

CONVISC NOTE

UNIT-ONE

BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

THE ETHIOPIAN CONSTITUTION has the following provisions.

- Sovereignty of people.
- Supremacy of Constitution.
- Respect for Human & Democratic Rights.
- Secularism (Separation of State & Religion.)
- Accountability & Transparency.

Human & Democratic Rights

Human Rights: Inviolable & Inalienable

- eg - Right to life
- Right of liberty
- Right of Equality
- Right of Privacy

Democratic Rights

- eg - Right to thought
- Right to free opinion
- Right of expression
- Right of movement.
- Right to join Political Parties.
- Right of women & children.
- Right of property.
- National Rights.

Types of Democratic Rules

Presidential Democracy

- led by President elected by people.
- President leads executive branch
- Representative heads legislative branch
- Checks & Balances implemented effectively b/c executive & legislative function independently.
- Legislative & executive branches have power to veto bills.
- President has power to:
 - ! Set Annual budget
 - ! Appoint & Dismiss who has to be approved by HPR.
- Parliament has right to formulate laws that has to be implemented by executive who is the President.

Example: USA

Parliamentary Dem.

- led by Prime minister
- Prime minister is appointed from winning party & has to be member of HPR.
- Prime minister leads executive branch & at the same time is member of legislative branch.
- Has weak check & balance system.
- Easy to enact law.

Example: England.

Combined Democracy.

- People elect President.
- Prime minister is member of Parliament & elected from winning party.
- President is head of State.
- Prime minister is head of Government.

eg: France.

Power Distribution

Power of Federal Government

- matters of foreign policy
- " " Nationality
- National Defense
- Immigration
- Printing money
- Signing International Treaty.

Power of Regional Government

- local Administration.
- Collecting Taxes.
- Administering police force.
- Managing Education & Courts.

⊗ But Here collection tax is concurrent power.

⊗ The FDRC constitution established a Bicameral / two / parliament.

- 1) House of Peoples Representative (HPR) whose members are elected by universal suffrage.
- 2) House of Federation: in which nationalities & people of Ethiopia represented by the virtue of their identification. (population size of each ethnic group.)
 - members are elected by state council or directly by the people of respective region.

Key words

Power: Ability to compel others what the Power holder want.

Authority: Legal Power Vested in Public agency.

Foreign Relations: External Relations of a country.

Foreign Policy: Policy regulating a particular country's relation with other states & people in the International Arena.

Diplomacy: Instrument to execute foreign policy.

Federalism: A system where by power divided b/w federal & regional government.

Devolution: Is principle of federalism w/c means transfer of power to regions.
! But This neither makes the federal nor regional government Supreme.

Concurrent Power: Authority or power that Both governments exercise.

Worst - Two

RULE OF LAW

- Absence of Rule of law results Arbitrariness, lawlessness, Destruction, Anarchy...
- Anarchy: Where there is no supreme law which result in Disorder.

Limited Government

- Exercise Constitutionalism.
- Decentralized Power.
- Absence of Arbitrary Power.
- Independent Judiciary.
- Legitimate

Grammar Parts

- Responsibility of Drawing up a Constitution is given to "Constituent Assembly."
- The Power to Amend a Constitution may be Delegated to The Parliament.
- Laws are made by The Parliament at federal level & by state Council at regional level.
- At federal level, The higher executive Powers are given to Prime Minister & The Council of Ministers. At regional level State Administration is highest Organ of executive Power.

Hierarchy of laws

! Constitution → Ordinary laws → Rule & Regulation

- ② Procedural Justice: Rights to Equality in the processes that guarantees all persons equal Protection of procedural opportunities within law.

Managing Conflict

- Negotiation: Direct discussion b/w or Among the parties without out-side Part Involvement.
! The most Common way.
- Mediation: Non-Binding Dispute resolution Involving a Neutral Third Party.
- Arbitration: Applying legal Principles to a Controversy within limits previously agreed upon by the Disputing Parties.
! Binding.
- Litigation: process carrying on a suit before a Court.
! Diff from the above peaceful mechanisms.

Unlimited Government

- People are Subjects.
- Absence of Independent Judiciary
- Repressive Government.
- Illegitimate

- Laws: Considered are Primary legislation or Proclamation enacted by the highest legislative Organ.
(w/c is Parliament at federal level & Legislative Council at regional level).

- Rules: Secondary legislation enacted by Council of Ministers & Sometimes by Individual Minister mandated to do so.

