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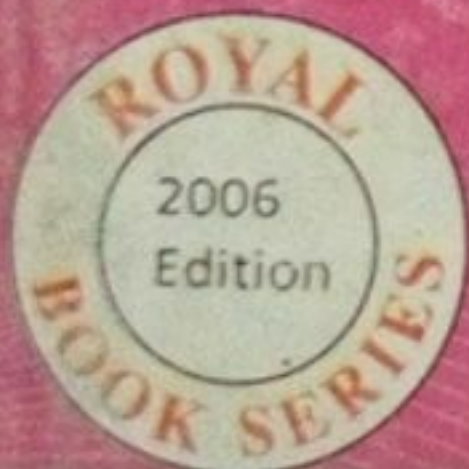
The New **Civic & Ethical** **Education**

For Grade 11 & 12

Based on the New curriculum

The Book contains:-

- ⇒ Detailed note of Grade 11 & 12
- ⇒ Review questions at the end of each unit



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Unit One

Building a Democratic System

1.1 Basic Principles of the Ethiopian Constitution
The Ethiopian Constitution has the following basic principles:

1. The Sovereignty of the People.
2. The Supremacy of the Constitution
3. The Respect of Human and Democratic Rights;
4. The Separation of State and Religion.
5. Conduct and accountability of the government.

1. The Sovereignty of the People. The Ethiopian Constitution is an expression of peoples' sovereignty. The sources of power in the country are the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia. This means that elected officials are given their power by the citizens of the country.

Article 8, sub-articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Constitution express the sovereignty of the people as follows:

1. All sovereign power resides in the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia.
2. This Constitution is an expression of their sovereignty.
3. Their sovereignty shall be expressed through their representatives elected in accordance with this Constitution and through their direct democratic participation.

2. The Supremacy of the Constitution accordingly, all other laws have to conform to the Constitution.

Article 9; express what the supremacy of the Constitution means:

1. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Any law, customary practice or a decision of an organ of state or a public official which contravenes this Constitution shall be of no effect.

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2. All citizens, organs of state, political organizations, other associations as well as their officials have the duty to ensure observance of the Constitution and to obey it.

Supremacy of the Constitution means:

- All laws are subordinate to the Constitution;
- All kinds of practices that contravene the Constitution are null and void;
- All the governed and the governing are equally responsible for the Constitution;
- All citizens have the duty to respect and observe the Constitution

3. **The Respect of Human and Democratic Rights;** respecting the constitution is the foundation for the prevalence of the rule of law in the country. When the constitution is respected and the rule of law prevails, then the human and democratic rights of citizens are respected. Respect to human and democratic rights is one of the principles of the Constitution. So, citizens have the right to exercise their human and democratic rights. These rights are expressed in the Constitution. Article 10, states the following:

1. Human rights and freedoms, emanating from the nature of mankind, are inviolable and inalienable.
2. Human and democratic rights of citizens and peoples shall be respected

However, in general it could be said that respect for human and democratic rights is:

- An instrument of peace;
- a prerequisite for development;

- a key to nation building;
 - A necessity to build consensus
4. **The Separation of State and Religion** is democratic state. This makes Ethiopia a secular state. A secular state is one that separates state and religion as two independent institutions with different objectives. Article 27, sub-article 5 of the constitution declares the Ethiopian state as a secular state.
 - Confirms the equality of religion;
 - Enables the government to execute its duty, free of religious interference;
 - Enables the church to give its full time to religious issues;
 - Capacitates the church to extricate itself from politics.

However, in the past, Ethiopia was not a secular state because the state and the church worked together. We now live in a secular state. The separation is necessary because state and religion have different missions, objectives and values to promote and thus cannot function as one. The act of the separation of the state and religion created the condition for religions to be equal. Equality of religions is part of the human and democratic rights of citizens.

5. **Conduct and accountability of the government.** Finally, the Constitution underlines the conduct and accountability of government. This makes public officials and elected representatives accountable for any failures in their duties. As a citizen you have the right to be informed and the right to criticize the wrong doings of officials in your Kebele. The Constitution, under Article 12, states the conduct and accountability of government:
 1. *The conduct of affairs of government shall be transparent.*

2. Any public official or an elected representative is accountable for any failure in official duties.
3. In case of loss of confidence, the people may recall an elected representative. The particulars of recall shall be determined by law.

Accountability of government:

- Makes the state democratic;
- Empowers the people to check the working of the government;
- Can control corruption and other maladministration;
- Helps the development of the country to accelerate.
- Sovereignty of the people means:
- The people have the right to participate, directly or indirectly, in the political process;
- The interests of the people prevails over all others;
- The people decide the nature of politics;
- Everything emanates from the people

1.2 The Necessity of a Democratic System

Today, many more countries in the world are marching on the road to democracy than ever before. This is also the case in Africa where many more countries are trying to exercise democratic systems.

A democratic system

- It creates the condition for political, economic and cultural equality.
- It upholds rule of law, human rights and freedom. These are necessary for individual and societal development. Above
- It upholds constitutionalism as a state ethos. This is so because constitutionalism is the lifeline of democracy.

Democracy is practiced in two ways: direct and indirect.

1. Direct democracy is the ancient form which still works among communities of a small size. Today, it can be practiced when a referendum is requested by political groups or a community.
2. Indirect democracy is the modern form which is widely practiced in today's world. It is also called *representative democracy* because people are involved in the political process through representatives they elect.

A democratic system runs in three ways – Parliamentary, Presidential and Combined Parliamentary and Presidential Democracy.

1. A Parliamentary Democracy

- Is led by a *Prime Minister*.
- He/she is appointed from the winning party and has to be a Member of Parliament.
- The Prime Minister *leads the Executive* Branch of government and at the same time is the member of the Legislative Branch. For some, Parliamentary
- Democracy weakens effective checks and balances between the three branches of government.
- For others, enacting laws is much easier under a Parliamentary Democracy.
- Britain is a good example of Parliamentary Democracy.

2. A Presidential Democracy

- Is led by a *President*.
- The people choose their representatives and the President separately.
- The President heads the Executive Branch and the representatives head the Legislative Branch of government.
- The branches of government function independently.

- Checks and balances are implemented more effectively than in a parliamentary Democracy.
- The Legislative and the Executive branches have the power to veto bills forwarded by the other. However, this leads to negation and compromise to pass the vetoed bills between the branches of government.
- The United States of America is a good example of a presidential Democracy.
- The President has the power to the annual budget but this must be approved by the Parliament.
- He also has the right to nominate judges who need to be approved by Parliament

On the other hand, the parliament has the right to formulate laws that must be implemented by the Executive i.e. the president. The judiciary is entitled to interpret the constitutionality of these laws formulated by the Parliament and the acts of the Executive.

Moreover, although the President has the power to make treaties with other countries, if the Senate does not agree, then he has to change his action until it is approved. He can also refuse to sign a bill that has been passed by both houses (Senate and House of Representatives) but must explain why before the bill is returned for a further vote in each house. A majority vote in both houses will ensure the bill becomes law, even if the president does not approve.

Parliament

- Approves judges;
- Approves budget set by president;
- Makes laws

Judiciary

- Interprets constitutionality of laws;
- Implements laws through courts

President

- Executes laws approved by senate;
- Sets budgets;
- Nominates judges

3. Parliamentary and Presidential Democracy.

- Hybrid of the first parliamentary and presidential democracy.
- The people elect the president in this system.
- The members of the legislature are elected by another process.
- The prime Minister is elected from the winning party.
- President is head of state with defined power and authority.
- /The Prime Minister is head of government
- France exemplifies the hybrid system of democracy.

1.3 Human and Democratic Rights and the Ethiopian Constitution

In a democracy there are fundamental rights and freedoms that citizens enjoy. The Ethiopian Constitution lists these rights and freedoms in human rights and freedoms in human rights and democratic rights.

- These rights do not exist in separation; rather they form a whole. Every person has the right to life, liberty and security.
- These rights are part of human rights.
- These rights are neither given to you, nor should you be denied them.

Citizens in a democracy have many democratic rights to enjoy. These include

- The rights of thought,
- The rights of opinion and

- The rights of expression.
- Freedom of association and
- Freedom of Movement.

These rights are the foundation of a democratic system. They are essential to create free, inspired and motivated citizens. You have the right to join and contribute to any club in school. When you grow up you have the right to join a political party. When you do so, you make your own choices and your choice has to be respected by others.

The rights of women and children and the right of access to justice are part of your democratic rights. The rights to vote and be elected are within the democratic rights you will fully enjoy in the future. Citizens have many democratic rights to benefit from. Obviously at present you partly enjoy these rights. As you grow up and start to fully participate in public life you will make use of all your democratic rights.

Active public participation is the key to a democratic system. Without public participation there cannot be democracy. It occurs when citizens participate during elections and debate on public issues and policies to influence government decisions. Public participation could take place at a local level, such as kebele. In the kebele your parents elect local officials through direct democracy. In regional elections, citizens participate to elect members of the State Council through indirect democracy. At the federal level representatives are elected by the people to be members of parliament. The elected officials formulate and enact laws on behalf of the people who elected them. This is what representative or indirect democracy means. These are the different ways in which participatory democracy operates.

The Ethiopian Constitution has details of human and democratic rights that citizens enjoy. Some of these rights are presented in the table given for your inspection.

Human Rights

1. Right to Life
2. Right to Liberty
3. Right of Persons Arrested
4. Right of Persons Accused
5. Right to Honor and Reputation
6. Right to Equality
7. Right to Privacy
8. The Right of the Security of Person
9. The Rights of Persons Held in Custody and Convicted Prisoners
10. Prohibition against Inhuman Treatment
11. Non-retroactivity of Criminal Law
12. Prohibition of Double-Jeopardy
13. Freedom of Religion, Belief and Opinion
14. Crimes Against Humanity

Democratic Rights

The Right of Assembly, Demonstration and Petition

1. Freedom of Association
2. Freedom of Movement
3. Rights of Nationality
4. Marital, Personal and Family Rights
5. Rights of Women
6. Rights of Children
7. Right of Access to Justice
8. The Right to Vote and to be elected
9. Rights of Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples
10. The Right to Property

11. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
12. Rights of Labor
13. The Right to Development
14. Environmental Rights

1.4 Citizens' Obligations/ Duties

Obligations arise from the rights you enjoy. The Ethiopian Constitution entitles you to use your rights. The Constitution

- Details the list of rights you enjoy.
- It also states your obligations as a citizen.

As you have rights to enjoy, you have obligations to fulfill. Your obligations include:

- Respecting the rights of fellow Ethiopians, and
- Defending your country in times of war and invasion.

Failure to respect constitutional obligations is punishable by law. There are many obligations that citizens have; they include the following:

- Respect for religious equality;
- Respect for gender equality;
- Respect for the rights of others;
- Respect for the national flag.

In a democracy your obligations and rights are kept in balance. For example you have the right to freedom of thought, opinion and expression. Using these rights you can stage demonstrations. To participate and organize demonstrations is part of your democratic rights. However, the use of this right requires an obligation to fulfill. You are obliged to apply for permission from the government office.

You do what is required in respect to the Constitution and laws of the country. When citizens act in this way, democracy holds and democratic culture flourishes in society. If you fail to perform your

constitutional obligations, then you create a situation where you will not be able to use your constitutional rights. This would have a negative impact on the development of democracy in society. The law punishes you if you do not fulfill your constitutional obligations, such as obeying the law. This again brings about an adverse effect on your life. It is in your interest to execute your obligations so that you enjoy your constitutional rights.

1.5 Constitutional Rights versus Constitutional Obligations

A constitution

- It is the fundamental law of a country.
- It defines social and state organizations,
- It define the principles of the electoral system,
- It defines the structure of government bodies and the basic rights and duties of citizens.

Citizens have constitutional rights to enjoy. For example, citizens right to education, health care and freedom of expressions are stated in a democratic constitution. In a democracy, the government upholds and defends the constitutional rights of the people.

Constitutional obligations are duties citizens have to respect for their own well-being and that of society.

- Paying tax,
- Responding to national emergency calls positively and
- Other duties expected of citizens are part of their obligations.

In democratic societies, the rights and obligations that citizens have for the most part are kept in balance. As a citizen of this country, you have rights to enjoy and obligations to observe. Obviously, interdependency exists between these two seemingly opposite concepts. The life of every human being involves rights on the one

hand and obligations on the other. So, you have to regard your obligations as good as your rights. To better understand how rights and obligations go together, you can think of your own classroom situation. In your class, or in the school at large, you have certain rights to enjoy such as using the school facilities. You have also certain obligations to undertake such as to protect the school facilities from damage. In the wider society, you have the right to work and earn an income for a living. However, your right to work is related to your obligation to pay tax proportional to the income you earn.

A democratic system is not possible without a democratic constitution which is an expression of the will of the people. A democratic constitution paves the way for constitutionalism. *Constitutionalism* may be defined as an ideology, which advocates that everything in a state and every action of the government should be in accordance with the constitution.

- It does not allow unconstitutional practices and extra constitutional authorities.
- It limits the powers of the government. In doing so, it restricts the rights and duties of government and other organs of the state and its citizens.
- It clearly stipulates the rights and obligations that citizens and their government have.
- It is the foundation for democratic governance.

One example is the right to freedom of thought, opinion and expression as stated in the FDRE Constitution, Article 29. This right also comes with an obligation to use it in a legal manner. As an obligation the Constitution stipulates in sub-articles 6 and 7.

(6) These rights can be limited only through laws which are guided by the principle that freedom of expression and information cannot be limited on account of the content or effect of the point of view

expressed. Legal limitations can be laid down in order to protect the well-being of the youth, and the honor and reputation of individuals. Any propaganda for war as well as the public expression of opinion intended to injure human dignity shall be prohibited by law.
(7) Any citizen who violates any legal limitations on the exercise of these rights may be held liable under the law.

1.6 Authority and Power

Authority refers to the legal power vested in a public agency and its members to execute the functions for which it was organized.

Power can be defined as the force or the ability to compel others to do what the power holder desires. Depending on how government applies power and authority in its workings, it could be *legitimate or illegitimate*.

Legitimate power and authority of government

- Arises when that government functions within the limits given to it by the people.
- Such a type of government is certainly a democratic one.
- When it receives its mandate to govern from the people.
- Such a government functions within the confines of the constitution.

The constitution, in this case, is the free expression of the will of the people. Therefore, the power of government that arises from a democratic constitution gives rise to legitimate power and authority. When the power and authority of government rest on the foundation of democracy, it is said to have moral authority over the people.

Governments which are undemocratic

- Can have power to rule but *this rule is not legitimate*
- Lacks moral authority.
- Can not have constitutional rule.

- ♦ The people are their subjects and are denied fundamental democratic rights and freedom.
- ♦ A government of this type is repressive and, what exists is not rule of law but *rule of men*.

Therefore, legitimate power and authority arise only from governments, which are democratic. A government which is legitimate respects the rights and freedom of citizens. It functions in a transparent manner and with a high sense of responsibility and accountability. The practice of transparency gives citizens the opportunity to know how their government is doing its job. Accountability is instrumental to empower people to check and control their officials. Thus, transparency and accountability are tools to check whether the practice of government officials is in line with, or conforms to, the limits of the power and authority given to them.

1.7 Features of a Democratic System

It is based on many fundamental principles. In a democracy political power resides in the people. Because the people are the source of power, elected officials are accountable to those who have elected them; and the people have access to inspect what they do. Transparency prevails when the people and the media have free access to know what officials do and why. In a democracy, the people and the media have the right to information on how government officials exercise their power and perform their duties.

Article 12 of the Constitution requires the government to conduct its affairs in a transparent way. The Constitution states that public officials and elected representatives are accountable for any failure in official duties. A transparent and accountable government contributes to the development of democracy. These features are part of the

requirements for a democratic system. It is the right of citizens to see their government operating in a transparent and accountable manner. On the other hand, it is the obligation of those in government to be transparent and accountable to the people on whose behalf they govern. Through transparency and accountability, abuse of power and corruption can be checked and development can be achieved.

Another feature of a democratic system is the promotion of political tolerance. This can be realized when individuals are able to express their different viewpoints freely. Tolerance helps unify differences among ethnic, religious, linguistic and political groups.

Transparency and accountability aim to prevent an abuse of power by government. In a democracy officials have an obligation to be transparent and accountable for what they do. Limiting transparency may be necessary during national emergencies like wars and invasions.

People who are able to handle diversity help to create national unity. When citizens learn how to be tolerant it will help us live together in peace and dignity. You should learn to be tolerant at home, in school and in the community. You must respect others' viewpoints, listen to them and share ideas in a polite way. You must realize that in school and in the community you live with people who come from different backgrounds.

It is your obligation to respect their values and norms in order to live in harmony with them. You should appreciate that the independence of the country has been preserved through the contribution of its many varied people; you should realize the need to respect the rights and equality of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia. This is essential for democracy to take hold in society.

Transparency is an essential ingredient for good governance which strengthens the democratic system and increases the confidence of people in their country. Good governance also promotes the political, social and economic development of the country.

1.8 State Power Distribution in Ethiopia (Federalism)

Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between federal and regional governments. Devolution, the principle of federalism, means to transfer power to the regions that constitute the federation. The devolution of power makes neither the federal nor the regional governments supreme. Instead, power is coordinated between the center and regions. This arrangement could be one of the mechanisms to help to avoid a monopoly of power.

As a system, federalism in Ethiopia required many years of struggle against the autocratic and dictatorial rulers. Following the fall of the Derg, Ethiopia became a federal democratic republic. Under the FDRE, power is divided between the federal and the nine regional states. The Federal Constitution outlines the fundamental principles in which the regional states function. Regional governments have their own respective constitutions that address the specific conditions for each state. The federal and the regional constitutions define the relationship and the power division existing between the federal and regional governments. The power of the federal and regional governments is clearly stated in the Federal Constitution. Some powers exclusively reside in the federal government, and some other powers reside in the regional states.

There are areas in which *both governments* exercise concurrent power. For example, the collection of revenue and tax is the area where the two governments exercise power at the same time.

The Federal Government has the power to conduct foreign policy matters, national defense and security.

The Regional Governments are in charge of local administration. Their jurisdiction includes managing education, health and the police force within their respective territories. **Federalism**

- ♦ It is an incentive to empower citizens at all levels to exercise power within their own area.
- ♦ It builds confidence among people when they are able to manage their own affairs.
- ♦ It also helps to create a sense of responsibility among citizens to respect each others rights in order to live in peace and dignity.

In other words, federalism paves the way for a unity that arises from diversity. Unity in a multi-cultural setting can be nurtured when you are able to appreciate diversity in a positive way.

To accommodate the diversity that is prevalent in Ethiopia the Federal Constitution has set in place a *bicameral parliament* i.e. the House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR) and the House of Federation (HF).

The HPR is a law-making body whose members are elected by universal suffrage.

The HF is the organ that nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia are represented by virtue of their identities.

The Federal Constitution Article 61 states the composition of the members of the HF as follows:

1. *The House of the Federation is composed of representatives of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples.*
2. *Each Nation, Nationality and People shall be represented in the House of the Federation by at least one member. Each Nation or Nationality shall be represented by one additional representative for each one million of its population.*

3. *Members of the House of Federation shall be elected by the State Councils. The State Councils may themselves elect representatives to the House of the Federation, or they may hold elections to have the representatives elected by the people directly.*

Until 1995, Ethiopia was a unitary state. Today, the country has a federal system of government. Most unitary governments in the world monopolize power in the hands of the executives at the center. However, there are a few unitary governments which are democratic. The UK is one example. Where there is a homogenous society it is believed that a unitary democratic system of government fits. When a society is composed of culturally heterogeneous groups, due to the desire to address the *cultural differences* and promote their development, a federal system of government may be preferred.

