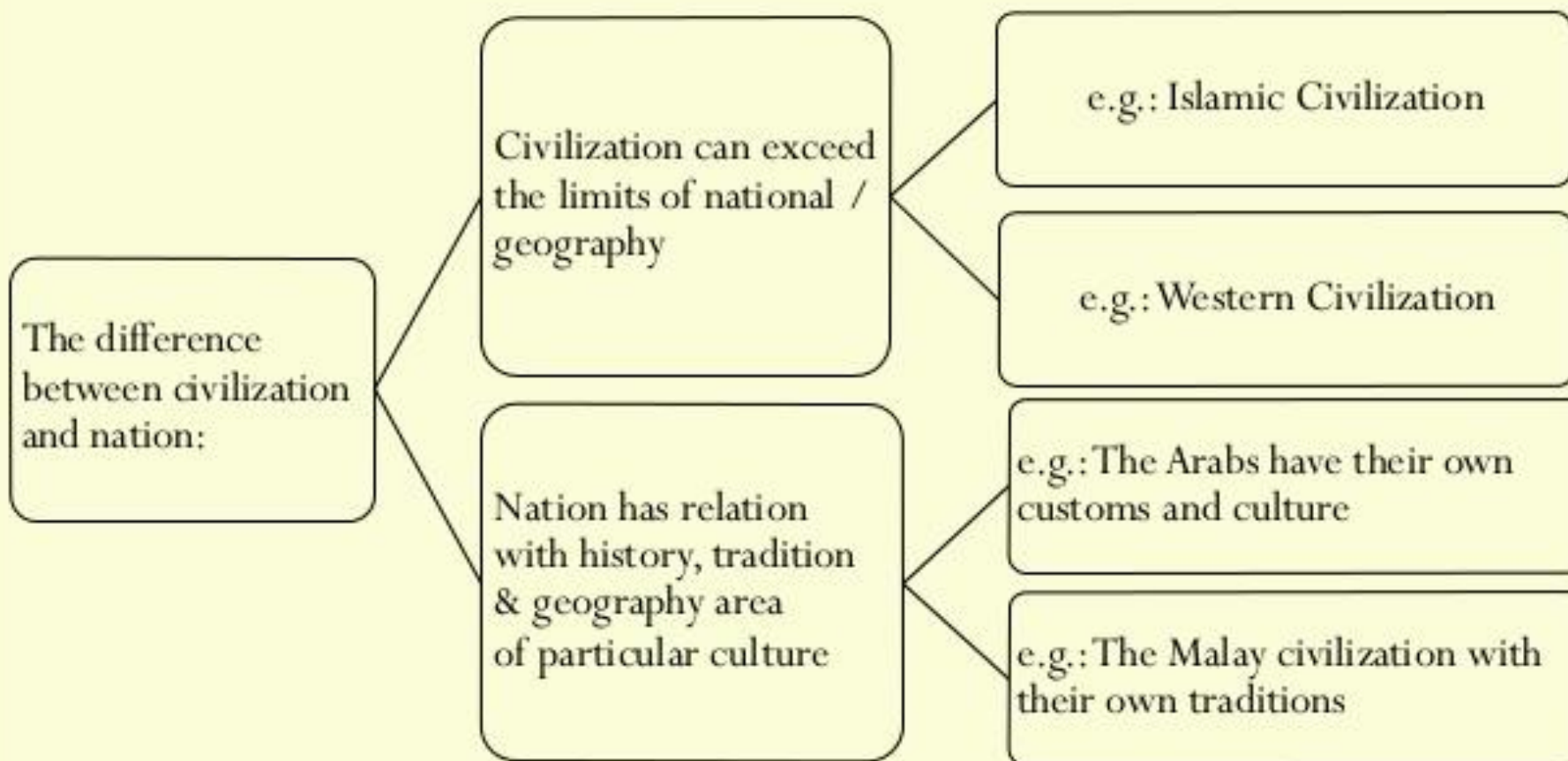
Difference between Civilization, culture, society and group

Aspect	Civilization	Culture	Society	Group
Definition	Advanced stage of human social development and organization	Beliefs, customs, arts, and social behaviors of a group	A community of people living together and interacting within a shared environment	A collection of individuals who interact and share common goals or interests
Scope	Broad, encompassing multiple societies and cultures	Specific to a particular group or society	Broader than a group, but can contain multiple groups	Smaller, more specific than a society
Components	Urban centers, government, writing, technology, infrastructure	Language, religion, traditions, art, values	Institutions, norms, roles, relationships	Shared interests, goals, activities
Examples	Ancient Egypt, Roman Empire, modern industrial societies	Japanese tea ceremony, American pop culture, Indian festivals	Pakistani society, French society	A sports team, a book club, a study group
Focus	Material and technological advancements, social organization	Spiritual, moral, and intellectual achievements	Social structure and relationships	Specific interactions and common objectives
Interdependency	Cannot exist without culture	Can exist without civilization	Contains multiple groups	Part of a society

COMPONENTS OF CULTURE

Component	Description
Beliefs and Values	Core principles and standards that guide behavior and decision-making
Language and Communication	Methods of communication, including spoken and written language, and non-verbal cues
Customs and Traditions	Established practices and rituals passed down through generations
Art and Literature	Creative expressions such as music, literature, and visual arts
Social Roles and Relationships	Defined roles and interactions within family, community, and society
Material Culture	Physical objects and artifacts created and used by a society