Any Rule Contradicting the law is Null & Void.

Laws & Rules must be:

- Fair
- Easy to Understand
- Well Designed
- Clear
- Not Violate other Values
- Possible to follow.

Due Process of law: The Conduct of legal Proceedings according to established rules & Principles for the Protection & enforcement of Private Rights.

Elements of Due Process of law

- Habeas Corpus: Available to a person who is arrested Involuntarily who is not Brought before Court within the Prescribed Period of time.
- Presumption of Innocence: Until final decision accused person has right to be Presumed Innocent.
- Impartial Tribunal: Court has to be non-Partisan (non-Partial).

for notice: The Summons must be written in language that the Defendants can understand.

- Speedy & Public Trials: Accused person has the right to Quick Public Trials, unless the case is related to national security, public safety & to protect privacy of the accused.
- Right to Counsel: The right to be represented by legal counsel.
- Right against Self-Incrimination
Defendant has no burden to prove his innocence. Providing evidence is burden of the Investigator.
- Protection against Double Jeopardy
A person cannot be charged & convicted again for the same offence.
- Right of appeal (Appeal)

Fighting Corruption

We can classify this into two.

1) Preventive approach

- ⇒ ? Ethical Regulation
- ! Having committed citizen
- ! Disclosure
- ! Registration of property
- ! Reaching through mass-media.

2) Curative Approach

- ⇒ ? Investigation Corruption cases after a crime is committed.
- ! Punishing corrupt behaviors.

WAIJOT - 3

WAIJOT - 3

Unity in diversity: mutual existence of different cultural groups.

Multi-culturalism: a belief which support that all cultures, regions & languages are equal.

Group Rights: Rights held by individuals who are members of particular groups.

! Group Rights are not universal like human rights.

- ⇒ - Right of Nations to Self-Determination.
- Right of women, Children, the disabled & ethnic minorities.

Affirmative action: Policies designed to remedy the effects of past discrimination against different groups.

! Some People argue this "Affirmative action" is against equality & say it is unjust.

Ethnocentrism: Use of One's Culture for Judging the life style of Other Individuals or Societies.

! This leads to Conflict.

Cultural Relativism: Understanding People's ways of living from the frame work of their culture.

WAIJOT - 4

JUSTICE

- Laws: Are made or enacted by highest Legislative Organ of the country called Parliament of HPR.

- At Regional level laws are made by State Council or Legislative Council.

Judges: People who administer law in the Courts.

- Prime Minister Recommend Judges to HPR (Parliament) appoints.

- In State Courts State Council appoint Judges after being recommended by State Judicial Administration Council.

- Courts should be Impartial and Non-partisanship.

Non-partisanship: being free from Political, racial, ethnic, religious leanings.

- Courts & Public servants should also avoid Stereotype.

Stereotype: Set of factual & fictional beliefs about a certain group.

Domestication: A process where the country officially recognizes certain international principles as important & includes them in its own law.

- This is usually done by signing international conventions & approving these in Parliament.

- Responsibility for signing the international convention & agreement is given to the Executive Branch.

- But the Ratification (approval) is done by Parliament. Then it is printed in the official newspaper - Nagarik Gazette - (चौक सूचना)

Ratification: Approval of the signing of international conventions by House of Peoples' Representatives.

Types of Crimes

Homicide: Killing somebody deliberately.

Genocide: exterminate a clan, family or people.

Terrorism: Deliberate act of endangering the lives of people or property to do something or stop doing something.

Deliberate Transmission of Diseases: expansion of incurable disease.

Drug Trafficking: Circulating narcotic drugs.

Justice and Taxation

Principles in Tax.

- 1) "Ability to pay" principle: Says payment should be based on people's ability to pay.
- 2) "Horizontal Equity" principle: People earning the same amount of income should pay the same amount of tax.
- 3) "Vertical Equity" principle: People who earn different amounts should be taxed differently.

Other things to know.

Tax evasion: Illegal avoidance of tax paying.

Cartel band: Illegal trading of goods to avoid trade taxes.

Tax avoidance: The act of changing a business venture or investment to one that pays less tax.

! legal way to avoid tax.

Unit - Five

PATRIOTISM

Patriotism can come from knowing the history of one's own. And these home histories are based on verifiable evidences. There are two types of sources of evidences.

- 1) Primary sources: Monuments, tools, inscriptions, tablets, diaries --- etc.
- 2) Secondary sources: History, books, oral traditions, novels --- etc.