The federal system of government can be organized .

1. **Geographical features**, such as rivers, mountain chains etc. gives rise to a territorial based federation
2. **Ethno-cultural backgrounds**. an ethnic based federation. A country with a culturally homogenous population can have territorial based federation like in Germany.

The objective of federal administration is to bring people and regions closer together to promote development and create a political community which is unitary in spirit.

The 1995 Constitution of the country declared Ethiopia a federal democratic republic with nine Regional States. The federal system of government devolves power to the regions to avoid a monopoly at the center. This shows that a federal system of government has elements

of checks and balances of power between the federal and regional states.

The devolution of power from the center to the regions gives the people the right to exercise power and authority on the one hand and undertake responsibility on the other. The federal system of government allows cultural and economic development by way of empowering the people at the local level.

The Regional States have certain constitutional rights in which the federal government does not intervene. Regional State rights include:

- ♦ They have their own constitutions together with the FDRE Constitution.
- ♦ They have the power to run and control First Instance Courts, High Courts and Supreme Courts.
- ♦ They also manage schools and work in accordance with the national program set by the federal government.
- ♦ They recruit and manage their own police force to maintain internal security.
- ♦ They are responsible to create enabling conditions for investment.

1.9 Ethiopia and International Relations (Ethiopian Foreign Relations)

Ethiopia is the only country in Africa that was never colonized. It fought many wars to maintain its independence and had interaction with the outside world for a long time. The victory of Adwa was coupled with the formation of a strong central government in the country. After, the Battle of Adwa, Ethiopia entered into formal modern international relations. Following this victory Ethiopia and Italy signed a treaty to formally end the Italian colonial claim over Ethiopia. As a result, Italy became the first European country to

recognize Ethiopia as an independent and sovereign state. Consequently, other European countries followed suit in recognizing Ethiopia's independence. Diplomatic legations were established in Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia joined the *League of Nations* in 1923, three years after its establishment. However, the League of Nations failed Ethiopia when it was unable to stop the Italian invasion of the country in 1935. Following the five-year guerrilla war, after defeating Italy, Ethiopia once again asserted its independence.

The Second World War ended in 1945, the need to establish a new international organization to maintain world peace and security became a necessity. The UN was born out of the debris of the Second World War and Ethiopia became one of its founding members. Ethiopia contributed quite a lot to the cause of the UN - far more than any other African country could do then. Ethiopia contributed peacekeeping forces to UN missions in *Korea* and *Congo* in the early years of the existence of the organization.

The good image that the country established with the UN peacekeeping missions enabled it to play more roles for world peace. In recent years, Ethiopian peacekeeping forces under the UN have served in *Rwanda*, *Burundi*, *Liberia* and *Darfur* to maintain peace and help the local people.

In 1963, after the decolonization of Africa, independent countries established their continental organization. Ethiopia pioneered the establishment of the *Organization of African Unity (OAU)*, now the *African Union (AU)*, and Addis Ababa became its head quarters.

Ethiopia played a considerable role to end the last vestiges of colonialism in Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and

Namibia. It also played a part in bringing an end to the racist apartheid rule in South Africa. Ethiopia is also one of the pioneers in creating the *Non-Aligned Movement*. The objective of the movement was to be non-partisan in the Cold War politics of East and West.

Moreover, Ethiopia contributed to the formation of sub-regional organizations such as *COMESA* (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) and *IGAD* (Intergovernmental Authority for Development). The purpose of these regional organizations is to promote peace through economic integration in East and Central Africa. These organizations have played roles to try to bring peace to South Sudan.

Ethiopia has a long established tradition in foreign relations. At present Addis Ababa is one of the diplomatic hubs of the world. It is home to the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and over one hundred diplomatic missions of governments. Ethiopia will continue to attract the attention of the world community of nations and peoples to play a more constructive role in world politics in the years ahead.

Foreign relations are mainly referred to the external relations of countries. When such relations involve countries, it gives rise to what is called **international relations**. It involves countries on the one hand and non-governmental organizations on the other. Non governmental organizations include establishments like

- World Bank,
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and even
- The UN, EU, and AU.

In today's world, the actors in foreign relations are states, international and regional organizations and other non-government

organizations. International and regional organizations could play a role to strengthen international relations. There are rules that guide and give shape to international relations. These rules are expressed through agreements, conventions and protocols.

Foreign relations of a country are carried out through foreign policy and diplomacy. **Foreign policy** refers to a policy regulating a particular country's relations with other states and peoples in the international arena. Foreign policy is based on the domestic policy of a country. When a change of government occurs in a country, its foreign policy may change.

Diplomacy

- It is the instrument to execute foreign policy.
- It refers to the practiced art of official representation abroad of sovereign states by persons and organizations specialized in such conduct.

The basic functions of diplomacy have been to convey and gather information relevant to a country. Those working in diplomatic missions assist in the formulation of foreign policies made by governments in matters of war and peace. Thus, foreign relations of countries need to be guided by well thought-out and formulated foreign policy and carried out through effective diplomacy.

The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia **Article 86** has clearly stated the country's foreign policy objectives and principles as follow:

1. *To promote policies of foreign relations based on the protection of national interests and respect for the sovereignty of the country*
2. *To promote mutual respect for national sovereignty and equality of states and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.*

3. *To ensure that the foreign relation policies of the country are based on mutual interests and equality of states as well as that international agreements promote the interests of Ethiopia.*
4. *To observe international agreements which ensure respect for Ethiopia's sovereignty and are not contrary to the interests of its Peoples.*
5. *To forge and promote ever growing economic union and fraternal relations of Peoples with Ethiopia's neighbors and other African countries.*
6. *To seek and support peaceful solutions to international disputes.*

Ethiopia has geographically determined relations with some countries. It has a number of rivers that flow into other countries that benefit from this resource can determine a special type of relations between the countries that these rivers cross. The Blue Nile, Tekeze, Akobo and Baro flow to the Sudan and Egypt. Wabishebele, Genale and Dawa rivers flow to Somalia. These countries will have to come together to make agreements in how to use these resources equitably.

At present, the principle of Ethiopian foreign policy is based on

- *Coexistence and cooperation between states and peoples.*
- *Geared towards promoting economic development.*
- *Strong resolves to undo poverty.*

Through economic diplomacy, attempts are being made to attract foreign investments to the country. The successful accomplishment of economic diplomacy promotes public diplomacy which promotes people-to-people relations. This in turn helps to maintain durable

peace and stability in the country - a condition necessary for the realization of a quantum leap in the development of Ethiopia.

Unit One Review Exercise

Part 2. Multiple Choice

- In a democratic system where majority vote is used in decision making, minority rights are protected by
 - Directly implementing constitutionally granted rights of the minority
 - Discussing and deciding in the issues of the minority in the parliament
 - Establishing a body of supervisors that check the decisions of the majority
 - Requesting the majority to make decisions in favor of the minority
- In what ways is building a democratic system important for Ethiopia?
 - to treat its people equally
 - to have peace and stability in the country
 - to create conditions for development
 - all of the above
- Supremacy of the Constitution means:
 - the Constitution and other laws have equal weight
 - other laws are above the constitution
 - the law of the land and other laws are subordinated to it
 - all of the above
- What is a possible benefit of federalism?
 - Unity
 - Development
 - empowerment of people
 - all of the above
- Which one of the following statements is correct?

- Constitutionalism has existed ever since states came into existence.
 - Rule of men and rule of law are concepts that express similar things.
 - A democratic system makes every citizen equal.
 - A democratic system creates equal opportunities for citizens.
- Which one of the following countries has combined Parliamentary and Presidential democracy?
 - USA
 - UK
 - France
 - South Africa
 - In which of the following systems do checks and balances work better?
 - Parliamentary Democracy
 - Presidential Democracy
 - the hybrid of the two
 - all of the above
 - Which one of the following is an activity in which the federal government and regional States in Ethiopia have equal responsibility?
 - determining matters of immigration
 - determining matters of nationality
 - improving the capacity of self governance
 - protecting the federal constitution
 - Which one of the following bodies is responsible for interpreting the FDRE Constitution?
 - The house of people's representative's
 - The house of federation
 - The federal supreme court
 - The council of ministers
 - When the president of a democratic country has the power to veto bills from Parliament, the system refers to:

- A. Presidential Democracy
- B. combined Presidential and
- C. Parliamentary Democracy
- D. Parliamentary Democracy

11. Which one of the following is not true of democracy?

- A. Rule of law
- B. Legitimate power and authority
- C. Rule of men
- D. Free and fair election

12. The principles of Ethiopian foreign relation policy are based on

- A. Interference in the domestic affairs of other countries to promote her national Interests
- B. mutual respect of the sovereignty and equality of states
- C. protection of her national interests at the expense of other countries
- D. peaceful coexistence at the expense of her national interests

13. The type of democracy which enables all adult citizens to participate is known as

- A. Revolutionary democracy
- B. Direct democracy
- C. Indirect democracy
- D. Representatives democracy

14. The Constitution of the United States established what form of government?

- A. Parliamentary democracy
- B. presidential democracy
- C. Parliamentary and presidential democracy
- D. Direct democracy

15. What is federalism?

- A. A political party at the time of the Founding.
- B. A set of essays defending the Constitution.

- C. A political system where the national government has ultimate power.
- D. A political system where state and national governments share power.

Part II – Matching

Column A

- 16. Authority and Power
- 17. Presidential Democracy
- 18. Citizens' obligations
- 19. Protecting country its people
- 20. Federal administration

Column B

- A. Government responsibilities
- B. Ethiopia.
- C. paying tax.
- D. USA
- E. Legitimate or illegitimate

Part III – True or False

- 21. The Ethiopian constitution makes officials accountable to the people.
- 22. Transparency and accountability in government are not features of democracy.
- 23. Ethiopia has a long tradition in international relations.
- 24. Ethiopia has contributed greatly to the decolonization of Africa.
- 25. Ethiopia became one of its founding members the League of Nations.
- 26. Germany is one example where there is a homogenous society it is believed that a unitary democratic system of government fits.
- 27. Power refers to the legal power vested in a public agency and its members to execute the functions for which it was organized.
- 28. Constitutional obligations are duties citizens have to respect for their own well-being and that of society.
- 29. If, the people are the subjects and are denied fundamental rights this type is known as democratic.

30. *Constitutionalism* may be defined as an ideology, which advocates that everything in a state and every action of the government should be in accordance with the constitution.

Unit Two

Rule of Law

2.1 The Meaning and Making of Laws and Rules.

Laws are considered as *primary* legislation or proclamation enacted by the highest legislative organ of the country called Parliament; in the Ethiopian context, The House of Peoples' Representatives at Federal level, and Legislative Council at Regional level. Laws cannot be challenged except where they are in conflict with constitutional rules.

Rules are considered as *secondary* legislation enacted by organs lower than the parliament such as the Council of Ministers and sometimes by individual Ministries mandated to do so. Rules cannot contradict ordinary laws or a proclamation. There are also rules made by associations that govern the behavior of their members.

Understanding the law-making process helps us to identify whether a law is fair, clear, and easy to follow without contradicting the rule of law and social values.

Therefore, laws and rules must be:

1. **Fair:** Rules and laws must be impartial, just and equitable..
2. **Easy to understand:** Rules and laws must be stated in a clear and understandable manner, with the absence of cross-reference or jargon, which otherwise makes them difficult to understand.
3. **Well designed:** Rules and laws must be designed to achieve political, economic and social development and need to fit with the changing circumstances.
4. **Clear:** Rules and laws should be clear as to what is expected by the people so that they are able to conform their conduct accordingly.

5. **Not violating other values:** Rules and laws should not discriminate between cultural groups or not interfere in the promotion of cultural values.

6. **Possible to follow:** Rules and Laws need to have the quality by which persons find them possible to live up to their expectations.

In democratic constitutions individual rights are protected by constitutional laws. The judiciary has also an important role in protecting the constitutionally guaranteed rights of individuals. The judiciary protects the individual rights mainly through the principle of due process of law.

Due process of law: means, the conduct of legal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection and enforcement of private rights, including notice and the right to a fair hearing before a tribunal with the power to decide the case. The accused person must at all times be given a proper opportunity to answer the charges against him or her. In addition, the defendant must be able to challenge evidence and cross examine witnesses presented against him/her.

The principle of due process of law has the following basic elements:-

- ◆ **Habeas corpus:** is a remedy that is available to a person who is arrested illegally and/ or who is not brought before a court of law within the legally prescribed period of time. Article 19(4) of the FDRE Constitution provides that all persons have an inalienable right to petition the court to order their physical release where the arresting police officer or the law enforcer fails to bring them before a court within the prescribed time (48 hours) and to provide reasons for their arrest.
- ◆ **Presumption of innocence:** an accused person has a right to be presumed innocent until a final decision of court is given. Article 20(3) of the FDRE Constitution stipulates that everyone charged

with a criminal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to the law. This prevents the public authorities from judging the outcome of the trial before the court finds the defendant to be guilty or not guilty.

- ◆ **Impartial tribunal:** refers to the court being non partisan in its dealings with a case. Article 37(1) of the FDRE Constitution ensures accessibility of court and tribunals to all defendants equally without any distinction as to race, religion, sex and property. At every stage of a trial judges are obliged to treat parties
- ◆ **Fair notice:** deals with the summons which must be written in a language that the defendant can understand. It should also contain the time and the place where the defendant must present him/herself.
- ◆ **Speedy and public trials:** an accused person has the right to a quick public trial, unless the case is related to national security, public safety (as determined by law) and to protect the privacy of the accused.
- ◆ **Right to counsel:** is the right to be represented by legal counsel. This counsel can be provided by the defendant or at state expense. The service of legal counsel is important as the defendant will be unlikely to have the legal knowledge that works in his/her favor.
- ◆ **Right against self-incrimination:** Under criminal law it is the prosecutor who has the burden of providing evidence for the commission of a crime beyond reasonable doubt. Therefore, the defendant has no burden to prove his innocence. Article 19(2) of the FDRE Constitution provides that the defendant has the right to remain silent. The court must make it clear to the defendant, in advance, that anything they may say could be used as evidence against them. Moreover, a person cannot be compelled to make a

confession or admission, which could be used in evidence against them.

- **Protection against double jeopardy:** Article 21(3) of the FDRE Constitution states that, where an individual has been previously tried and acquitted or convicted, that person cannot be charged and convicted again for the same offence.
- **Right of appeal:** • The accused or the prosecutor, after a decision has been made by the court, is entitled to recourse, by way of appeal or review, to a competent high court. The FDRE Constitution, Article 20(6) provides that. *All persons have the right of appeal to the competent court against an order or a judgment of the court which first heard the case.*

2.2 Rule of Law and Constitution

Rule of law prevails under a democratic government with a democratic constitution. The previous Constitutions of Ethiopia adapted a unitary system of government, but the FDRE Constitution set a federal system of government. The Federal Constitution established the Federal Government that exercises powers over the entire country. The constitutions of the regional states have established governments at the regional level. As a result, the regional governments (states) have their own respective legislature, executive and judiciary bodies. Both the FDRE and the Regional states constitutions provide that:

- Power can only be assumed according to the law
- Everyone is subject to the law and jurisdiction of the courts.
- Government and citizens act in accordance with the Constitution.
- The basic rights of citizens are respected.

The federal and regional states' constitutions

- Set the objectives to safeguard citizen's fundamental freedom and rights.
- Work to bring about social, political, economic and cultural justice throughout the country.

The Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land and forms an umbrella law that gives shelter to all regional state constitutions. The constitutions of the regional states follow the pattern and fundamental principles enshrined in the federal constitution. In effect they derive from and are subordinated to it. The regional state constitutions work only within the territory of the state and not beyond. The Federal Constitution works across all regional states.

The Federal Government of Ethiopia is constituted of the nine regional states. This arrangement has established different power centers in the country. The federal government at the national level forms one of the centers of power and has a constitution that functions throughout the country. The Federal Constitution sets limits and provides direction for the administrative activities of regional states. The regional states form the other centers of power and operate based on their constitution but not disregarding the federal constitution. Their constitutions are designed to meet the specific circumstances of their own regions.

In this regard the constitution of the SNNPRS has stipulated the formation of the council of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples at regional level. This council is the equivalent of the House of Federation. No other regional state has such a type of council. The SNNPRS has a unique feature because it is composed of over fifty ethno-cultural groups within its territories. The formation of such a

council is in line with the fundamental principles of the Federal Constitution. All constitutions in the country, whether federal or regional, promote democracy and the democratic system and the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. They are dedicated to ensure rapid economic, social, political and cultural development.

The Federal Constitution is exclusively in charge of finance, defense and international relations. In such matters the regional states are not involved, as the Federal Government is not involved in matters of the regional states.

2.3 Constitution and other Laws

Modern democratic governments are established and organized by a constitution. The constitution is the supreme law of a country. It being a supreme law, the procedures for making it and amending it are quite different from those of ordinary laws. The responsibility of drawing up a constitution is not normally given to *parliament*. It is given to a special body organized for this purpose, most often known as a "Constituent Assembly". Constitution writing is something that happens very seldom, therefore, the body to draft the constitution is not required permanently.

The FDRE's Constitution preparation was wide and all encompassing, and was based on

- The noble values of democracy,
- The rule of law and
- Respect for human rights.

The salient constitutional issues were discussed throughout the land at the Kebele level and decisions reached. These decisions were forwarded to the Constitution Drafting Commission appointed by the Transitional Government. A Constituent Assembly was then duly elected, whose only task was to go through the constitutional draft and finalize it.

This Constitution was approved by the 538 members of the Constituent Assembly on 8 Dec, 1994 or Hidar 29, 1997 EC. The power to amend a constitution may be delegated to the organ empowered to make ordinary laws the parliament. The procedures for the amendment remain totally different from that relating to ordinary laws. Ordinary laws may be passed by a simple majority but, the amendment of a constitution requires a more rigid procedure. For example, in Ethiopia how the constitution must be amended is provided in the FDRE Constitution, *Article 105* sub-article. The basic differences between the constitution and other laws can be seen as: A constitution

- Is the supreme law.
- No other law is equal to it
- As a direct reflection of the will of a nation is a supreme law
- basis of legal relations between a government and its citizens
- It states only general principles
- Outlined the social, political and economic policies
- Specifies the rights, duties and obligations of citizens

All these make it a necessity for a constitution to be formulated with much more care than ordinary laws so that it serves not only the present conditions, but future conditions as well.

Other laws

- ☛ Legislation from the peoples' representatives
- ☛ States the details principles.
- ☛ Are enacted through proclamations, usually made by parliament.
- ☛ As it may under no circumstances contradict the constitution, no regulation may contradict an ordinary law. If it is to contradict, it shall be held null and void.

In Ethiopia, they are made by the House of Peoples' Representatives at the Federal level and the State Councils at the Regional level.

Below are administrative regulations in turn subdivided into higher and lower depending on the hierarchy of the administrative organ producing them. They are made by the executive/administrative branch of the government. At the federal level, the higher executive powers are given to the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. At the Regional level the State Administration is the highest organ of executive power. This shows that hierarchy of law represents the superiority of one law over the other.

2.4 The Necessity of the Rule of Law

Constitutions of democratic countries are the bases for the prevalence of rule of law.

Rule of law

- It establishes restrictions both on the governor and the governed.
- Imposes restrictions on citizens to act only according to the law.
- Respected the rights of individuals and groups will be.