The Relation Between Civilization and Nation



Humanity

Serving Humanity Without Discrimination

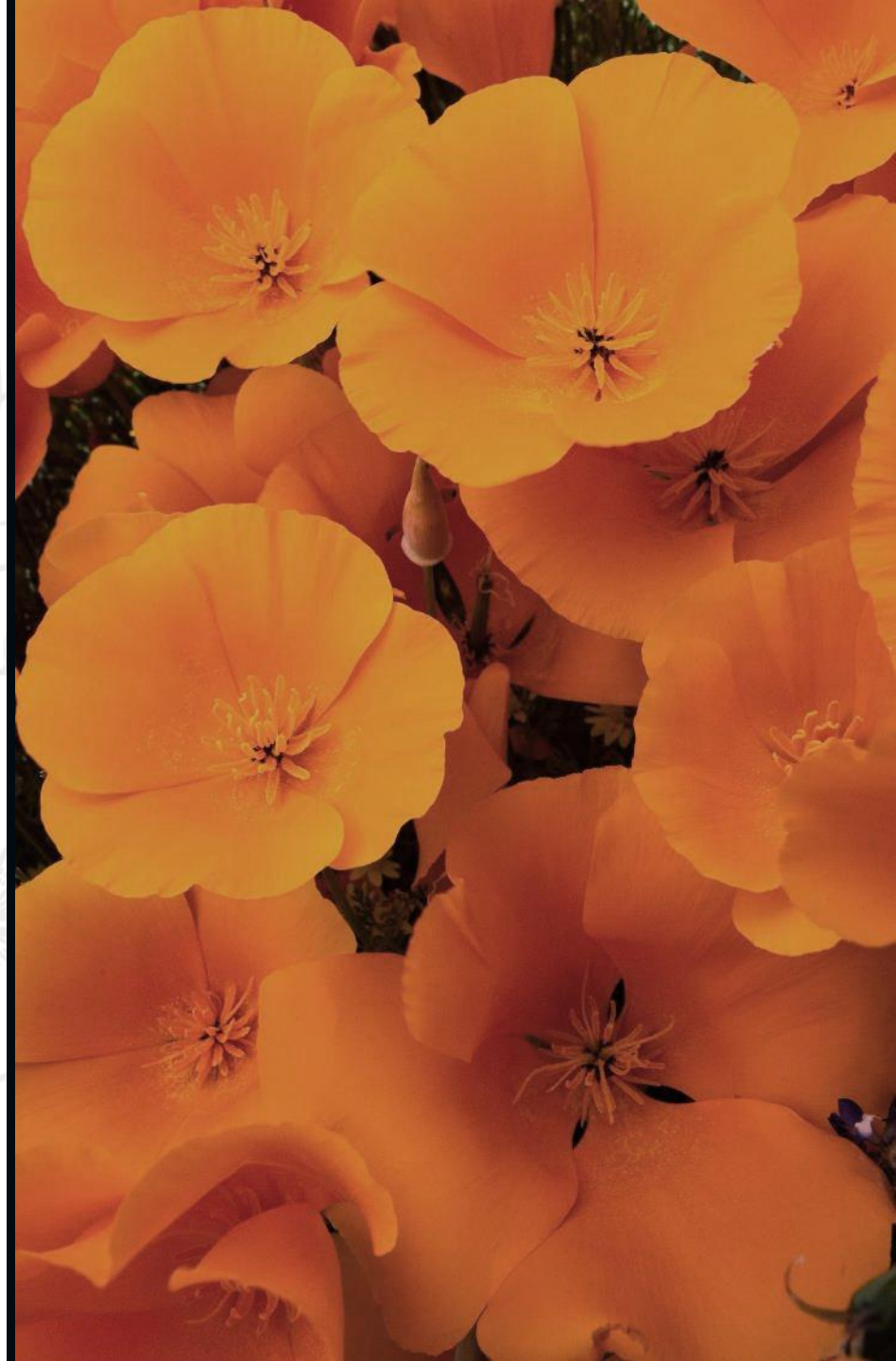
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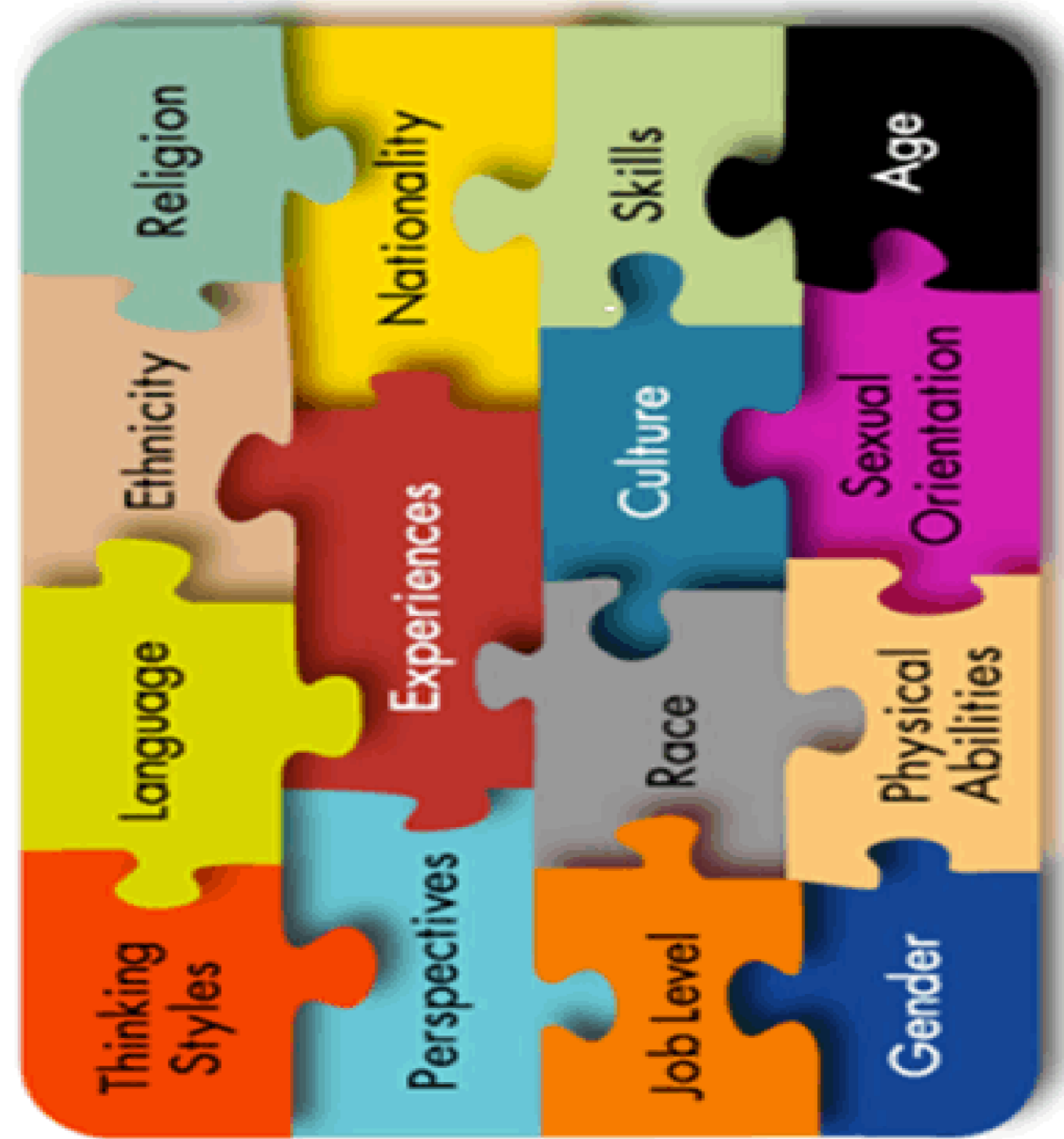


