“Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public. Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.”

**Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.**

**The writer of the issue states that there are some beliefs which consider necessity for political leaders to refuse giving information to people. Some others belief is that about the right the public has to be completely aware of information. In my opinion, what matters most is the public’s right to be fully informed by political leaders.** In what follows, two reasons supporting my position are explored.

The first reason why the public should be informed by political leaders is that, the public would more easily trust to political leaders. If they publish the information publicly, People would feel that political leaders are trying to have a better function and it seems that they willingly pursue people’s satisfaction. In other words, by making information available to the public, they might feel that they are also the part of a system and they can be involved in questioning what some errors occurred in some parts of information. Take a research result for instance; in 2010, Shahid Beheshti University did a research to measure the correlation between knowing information and the political engagement among people who have a right to vote. Results showed that the more people have access to valid and wide-ranging information, the more they are willing to engage in political events like the election.

Other equally important reason is that if the public knows information, it would be capable of predicting issues and not to be surprised if some problems surface. Therefore, people can make a long-term plans for their lives in order to the valid information given which guarantees that they would not face a whimsical future. The public needs to know about the process of social, political and educational institutions. Obviously, just by relying on the information cannot realize the progress or retrogression of the fundamental institute, but that might be a flash of hope in which the public could have a futuristic outlook.

However, the type of information which is considered as a public right, would be significant. There are copious controversial information which can make social turmoil. Thus, the awareness of the later consequences might make political leaders withhold information from the public. In such occasions, that would be beneficial for both the public and political leaders to postpone revealing the information and not to tell it promptly.

To conclude, it is integral for political leaders to let the public knows about all the information in order to gain trust. Plus, by knowing information the public would have a confident plans for the future. Of course, some consequential information would be beneficial if not to reveal immediately.