The absence of the rule of law implies

- Put citizens in danger.
- There will not be justice.
- weakens the authority of government and
- The people will not feel secure.
- Characterized by anarchy and arbitrary rule.
- Justice suffers, peace and stability is threatened and
- The strong may take advantage of the weak.

Anarchy means a situation in a society whereby there is no supreme power or law which will result in political and social disorder. In the absence of rule of law

Therefore, the absence of rule of law can be characterized by,

- arbitrariness
- lawlessness,
- disorder,

- insecurity, and
- Conflicts.
- Makes society permanently enter into mutual destruction and annihilation.
- People lose their lives and those who survive for a while lose their hope for the present and future.
- There is no legally established and fair procedure to take action to resolve conflicts or regulate social relations.
- It can also create inequality and an absence of the equal protection of the law.

Conflicts happen in the normal course of social interaction. *Conflict* means disagreement that arises due to differences that can result from divergences of interests in a society. A number of different conflicting interests can arise between individuals and groups. Rule of law helps to prevent and manage conflict through legal means and established procedures. This means, before the conflict turns into violence and anarchy, rule of law attempts to prevent its occurrence and manage it using the appropriate mechanisms.

Furthermore, identifying the commonly shared values, interests and goals are also a means of conflict prevention and resolution. Therefore, it is important to identify these commonly shared values, interests and goals, which are quite useful to bring about national consensus and create stability. These can be done through encouraging communication among different groups and through cultural exchanges such as festivals, Nations and Nationalities days, National Flag days, sport events and similar communal activities.

2.5 Rule of Law and Management of Conflict

The purpose of rule of law is to protect basic individual rights by requiring the government to act in accordance with pre-announced, clear and general rules that are enforced by impartial courts in

accordance with fair procedures. When this fundamental principle of the Constitution is respected, conflicts will be managed or minimized easily and peace and security maintained.

Conflict is caused when two or more parties perceive that their interests are incompatible, and want to achieve their aims through actions that damage the interest of the other. These parties may be individuals, small or large groups or countries. Conflicts should be handled peacefully through mechanisms that accommodate competing interests. Various instruments regulate conflict: the national constitution and laws, family and clan structures, and the court system.

Procedural Justice: refers to the right to equality in the processes that guarantee all persons equal procedural opportunities within the law. The minimum procedural justice is that parties in conflict, whose rights are affected, have the right to be heard without discrimination on grounds of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth, status etc.

The FDRE Constitution Articles 19 and 20 provides the necessary safeguards of procedural justice regarding human rights as follows:

Article 19(1): Persons arrested have the right to be informed promptly, in a language they understand, of the reasons for their arrest and of any charge against them.

Article 20(2): Accused persons have the right to be informed with sufficient particulars of the charge brought against them and to be given the charge in writing.

Article 20(4): Accused persons have the right to full access to any evidence presented against them, to examine witnesses testifying against them, to adduce or to have evidence produced in their own defence, and to obtain the attendance of an examination of witnesses on their behalf before the court.

There are mechanisms to resolve a dispute fairly and peacefully. Such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration and litigation are the alternative means of peacefully settling disputes.

1. Negotiation:

- The most common peaceful ways of settling a dispute.
- It involves direct discussion between or among the parties to the dispute with the objective of reaching an agreement.
- No outside party is involved in the process.
- In international relations, the essence of negotiation is the practice of diplomacy.

2. Mediation:

- Is a method of non-binding dispute resolution involving a neutral third party who tries to help the disputing parties reach a mutually agreeable solution.
- It is a procedure involving the suggestion of terms of settlement by a third party.
- The mediator enters into negotiations between disputants seeking terms of compromise acceptable to both.
- An effective mediator may not impose his/her will upon the parties; if he/she does, it could lead to loss of confidence.

3. Arbitration:

- This is a means of applying legal principles to a controversy within limits previously agreed upon by the disputing parties.
- A panel of judges or arbitrators is created, either by special agreement of the parties, or by an existing mutual treaty.
- The disputants also agree in advance to be bound by the decision.
- The agreement between the parties specifies the method of selecting the panel of arbitrators, the time and place of the hearing, and any limitations upon the facts to be considered, or

principles of law or equity to be applied, in arriving at a decision.

Negotiation, mediation, and arbitration

- Deal with the issues without recourse to law.
- They are considered to be cheaper and quicker than litigation
- Enable a matter to be settled with less anger and bitterness.

4. Litigation:

- This is a process of carrying on a suit before the court.
- That means it is a proceeding by a party or parties against another in a court of law.
- This is different from the above peaceful mechanisms of dispute settlement.
- It is based on formal established procedural rules, customs or practices of conflict resolution mechanism.

Some practical causes/reasons of conflict:

- **Resources** - territory, water, energy sources, food (and how they should be distributed) and money;
- **Power** - how control and participation in political decision-making are allocated;
- **Identity** - concerning the cultural, social and political communities to which people feel tied;
- **Status** - whether people believe they are treated with respect and dignity and whether their traditions and social positions are respected;
- **Values and beliefs** - particularly those embodied in systems of government, religion, or ideology.

2.5 Rule of Law and Governments

The rule of law

- Means that the exercise of powers shall be regulated by law and that any individual or group shall not be exposed to the arbitrary will of another.
- Limits the authority of government and its officials. They cannot decide on any matter as they wish. They can decide only within the limits of the law. The rule of law states, "*No man is above the law.*"

Federalism

- Form of government where rule of law is believed to be respected.
- Based on a territorial and functional division of powers. federalism is designed to harmonize unity with diversity.
- Is a system of government which embodies a division of power between central and regional authorities, each of which has its own independence and works in harmony with the others.
- The emphasis here is the division of power between the central and state governments.

The purpose of the division of power is to limit the power of the federal government, while reserving all other powers for the regional states which then continue unhampered as separate sovereignties.

This legal and important relationship of sharing of power between the central government and regional states is well regulated by an instrument known as a federal constitution.

In the Ethiopian context, the FDRE Constitution establishes a dual polity, a two layer governmental system, with central government at one level and the regional ones at the other. The FDRE Constitution clearly demarcates the spheres of action for each level of government by formulating an elaborate scheme of distribution of legislative,

executive, and judicial powers between the federal and the states' governments.

FDRE Constitution Article 50: Structure of the Organs of State

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia comprises the Federal Government and the State members.

1. *The Federal Government and the States shall have legislative, executive and judicial powers.*
2. *The House of Peoples' Representatives is the highest authority of the Federal Government. The House is responsible to the People. The State Council is the highest organ of State authority. It is responsible to the People of the State.*
3. *State government shall be established at State and other administrative levels that they find necessary. Adequate power shall be granted to the lowest units of government to enable the People to participate directly in the administration of such units.*
4. *The State Council has the power of legislation on matters falling under State jurisdiction. Consistent with the provisions of this Constitution, the Council has power to draft, adopt and amend the state constitution.*
5. *The State administration constitutes the highest organ of executive power.*
6. *State judicial power is vested in its courts.*
7. *Federal and State powers are defined by this Constitution. The States shall respect the powers of the Federal Government. The Federal Government shall likewise respect the powers of the States.*
8. *The Federal Government may, when necessary, delegate to the States powers and functions granted to it by Article 51 of this Constitution.*

2.6 Limited and Unlimited Governments

2.6.1 Limited Government

- A government whose power is restricted constitutionally.
- An absence of arbitrary power and protection of basic rights and freedoms of citizens characterize such governments.

- A country with limited government exercises *constitutionalism*.

Constitutionalism is a political doctrine that indicates state ideology to uphold rule of law in an environment of democratic governance.

Accountability, transparency, protection of rights and freedoms of citizens, the mechanisms of checks and balances between the organs of government are ways in which government power in democratic countries is limited.

Every democratic government is characterized by limiting the powers of officials. The role of the people to limit the power of government is the cornerstone of a democratic system. The governments of USA and Great Britain have limited power because, conceptually, power emanates from the people and they have strong mechanisms to check and control the powers of state organs and officials. The US congress, the White House and the judiciary systems work in such a way that no one body is able to monopolize power. In Britain, the parliament and the judiciary body work together to avoid any of the two becoming dominant on the other.

In Ethiopia, the 1995 Constitution has created a favorable condition to control power abuse by any branches of government. Political parties and individuals can assume state power only through democratic, free and fair election; authorities cannot violate the basic freedom of the people and the power of the government is decentralized. This has brought a new condition in the country where the government's power is legally limited.

2.6.2 Unlimited government

- Is associated with *authoritarianism* and *totalitarianism*;
- It is undemocratic and includes monarchies and dictatorships.
- Examples of such types of governments include Fascist Italy under Benito Mussolini's rule, Nazi Germany under Adolph Hitler and Spain under General Franco.

2.7 The Rule of Law and Combating Corruption

Corruption

- ☛ Is an act or acts undertaken with the deliberate intent to extract personal and/or private rewards at the expense of others.
- ☛ Is morally wrong and one of the ways of breaking rule of law.
- ☛ It is a serious problem that countries are suffering from and a setback to the development efforts of a nation.

Thus, countries are fighting to do away with corruption. In Ethiopia, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission was established in 2001 and the government calls on the public at large to play its role in combating corruption and abuse of power.

Individuals must be honest and truthful in their day-to-day activities in order to combat corruption. Through honesty and truthfulness we can expose corrupt people and turn away from corrupt practices. The fight against corruption requires the active and full participation of the public and the unwavering commitment of, among others, each and every government institution. In keeping with the Constitution, government at all levels must make their activities transparent to the public. Moreover, officials must be held accountable for any fault they commit.

Transparency and accountability play a great role in combating corruption. There are many causes for the prevalence of corruption in Africa and many parts of the world.

- Absence of rule of law and

- ♦ Lack of exemplary ethical leadership

Controlling corruption in Ethiopia needs to be more closely linked with good governance and strong civil societies. The following are some of the approaches to be employed in the fight against corruption in our country:

1. **Preventive approach:** focuses on the preventive role that the constitution and other laws afford. Laws and rules related to financial administration auditing systems have a direct role in preventing corruption. Issues related to ethical regulation, having committed citizens, disclosure, registration of property and mass media all play indirect roles.
2. **Curative approach:** includes receiving complaints, investigating corruption cases and bringing the corrupt officials to justice. Corrupt behavior should be punished as it is an evil act against the nation, citizens and government, and is believed to be immoral. The corrective measure against corrupt behavior should be immediate and effective.

Therefore, the solution to avoid corruption lies with the citizens.

- ⇒ Citizens have to respect the constitution, be honest and truthful in their daily activities and be ready to combat corruption in every way possible.
- ⇒ Institutions have their own role in enforcing the rule of law and different legal regulations to develop transparency and accountability in the execution of their duties.
- ⇒ Finally, the perpetrators of corruption must be severely punished, irrespective of their status and standing in society.

It is not only punitive measures, but also preventive measures that reduce the opportunities for corrupt practices. To achieve this goal, individual citizens and institutions have a responsibility to contribute to the fight against this social evil.

Unit Two Review Exercise

Part I - Multiple choices

1. There is rule of law in a society if
 - A. citizens have equal right and power to interpret and implement the law
 - B. all members of the society including government official act or behave according to accepted rules
 - C. higher government official rule the people according to their good will or desire
 - D. rulers and government officials make and decide on how to govern the people
2. Which one of the following explains the existence of corruption?
 - A. using public property to discharge responsibility
 - B. seeking advantages using public authority
 - C. settling claims of property by court order
 - D. performing public duties in accordance with work ethics
3. Constitution is defined as
 - A. an instrument that always limits the power of rulers
 - B. a document that provides the details as to how government works
 - C. a document that would never be changed
 - D. a fundamental law of a country
4. The prevalence of the rule of law indicates:
 - A. the existence of democratic government
 - B. the government is limited
 - C. the government is unlimited
 - D. a and b are both correct
5. We can say that the power of government is limited when there is
 - A. accountability and transparency
 - B. check-and-balance between three organs of government
 - C. constitution and constitutionalism

- D. all of the above
6. Which one of the following is true?
 - A. Adhering to the values and principles of the laws of a country does not have any contribution in resolving conflicts.
 - B. Identifying the commonly shared values, interests and goals is important for conflict resolution.
 - C. As it has been observed in reality the rule of law cannot resolve conflict.
 - D. all of the above
7. The fight against corruption involves
 - A. participation of the public
 - B. commitment of government institutions
 - C. honesty and truthfulness of individuals
 - D. all the above
8. If a law made is found to be in conflict with the Constitution what should be done?
 - A. make the law null and void
 - B. make the Constitution null and void
 - C. rewrite law in such a way that it does not contradict Constitution
 - D. a and c
9. Which of the following bodies is given power to make laws in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia?
 - A. The House of Federation
 - B. The Federal Supreme Court
 - C. The House of People's Representatives
 - D. The office of the Prime Minister
10. A conflict resolution method in which a third party is given power to make decisions that ought to be respected by the conflicting parties is
 - A. Arbitration
 - B. Moderation
 - C. Mediation
 - D. Negotiation

11. "No man is above the law" refers to:
 - A. Popular sovereignty
 - B. separation of power
 - C. rule of law
 - D. parliamentary supremacy
12. A federal state may have:
 - A. only one constitution
 - B. two constitutions
 - C. two or more constitutions
 - D. three constitutions
13. Constitutions are normally written by a body known as:
 - A. the parliament
 - B. constituent assembly
 - C. the council of ministers
 - D. a group of lawyers
14. The conduct of legal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection of and enforcement of private rights is known as:
 - A. Procedural justice
 - B. due process of law
 - C. separation of power
 - D. parliamentary supremacy
15. Which one of the following is an effective method of limiting the power of government?
 - A. Making the legislature
 - B. Creating a strong executive
 - C. giving more power to the judiciary
 - D. establishing a check and balance system

Part II - Matching

- | "A" | "B" |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 16. Authoritarianism | A. Unlimited government |
| 17. Limited government | B. No man is above the law |
| 18. Laws | C. The rule of law |
| 19. A constitution | D. primary legislation |
| 20. Constitutionalism | E. Is the supreme law |
| 21. Rules | F. secondary legislation |

Part III True or false

22. The regional governments of Ethiopia do not have their own legislature, executives and judiciaries.
23. The constitutions of the regional states are subordinate to FDRE Constitution.
24. Rule of law shall not impose restriction on a citizen.
25. A country with limited government does not necessarily have constitutionalism.
26. It is right if his Excellency, the Minister for Justice, tells a judge that his decision concerning his son's case is wrong and that he should change the decision.
27. Judges sometimes can change laws made by the parliament.
28. The rule of law limits the authority of government and its officials but, they can decide on any matter as they wish.
29. Laws are considered as primary legislation or proclamation enacted by the highest legislative organ of the country called the Parliament.
30. Corruption has a political, economic and social damaging effect, it harms both Government and Non-government Organizations.

Unit Three Equality

3.1 The Importance of Equality among Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia

Equality

- Is the right not to be treated differently because of age, race, sex, ability, political views or any other status; it means being treated the same as others.
- It is a broad concept that involves economic political, social and cultural considerations.
- It can be a form of remedial or restorative justice to repair damages done in the past.
- It can be seen as a process of undoing past inequalities or injustices. This could lead to greater uniformity among members of society in terms of equality.
- In today's world, the issue of equality has gained huge political importance.
- It has attracted the attention of governments as a key to ensuring internal stability, peace and development.
- In the broader sense, equality means to extend equal opportunities for members of society.
- Equality, in the main refers to opportunities that the state extends to its people.
- It also means equal protection and the rights given to all citizens

3.2 The History of the Ethiopian Peoples' Struggle against Oppression

The highest proportion of the Ethiopian population were peasants, they were severely exploited. They were forced to pay heavy taxes and their feudal lords,

- ♦ Government officials took most of what they produced.

- ♦ Suffered from maladministration.
- ♦ Suffered from corruption and
- ♦ Suffered from lack of social services.

They did not remain indifferent to their hardships, but revolted against the injustice done to them in different ways. The peasants' rebellions in Gojam, Bale and Tigray are very good examples.

1. The Gojam Peasant Rebellion (1950-1968)

- ⇒ One of the strongest resistances against the feudal government.
- ⇒ The centers of the rebellion were *Mota and Dega Damot* provinces. The major causes of the rebellion were
 - The government's attempt to increase the amount of taxes
 - Forced contributions to erect a statue of the emperor.
 - Maladministration.

The people reflected their opposition by rejecting tax assessors and sending a petition to the emperor. When the government failed to respond, the peasants rebelled. The government sent the army and police force and suppressed the rebellion.

2. The Bale Peasant Rebellion / 1963-1970 / It caused by

- ✧ Religious discriminations
- ✧ Ethnic animosity and
- ✧ Increased taxes by the Northerners.
- ✧ It encouraged by Somalia propaganda.
- ✧ It started in Elkere lead by General Wago Guttu.
- ✧ In 1970 the imperial supported by the British suppressed it.

3. The First Woyane Movement

The first Woyane movement took place in Tigray immediately after the liberation of Ethiopia from the Italian occupation (1941). The major causes were:

- Administrative inefficiency.
- Corruption and

- Greediness of the army stationed in Raya and Azabo
- Feudalistic conflicts of interest.

The rebels achieved some victories at the beginning such as at Addi Abun in Temben in 1943. Then they controlled towns such as Enda Eyesus, Kwiah and Mekele. But eventually, the government army and the British forces using aircraft crushed the revolt.

4. The Outbreak of the Ethiopian Revolution

The Ethiopian Revolution of 1974 was a result of the combined effects of the various peasant uprisings and other movements such as the Ethiopian students' movement which strongly challenged the Haile Selassie government in the 1960's and 1970's. They were involved in demonstrations with slogans such as "*Land to the Tiller!*" The government tried to suppress the students' movement by arresting its leaders and banning demonstrations. However, the students continued their struggle. Their movement eventually was supported by other sectors of the population such as the taxi drivers. This led to the outbreak of the Ethiopian Revolution in 1974.

Though the Ethiopian students played the major role to bring about the end of the regime, it was the committee of military officers called the *Derg* that controlled political power. The Derg declared, "Land to the Tiller" in 1975, but it did not bring a democratic system to the country. Rather, it controlled and exercised unlimited power suppressed oppositions and established a single party system. Because of this, the peoples of Ethiopia started fighting against the Derg.

5. The Second Woyane Movement (1975- 1991)

- The movement was officially launched in 1975 at Dedebit, Western Tigray, with the name Hizbawi Woyane Harnet Tigray, or Tigray Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF).

- It offered a strong resistance against the Derg, and started gaining victories in the last years of 1980s. TPLF gained a decisive victory over the Derg forces in Shire in 1989.
- Then TPLF and other parties founded Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) to fight the Derg in well organized way. The parties that formed EPRDF were
 - ☛ Tigray Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF),
 - ☛ Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Movement (EPDM),
 - ☛ Oromo People Democratic Organization (OPDO) and
 - ☛ Ethiopian Democratic Officers Revolutionary Movement (EDORM).

The EPRDF forces eventually defeated and removed the Derg from power in 1991. This led to the transition to democratic rule in the country.

3.3 The Individual and the Public Interest

Equality

- Means treating people as equals regardless of sex, race, religion, culture, nationality or occupation.
- Is related to rights.
- Your rights entitle you to be treated equally to others.
- However, exercising your equality has limitations as the use of your rights can be conditioned by your obligations.
- As expressed in the Constitution, you have freedom of speech, and expressions.
- You have equal rights to participate in the extracurricular activities in your school. You might want to join the schools basketball and football teams, but you may have to pass a physical examination first.
- Equality must be viewed in terms of extending equal opportunity to compete, but not deserving whatever you wish.