Personalities



Serving Humanity Without Discrimination



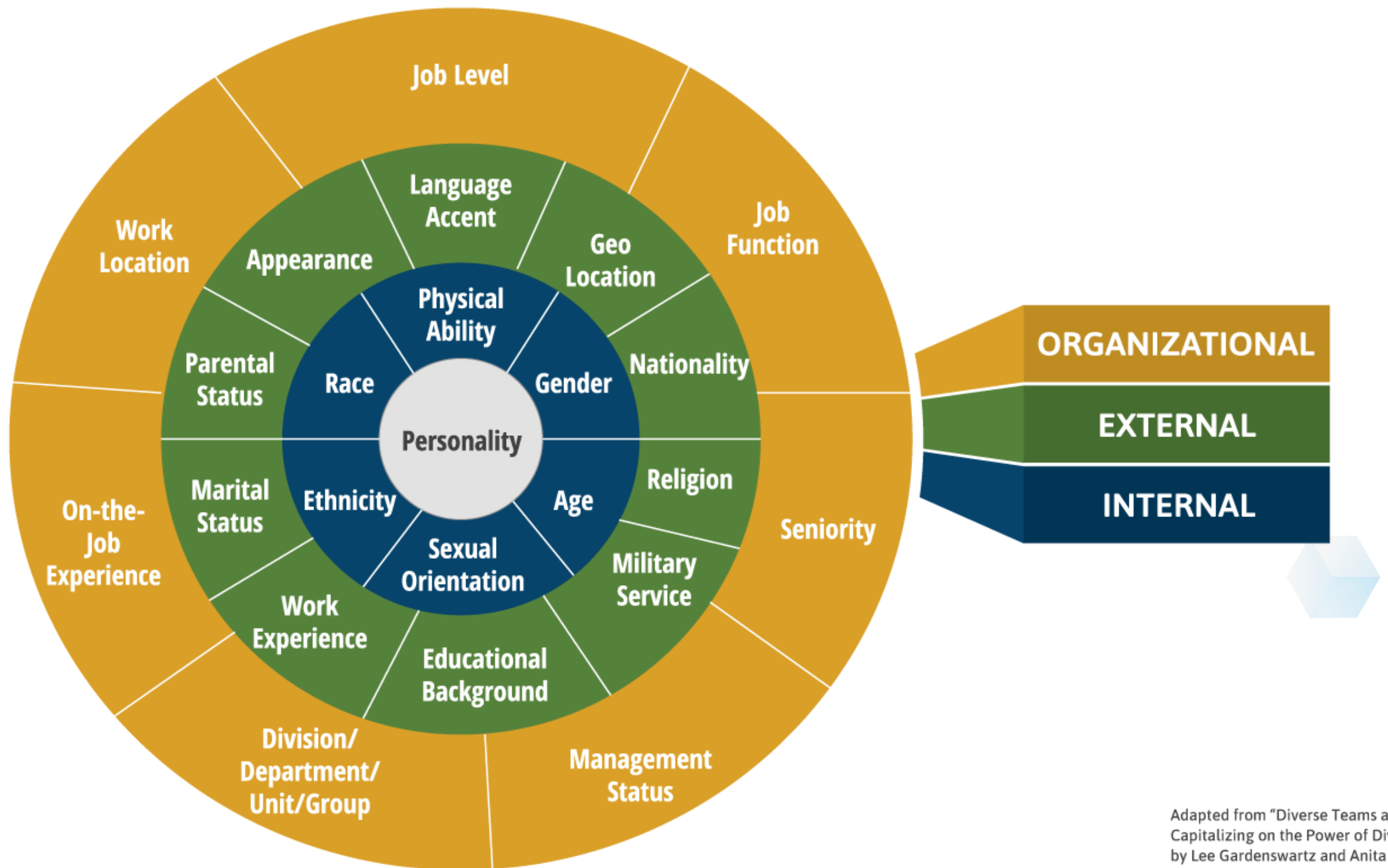


DIVERSITY

Cultural & Religious



Types of Diversity in the Workplace



Adapted from "Diverse Teams at Work: Capitalizing on the Power of Diversity" by Lee Gardenswartz and Anita Rowe

10 Benefits of Workplace Diversity!



Levels of Diversity

1

SURFACE-LEVEL DIVERSITY:

Diversity in the form of characteristics of individuals that are readily visible including, but not limited to, **age, body size, visible disabilities, race or sex.**

2

DEEP-LEVEL DIVERSITY:

Diversity in characteristics that are **non-observable** such as attitudes, values, and beliefs, such as **religion.**

3

HIDDEN DIVERSITY:

Diversity in characteristics that are deep-level but may be **concealed** or **revealed** at discretion by individuals who possess them, such as **sexual orientation.**

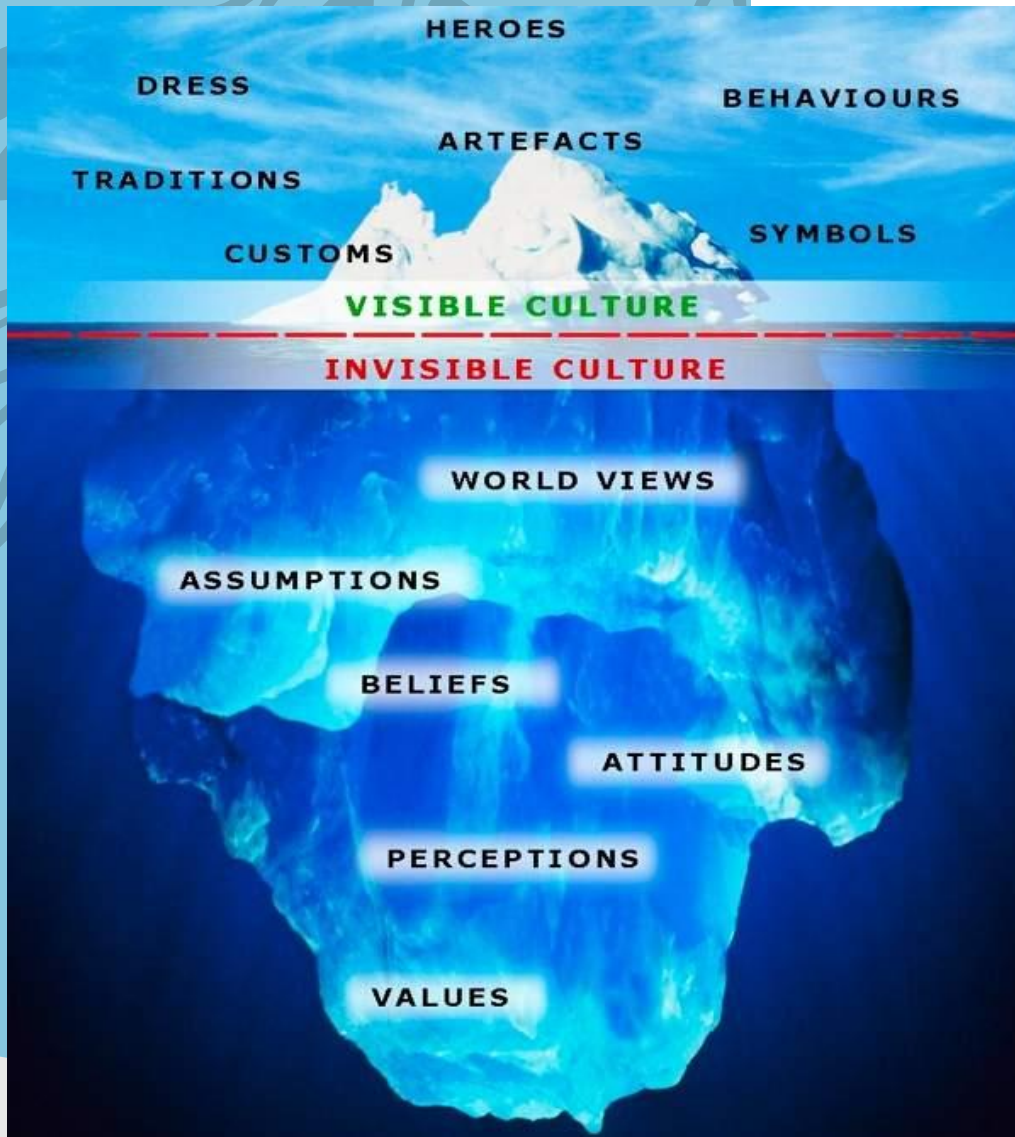


CULTURAL DIVERSITY



1. **Values:** The beliefs and ideals that a group of people share
2. **Language:** The words and symbols used by a group of people
3. **Customs:** The ways of life that a group of people share
4. **Material objects:** The tools, techniques, and works of art that a group of people share
5. **Practices:** The ways that a group of people act, think, and behave

CULTURE: AN ICEBERG METAPHOR



The background is a dark green, textured surface with diagonal brushstrokes. A thin blue rectangular border is centered on the page, enclosing the text.