- Your personal interests are protected only to the extent that the interest of the public is not adversely affected.
- Therefore, you might have to give up some of your individual rights in order to promote what benefits society. Generally speaking, public interests should precede individual rights.

3.4 Conflict of Interests

Group rights

Are rights held by individuals who are members of a particular group. An example of a commonly asserted group right is the right of a nation or a people to self-determination.

Are also different from human rights because they are not universal to all human beings.

Are considered as an instrument to facilitate the realization of equality. Some groups, such as women, the disabled, ethnic minorities and children, need special protective rights if their members are to enjoy human rights on equal terms with other groups of people.

It may aim at ensuring freedom from discrimination, or realizing equal opportunity, or attempting to redress inequality.

Many countries have provided group rights to support or protect disadvantaged groups. After the end of the Apartheid system in South Africa, the South African government sought to redress the inequalities which prevailed during the Apartheid period. It favored the disadvantaged groups such as blacks, colored people and Indians by providing economic opportunities which were not previously available to them.

The Ethiopian context: The FDRE Constitution provides group rights. It provides for every Nation, Nationality and People in Ethiopia the right to self-determination, including the right to secession. One aspect of self-determination is that every Nation, Nationality and People has the right to speak, to write and to develop their language.

This is aimed at reversing the linguistic and nationality policy of the previous governments of Ethiopia, which discouraged the use and development of languages other than the official language of the time. The right to self-determination includes the right of every Nation, Nationality and People:

- ☞ To express, develop and promote its culture;
- ☞ To preserve its history;
- ☞ To the right to self-governance.

3.5 Gender Issues and Socially Discriminated Groups

Gender issues: refer to determined patterns of behavior in relation to rights, duties, obligations and responsibilities assigned to females and males in society. The cultural differences in a society shape how gender issues are viewed and handled. The history of human society, for the most part, is marked by unfair treatment for women.

Women in Ethiopia are often denied the same rights that men enjoy.

In the past women were

- ◆ Denied the right to own and inherit land and other properties.
- ◆ They had no right to decide who to marry and live with.
- ◆ They were subject to circumcision, early marriage, abduction and domestic violence.

At present, women have the same legal rights as men.

- ◆ They have constitutional protection to enjoy their rights.
- ◆ They have equal access to education, jobs and health care and
- ◆ They also have freedom of expression and the right to form an association.

More female students are in schools and universities now than in the past. They are assuming ministerial positions; and given the opportunity, they can make higher decisions, alongside their male counterparts.

Through *affirmative action*, today women in Ethiopia are enjoying many advantages. This helped women to experience positive discrimination to compensate them for past injustices. In this regard, female and male students can join universities with different cumulative grade point average requirements. Like in education, some jobs, through affirmative action, give priority to females.

A new family law has been issued to protect women's rights in marriage and divorce. These are positive developments that have empowered women. Empowering women means empowering society as a whole. Women are the backbone of society and women's empowerment is one of the cornerstones of social justice. The development of a country is achieved when all women are treated fairly and equally to men.

The development of Ethiopia requires addressing the equality of disabled groups as much as gender issues. These are citizens who are physically and mentally impaired and who need special treatment. Schools, workplaces, shops, hotels, transportation services and even roads need to be constructed to handle them. Communities should give attention to the disabled members to support them. They deserve special attention because they are part of the society to be sympathized and cared for. They have a right to be able to access the same things as those who are able bodied

3.6 Equality and the Notion of Affirmative Action

Affirmative action refers to policies designed to remedy the effects of past discrimination against women, the disabled, racial groups, religious and ethnic minorities, therefore, it is important to compensate for past injustice and discrimination. Many countries have practiced affirmative action to redress past discrimination and injustice. Affirmative action has been practiced in the United States

where blacks, Native Americans, women and other minority groups suffered from discrimination. Affirmative actions were aimed at:

- increasing employment opportunities for minorities;
- taking positive steps to insure that employees were not discriminated
- providing extra advantage and opportunities to enroll blacks, native Americans and women in colleges and universities;
- Providing financial assistance to students from minority groups who could not afford to attend colleges.

These kinds of assistance helped members of the disadvantaged groups to achieve more in education and the world of work. Many people agree that affirmative action is important to remedy past discrimination. However, there are people who consider affirmative action unjust. There are people who argue that affirmative actions go against the principle of equality. Some people consider affirmative action as reverse discrimination and, therefore, Women have historically suffered from discrimination in many parts of the world.

Women have also suffered from discrimination and injustice in Ethiopia. Though women play a crucial role in the family and at the community level, their contribution was undermined. **Women**

- ✧ Did not have the right to own land and other non-movable assets.
- ✧ Did not have the right to inherit family assets such as land.
- ✧ Were regarded as second-class citizens at a national level too.
- ✧ Were denied the right to have equal opportunities in education.

The FDRE's Constitution Article 35 (3):

- ◆ Gives much attention to equality between women and men.
- ◆ Recognizes that women suffered from injustice and discrimination
- ◆ Entitles them to remedial and affirmative actions in order to compensate past mistakes

The purpose of affirmative action is to enable women to have equal participation with men in the economic, social and political life of the country. On the basis of the Constitution, the current government of Ethiopia has given much attention to women in many ways.

1. It has expanded the educational opportunities for women at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education.
2. The number of female students enrolled at different levels, including at the college level, is continuing to increase.

3.7 The Tendency to Negate Unity in Diversity

Unity in diversity is all about the mutual existence of different cultural groups. Societies, having such diversity, are called **multicultural** societies and countries consisting of such compositions are **multicultural nations**. The political doctrine that upholds this way of life is termed **multiculturalism**.

- It means living together to respect others' languages, religions and ways of life.
- This is based on the belief that all cultures, religions and languages are equal, thus everyone deserves to be treated equally.
- A multicultural society exists in peace as long as all its members display mutual respect for one another.

Ethiopia is a multicultural and multi ethnic country with over eighty ethnic groups inhabiting its territories. Today they are classified as nations, nationalities and peoples. They have constitutionally protected rights of equality. No one group is superior, as no group is inferior. All, big or small, have equal rights to protect, advance and promote the development of their cultural distinctions. Ethiopia is as different as its cultural and ethnic groups are different. Its unity can be expressed through the unity that its ethno-cultural groups forge among themselves with a shared purpose and objectives.

3.8 Unity in Diversity

Countries such as India, China, Nigeria and the United States of America have a wide range of diversities. For instance, there are more than two hundred fifty ethnic groups in Nigeria. About 114 languages and 216 dialects are spoken in India. Diversity does not stop these countries from achieving rapid economic development.

Ethiopia is also a country of religious, linguistic and other cultural diversities. Though we have many cultural groups, and despite our diversity, we still need to create a common political and economic space and work together in the fight against poverty and backwardness. **Since unity is strength, this will help us**

- Promote our common interests in a better way.
- Maintaining equality and recognizing our diversities.

The tendency of considering the cultures of other people inferior is called **ethnocentrism**. Ethnocentrism is the use of one's culture for judging the life styles of other individuals or societies that leads to a negative evaluation of their values, norms and behaviors. As a result of ethnocentrism, many European travelers and writers regarded African societies as ignorant, backward and primitive, though the reality is far from this.

An ethnocentric individual

- Someone who is unable or unwilling to look at other cultures in their own terms.
- He or she fails to understand the true qualities of other cultures. Such a person, taking his religion as a point of reference, may consider the religious practices of others as backward, primitive or even threatening.

These kinds of judgments may lead to serious conflicts and bloodshed. You have to avoid ridiculing others because of their language, religion, cultural dances or dress. Rather try to understand the culture

of others from their perspective. Anthropologists call this approach of understanding cultures, *cultural relativism*.

Cultural relativism

- Refers to understanding people's ways of living from the framework of their culture.
- It is the way of understanding culture in its own terms.
- is a belief that any particular set of customs, values and norms are relative to a particular culture and that they can only be understood and
- Use to compare cultures and understand why people in different cultures live somewhat differently.

Cultural relativism has the following major advantages:

- It helps us to be less arrogant and more open minded in relation to other societies and cultures.
- It helps us to understand and appreciate the culture of other peoples.
- It minimizes misunderstandings and conflicts related to cultural diversity.

Unit Three Review Questions

Part I. – Multiple choices

1. Which one of the following groups does not demand equal treatment with others?

A. Nations	C. People
B. Nationalities	D. None
2. Affirmative action may not be needed in Ethiopia only for one of the following.

A. women
B. minority groups
C. groups whose language is on the verge of vanishing
D. None of the above
3. Unity in diversity does not mean one of the following:

A. treating ethnic groups equality
B. treating all regions as equals
C. be willing to work with others having different viewpoints
D. to accept that some societies are superior to others
4. Which of the peasant revolts was destroyed by the joint actions of the Ethiopian government and a British force?

A. the Bale peasant rebellion
B. the Gojam peasant rebellion
C. the First Woyane movement
D. the Second Woyane movement
5. Government can best be defined as

A. The institution and procedures by which a piece of territory and its people are ruled
B. The set of political principles and values that guide political life
C. The legalized theft of others property
D. The invisible hand that turns private interests into public goods

6. Which of the following is true about ethnocentrism?
 - A. Ethnocentrism is the tendency to evaluate cultures in their own terms.
 - B. Strong ethnocentrism may lead to conflicts between different cultural groups.
 - C. Ethnocentrism is a tendency to consider one's culture or religion superior to that of others.
 - D. Ethnocentrism does not allow us to understand the true qualities of other cultures.
7. Which of the following does **not** go with group rights?
 - A. the right to self-determination
 - B. the right to the child to learn in his/her mother tongue
 - C. The right to develop one's culture
 - D. the right to self governance
8. Which one of following is true of culture and religion in Ethiopia?
 - A. Democracy recognizes people's rights to be culturally different
 - B. There is no basic difference among peoples of Ethiopia in custom, belief and tradition
 - C. The people of Ethiopia has the same culture from others
 - D. Religions that have large number of followers are superior to those that have few Worshipers
9. Which one of the following is true about gender equality?
 - A. It refers to the protection of women's rights irrespective of anything
 - B. It is concerned with the introduction of discriminations based on sex
 - C. It means respecting the right of women and men without discrimination
 - D. It restricts the right to vote to adult female citizens

10. The concept of equality in democratic society is more explained by the statement
 - A. People should be classified by sex and race to give them identical treatment of rights
 - B. People of the same level of status should be treated the same way in benefits and burdens
 - C. Human beings are equal by nature and shall not be discriminated on any ground
 - D. Every person has equal rights irrespective of his/her capacity or needs
11. Which of the following practices considered as a violation of women's human right?
 - A. Marriage concluded under religious laws
 - B. breast-feeding
 - C. Female genital mutilation
 - D. marriage concluded under customary laws
12. If benefits and burdens are not distributed to all Ethiopians in an equal manner, the final outcome could be
 - A. Growth of urban centers at the expense of rural areas
 - B. Social unrest caused by dissatisfaction
 - C. Rural development at the expense of urban areas
 - D. social and economic development
13. According to our constitution which one of the following correctly describes affirmative measure
 - A. Temporary actions are taken to make up for the inequalities and discriminations of women suffered in the past
 - B. Actions are undertaken to build capacity in women so that they can participate more than men
 - C. Special attention is given to women to reduce the participation of men in all sphere of life
 - D. Long lasting actions are taken to discriminate between men and women

14. According to the FDRE constitution the right to self determination gives nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia all except one of the following? Which one?

- A. The right to establish institutions of government in their territory
 - B. The right to speak, write and develop their language
 - C. The right to decide over internal affairs of their neighboring people
 - D. The right to promote their culture and to preserve their history
15. By redressing past injustices, it is possible to bring about equality to all citizens through
- A. Affirmative action
 - B. social stratification based on status
 - C. Discrimination based on race
 - D. segregation based on religion

Part II - Matching

- | "A" | "B" |
|-------------------------|---|
| 16. Affirmative action | A. considering the cultures of other inferior |
| 17. Ethnocentrism | B. approach of understanding cultures. |
| 18. Cultural relativism | C. belief that all cultures are equal |
| 19. Multiculturalism | D. Ethiopian students' movement |
| 20. Land to the Tiller | E. compensate for past injustice |

Part III. True or false

- 21. Disabled groups in society need special attention.
- 22. Equality means to demand anything and get it.
- 23. Ethiopia is a country where there are no gender issues.
- 24. Gender equality means replacing male dominance by female dominance.
- 25. Socially discriminated groups have the same rights as others

Unit Four Justice

4.1 Fairness

4.1.1 Benefits

- Are services or commodities that are believed to be good for an individual or group.
- Are provided by the government to help the people include welfare payments paid to people who don't have a job or welfare activities done for street children.
- People also do things that are beneficial for themselves.
- Most countries it is a service that supports those people in need and usually the government provides these benefits.
- In the United Kingdom, for example, the word 'benefit' refers to welfare payments from the government to the people.

4.1.2 Burdens

- The responsibilities that you have.
- In order to get benefits, there are expectations that are required of you. Activities that require more than one person, involve sharing the responsibility when undertaking the activities.
- It also be seen as the contribution of each individual in the achievement of something. If only certain people are doing everything yet everybody is sharing the benefits, it is not fair.
- The people shouldering the entire burden will be exploited and the people who didn't participate are unfairly being benefited.
- Everybody should benefit according to his/her contribution to an activity.
- The exceptions should be those people who are unable to contribute like the elderly and sick or disabled people.

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- Everybody should benefit according to his/her contribution to an activity.
- The exceptions should be those people who are unable to contribute like the elderly and sick or disabled people.

If the burden falls on just a few people or one person, they may get fed up of benefiting others and there won't be a harmonious relationship among the people involved. Therefore, all the people involved should take the responsibility. The fair distribution of benefits and burdens can be fair only if a person or a group could earn according to their contribution in an activity that brings benefits. This means people from every part of the country should feel the responsibility of development equally and should make their best effort. Similarly everyone in the country should share the benefits according to his/her effort to promote the development of the country. If there are only certain parts of society shouldering the burdens while others reap the benefits, the people shouldering the burden will get angry. This may cause instability.

4.2 Equity of Benefits and Burdens

- It is important that people share the benefits and burdens equally.
- This creates a sense of belonging to a country,
- People live harmoniously when the benefits and burdens are distributed equally.
- This is related to the idea that those who work hard should benefit more.

In the absence of equal distribution of benefits and burdens,

- Those who shoulder the biggest burden and do not get the biggest benefit could be hurt.
- In such cases they may resist and may resort to violent means to restore what is fair.
- Only when the benefits and burdens are distributed fairly will there be harmony.

Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia contribute to the development of their country within their own capacity. In some places people are farmers and produce food items. In other places

there are factories and people produce factory products like clothes, shoes, tables and chairs. The contribution of the various peoples of Ethiopia is very important for all of us. This is because sharing the burden is one of the requirements needed for development. When all people participate in shouldering this burden, and accordingly reap the benefits, their sense of belonging increases and life becomes harmonious. For this reason, many countries have policies that promote income equality among people.

4.3 Analysis of Equitability

The distribution of social services should be fair within a country and everyone deserves equal services. This comes from the idea that all people are equal and deserve the same treatment from the government. Therefore, the provision of social services, including education, health and public administration, should be fairly distributed. In the absence of fair distribution of social service some parts of society would be benefit more than others.

National resources are the wealth of a nation includes natural and other resources are owned by all the people and everyone should benefit from them. So using these resources for the benefit of the people should be done in such a way that everyone can benefit. In order to have a stable and peaceful country, people should feel that the use and distribution of national resources is done fairly.

Ethiopian history is also filled with such type of events. The country was ruled by a monarchy *before 1974* controlled all resources and the people had very little chance of benefiting from them. The distribution of social services was biased towards close family and friends of the monarch. There was an imbalance in the distribution of social services between the different regions of the country.

Some regions were very much neglected while other regions enjoyed many benefits. For this reason the deprived regions remained backward and could not develop. There was also an imbalance among the different social groups. The monarch and family, who were believed to have absolute power vested in them by God, enjoyed the produce of the poor farmers. There was no equitable distribution of resources at that time.

After 1974 the Derg came to power overthrowing Haile Selassie I's monarchy. This government was totalitarian with a socialist ideology. Although the government claimed that all the people own the national resources, the few people who were in power engaged in corruption and amassed great wealth. This resulted in the misuse of resources and the people and country remained poor. Therefore, the efforts of a lot of people went into a few peoples' pockets. During this period the distribution of social services was also not fair. Again some regions got the chance to benefit from the resources while other regions didn't.

4.4 Components of the Justice System

Legal instruments of justice include courts, ombudsman and human rights commissions.

Courts are places where the law is interpreted and judges are the people who administer the law in the courts. The law emanates from the constitution and international conventions that the country signs. There are principles that are universally followed like the principles of human rights that are enacted as law in a country. The laws are enacted for the protection of human rights and for the benefit of everyone in the country. Based on these laws, it is easier to ensure the existence of justice since we can all refer to the law when there is some kind of disagreement.

Courts are agencies that interpret law. When people disagree on issues related to law, they go to court and present their cases. They try to show the facts along with the existing law of the country and argue that they are acting in accordance with the law. The courts then examine both sides and study the facts so they are as objective as possible to give a verdict on who has acted in accordance with the law.

Judges are well trained in interpreting and understanding the law. After reviewing the facts presented on both sides they interpret it according to the law and make a judgment. The House of Peoples' Representatives appoint judges to the Federal Courts after being recommended by the Prime Minister. Similarly, the state council appoints judges in the state courts after being recommended by the state judicial administration council.

In order for the law to be the governing body of the country it has to be properly interpreted without interference. In a totalitarian government the judiciary is not independent; it is controlled by the government. It becomes easier for government officials to abuse the legal system. When they commit a crime they could abuse the system so that they will not go to prison. To avoid these types of interference the judiciary system has to be independent.

To this effect the FDRE Constitution, Article 78, states:

1. *An independent judiciary is established by this Constitution and Article 79:*
2. *Courts of any level shall be free from any interference of influence of any governmental body, government official or from any other source.*
3. *Judges shall exercise their functions in full independence and shall be directed solely by the law.*

Traditional courts are those instruments of justice that are locally established by the people and are different from place to place. These courts function side by side with conventional courts. The values and norms of society are reflected in these courts. Usually elders, who are considered to know the values and norms of society, are trusted to make the right decision. Some of the traditional courts operate based on their religion. For example, *Sharia* courts operate based on the principles of Islam and decisions are made based on the *Holy Qu'ran* and *Hadith*. However, in other traditional courts the elders or respected people are trusted to make the right decision without any written documentation.

4.5 Justice and the Judiciary

The Judiciary

- ☛ Deals with controversies that need to be resolved and sentenced individuals/groups when the law has been broken.
- ☛ has a role in sustaining democracy,
- ☛ defending the Constitution and
- ☛ Upholding international norms and values.
- ☛ The upholder of these principles has the responsibility to restore justice whenever these principles are violated and whenever a situation occurs that undermines these elements.
- ☛ Will intervene and take the appropriate measures to correct this wrongful act.
- ☛ Defend the Constitution.
- ☛ Interpreting the Constitution,
- ☛ is vested with the power of taking the appropriate measure according to the stated law that is based on the Constitution
- ☛ Has the responsibility to defend and enforce it. When there are issues that are disputed with regards to the Constitution they should be taken to the House of Federation.

This is clearly stipulated in Article 83 of the FDRE Constitution which states: *Interpretation of the Constitution*

1. All constitutional disputes shall be decided by the House of the Federation.
2. The House of the Federation shall, within thirty days of receipt, decide a constitutional dispute submitted to it by the Council of Constitutional Inquiry.