UNDERSTANDING SOCIO-POLITICAL POLARIZATION

WHAT IS SOCIO-POLITICAL POLARIZATION?



Socio-political polarization means that people in a society have very different opinions and beliefs about politics and social issues, which causes them to divide into opposing groups.

- **Simple Examples:**

- **Politics:** Imagine two groups in a country. One group strongly supports one political party, while the other group strongly supports a different party. They disagree on almost everything, like how to run the government, taxes, or healthcare.
- **Social Issues:** Think about opinions on social issues like climate change or immigration. One group might believe that climate change is a big problem and needs immediate action, while another group might think it's not important. These strong and different opinions can lead to arguments and conflicts.

KARL MARX POLITICAL THEORY





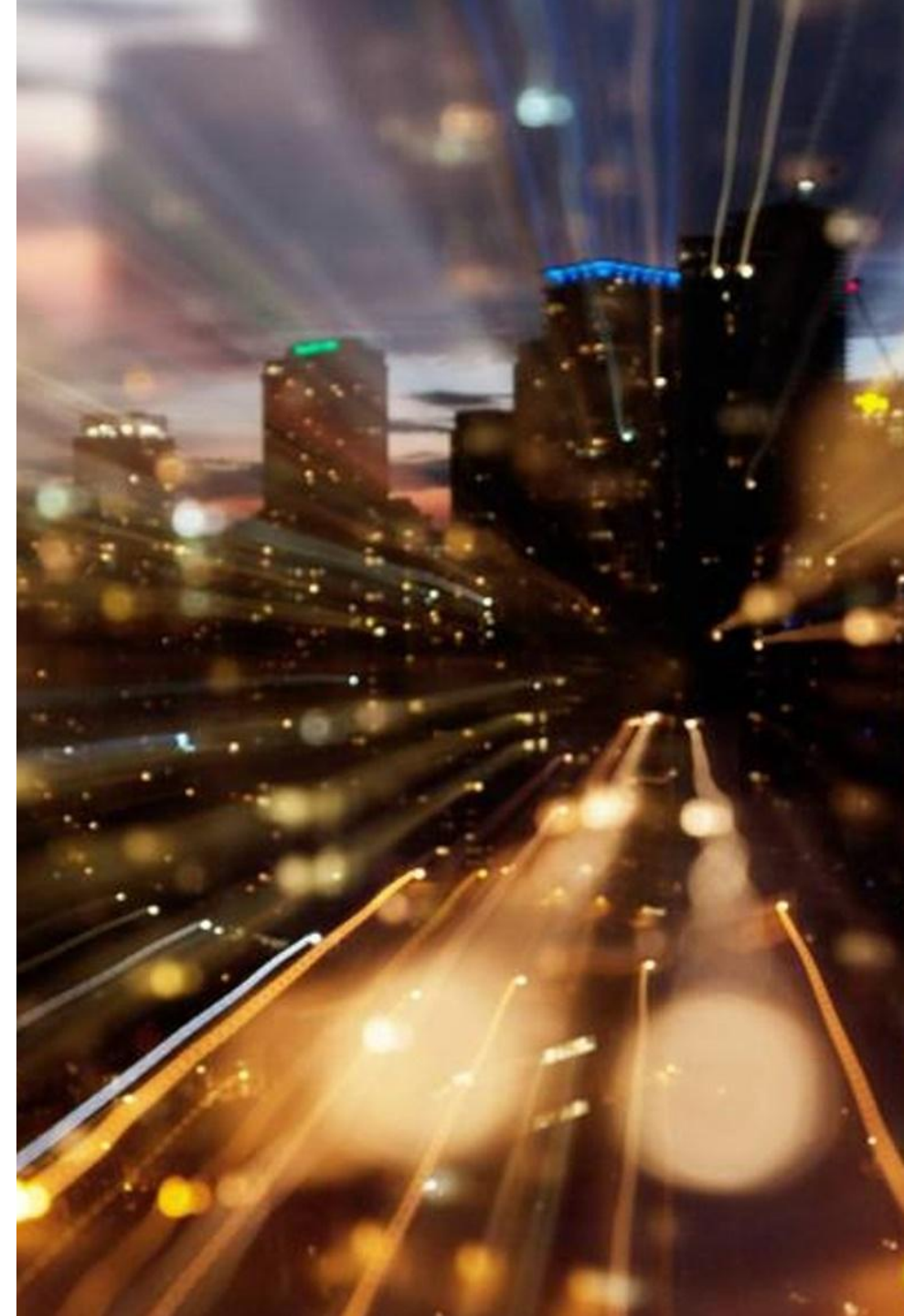
Key principles of communism include

- Collective Ownership:** All property and resources are owned and controlled by the community as a whole.
- Classless Society:** The elimination of social classes and the establishment of equal rights and opportunities for everyone.
- Central Planning:** Economic planning is centralized and managed by the government or a collective body to ensure that production meets the needs of the society.
- No Private Property:** The abolition of private ownership of property and businesses, with all assets being shared collectively.
- Distribution Based on Need:** Goods and services are distributed based on people's needs rather than their ability to pay.

key features of capitalism

- Private Property:** Individuals and businesses have the right to own and control property and assets.
- Free Market:** Prices for goods and services are determined by supply and demand in a competitive market.
- Profit Motive:** The primary goal of businesses is to generate profit, which incentivizes innovation and efficiency.
- Limited Government Intervention:** The government's role in the economy is minimal, primarily limited to enforcing property rights, contracts, and regulations to ensure fair competition.
- Consumer Choice:** Consumers have the freedom to choose from a variety of products and services, which drives competition and improves quality.