In order for the judiciary to formally defend these international norms and values they must pass through domestication. *Domestication* is a process where the country officially recognizes certain international principles as important and includes them in its own laws. This is usually done by signing international conventions and approving these in the Parliament to make them the law of the land. In Ethiopia the responsibility for signing the international conventions and agreements is given to the executive branch of the government. But this agreement has to be approved by the House of Peoples' Representatives. This approval is called ratification and it must be printed in the official newspaper - *Negarit Gazeta*.

4.6 The Workings of the Court

- Courts are agencies of the law and they should be independent without any interference.
- It is when the courts perform their duties independently that they could truly serve justice.
- It is only when there is an independent and properly functioning judiciary that the rights of individuals can be protected.
- The law can be properly implemented when there is an effective institution to interpret the law in day-to-day lives of individuals.
- If the right of an individual is violated that individual has no other legal choice than to come to court for justice.

FDRE Constitution Article 37

- Only guarantee individuals have that protects their rights.
- States the different rights of individuals such as the right to life and right to privacy.
- The courts are there to see that these rights are respected. In the event of violations of these rights of individuals, the courts have a stated system by which they will correct the injustice.

In the absence of the judicial protection of human rights,

- There may be human rights abuses.
- Big institutions or people in government offices could abuse the rights of others and injustice would prevail.

Human rights' abuses take place in different forms. government officials become corrupt

- Using their positions for their own benefit.
- Use military power to take advantage of individuals or groups without the presence of judicial protection.

Individuals could abuse the rights of others by using their money or power. In the absence of an effective judicial system

- There is no guarantee that human rights will be respected.
- People feel insecure about their lives and property.
- Those who are capable may protect themselves with their power.

The protection of human rights by the judiciary is very important. There are other elements that are required from the courts in order for them to function properly.

1. **The courts should treat every person as an individual and provide equal treatment.** One way to avoid discrimination is
 - To become non-partisan means being objective.
 - The courts and public officials should provide services free of any political, racial, ethnic, religious or any other prejudice.

- Similarly people from different races and religious beliefs should be treated equally.
2. **The courts and public servants to be objective and not stereotype citizens.**
 - Stereotyping is based on a set of factual and fictional beliefs, about a certain group.
 - It assumes that all members of a certain group will possess certain traits, often negative.
 - Stereotyping leads to a bias against a certain group and their members.
 - Bias leads to injustice and brings anger, frustration and hatred.

FDRE Constitution Article 33

Every Ethiopian national has the right to enjoyment of all the rights, protection and benefits derived from Ethiopian nationality as prescribed by law.

4.7 Fairness(Justice)in Taxation

The government requires money to provide different services to its people. They have to pay their dues and demand that social services be provided for them from the government. Hence, citizens have a number of rights and responsibilities as tax payers. The services that citizens demand from their government include education, health and other services such as licenses, identification cards, security services from the police and fire department etc. In addition to demanding these services, tax payers also have the right to information on the government budget. Annually the government presents a budget to the legislative body. After careful deliberation, the legislative body improves the budget and approves it.

This information and process has to be accessible to the public since the tax payer has the right to understand and comment on the budget.

Similarly, at the end of the fiscal year, the government presents the performance of the different government institutions. The government also reports on how it spent the money it collected from tax payers. Just as tax payers have rights they also have duties. The primary and major duty of tax payers is to pay taxes. In doing so there are other duties they have to fulfill. First of all they have to honestly and exhaustively give all the necessary information for the finance authority. They have to explain what type of work they do, their income, who their employer is and how frequently they are paid. This enables the finance authority to levy the appropriate tax that should go to the government.

Some people do not disclose their income and so pay a smaller amount of tax. This is both illegal and unethical. They are denying the government the financial resources it needs for various activities. Evasion of tax means citizens are not fulfilling their civic responsibilities and are stealing from the government. Therefore, one of the duties of tax payers is

- To reveal their proper income.
- To pay the appropriate amount promptly.

It is important that the government gets the tax on time to engage in development activities and provide public services as planned. Since all citizens benefit from the activities of the government, they should pay tax. Of course there are international principles that guide the collection of tax.

1. The "ability to pay" principle.

- Payment of taxes should be based on people's ability to pay.
- It is only when a person has the capacity that he or she has to pay taxes.
- Those who do not have any income will not be able to pay taxes.

where blacks, Native Americans, women and other minority groups suffered from discrimination. Affirmative actions were aimed at:

- increasing employment opportunities for minorities;
- taking positive steps to insure that employees were not discriminated
- providing extra advantage and opportunities to enroll blacks, native Americans and women in colleges and universities;
- Providing financial assistance to students from minority groups who could not afford to attend colleges.

These kinds of assistance helped members of the disadvantaged groups to achieve more in education and the world of work. Many people agree that affirmative action is important to remedy past discrimination. However, there are people who consider affirmative action unjust. There are people who argue that affirmative actions go against the principle of equality. Some people consider affirmative action as reverse discrimination and, therefore, Women have historically suffered from discrimination in many parts of the world. Women have also suffered from discrimination and injustice in Ethiopia. Though women play a crucial role in the family and at the community level, their contribution was undermined. *Women*

- ☞ Did not have the right to own land and other non-movable assets.
- ☞ Did not have the right to inherit family assets such as land.
- ☞ Were regarded as second-class citizens at a national level too.
- ☞ Were denied the right to have equal opportunities in education.

The FDRE's Constitution Article 35 (3):

- Gives much attention to equality between women and men.
- Recognizes that women suffered from injustice and discrimination
- Entitles them to remedial and affirmative actions in order to compensate past mistakes.

Tax evasion or fraud is where people do not reveal their total income or pay the appropriate tax. In most cases people engage in tax evasion when they feel their tax rate is too high. Measuring tax evasion is very difficult because people are usually required to report their own income. But they could cheat and understate their earnings so that the percentage they pay would be less. Different measures to check whether people are honest about earnings so that the appropriate tax is paid. Because it is a criminal offence, the punishment of tax evasion is usually very severe to discourage people from committing this kind of crime.

Another illegal act of avoiding tax is contraband. Contraband is illegal international trading of goods to avoid a trade tax which denies the government an income. For example, in Ethiopia, where imports are taxed, some people try to import goods illegally through borders.

Tax evasion is different from tax avoidance. They are different because *tax avoidance is legal* while *tax evasion is illegal*. Tax avoidance is the act of changing a business venture or investment to one that pays less tax. This is done when businessmen are smart enough to decide in what type of business to invest. Some sectors are favored by the government so people who invest in them are charged less tax. So tax avoidance is a legal way of avoiding paying taxes. The government levies taxes because it requires money to provide services and invest in development activities. The importance of taxation to the national economy emanates from the importance of government services and development activities in the country. Especially in a developing country like Ethiopia, the importance of tax collection for government revenue is paramount.

The government has the role of creating a conducive situation for the private sector to accelerate growth. This incorporates building

infrastructures including electric power, and communication infrastructures such as roads and the like. It also facilitates growth and development by making its services to the public efficient. This includes issuing licenses, maintaining security and enforcing the rule of law. These are components that are vital for the development process.

In order to do all these things the government requires money. The major source of money for the government is tax from the people. Some developing countries also receive grants and aid to do all the above necessary things; but grants and aid are not predictable and depend on the benevolence of other governments. If a government could manage to collect more funds for its activities from taxes, permanent projects could be predictably planned and executed. This is

Tax laws are promulgated mainly to monitor the fair collection of tax to maintain income equality of people. *Ethiopian Tax Laws 2004 Criminal Code*

Article 349: Unlawful Refusal to Pay Public Taxes or Dues.

(1) *Whoever, being duly ordered to pay the taxes or dues prescribed by law, whether in kind or in cash, and validly assessed by the competent authority, refuses to pay, though able so to do, taxes on land, property or different kinds of income, or any other due or tax whatsoever, is punishable, without prejudice to the payment of the tax or due, with simple imprisonment for not less than one year and fine.*

(2) *Where the refusal is accompanied by threats, violence, or assault, by the display or use of arms, or by disorder or revolt, the punishment prescribed by the relevant provisions shall apply concurrently (Art.85).*

Article 350: Incitement to Refusal to pay Taxes.

(1) Whoever incites another, by acts, gifts, speeches, threats, or in any other way, to refuse to pay the taxes or dues prescribed by law, is punishable with simple imprisonment from one year to three years and fine.

(2) Where the case is more serious, as a result of the spread of the crime, the punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment from three years to ten years and fine.

Where the crime is punishable under a more severe provision, such as incitement to riot or to the overthrow of authority, the punishment may be aggravated in accordance with the relevant provision prescribed for concurrent crimes (Art. 85).

4.8 Crime and Justice

There are different types of justice, one of which is *corrective justice* which deals with correcting unjust acts. One of these unjust acts is crime. According to *John Stuart Mill*, crime is the wrongful use of power or wrongful aggression against someone. So, corrective justice controls wrongful aggressions and misuse of power over others.

Aggression is often caused

- When there is inequality of power between individuals.
- This inequality could be caused by situations or nature.

The instrument through which corrective justice is dispensed is called Criminal Law. There are different types of crimes. These include: genocide, drug trafficking, terrorism, deliberately transmitting diseases and corruption.

1. Genocide:

- Is the act or attempt to exterminate/make extinct a clan, family or people.
- It comes from the Greek words '*genos*' meaning *clan*, family or people while '*occidio*' means *total extinction* or extermination.

- Is committed with the intent of exterminating a group of people based on their specific characteristics or identities.
- Is the worst of the crimes because it involves taking the lives of people.
- Results in killing people, not because they did something bad, but because they belong to a certain race or follow a certain religion.
- Do not differentiate adults from children,
- The cruelest type of crime of all.

2. Drug Trafficking: -

- ☞ The crime of using, distributing / circulating narcotic drugs.
- ☞ Causes a serious damage to people's health.
- ☞ Addictive and excessive use of them can cause serious damage to the brain and certain organs of the body.
- ☞ It affects their social life with others.
- ☞ People who use or are addicted to narcotic drugs will not have a normal relationship with others.
- ☞ The economic problem they pose.
- ☞ People who use drugs require a lot of money to buy them. As a result, they compromise their basic needs like food, clothing and shelter in order to fulfill their addiction.
- ☞ A criminal offense which affects the social and economic health of a country.

3. Terrorism is:

- The deliberate act of endangering the lives of people or property, or denying the freedom of a person or group of persons.
- It is done to force or coerce either the government or the people to do something or stop doing something. Instead of convincing the people and the government to take a certain

action or not to take a certain action, terrorism resorts to violence to achieve a goal

- It harms innocent people who are unaware of the situation.
- It could be a lot of damage to lives and property.
- One example is that undertaken by religious extremists who destroy themselves and others.

4. Deliberate Transmission of Disease:

- Expansion of incurable diseases.
- The most common of these is HIV/AIDS. Some carriers of the HIV lose hope and, out of resentment, they try to infect other people.
- Is considered as a crime of homicide which is the deliberate murder of an individual.
- Treated as a serious crime.
- In the Ethiopian Penal Code there are two major articles that are related to the deliberate transmission of disease. The first one, **Article 503 of the penal code**, criminalizes any kind of deliberate transmission of communicable diseases. The other one is **Article 521** that relates to the criminalizing of the causing of death of a human being, no matter what the means.

5. Corruption:

- The abuse of public office for private gain. People entrusted with operating and managing public office or resources are supposed to treat all people equally according to the stated law and procedures of the enterprise.
- Some officials abuse their responsibility and use it to personal benefit or to benefit their family or friends.
- An international phenomena and no country is totally free of it.
- It has a lot of negative effects
 - It hinders the development efforts of a country.

- Reduced investment because, when investors come to invest in a corrupt system, they will be required to pay the corrupt officials to get the necessary services.
- Reduces public confidence in the civil servants. This causes friction between the public and the government.
- It undermines the rule of law because corrupt officials tend to do things illegally against the interests of the public.
- Sometimes the officials in the legal system become corrupt and fail to take the necessary actions to uphold justice.

Thus corruption is an evil that countries need to fight to the best of their abilities. Measures are usually taken by different countries to minimize the act of corruption through

- the promulgation of the appropriate laws and increasing the scale of punishment
- Creating awareness among people about their rights and encouraging them to reveal corrupt activities by officials is also important.

Fighting corruption is something that requires the concerted efforts of all people. In Ethiopia, the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission has been established to investigate, prosecute, check and prevent corruption. Article 408 of the criminal code defines corruption as: *Corrupt Practices*.

Any public servant who, directly or indirectly, seeks, receives or exacts a promise of an advantage for himself or another, in consideration for the performance or omission of an act, in violation of the duties proper to his office, is punishable with simple imprisonment for not less than one year, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding ten years and fine not exceeding twenty thousand Birr.

When a person is accused it does not automatically mean that he/she is an offender. It just means that he/ she is suspected of committing a crime and the judiciary is responsible to check whether he/she is in

fact a criminal or not. This is done through conducting a public trial. The rights of the accused person include:

- Have a right to a public trial. This gives the accused the assurance of a fair and transparent trial where he/she could voice their arguments so the truth eventually emerges. If that person is found guilty through that process then it means he/she is convicted.
 - Has is the right to full notice of the charge. This means the accused has the right to receive full information about the details of the charge brought against them in the language they understand. These include the date and place where the said offence was committed. This will allow the accused person to justify and bring evidence to the trial.
 - The accused is the right to presumption of innocence until proven guilty through trial. Therefore, the accused person has to be treated with the same respect and dignity as any other person.
 - The accused is the right to present adequate evidence of innocence. In order to find out the truth of the matter all evidences that inform the situation from both sides are needed. In order to find this information, the accused should have the right to present adequate evidence that shows his/her innocence. Without this right the trial would not be fair.
 - The right to counsel. People may not have the proper knowledge about the legal system and how they should defend their case. Under these situations the trial may become unfair. In order to avoid this, the accused has the right to appoint a counsel of their choice and, if they cannot afford to hire one, the state will assign one to them at its own expense.
- The right to an interpreter is the right to have a translator present when the court process is conducted in another language.

- The right to appeal is a right to go to a higher court to reverse decision already made by the law court. This is to give a second chance to the accused to prove their case and rectify mistake judgments stated in *Article 20 Rights of Persons Accused*

Unit Four Review Exercise

Part I- Multiple Choices

1. The three branches of the government created by the constitution are
 - A. constitutional, elected, and appointed
 - B. federal, state, and local
 - C. executive, legislative, and judicial
 - D. military, courts, and bureaucracy
2. Which of these is a role of the Legislative branch?
 - A. Veto Laws
 - B. Inspect the Laws
 - C. Make the Laws
 - D. Enforce the Laws
3. Which one of the following is a requirement of distributional justice? People who are
 - A. Similar in their need or capacity should be treated in equal terms
 - B. different in important ways should be treated equally
 - C. different in their needs or capacity should be treated the same way
 - D. similar in their needs and capacity should be treated in different ways

Which of these is NOT a job of the Supreme Court?

- A. To make the laws.
- B. To judge the law using the Constitution.
- C. To interpret the laws.
- D. To make decisions about law for the whole country

Which of the following is a national resource?

- A. gold and minerals
- B. the money in the Bank

- C. the people
D. All of the above
6. The establishment of an independent judiciary is necessary for the development of democracy in a country because that body would
- prepare the law of regional states
 - make laws without the interference of the other branches of state
 - take measures for the revision of the constitution
 - check the proper usage of power by other branches of state
7. Which of the following is a benefit for an individual?
- welfare payments by a government
 - earnings from doing work
 - doing house work
 - a and b
8. In Ethiopia the appointment of judges for the Federal Supreme Court is made by:
- the Prime Minister
 - the State Judicial Council
 - the House of Peoples' Representatives
 - all of the above
9. In the absence of equal distribution of benefits and burdens
- violence prevails
 - a few people get rich
 - promotes growth in a country
 - all except c
10. Which of the following is the role of the judiciary in a democracy?
- upholds democratic principles
 - defends the Constitution
 - interprets the law of the land
 - all of the above
11. Which of the following is the deliberate destruction of life and property to force one's objective on others?

- Genocide
 - Deliberate transmission of diseases
 - Terrorism
 - all of the above
12. Which of the following is a right of an accused person?
- the right to counsel
 - the right to disregard the order of the court
 - the right to appeal
 - all of the above
13. Stereotyping:
- is a combination of factual and fictional beliefs about a member of a group
 - leads to bias
 - leads to frustration and violence
 - all of the above
14. Equality of benefits and burdens is categorized under
- Court justice
 - Procedural justice
 - corrective justice
 - distributive justice
15. Which one of the following is true about the essence of the independence of judges?
- They should not be tried for what ever crime they may commit
 - they shouldn't be removed from their positions
 - they should be exempted from taxes
 - they should only be directed by the law

Part II - True or false

16. Non-partisan means discriminating based on political, racial and religious views.
17. A person should be benefited according to the burdens he or she is shouldering
18. The courts should have non-partisan belief but should use stereotyping in their decision-making.
19. Without judicial protection the rights of individuals could be guaranteed.
20. Progressive taxation is part of the principle of vertical equity.
21. People who use drugs require a lot of money to buy them.
22. Terrorism the abuse of public office for private gain.
23. There is no difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance.
24. *Corrective justice* which deals with correcting unjust acts. One of these unjust acts is crime.
25. Thus corruption is an evil that countries need to fight to the best of their abilities.

**Unit Five
Patriotism**

5.1 The Bases of Patriotism

History is a narration about the past based on facts. Every historian should use facts to write history. Even though most historical accounts are based on evidence, some of them can be misleading and far from the truth. This is because some writers use certain facts and even create evidences to construct history that is not true for whatever reasons.

It is important to study history in order to understand the present. Knowing what has happened in the past can help us to understand and solve current problems. True history teaches us values whereas fabricated history creates false impressions that are used to mislead us. This is why we say that understanding the true history is important in order to develop a sense of patriotic feeling towards our country. You have to search for the true history of Ethiopia to have clear understanding of the past and develop the sense of patriotism.

The role of a historian is to get closer and closer to the truth of the past. This requires gathering facts and evidence from reliable sources then refining and interpreting them with care. History can be distorted because historians have different world views, political interests and motives. So there may be biased and exaggerated historical accounts to create a false impression and mislead people. You need to avoid these kinds of problems to know more about the history of your country.

You can do this by reading a variety of historical accounts written by different historians. By doing this you can compare and contrast different historical perspectives and have a broad understanding of the

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You can do this by reading a variety of historical accounts written by different historians. By doing this you can compare and contrast different historical perspectives and have a broad understanding of the

past. You have to examine the sources, facts and evidence historians use to write history. Historians may use some sources that are less reliable. Histories written based on primary sources and other objective secondary sources are more reliable than histories distorted by personal views.

5.1.1 History of the Ethiopian Flag

Knowledge of your flag is one aspect of knowing your history. The flag in Ethiopia has a long history. It extends well over a thousand years. Some give a religious interpretation and trace the origin of the existing flag to a rainbow which appeared after the biblical flood.

Traditionally there was a tendency to relate the different colors of the flag with different regions: for example, red representing Tigray, green for Shoa and yellow for Amhara. It is said that, during the tenth century A.D., a blue flag was in use in the country which was believed to have been changed to yellow during the time of Yodit's rule. Under the Zagwe Dynasty, it was assumed to have been replaced by a red flag. During the Gondarine period, especially at the time of Emperor Susenios, a multiple colored flag appeared with an emblem on its top.