Aspect	Capitalism	Communism
Ownership of Property	Private ownership of property and businesses	Collective ownership by the community or state
Economic System	Market-driven economy	Centrally planned economy
Social Classes	Exists based on wealth and occupation	Aims for a classless society
Role of Government	Limited government intervention	Centralized government control
Distribution of Wealth	Based on individual effort and profit	Based on need and equality
Innovation and Efficiency	Driven by competition and profit	May have less incentive for innovation
Examples	United States, Canada, Germany	Former Soviet Union, Cuba, North Korea



Government, types, and its pillars



Forms of government

Governments can take many forms, such as democracies, monarchies, or dictatorships, depending on how power is distributed, and decisions are made.

Pillars of government

1. Legislative

- *Role*: Makes laws.
- *Details*: This branch is responsible for creating, debating, and enacting laws that guide society. It often consists of elected representatives in parliaments, congresses, or assemblies.
- *Example*: U.S. Congress, Pakistan's National Assembly.

2. Executive

- *Role*: Implements and enforces laws.
- *Details*: This branch carries out the laws made by the legislature. It includes the head of state (e.g., president or prime minister), government officials, and various departments or agencies.
- *Example*: President, Prime Minister, or Cabinet.

Pillars of government

3. Judiciary

- *Role*: Interprets and upholds the law.
- *Details*: Ensures laws are applied fairly and resolves disputes. The judiciary acts independently of the other branches to maintain the rule of law.
- *Example*: Supreme Court, High Courts.

These pillars balance power, uphold justice, and ensure accountability, creating a well-functioning and stable government.

4. Media (sometimes considered a "fourth pillar")

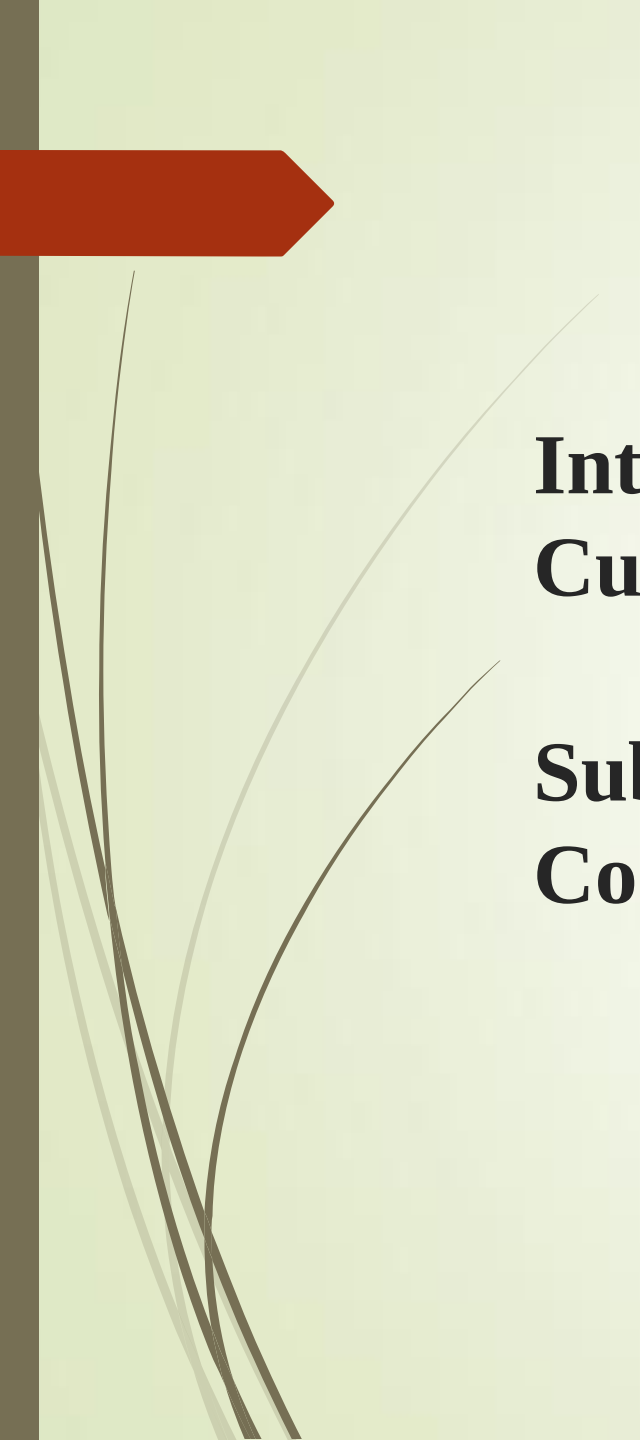
- *Role*: Acts as a watchdog. *Details*: Though not a formal branch, a free press is often referred to as the "fourth pillar" as it holds power to account by informing and educating the public.
- *Example*: Journalism, news outlets.