During the period of Emperor Tewdros II, a multi-colored flag with an emblem of the Lion of Judah was raised close to the Emperor's tent. When Emperor Yohannes IV came to power it is said that there was a flag in red, white and green. Likewise, **Emperor Menelik** was believed to have used a flag in **green, red and yellow**. The present flag in green, yellow and red, however, probably became the national flag of Ethiopia during the time of Empress Zewditu Menelik in 1918.

The 1931 constitution of Ethiopia did not mention the national flag, but the revised *constitution of 1955* stated the national flag should have horizontally arranged stripes of **green, yellow and red**. The emblem on the Ethiopian flag during Haile Selassie's rule was the

- ☞ crowned Lion of Judah. The constitution of the Derg changed the emblem to show the state ideology of socialism. With the transition to democracy, the 1995 constitution maintained the flag of Ethiopia with the same colors but with a different emblem.
- ☞ The green indicates prosperity;
- ☞ The yellow, hope; and
- ☞ The red symbolizes the sacrifices to be made for the sovereignty of Ethiopia.
- ☞ The star with equidistant rays represents equality of all nations, nationalities and peoples as well as religions and gender.

5.1.2 Respecting differences

Tolerance refer to an attitude of openness and respect for the differences that exist among people. Originally tolerance was used to refer to acceptance of ethnic and religious difference but now concepts of diversity and tolerance can be also applied to differences such as gender and disability.

- ☞ Tolerance means
- ☞ Accepting and valuing differences,
- ☞ Bridging cultural gaps and discovering common grounds.
- ☞ Rejecting stereotypes and creating new relationships with people who differ from us.
- ☞ Accepting equality of citizens despite different backgrounds.
- ☞ It is about accepting and respecting people for who they are.
- ☞ It is not being tolerant of bad behaviors, because bad behavior shows a lack of respect and care for others. Behaviors that disrespect or hurt others, such as lying and stealing, breaking social rules and laws, should not be tolerated.

"The problem to be faced is how to combine loyalty to one's own tradition with reverence for different traditions."

Abraham Joshua Heschel

"The only way to make sure people you agree with can speak is to support the rights of people you don't agree with."

Eleanor Holmes Norton

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your rights to say it." Evelyn Beatrice Hall

"The price of democratic way of life is a growing appreciation of people's differences, not merely as tolerable, but as the essence of a rich and rewarding human experience." Jerome Nathason

5.2 The Quality of a Patriot

5.2.1 The struggle for the respect of human and democratic rights.

Human and democratic rights are incorporated in international documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and in constitutions of many countries. The human and democratic rights that we talk about today were not fully respected, even in countries which have a long history of a democratic culture. Human and democratic rights have been recognized as a result of a continuous and bitter struggle. The French Revolution and the American Revolution are good examples. The struggles of black people and women in the United States and other parts of the world are other examples. Americans managed to establish their state on the basis of a modern constitution after a bitter struggle against the British colonial rule. The struggle of the Ethiopian peoples for equality and democracy has led to the emergence of a democratic constitution and the beginning of a democratic process in Ethiopia. The FDRE Constitution incorporates human and democratic rights.

Examples of Articles from the FDRE Constitution

1. Human rights

Article 15 - Right to life;

Article 16 - The right to the security of person;

Article 17 - Right to liberty;

Article 18 - Prohibition against inhuman treatment:
Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman

or degrading treatment or punishment.

2. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.

2. Democratic rights

Article 30: - The right to assembly, demonstration and petition;

Article 31: - Freedom of association;

Article 32: - Freedom of movement.

5.2.2 Ethical behaviors

The two terms have different meanings though both are related to the idea of good and bad as well as right and wrong. The term *ethics* comes from the Greek term *ethos* which means behavior.

- ♦ It is the philosophical study of human behavior and motivation.
- ♦ *Ethics* refers to the study of moral standards and how they affect behavior.
- ♦ Ethics is sometimes called moral philosophy.

Morality is:

- ♦ A system that tells you how to act whereas ethics is the study of that system.
- ♦ Comes from '*mores*' that means custom.
- ♦ Deals with a system of behavior related to standards of right or wrong.
- ♦ Is somewhat similar to the principles of virtue and goodness.
- ♦ Is important because it ensures good and fair relationships. It helps people to act in a good way which is important to have harmonious relations and a good society.
- ♦ A subset of ethics.
- ♦ It deals specifically with interpersonal relationships and the analysis of our duties and rights.

- It describes the principles that govern our behavior.
1. Society would lack social order if we did not govern our behavior by moral principles and if everybody acted as he or she wished. There are widely accepted ethical behaviors which help create harmonious relationships. Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair are acceptable behaviors. Treating people with respect is a sign of relationships with each other, resolve conflicts and create a harmonious social environment. It refers to refraining from ridiculing and hurting others, accepting personal differences and listening to what others have to say.

- Fairness is another ethical behavior. Treating other people with fairness includes:
 - Treating others the way you want to be treated
 - Impartial treatment of people
 - Being open minded and reasonable

2. Acting according to rules and considering the feelings of people who will be affected by your actions and decisions.

- Truthfulness is the basis of good relationship and character.
- When you keep your promises and keep secrets.
- Truthful people are honest, reliable, loyal and principled. They never betray a confidence without sufficient reason. When you try to keep promises, be reliable, and honest, you will have good social relationships with other people.
- Courage is to be brave and confident to do what you believe in and what you want to do.
- Courageous people stand up for what is right.
- They do not hesitate to say "No" when they see something wrong.
- Fear of failure does not prevent them from trying new things

- They are not afraid to express themselves just because some people might disapprove of their ideas.
- Influenced by their friends, some students go the wrong way because they lack the courage to say "No". They suffer more because they make decisions under peer influence.

5.3 Responsibilities Required from Patriotic Citizens

The traditional meaning of patriotism focuses on defending your country in times of war. It is mainly related to military engagements when your country is invaded. This is not the only expression of patriotism. For example when you are concerned for the wellbeing of your community, or your country, you are being a patriotic citizen. Patriotic citizens not only think about the wellbeing of their country but they also act ethically. Ethics can be defined as the rules or standards governing the behavior of a person or member of a profession. For example, different professions have their own ethics such as medical ethics or ethics of journalism. Ethics is a system of beliefs that deals with what is morally right and wrong. Human societies have common values that govern their behaviors and actions. Our upbringing and religion are the main sources of our values, moral rules and norms that control our behavior. Since we have values and moral norms we can evaluate what is right and wrong and then decide what is acceptable and unacceptable before making a decision. We deal with ethical decisions in our everyday lives. Most people do not steal because it is not morally right to take what does not belong to you, most do not lie because lying often hurts others. Social harmony is maintained when the majority holds the same set of moral standards. Therefore, as a patriotic citizen you have to act ethically.

Civics allows people to take part in society as active participants. To be a good citizen includes

- ♦ Doing your part for the public interest,
- ♦ Serving your community and
- ♦ Promoting the development of democracy in your country.

The contribution of every citizen can make a difference in promoting harmony and equality. We can promote peace, democracy and development when each citizen upholds the Constitution, carrying out personal and civic responsibilities.

5.4 The Duties of a Patriot Citizen

Patriotic citizens have various duties and responsibilities. These duties are related to

- Promoting the public interest at local and national levels.
- Playing an exemplary role in defending national security.
- defend the national security by fighting against the enemy of their country,
- keeping state's secrets,
- fighting against terrorism and
- Fighting against other crimes such as drug trafficking and other illegal trades.
- work hard to promote productivity and fight against poverty,
- Take part in voluntary activities to help the needy and solve community problems.
- Have pride in one's flag because it embodies the historical, cultural and psychological phenomena of a nation.

Today there are over two hundred countries in the world each having its own flag. Within many of those countries there are regions and nations which also have their own flags. The Ethiopian flag has been in place for many centuries. The flag served as a symbol of unity against foreign aggression. Today, besides being an instrument of

unity, it should encourage us to overcome our political, economic and social problems as well as to strengthen our national pride.

In Ethiopia, besides having a federal government flag, each region has a separate flag. Besides protecting the national security and respect for the flag, patriotic citizens are expected to make other contributions.

- ☛ They develop skills to understand, evaluate and support government policies and strategies.
- ☛ They also work together with the government to implement development policies and strategies.
- ☛ They do this because they understand that government alone cannot address all sectors of development and solve all sorts of problems.
- ☛ They also know that government and citizens should work together to accelerate development and eradicate poverty and backwardness.
- ☛ They also forward criticisms when they believe that the policies and strategies are not sound or are inappropriate to solve the socio-economic problems of the country.
- ☛ They do not criticize government policies and strategies blindly.
- ☛ They put forward rational criticism which is based on evidence and practical experience.
- ☛ They criticize policies with the purpose of improving them because, having better policies and strategies, helps promote development which will be beneficial to all.

In general, citizens help government in its good work and criticize it and its policies based on evidence and reasonable judgment. Patriotic citizens criticize their government and society in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development.

5.5 Issues of Development

Development can be defined as growth, or reducing poverty and gaining more advance and better living conditions. Therefore, fighting poverty promotes development. The indicators of poverty to understand universal indicators of development include:

- ◆ a high infant mortality rate,
- ◆ a very low-income level (for example below one US dollar per day),
- ◆ a low average life expectancy and a low literacy rate.

The major aims of development are

- ◆ to reverse these problems
- ◆ increase the quality of life for people in low-income countries.
- ◆ People in a country earn more money,
- ◆ Fewer babies die, people live longer and all receive a good education, they can be said to live in a developed country.
- ◆ To reduce or eradicate poverty.

The Millennium Development Goals is a global campaign that aims to improve the living conditions of people in poor countries. To achieve its goal it focuses on tackling the problems of poverty. The following are the Eight (8) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are targeted to be achieved by 2015.

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achieving universally primary education.
3. Promoting gender equality and empower women.
4. Reducing the mortality rate of children under the age of five.
5. Improving the material health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Disease
7. Ensures the environmental sustainability
8. Develop global partnership for development.

We have recognized that Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world; but this does not mean the Ethiopia is poor in all aspects. It is rich in natural resources such as rivers, wide areas of cultivable land and has a large amount of livestock. It is also rich in human resource Ethiopia has large number of working people. Ethiopia also has many tourist attractions. Harar, Tiya, Gonder and Axum are examples of popular historic sites. There are natural tourist attractions including the Bale and Semien Mountains that have beautiful scenery as well as endemic animals and birds. The people of Ethiopia, with their different cultures, clothing, music, dances, houses and craft products, appeal to tourists.

Rivers of Ethiopia

Several rivers originate from the Ethiopian highlands and flow to the lowlands then on to other countries. They include the Abay (Blue Nile), Awash, Genale and Wabe Shebelle. Ethiopian rivers have very high potential for hydroelectric power development and irrigation for agriculture. The Abay contributes more 85% of the Nile water that reaches Egypt. Sudan produce about 80% of its electric power from the Nile River through its big dams called Roseires and Sennar. These dams also serve for irrigation to produce wheat and high quality cotton.

5.6 Voluntarism on a National Basis

Voluntarism is contributing one's time or talent for educational, social, charitable and other purposes, freely without expectation of compensation. People in many countries contribute to the community through voluntary efforts. They do this by providing services such as caring for the poor, providing education and by involving themselves in various community development activities.

Though voluntary services can be provided on an individual basis, in most cases people with similar purposes form or join voluntary

organizations to achieve common goals. There are many voluntary organizations that focus on different social, economic and environmental issues. Voluntary organizations are different from other organizations in some ways. For example: They are different from purely social groupings because they have some degree of formal organizational existence.

- ♦ They are non-profit making organizations.
- ♦ They are independent of government or other public authorities and are free to govern themselves without interference.
- ♦ They are often active in the public arena and their activities are aimed at contributing to the common good.

Volunteers contribute to the wellbeing of others at various levels: local, national and international. There are millions of volunteers all over the world who work for the betterment of communities and nations. There are several thousand international volunteers who move outside their countries to provide voluntary services. For example many volunteers have come from the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries to teach in schools, colleges, universities and hospitals and to provide services in Ethiopia.

Voluntary activities or organizations at community, national or international levels share a common goal: they aim to promote the well-being of people. But they differ from each other based on their focus. Some voluntary activities focus on local and community problems such as water shortages, school or health problems. Other voluntary organizations focus on national issues such as fighting against HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and poverty.

People participate in voluntary activities to promote the interest of their country in many ways. They contribute their money, talent and time for the sake of the national interest. Voluntary efforts have

served many purposes in the time of peace and war. For example thousands of Ethiopians have contributed their efforts and lives to defend the freedom and independence of their country. During the period of the *Italian invasion* (1936-1941) Ethiopians offered strong resistance organizing themselves into patriotic groups. They formed secret groups to spy on enemy positions and they created war plans. They attacked the convoys of the enemy, prisons and camps. Women patriots contributed by taking part in the fight against the enemy, nursing wounded patriots, providing food and comfort and working as spies. Those Ethiopian patriots continued their struggle until the Italian forces were pushed out of the country. They did this without the expectation of pay or other material gains.

Citizens can involve themselves in many activities to promote national interests. In our society there are many areas where help is required to support the members of our community and to benefit our society as a whole. Any activity you can involve yourself in that is of benefit in an area that requires assistance will be a positive advantage in the long run. For example our environment needs to be cared for; this could include removing rubbish from an area of beauty or planting trees in a place of deforestation. There are many poor members of our society who could benefit from help, such as the elderly and street children. Giving your time to help to raise awareness on the issue of HIV can save the lives of others in the future. Your voluntary activities can change the lives of others and support the development of Ethiopia.

Through volunteering you are not only supporting your country but may also gain valuable skills and experience. Many volunteers feel great personal satisfaction when they give their time to serve worthy causes. They often meet new people and make new friends. Volunteering has also been a way for many people to move into new

careers, by volunteering first to get into an organization. There are many benefits to volunteering both personally and for society.

5.7 Ethiopian History in an International Perspective

Ethiopia is a country of ancient history. It is also regarded as symbol of independence in Africa.

- ⇒ Ethiopia was free from colonial rule with the exception of a brief period of Italian occupation (1936-1941). In those five years Ethiopian patriots, even in the absence of their emperor, fought against the Italian forces. The victory of Adwa made Ethiopia the only African country to successfully defend its independence defeating a colonial power.
- ⇒ Ethiopia has made significant contributions to the peace and stability of the world. Ethiopia was one of the earliest members of the League of Nations which was founded in 1920 to maintain global peace and cooperation. Ethiopia became a member of the League in 1923 when most of the African countries were ruled by European colonial forces. At that time there were two African countries, Liberia and South Africa, which were members of the League.
- ⇒ The existence of the League of Nations came to an end at the beginning of the Second World War (1939-1945). The United Nations (UN) was established at the end of the war in 1945. Ethiopia was one of the few African countries which were members of the United Nations at that time. As a member of the UN, Ethiopia contributed to global peace and stability by sending peacekeeping forces to South Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi etc.
- ⇒ Ethiopia's contribution in other African issues is also great. Addis Ababa is the hub of African diplomacy and the center of African Union (AU) formerly called the Organization of African

Unity (OAU). This is because Ethiopia was the symbol of independence and anti-colonial struggle in Africa.

- ⇒ Moreover, Ethiopia is one of the African countries which contributed to the foundation of the OAU. Emperor Haile Selassie I and President Sekou Toure of Guinea made great efforts to bring together 32 leaders of independent African countries in Addis Ababa in 1963. The OAU was born in Addis Ababa in the presence of famous African leaders including Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Abdul Nasser of Egypt.
- ⇒ Ethiopia also plays an important role in other regional organizations such as IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) and NEPAD (the New Partnership for Africa's Development).

5.8 Concern for International Community

It is clear that the maintenance of national security is one of the major preconditions to achieve continuous development. However, national security cannot be achieved in the absence of international security because national, regional and global securities are closely related.

Terrorists' attacks on western countries resulted in insecurity in the west. The western countries, including the United States, allocate large amounts of money to defend their country from terrorism. As a result, they reduce the amount of development aid to the poor countries which negatively affects their development. Terrorists' aiming at attacking the interests of the United States may attack the American embassy in Kenya, or kill US tourist in Tanzania, or hijack an aircraft of Ethiopian Airlines flying to the USA. These kinds of terrorist actions not only affect the security of the United States, but also affect the security of Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and many other countries.

This indicates that we have to work together to maintain international security in order to maintain our national security. That is why we have to defend the security of our country, as citizens of Ethiopia, and defend international security as global citizens. You can contribute to the well-being of the global community through fighting against terrorism, genocide, and illegal trade such as drug trafficking.

1. **Terrorism** is one of the crucial problems of the world because it affects national and international security.

2. **Genocide** is another threat to peace and security in the world. Genocide is a systematic killing of all people from a nation, ethnic, or religious group. The Holocaust, which happened in the period of Nazi Germany, and the Rwandan genocide, which took place in Rwanda in 1994, were good examples of the systematic killing of people to eliminate an entire ethnic or religious group. Fighting this evil act and attitude is a patriotic deed of great importance to the very survival of humankind.

3. **Drug use and trafficking** is another threat to international security. Drugs are illegal substances such as *cocaine*, *heroin* and *marijuana*. Some people take a drug assuming that it will excite and give them pleasure. There are many drug addicts in both the developing and developed world. Drug addicts are people who have developed a very strong habit of taking drugs. They have become slaves to drugs because they cannot stop taking drugs. Drug addicts would go as far as committing crime to get money in order to buy drugs because they cannot live without them.

Drug use and trafficking are threats to national and global security since they are closely related to crime and violence. Drugs are related to crime and violence in many ways. In general, drug users

involve drug-related crimes and offences such as robbery and theft to get money to support their drug habit. They also are involved in illegal drugs' markets and may commit offences including homicide and sexual assault.

Unit Five Review Exercise

Part I Multiple Choices

1. Which of the following does not go with primary sources of history?

- A. a history book written by professional historians
- B. Written materials such as letters, diaries, coins and ornaments.
- C. statues and ancient buildings
- D. inscriptions and wall paintings

2. Which of the following is false about the Millennium Development Goals?

- A. Eradicating gender inequality in education
- B. Reducing infant mortality by ninety percent
- C. Making poor people rich
- D. providing primary education for all children of the world

3. Which one of the following is an implication of the concept of patriotism in the Ethiopian tradition

- A. Paying sacrifice for the well-being of the nation
- B. Paying special attention to one's rights than duties
- C. Showing loyalty to one's boss
- D. Showing determination to fulfill one's needs at any cost

4. One advantage of examining and understanding the true history of your country is that

- A. it is important for promoting Ethiopia to the status of one of the super powers in the world
- B. it is an important source of pride and chauvinistic feeling for members of the minority groups

- C. it helps to take corrective measures by avoiding discriminating actions of the past.
D. it promotes homogeneity and helps to abolish diversity among the various ethnic groups.
5. Patriotism of citizens in a democratic society can be expressed by
A. Exercising nationalistic chauvinism and war mongering.
B. Keeping secrets of important national issues from enemies
C. Paying sacrifices for the interests and power of kings
D. Participating in an offensive war against other nations.
6. Which of the following is a problem in Ethiopia that still needs organized effort and unreserved sacrifice of its patriotic citizens?
A. War mannerism
B. Heroism
C. Diversity
D. Poverty
7. According to modern thinking, for an individual to be a patriot, he/she
A. should be discriminated and oppressed
B. should be a member of the national defense force
C. should be a citizen of that country
D. should enjoy human and democratic rights
8. In democratic nation, patriotism can be manifested by
A. actively involving in a war of conquest
B. respecting the right of other peoples
C. struggling for the inequality of peoples in all aspects of life
D. disrespect for the law of the nation
9. One of the rewards that people get by voluntarily offering their services to their community
A. Political power
B. Financial gains
C. Good feeling
D. Cheap popularity
10. People demonstrate very high degree of their patriotic feeling if
A. They are given enough land to farm
B. Their human and democratic rights are respected

- C. Their government grants them a constitution
D. They are free from paying taxes
11. Which of the following actions is an act of a patriotic person?
A. Participation in self helps associations
B. Wearing traditional clothes on national holidays
C. Supporting a government in power without question
D. Paying taxes honestly and regularly
12. A person who pays no attention to women, the elderly and the handicapped lacks one of the following major components of the common good
A. Defending national security
B. Standing for the truth
C. keeping state secret
D. fairness towards others
13. Which part of the world has the highest infant mortality rates?
A. North Africa
B. Sub-Saharan Africa
C. Latin America
D. South Asia
14. Which of the following is true about voluntary organizations?
A. they are non profit making organizations
B. they are independent of government
C. they contribute to promote the common good
D. they often work with the government and other organizations to solve common problems
15. Which of the following is a democratic right?
A. the right to live
B. the right to liberty
C. the right to assembly
D. the right to security
16. Ethics:
A. is a moral philosophy
B. is the study of moral standards
C. is the branch of morality
D. has nothing to do with morality
17. Which of the following statements is wrong about drugs?

- A. Drug-related crime is not a problem of poor countries.
- B. Drug addicts can easily stop drug using.
- C. Drug dealers compete and some- times fight against rivals.
- D. Possessing drug is not illegal.

Part II – Matching

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 18. Tolerance | A. reducing poverty |
| 19. Ethics | B. Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| 20. Morality | C. Millennium Development Goals |
| 21. Development | D. Accepting and valuing differences |
| 22. Voluntarism | E. moral philosophy |
| 23. IGAD | F. means custom |
| 24. NEPAD | G. contributing one's time or talent |
| 25. MDGs | H. New Partnership for Africa's Development |

III. True or false

- 26. Historical accounts written by professional historians always reflect the truth so there is no need to question their reliability.
- 27. All sources of history are equally important in terms of their reliability.
- 28. Voluntary organizations can influence the development of Ethiopia.
- 29. Voluntary organizations should be independent of government but obey the laws of the country where they work.
- 30. Genocide is not a problem of modern times because people in all corners of the world are conscious enough to avoid it.

Unit Six Responsibility

6.1 Citizens' Obligations in Society

Every person in society has some obligations to undertake. Fulfilling obligations is the basis of social life and allows you to use your rights. Some of the obligations citizens have in society include the following:

1. Participation in the political process

In a democracy, citizens have the right to participate to make their own life better. Thus, as a citizen, you have the right to debate on public issues so as to influence government policy makers. Also, you have the right to take part in elections, and contribute to the development of your community and the country. If you fail to exercise this right, you may make your life worse as your view might not be put forward.

2. Negotiate and compromise to resolve conflicts

Individuals and groups may have conflicts or misunderstandings on issues but, what is important is to be able to solve them. Conflicts occur for many reasons but all should be settled peacefully. When parties in conflict agree to give up some of their demands and accept the rights of others, a compromise may be reached. Negotiation and compromise are key to resolving conflicts. You have to be able to develop an ability to negotiate and compromise in order to live in peace.

3. Appreciating individual and group differences

Individuals are different both physically and in their ideas. For example, you might be tall or short, fat or thin. When it comes to viewpoints you can be different from your friends. Differences in opinions and viewpoints among individuals or groups create the opportunity to develop and gain better ideas to share. You have to develop a culture of appreciating individual and group differences.

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This helps create a good environment in which you can work together with others.

4. Paying fair taxes

Social development can be achieved when a government has money to invest in its development. Most of the money is obtained from taxes that citizens pay from their earnings and when they buy goods. You are required to pay tax proportional to the income you generate. The tax you pay is invested in places like schools, hospitals and health care centers. The money benefits you and society.

As a citizen, you are required to perform activities that give you a sense of responsibility. Any duty you have to undertake may require time to accomplish. Time is an important factor in your daily activity. Thus, you have to take responsibility to finish the activities that you are committed to within the time set.

6.2 Responsibility for the Consequences of one's own Actions

Promises are frequently kept and broken by people all over society. You may make a promise to your friend, or to a member of your family. For example you may have been asked to keep a secret or perform a task. Whether or not you keep the promise is up to you, however, there will be consequences either way.

Breaking promises can lead to serious problems both at the time and in the future. The immediate effect will instantly be apparent, however, the long term result may be far worse. A politician who breaks a promise is unlikely to be respected and re-elected in the future. A friend who tells a secret is unlikely to be trusted and told other secrets later on. Through breaking promises you break the bond of trust.

In society we have many different responsibilities that we are expected to take on throughout our lives. If we behave in a responsible way then we are likely to be rewarded for our actions. If you take on responsibility well, then you may be given greater responsibility in the future, often with greater reward. Failing to be responsible will often lead to a person missing out on future opportunities, though sometimes they may be punished as well.

For example, in school there are many ways that you can prove that you are a responsible student. These could include always completing your homework on time, offering to help when the teacher requires an assistant and volunteering to perform tasks outside of the class. If you take on the responsibility of running a club in school you may be asked to help run an important function where you are well rewarded for your efforts.

6.3 Shouldering and Executing Responsibility

The well-being of society is the basis for the well-being of its members. The opposite is equally true. In society, every person has some responsibilities to shoulder to make life better. For example, you have the responsibility to respect the rights of others. You have the responsibility to work hard to improve your own condition. Treating people as equals and with respect is one of the responsibilities you have towards others. Respecting the norms, values and laws of society and the country are also part of your responsibilities.

When you act responsibly, there are many benefits.

- ◆ Will be able to utilize his/her own fundamental rights.
- ◆ Leads to developing a sense of personal independence, self-accomplishment and belief in oneself.
- ◆ Can use their rights and execute their obligations properly.

- ♦ To be hard working is one of the responsibilities that citizens have to demonstrate.
- ♦ Hard work helps to improve one's own life and, at the same time, contributes to the development of the country.

The culture of hard work will allow you to develop knowledge and skill. This in turn enables you to earn a higher income and improve your life. Consequently, the recognition you get through your achievements, and the social status you acquire, will further inspire you to do more. In this way, you develop self-esteem, which can be expressed in self-belief and confidence. Your sense of independence increases as you develop the culture of hard work and this helps to make you a balanced person who is capable of carrying out individual and social responsibilities. All of this is required to make democracy work and achieve development.

6.4 Responsibility in Respecting Moral and Legal Obligations in Society

There is a very telling famous old saying - "*When you are in Rome, live like the Romans.*" This is to mean that people who live in a given society should live respecting the moral and legal systems of the society. Social morality is built on the norms, values and ethical standards of people who live in it. The legal system in society is based on morality. When you live in any society, it is necessary to learn about its norms and values in order to fit in. If you change your place of work and live elsewhere, you have to learn about the legal system and the norms and values of the new society you live in as they may differ slightly from your own.

Knowledge about the moral standards of a society is important because there are expectations that you may discover to be different from your own. You have a moral obligation to respect individual and

group rights. You are obliged to respect the differences between people that exist in society.

Legal obligation means 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 underlined in the Constitution. Thus, you have the legal obligation to treat all Ethiopians as equals. Without respecting the Constitution and other laws of the land, as legal foundations, peace and stability cannot be maintained and development achieved.

6.5 Costs of Fulfilling Responsibility on Individuals

Social life is the outcome of the interactions of individuals. In the process of these interactions, there are benefits that individuals enjoy and burdens that they shoulder. Citizens can obtain benefits when running business or getting job opportunities, but they also have the responsibility of paying tax commensurate with their income. On the other hand, citizens' burdens could range from respecting the rights of others to defending the country from external aggression. Some people refrain from taking responsibilities for fear of failure as this can create a psychological burden on them. This could be taken as a cost as far as the individuals are concerned. But failing to undertake such responsibilities on these grounds may lead to an unnecessary delay in fulfilling your duties because throughout your life you will have to take calculated risks.

Fire Brigade workers may lose their lives fighting fire hazards. This is an occupational hazard they often have to face to fulfill their responsibilities. The price paid to preserve the sovereignty of your country creates the conditions for others to live in peace. This is a type of responsibility that every citizen should be willing to shoulder.

When fulfilling public burdens (responsibilities), some individual interests will have to be sacrificed. You sacrifice your private interests when you realize that the collective good is greater than what is good for the individual. In doing so, the interests of society and of the individual are preserved. This is one of the bases of social life that helps develop community spirit which is nurtured on the basis of collective responsibilities.

6.6 Fulfilling Promises to Promote Understanding in the International Arena

Due to the effect of globalization, the world we live in is increasingly becoming smaller. No one country can afford to ignore globalization. However, you need the knowledge and the skills to live in and benefit from this new global reality.

Today, there are more countries having nuclear weapons than was the case forty years ago. It is to be noted that any war involving nuclear weapons could bring an end to the existence of the human race. Given such a reality, human beings have to be united to the common cause for peace and prosperity. Concerning this, many states are contributing peacekeeping forces for the UN to stop civil wars and invasions in some parts of the world. Ethiopia has contributed its forces to the UN peacekeeping missions to different countries in Africa and Asia, as part of its commitment to collective security.

The role that Ethiopia plays in the international arena can bear fruits when its citizens are well aware of what is going on in the world. This depends on knowledge in politics, and current affairs. There are issues that have international magnitude that affect humanity in general. For example, tackling global environmental crises requires global intervention based on knowledge. Issues like poverty, HIV/AIDS etc.

are common concerns to everyone in the world. Dealing with terrorism is a global problem that calls for governments to work together. For Ethiopia, to play a role in such matters will require citizens to have the necessary knowledge to contribute in a productive way. Tackling such problems globally unites people throughout the world for a common cause. This is the basis for the development of global citizenship.

6.7 Responsibility for Protecting the Environment

The environment is the area that you live in and the natural world around you. Our environment is the source of life and its very foundation. It is shared by all that exists in it. It is the responsibility of every human being to protect the environment for a better life. You have a role to protect and preserve the environment to make it a place comfortable to live in. The preservation and protection of trees, vegetations and wildlife is needed. We have to keep the land, air and water clean and free from destruction and pollution.

There are different types of vegetation and wildlife in the different parts of the world. There are plants and animals found only in Ethiopia. For example, the Walia Ibex in the Semien Mountains National Park and the Red Fox in the Bale Mountains National Park are found only in this country. It is in the best interest of Ethiopians to protect this wildlife. It is also important to protect the forests of the country where the wildlife lives. Citizens have a responsibility to replant trees where they are sparse or destroyed. Protecting the natural vegetation enriches the topsoil and maintains its fertility. This in turn helps develop agriculture in order to feed people. Mismanagement of the environment poses health risks and brings about ecological crisis.

Your responsibility extends far beyond preserving the natural environment. It includes caring for the cultural and historical heritage. Preserving the cultural and historical heritages means protecting the achievements of generations of the past. Cultural artifacts and historical heritages, such as obelisks and monuments have to be preserved as these are links between the generations of the past, present and future. They are living testimonies to the history and culture of the people who had once lived on the land. Preserving them has rewards for people who are living now and those in the future. One of the rewards is the income generated through tourism. Eco-tourism in the country will be able to generate income to promote development. This will contribute to improving the living standards of the people.

6.8 Responsibility to Overcome Wastage of Public Property

Public property is land or buildings that are for the use of everyone. This may include all those properties in your school, public toilets in your surroundings and others. Public properties also include those owned by government like power generating plants, electric power transmission towers across the country, roads, telecommunication networks and hospitals. These are public property and are important for citizens who require their services. As a citizen, you have the responsibility to protect such properties for future use.

You might have heard that some individuals dismantle high-tension transmission towers for their selfish interests. This act causes power disruption. Factories on the same network are forced to stop production. This in turn damages the national economy. You have a responsibility to protect public property from destruction and expose those who are involved in such a harmful activity.

You have a part to play in caring for public property, starting with your own family and school property. Public schools are run with the taxpayers' money. Every citizen who earns an income must pay some tax to support him or her. The tax collected in the country is allotted to construct schools, hospitals, roads, airports, telecommunication networks, hydroelectric power plants, universities, research centers and other institutions. At present you are using the facilities of your school. If you join a university you will use the facilities there. At home you may have electricity, running water and telephone services. These services continue to reach every household when you play a role to protect them from those who cause destruction.

Strong legal action is taken against those who are found destroying and misusing public property. You have to be part of the process to make the legal system work to check and control those who destroy public property. You should have pride in protecting your surroundings. Certainly, for example, you want your schools to look good and be a pleasant environment. In doing so you contribute to the national cause to stop wastage of public property and promote development.

6.9 Cooperation among Nations for Mutual Benefits

There are multiple factors that lead countries to cooperate and work together for the common good. States form closer relationships to achieve common objectives. Cooperation could be established during wartime or in time of peace. Often, greater co-operation results in greater achievements. The relationship between countries is, not only one of co-operation, but also of competition. Countries compete to advance national interests which could be in trade and commerce. For instance, the Japanese build great vehicles and this has given them the chance to dominate the international car market. Competition has to

be supported by cooperation to ease the potential tension that could arise.

Countries also cooperate for the equitable use of natural resources. Cross-boundary Rivers create the conditions for countries to have a special relationship. The Euphrates and Tigris rivers govern relations between Turkey, Syria and Iraq. The Blue Nile River sets a special relation between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt. Ethiopia contributes over 80% of the total volume of water to the Nile. During the colonial period, Britain had made an arrangement between Sudan and Egypt for the use of the Nile River but the agreement unfairly excluded Ethiopia. The agreement remains unchanged to date. However, it is now time for a new agreement between riparian countries, i.e., Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt. Such an agreement is necessary for mutual benefits and regional stability.

Countries also cooperate to protect and preserve their natural and historical heritages for the benefits of humanity. Ancient civilizations have left us important heritages that have to be preserved with collective efforts. Our natural environment is a component of the global ecosystem. Its mismanagement could easily lead to environmental crisis that could have adverse effect globally. When countries work together, they can create the synergy to mitigate the ecological crisis. In this regard, Egypt and Sudan can jointly work on afforestation and water management programs to be undertaken in Ethiopia. Such programs will be of benefit to all three countries. This will allow Sudan and Egypt to acquire more water to expand their agriculture and minimize siltation of their dams. These programs also have some benefits for Ethiopia. The soil will be protected from further erosion and thus allow the country to retain more rainwater for better agriculture.

6.10 Responsible Behavior against HIV/AIDS and the Severity of HIV/AIDS as a Global Pandemic

There are different viewpoints surrounding the rise and development of HIV/AIDS. So far, the origins of HIV and first cases of AIDS are not clear. The illness first came to be known in the early 1980's in the USA. Some would like to push the origin of HIV as far back as the 1940's but there is no solid evidence for this. There are a number of theories on the origin of AIDS.

HIV is a virus that is contracted through the exchange of body fluids. It weakens an infected person's immune system so that, when they contract an illness, their body is not able to fight to get better. This means that the person is likely to die of the illness, such as TB or bronchitis. The person would then be said to have had AIDS.

It is important for you, and the people around you, to be aware of how you can contract HIV. An exchange of body fluid can occur in many different ways; here are some of the most common in Ethiopia:

- ☛ Unprotected sex.
- ☛ From mother to baby during birth.
- ☛ From mother to baby while breast feeding.
- ☛ Through unsterilized equipment when tattooing, scarring, circumcising or during female genital mutilation.

The risk of contracting HIV in Ethiopia is high and, due to its rapid spread across the country, we have to take great care to avoid infections. One way to help protect ourselves is by

- ◆ Not to have until you are in relation ship with only one person and you have both been tested.
- ◆ Limit your number of sexual partner
- ◆ Using a condom when having sex as this creates a barrier between body fluids.

- ♦ Another way is to make sure that equipment used to cut the body is properly sterilized.

It is advisable to have a HIV test. If you are an expectant mother who has HIV then your baby does not necessarily have to contract the virus. Most babies become infected during birth, however this risk can be reduced if a woman takes action soon enough. She needs treatment during her pregnancy and her baby should be treated at birth and over the first 7 days.

Another reason you should be tested for HIV is because you need to start treatment as soon as possible. If you wait to see symptoms, then it may be too late for you to receive treatment. We need to make sure we take every precaution to protect ourselves, and those around us, from contracting the virus. It is important that we are tested for the virus so that we can get treatment if we have it and protect others from getting it.

HIV/AIDS is a disease that affects humans irrespective of age, color, race, religion or occupation. HIV/AIDS patients are more likely to die of infections like tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid and hepatitis. These diseases affect millions in poor countries and many in the developed ones. It is a global problem that requires global intervention to stop it. UN agencies, governments and other establishments have to do more in order to help countries combat HIV/AIDS. There are a number of organizations across the world which is working to support AIDS victims in the world. Improving the living conditions of people in poor countries is one way of combating HIV/AIDS at an international level.

Unit Six Review Questions

Part I. Multiple Choices

1. For which one of the following do you not have any responsibility?
 - A. when dealing with friends and classmates
 - B. when dealing with family members
 - C. when cutting flowers from your school garden
 - D. None of the above
2. Which one of the following categorized under collective responsibilities?
 - A. Respecting others privacy
 - B. Paying taxes
 - C. keeping personality
 - D. keeping national sovereignty
3. Among the major impacts of HIV/AIDS, the one highly affects the educational sector is
 - A. A high level of social stigma and discrimination
 - B. A reduction in the supply of the required human power
 - C. Poverty due to the loss of income on the part of the parents
 - D. A substantial increase in medical expense
4. Which one of the following is correct about conflict management?
 - A. The spread of democracy results in the resolution of all conflicts in the world
 - B. Violence serves as the best mechanism for resolving conflicts
 - C. Conflict management requires the total removal of differences
 - D. Trust between the conflicting parties is necessary for peaceful conflict management
5. Suppose a factory is polluting the environment: then, this shows that it lacks one of the following responsibilities
 - A. Organizational responsibility
 - B. Individual responsibility
 - C. family responsibility

- D. governmental responsibility
6. The societal stigma and discrimination against HIV/AIDS patients is mainly a result of
- Agitation against the patients by the mass media
 - The behavior of the patients themselves
 - The fact that the disease is a lifelong
 - Ignorance about the mode of transmission of the disease
7. Which one of the following is true about citizens who fail to fulfill their responsibilities?
- They gain knowledge, experience, and high self-esteem
 - They gain increased recognition and admiration from people
 - They promote the common good and sustainable development of the society
 - They contribute to the impoverishment and backwardness of the society.
8. As a high school student, you can contribute to the improvement of the social conditions of your community by
- Properly using public properties and facilities
 - Paying taxes and establishing profitable business firms
 - Participating in the administration of your kebele and woreda
 - Taking part in the periodic elections for the administration of
9. HIV/AIDS is different from other types of diseases because
- It has no cure so far
 - it attacks the immunity system
 - It is a sexually transmitted disease
 - it is caused by virus
10. Which one of the following is the responsibility of a government at international level?
- Helping oppressed people to overthrow their government
 - Giving political and military support for weak nations

- Respecting the national sovereignty of other countries
 - Becoming member of all international organizations
11. Which one of the following is the most effective mechanism to check the spread of HIV/AIDS?
- Refraining from any sexual activities
 - Conducting regular blood test
 - Using traditional medicines
 - Developing behavioral change
12. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through
- Learning in the same class the victim
 - Shaking hands with the victim
 - Sharing utensils with the victim while eating food
 - having unsafe sexual intercourse with the victim
13. Which one of the following is true about the nature of HIV/AIDS?
- Social Stigma is the only impact that HIV/AIDS brings to the patient
 - It may take several years for HIV to develop in to AIDS
 - Treating HIV Patient results in the transmission of the virus
 - HIV cannot enter through the human skin even if the skin is cut
14. Which one of the following is your obligation as a citizen?
- respecting the cultures of others
 - considering others' religion as good as yours
 - contributing to protect the school property
 - all of the above
15. What do you understand by the term wildlife?
- the cats and the dogs you see around
 - the animals which help men to do work

- C. the birds, reptiles and animals who live in the forests, lakes and rivers
D. none of the above
16. Which one of the following is **not** part of your responsibility?
A. to help the elders
B. to avoid stigma and discrimination against HIV/AIDS victims
C. to care for public facilities
D. None of the above
17. Defending the territory of a country and the security of citizens is the responsibility of the:
A. Government
B. UN
C. AU
D. IGAD
18. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct?
A. the well-being of society is the basis for the well-being of its members
B. the well-being of individuals contributes nothing to the well-being of society
C. a person who fulfills responsibilities will be able to utilize his own rights fully
D. none of the above
19. Which one of the following statements is correct?
A. social life is the outcome of the interactions of its members
B. fulfilling responsibilities is the basis of social life
C. When fulfilling public responsibilities some of your interests will have to be sacrificed.
D. All of the above
20. Which one of the following explains the essence of responsibility?
A. Rights of citizens
B. Beliefs of citizens
C. Fates of citizens
D. Duties of citizens

Part II- True or false

21. Responsibility implies important roles for you to do or not do. ¹
22. You have a responsibility toward others but not yourself.
23. Moral and legal responsibilities support each other.
24. It is necessary to protect the environment from those who advance selfish interests.
25. HIV/AIDS is not a disease to be frightened of.
26. All countries need responsible citizens.
27. As students we have no responsibilities.
28. Your responsibility is only to think for your own good. ¹
29. School is a place where you learn part of your responsibilities.
30. Ethiopia's development rests upon what responsible citizens do for themselves and their country.