Title: Understanding Social Institutions
Subtitle: The Backbone of Society



Functions of Social Institutions

1. Socialization: Families teach children how to interact respectfully, while schools teach teamwork. Scouts and Guides programs are a formal example of teaching life skills.
 2. Stability: Government institutions like the police ensure societal stability by enforcing laws. For example, traffic laws create predictability on the roads.
 3. Integration: Religion unites diverse people, as seen in global gatherings like the Hajj pilgrimage in Islam.
 4. Adaptation: The economy's adaptation to digital technology, such as online banking, is a modern example of institutions evolving with societal changes.
- 



Intercultural Dialogue: Building Bridges Across Cultures

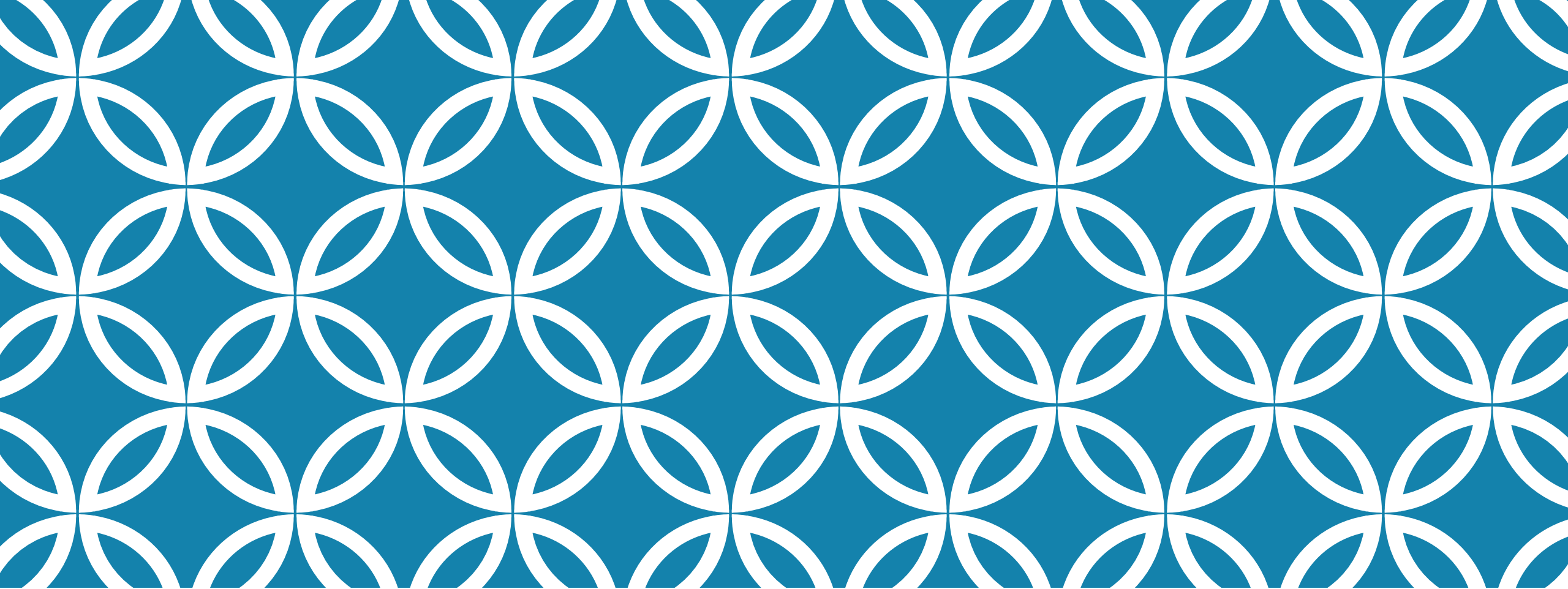
Subtitle: Fostering Understanding and Cooperation in a Diverse World



Definition of Intercultural Dialogue: It is a process where people from different cultures openly share ideas and perspectives, fostering mutual understanding.

Importance in today's globalized world: As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, interacting with different cultures is inevitable. Intercultural dialogue helps to reduce misunderstandings and improve cooperation.

Goals: The main objectives are understanding and respecting others, which leads to collaboration on local and global issues.



IMPORTANCE OF DIALOGUE BETWEEN CULTURES, COMMUNITIES, AND RELIGIONS

Bridging Divides, Promoting Understanding

WHY IS DIALOGUE IMPORTANT?

Promotes Peace: Reduces misunderstandings and conflicts fueled by stereotypes or prejudice.

Fosters Collaboration: Encourages joint efforts to solve global challenges like climate change or poverty.

Builds Empathy: Helps individuals see the world through others' perspectives, nurturing compassion.



KEY BENEFITS OF DIALOGUE

Strengthens Social Cohesion: Bridges divides in multicultural societies.

Encourages Tolerance and Respect: Cultivates acceptance of differences.

Inspires Personal Growth: Broadens worldviews and enriches cultural appreciation.

CHALLENGES IN DIALOGUE

Stereotypes: Breaking down preconceived notions.

Language Barriers: Overcoming communication gaps.

Resistance to Change: Addressing biases and fear of the unfamiliar.

**WHAT IS INTERFAITH HARMONY:
EMBRACING DIVERSITY AND
OVERCOMING CHALLENGES**



**INTERFAITH HARMONY IS ABOUT FOSTERING
UNDERSTANDING, RESPECT, AND COOPERATION AMONG
PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. IT EMPHASIZES
EMBRACING DIVERSITY AS A STRENGTH RATHER THAN A
DIVISION.**

Uniting for Change: The Power of Mobilization

Mobilization is about rallying individuals, groups, or resources to take action towards a shared objective. It's a way of turning ideas into collective efforts.

Mobilization transforms ideas into collective action, addressing social inequalities and public health crises. By uniting efforts, we achieve what individuals cannot.

 by shafia jamil

Positive Impacts of Mobilization

Refers to beneficial outcomes like enhanced collaboration, empowerment, and increased awareness due to mobilization efforts.



Increased Awareness

Educating on important issues

Climate change and public health



Empowerment

Giving marginalized communities a voice

A platform for action



Social Unity

Fostering teamwork

Building community spirit

Reasons for Mobilization: Social Justice



Social Reasons:

Initiatives focusing on equity, justice, and improving the quality of life for people.