Unit Seven Industriousness

7.1 Respects for Work

In order for people to get what they need and want, they have to divide work. That means some people might be engaged in building houses and others in making cars. Some could be engaged in making clothes and others in producing food. The house builder might eat the food that the farmer has produced and build a house for the farmer. In this way everybody can enjoy the results of each other's work. This shows that all work is important. It is just a matter of choosing what you are going to engage in. We need each and every profession in order to live a happy and comfortable life. This means we have to respect every profession and realize that, without these professions, our lives will not be fulfilled. When we see a person whose job involves manual labor, we have to respect that he or she is creating something useful for us. If you, for example, collect some wood in your neighborhood and make a table, then it means you are making something useful. So you have to respect the woodwork profession.

You know that work has benefits for the individual. The benefit of work to the individual is not only the production of useful goods or needed service, but also the earning of income. If you work hard you might get a good income. But this will depend on the type of job that you do. This is often connected to your level of education and skills. You may be able to use income you get to buy and build the things you want and need. You may be able to build a house, buy a car, purchase the food you eat and pay for your entertainment.

You have to realize that you must work hard in school to earn a good income in the future. This is because a good education makes you more employable. If society believes the goods or service you provide are of a high value, then it will pay a good price. For example, if your community has a problem that nobody can solve and you are able to find a solution, there may be a reward for this. Working hard is the only respectable and legal way to earn money. In order to get the best job possible you should make the most of your education.

Some people resort to other means of getting money like cheating and stealing from people. This is not a legal way of getting money. This way is hurtful to other people. It involves hurting others. Others look for easy ways to make a lot of money without giving anything back to society. This is the wrong way of getting money.

7.2 Works as Human Necessity

People who are successful in their job usually have particular characteristics. These include being

- Socially interactive and enthusiastic about doing a better job
- More likely to enjoy more financial gains since they spend more time on their job.
- Have the right attitude and understanding about work so that an individual can get the best out of work.

The importance of work for the individual includes:

- Material gain is not the only benefit you get out of work.
- You should also have job satisfaction.
- Job satisfaction does not come from the material gain but from the process of performing the job effectively and, finally,
- The satisfaction that comes after completing the job and seeing the results.

A medical doctor, for example, experiences job satisfaction when she or he treats a patient and when the patients they treat are cured. This is true of any job. A farmer is satisfied when he or she finally collects the crops. A businessman is satisfied when his business is able to grow. So people engaged in all walks of life are satisfied when they are able to successfully complete the tasks assigned to them. In order to have job satisfaction there are a few things to take into consideration.

1. An interest in the work.
2. The financial reward.
3. The level of social interaction.

Society is made up of a group of individuals and it is the cumulative actions of these individuals that affect society as a whole. When each individual takes a responsibility for protecting the environment, then the whole environment will be protected. When each individual chooses to fight crimes, then crimes will be controlled in society. This means it is the concerted effort of all individuals that brings about change in society, so responsibility lies in the individual and not in the group. Usually when an assignment is given to a group as a whole, there is a problem of people avoiding the responsibility, assuming that the others will do it. Only when the group assignment is divided into different individual responsibilities can the job be performed well.

Similarly it is the cumulative individual development that leads to societal development. If each individual manages to develop himself or herself, then society as a whole will develop. When each individual is educated and works, then society will benefit from this and it will become an educated society. When an individual increases his capacity and becomes productive, it means the capacity of society to be productive increases. This is when self-development transforms into societal development.

There are, however, a few points to consider. Sometimes people want to develop themselves without regard to societal development. These kinds of people do not care if they harm society in the process of benefitting themselves, but it is always important to think about self-development in relation to societal development as a whole. It is therefore, necessary to think about each decision we take and how it affects society. A choice that benefits both you and society is better than one which only benefits you and harms society.

7.3 Ethical Work Conduct

An important part of work ethics is

1. **Maintaining labor discipline.** Labor discipline means obeying the rules and guidelines of the work place. These rules and guidelines are usually designed to facilitate efficient working.
2. **Punctuality and proper utilization of instruments of labor.** This means you should always be on time for work. If you don't come to work on time, the work won't be finished during the required period. This also negatively affects the work to be done.
3. **The correct use of instruments in the work place.** People who work in offices may have computers, stationary and different materials that they use. We should avoid wastage in the work place as this reduces the cost for the work place and is better for the environment.

Working in harmony and cooperation with your fellow workers. If you build a good relationship with your co-workers, it becomes a pleasure to go to work and work will often be finished efficiently. A poor relationship with work colleagues may cause many problems, including anxiety and not wanting to be in the work place. This is often bad for customer relations and for business.

5. Improving professional skills is another work ethic. It is important to try to improve your professional skills. Improving professional skills is beneficial both personally and for the work place. It helps the person by increasing his/her ability to do a better job in the future. For the work place it helps to get the job done faster and better. It can also lead to promotion, a more satisfying job and an increase in salary.
6. Proper execution of professional duties. This means that when you work you have to do so according to the agreed guidelines and in the best possible way. It is important to take breaks and these are the times for socializing, not during working time.

7.4 Factors Determining the World of Work

Ethical standards are values that are important in building a smooth working environment. Normally, a working environment involves a lot of people working together. When people work together there are certain social standards to respect. There are things that should not be done if they offend a co-worker. A typical example is smoking. Some people in the work place may be uncomfortable when another person smokes. In order to maintain a good working environment, smoking may not be allowed. This ethical standard is very important in

- ♦ Creating a harmonious working environment.
- ♦ Getting to the office on time,
- ♦ Avoiding corruption and respecting each other.

These are general ethical standards that are true of any work. Some professions have their own ethical standards that must be followed strictly for the proper functioning of their jobs. For example, medical doctors have their own ethical standards such as maintain patient confidentiality. This standard means medical doctors are not supposed to divulge the specific conditions of patients to others without proper authorization or cause. This could offend the patient and may infringe

upon his/her privacy. Similarly, Policemen have ethical standards and are obliged to treat every individual equally and respectfully. They should not apply excessive force to apprehend a suspect and must follow the procedures exactly. These kinds of profession specific ethics are usually included in their professional training.

In the field of medicine there are profession related ethical standards. These ethical standards are believed to have started in the 4th century in the time of Hippocrates. When a medical student graduates he takes an oath, promising to fulfill certain ethical standards. This is called the Hippocratic Oath. This oath has been revised and modernized over time. 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.

These ethical standards are taken to make the profession more effective because medical personnel are involved in saving people's lives and they are entrusted to do this in an ethical manner. One of the issues that have affected the world of work is sexism. Sexism is a word that describes discrimination based on sex. Traditionally people assigned different roles to men and women and this assignment resulted in limiting women only to certain types of jobs. Some people still think women are only suited to take care of household chores and rear children. Apart from that there are some jobs that are considered suited for women like being a secretary, a nurse and the like. Even when they get the chance to be managers, some of the people they are managing may be reluctant to respect them. They get mistreated when they work in jobs that are considered to be men's. This is a wrong way

of thinking and should be changed. It discourages women from getting involved in jobs they want.

Nowadays, and in the developed world, women participate in all activities and contribute to the development of their country. Sexism seriously limits the potential of the people to benefit our society. There are a lot of women professionals and managers but, because of sexism, many of them are denied the chance to fully use their potential and contribute to the development of their country. Developing countries need to make the best use of their resources, including the potential of women, to attain sustainable growth and development. Sexism is detrimental to development and the entire working environment.

Work both for personal gains and national development. In order to do work effectively and sustainably, *leisure* is also very important. It is only when you get enough rest and leisure time that you can do your work well. Having leisure time allows the mind to be fresh and makes it possible to work more effectively. Apart from making work effective, leisure also has other benefits. It helps to socialize and build relations with others. As humans are social beings, we live together and social interaction is a necessity for everyone. We need company in times of happiness and in times of sorrow. We have national holidays that we value and we want to share with our loved ones.

- Leisure is important but you should choose the right environment to spend that free time.
- Leisure to help you do your job well and to socialize. This means the way you spend your leisure time impacts upon the way you do your work.

- Leisure time in refreshing and harmless activities, you will be able to benefit personally.
- Leisure time in harmful activities you may not be able to do your work very well.
- There are many healthy ways of spending leisure time. Sport is a good way of socializing and a healthy way of refreshing oneself.

7.5 Hard Work and Development

We need to work because we need to satisfy our needs and wants. You have basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. You also have wants, for example playing and entertainment. Human wants are unlimited and, when a person gets something, he or she tends to want more. In poor countries most people don't even have their basic needs satisfied. They need to change the situation to get themselves out of poverty, but we need to support people to acquire their basic needs.

One way to get these basic needs is through working hard. By working hard it is possible to produce the goods and services that are needed to get out of poverty. We need to develop the skills and provide opportunities so that everyone can work their way out of poverty.

Ethiopia is a very poor country. Almost half of the people in the country are below the absolute poverty line. This means they don't eat three meals a day, the minimum requirement for a person. Part of the reason we are poor is because many do not work hard enough and, therefore, do not have the opportunities to lead a better life. People who live in poverty could be taken out of their misery if they were able to work hard to satisfy their basic needs.

Therefore, with a combined effort, we should struggle to fight poverty by working hard and developing the skills and opportunities in the

Country. On the other hand, there are also people who work very hard in Ethiopia but, because of economic circumstances and poor skill levels, they are not rewarded well for their efforts. We need to change this situation by making the most of every opportunity that is given to us. Some countries have been successful in providing all their citizens with their needs. These countries are called developed countries. In developed countries,

Many people in developed countries work very hard. Because of this they are able to produce more goods and services to consume. When you are able to produce more, then you have more choice. After producing more you are more likely to satisfy your needs and want. Similarly, if a country produces more than it needs, it could sell the surplus to other countries and earn more money. For example, Ethiopia is well known for the coffee it produces are now starting to get a good price for their coffee having made deals with companies in the west.

When you work hard there is another benefit; that is, you get an increased production of goods and services. When you spend more time on a job you start to know the job very well and to think of new and better ways of doing it. This enhances your creativity, productivity and / or quality of your work. Creativity can lead to the invention of new things such as technological development. When people spend more time on their work they become more productive and find better methods. When you find a better way of doing things, you may produce more with the given time and resources.

Technological development helps countries to develop and grow. Within a small period time countries, like China, came up with new ways of producing goods and services through enhanced technology. The new goods and services produced helped to reduce poverty in these countries. China produces many goods and services and sells them to the rest of the world. Today almost all countries import or buy many goods from China. Technological development is important for the productivity of a nation and enhancement of the quality of life for its people.

7.6 Policies and Strategies for Development

Work is important to work in order to accelerate development in a country. Effective policies and strategies are also necessary for the acceleration of economic growth and development. An economic policy is a statement indicating the economic direction that the country is going in, the economic policy of the country usually targets economic growth and development. The specific ways through which the policy is implemented are called strategies. Devising policies and strategies has to be done carefully after a lot of research and study on the existing situation of the country. This because good policies and strategies are ones that are based on the individual circumstances of a country.

The Ethiopian government has devised different policies and strategies that it believes will help towards the development of the country. These different policies and strategies relate to the different economic sectors. The main strategy that the country uses for development today is called the Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI).

This development strategy is based on the idea that, first the agricultural sector must develop, and then, from the

development of the agricultural sector, the industrial sector could develop

Under *ADLI* each economic sector has its own detailed development strategy. The government has a rural development strategy that is focused on the enhancement of production and marketing of agricultural produce. This strategy is based on the idea that, if the poor farmers in the countryside could produce more and sell more, then they could increase their income and live a better life.

Ethiopia also has an industrialization strategy that is dependent on what happens in the agricultural sector. This is because industrialization requires a lot of capital. In order to get this capital the strategy says that, first the agricultural sector must develop, and then the additional output in agriculture will be sold to generate the capital for the industrial sector. It will then be possible to develop the industrial sector.

The other important economic sector which the government is concentrating on is capacity building. Capacity building is increasing the ability of implementing a desired activity. This means that, if you plan to perform something, you need to have the capacity to actually implement it. In Ethiopia the capacity to implement is relatively weak and it is important to strengthen it. In order to build capacity the country needs an *educated work force*. Therefore, education is an important way of enhancing the country's capacity to perform towards development.

Globalization has had an impact on all countries of the world and in many sectors of our communities. Here you will relate globalization to the Ethiopian economy. Economic globalization is the sharing of economic ideas between countries. Economic globalization includes

the sharing of technologies and goods between countries. The Ethiopian economy is also very much affected by globalization. This effect is both positive and negative. The positive effects of globalization include:

- ◆ an increased inflow of goods and services,
- ◆ The transfer of knowledge and technology, the advancement of global information and communication technologies.
- ◆ more goods to choose from, more sharing of ideas and policies, and
- ◆ Closer relationships with other countries.
- ◆ These positive effects improve our lives and, in this respect, globalization should be accepted.

Of the negative effects of globalization the major ones are:

- ◆ An increased dependency on cheaper goods and services from other countries.
- ◆ Therefore, we may stop producing them in our own country since they are cheaper from other countries.
- ◆ This increases the country's dependency on other countries and has a negative impact on economic growth.
- ◆ As a result the country may risk losing its sovereignty because of its dependence on other countries.
- ◆ It is, therefore, essential to balance the exposure to globalization to the extent that we exchange technology and ideas but also protect our own producers so that we can be self-sufficient, at least in the basic necessities.

One way to balance the effects of globalization is to identify the sectors that would be most affected by it and devise policy measures to protect those sectors. First of all a study should be conducted in order to find out which sectors are vulnerable to external pressures.

After that the appropriate policy should be devised to protect these sectors.

7.7 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 consumption they enjoy and we aspire to reach that state. The reasons they have reached that level of consumption are because they managed to invent and innovate new things that make life easier and more comfortable. Think of the many inventions like electricity, telephone, computer, television and cooking stove that have improved people's lives. That is a goal that many countries aspire to reach.

All the people who invented things that make life easier share one common trait: they devoted their time and committed themselves to achieve their aims. Civilization refers to a society or community built on culture and knowledge. To further civilize a nation or state requires updating culture and knowledge through education. On the basis of this knowledge and through hard work we can further develop our civilization. Those countries which are developed have realized that work is important and invest time to come up with new and better ways of doing things.

Promoting Foreign Direct Investment

In the effort to align the country's development policies with those of globalization, the Ethiopian government has devised a policy to attract foreign direct investment. This policy helps the country to strengthen its relationship with other countries and is a significant step in opening up the economy to the rest of the world. To that effect, the following measures have been taken to promote foreign direct investment to Ethiopia:

- ♦ Giving foreign direct investors a tax holiday;

- Remitting part of their profit to their country;
- Leasing land and other resources;
- Providing information on the possible and profitable ventures.

All these measures taken to attract foreign direct investment are part of the government's effort to create a good relationship with other countries and people. This helps to import technology and increases the productivity and income of the country.

Unit Seven Review Questions

Part I. Multiple Choice

1. Which one of the following behaviors is not categorized as work ethics?

A. Initiative	C. Punctuality
B. Minimizing productivity	D. willingness to learn
2. Which of the following could encourage workers to produce more?

A. introducing rewards for better work	B. increasing the salary of all workers constantly
C. establishing workers cooperatives in industries	D. encouraging workers to form labor unions
3. One of the major causes for the economic backwardness of our country could be

A. absence of peace and stability for long period of time	B. the fact that the country did not stay under colonial rule
C. absence of fertile land for agricultural development	D. lack of natural resources for industrial development
4. The economic development strategy of the present government of Ethiopia gives priority For increasing the

A. Productivity of high-level industry	B. Productivity of cottage industry
C. Productivity of agriculture	D. Volume of import and export
5. Which one of the following is the major indicator of poverty?

- A. Inadequate social services
B. Lack of entertainments
C. prevalence of literacy
D. abundance of production
6. You should respect:
A. only white collar works
B. only blue collar works
C. people who work in the house
D. a and b
7. Countries should reduce poverty by:
A. waiting for aid from other countries
B. working hard
C. by migrating to rich countries
D. All the above
8. Creativity:
A. leads to development
B. leads to the production of new things
C. comes with hard work
D. all the above
9. Economic Policy is:
A. a specific way of implementing a plan
B. the same as strategy
C. a general direction for the
D. economy of a country
10. Successful people:
A. have material gains
B. have job satisfaction
C. do their job efficiently and effectively
D. All the above
11. In order to have job satisfaction:
A. financial reward is enough
B. financial reward is not important
C. financial reward is one of the factors but there are others

- D. all the above
12. Ethical standards are beneficial for:
A. efficient accomplishment of work
B. harmony in the work place
C. taking away the freedom of workers
D. All the above
13. Which of the following are the benefits of globalization:
A. sharing of ideas and technology
B. promoting efficiency
C. opening up markets for competition
D. All the above
14. What is meant by industriousness?
A. Giving priority to the maximization of industrial production
B. Carrying out one's work with great care and devotion
C. Relying on other people for making every decision
D. Growing interest to get employed in industries
15. Ethiopia could attain sustainable development mainly by
A. Copying the economic model of the developed countries
B. getting loans and aids from international organizations
C. using its resources wisely and economically
D. building industries with imported latest technologies

Part II matching

Column A

16. Hippocratic Oath
17. Sexism
18. Leisure
19. ADLI
20. Strategies

Column B

- A. discrimination based on sex
B. allows mind to be fresh and makes
C. ways through which policy is implemented
D. medical student graduates he takes an oath
E. Agricultural Development Led Industrialization