Economic Reasons:

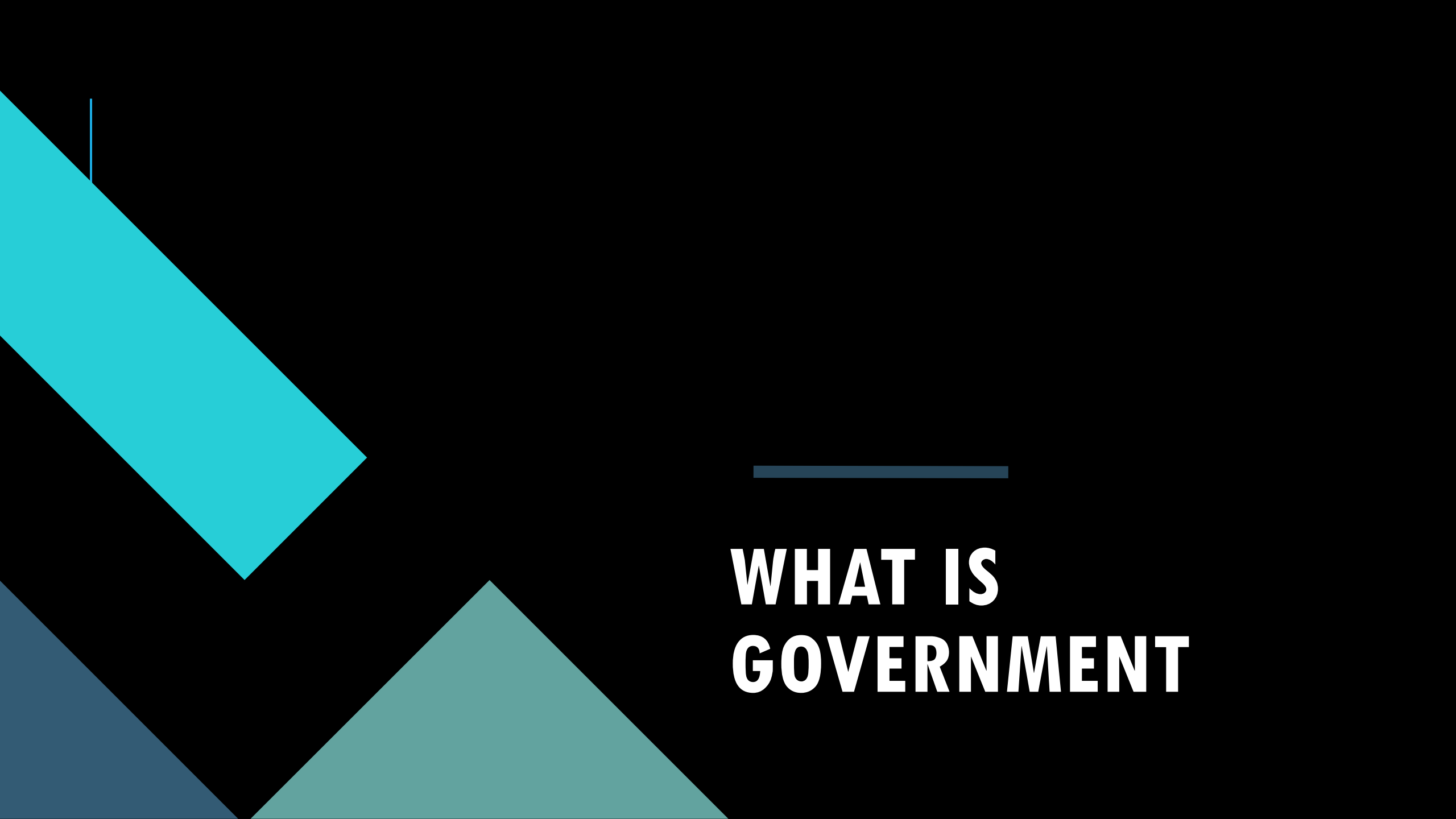
Efforts aimed at supporting economic growth and funding development programs.



Environmental Reasons:

Activities intended to preserve or protect the natural environment.

**IBN KHALDUN'S POLITICAL
PHILOSOPHY: MAN IS CITIZEN
BY NATURE, ASABIYAH, AND
THEORY OF STATE**



WHAT IS GOVERNMENT

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT (A QUICK VIEW)

System	Definition	Key Features
Monarchy	Rule by a king or queen	Can be absolute or constitutional
Socialism	Economic system focused on collective ownership	Redistribution of wealth, social welfare policies
Democracy	Government by the people	Free elections, civil rights, rule of law
Autocracy	Rule by one powerful leader	Centralized control, limited public freedoms
Federal	Power shared between central & regional governments	Decentralized governance, local autonomy
Oligarchy	Rule by a small group	Elite control, wealth or power-based governance
Republic	Government without a monarch	Elected officials, representative democracy
Communism	Classless society with state-controlled economy	No private property, equal distribution
Anarchism	No government or formal authority	Self-governance, voluntary cooperation
Parliamentary	Government with a parliament	Elected representatives, prime minister-led
Constitutional	Government based on a constitution	Defined legal framework, limits on authority



DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE STATE & NATION

POLITICAL THEORY

Political theory is the study of ideas and principles that shape political systems, governance, and society. It explores concepts like **justice, liberty, power, rights, and democracy**, helping us understand how governments function and how people interact within political structures.

There are different types of political theory, including:

- **Normative political theory** – Focuses on what an ideal political system should be.
- **Empirical political theory** – Examines real-world political behavior and institutions.
- **Critical political theory** – Challenges existing power structures and advocates for change