History

- Ethiopia joined League of Nations in 1923. Only Liberia & South Africa were members before Ethiopia.
- Ethiopia contributed to global peace keeping by sending peacekeeping forces to South Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi etc...

Key words

Ethics: a belief that deals with what is morally right or wrong.

- ! Study of moral standards & how they affect behaviour
- ! Philosophical study of human behaviour & motivation.

Morality: A system that tells you how to act whereas ethics is the system.

- ! Deals with a system of behaviour related to standards of right & wrong.

Fairness: Treating others the way you want to be treated; being open minded ---

Truthfulness: standing for truth

Courage: to be brave & confident to do what you believe in & what you want to do.

Tolerance: attitude of openness & respect of differences.

Peer Influence: Influence of a social group consisting of people who are equal in age, education or social class.

Rational Conclusion: Reasonable & sensible opinion or judgement of what is wrong with something.

Segregation: Practice of keeping ethnic, racial or religious groups separate, especially through enforcing the use of separate schools, housing, transportation or other facilities.

Virtue: Quality of being moderately good or righteous.

Unit - 6

Responsibility

- When fulfilling public burdens (responsibilities) some individuals' interests will have to be sacrificed.

- Ethiopia has contributed peace keeping forces to countries in Africa & Asia.

Citizen's Obligation in Society

- Negotiation and compromise to resolve conflicts

- Participation in political process.

- Appreciating individual & group differences.

- Paying fair taxes.

* Promises are frequently kept & broken by people all over the world, but whether or not you keep your promise there will be consequences either way.

* Social morality is based on the norms, values & ethical standards of people who live in it.

* Legal system in society is based on morality.

Global Citizen: A member of the international community who shares responsibilities with others.

Unit-7 INDUSTRIALISATION

- We need each & every professional in order to have a happy & comfortable life.
- Working hard is the only respectable & legal way to earn income.
 - Not only money but also Creativity, productivity & quality of work are benefits of hard working.
 - Hard work is not enough, we need to be educated & skilled in order to move towards development.

Labour Disciplines

Examples: Proper Dressing

! Not smoking in work places.

! Punctuality & proper utilisation of Instruments of labour.

! Working in harmony & Co-operation with fellow workers.

Things Required for Job Satisfaction

- Interest in the work.

- Financial Reward.

- Career Growth / better & challenging occupation in the job.

- Level of Social Interaction in work place.

* Leisure is also important for a person to refresh & socialize.

Sexism: Discrimination based on sex.

! Affects the world of work.

Civilization: Increased quality of people's lives as a result of Discoveries.

Economy

Policies: plans showing general directions to be taken.

Economic policy: Indicates Economic Dir.

! Targets Economic growth & Development.

Strategies: specific ways through which the policy is implemented.

x) The main strategy that the country uses for development is called "The Agricultural Development Lead Industrialization" (ADLI)

- Under ADLI there is Rural Development Strategy.

Rural Development Strategy: focuses on the enhancement of production & marketing the agricultural produce.

! It is based on the idea that says, "If the poor farmer in the countryside could produce more than they could increase their income & live better life."

x) Ethiopia also has Industrialization strategy that is dependent on what happens in the Agricultural Sector.

Capacity Building: Increasing the ability of implementing a proposed activity.

! It needs education.

! In Ethiopia capacity to implement is weak & needs to be strengthened.

Economic Globalization: Sharing of Economic Ideas, technologies, goods - ... between countries.

Unit-8

Self-Reliance

Self-Awareness: Recognition of our abilities, strengths & weakness.

Assertiveness: Standing up for yourself and making your voice heard.

! Expressing your opinions, needs & feelings without ignoring the needs of others.

* Assertiveness has the following behaviours:

- Taking a positive role in conversations.
- Making requests & asking for favours.
- Refusing others' requests if they are too demanding.
- Questioning rules & traditions that don't seem fair.
- Addressing issues that bother you.

Let's generally see behaviours of Passive, Assertive & Aggressive person.

Passive Person

- Afraid to speak up
- Speaks softly
- Looks down or away
- Shows little or no expression.
- Slouches & withdraws
- Isolates self from group.
- Agrees with others, despite feelings
- Sees self as inferior
- Hurts self to avoid hurting others.
- Doesn't reach goals and may not have a set goal.

Assertive Person

- Speaks openly
- Uses a conversational tone with confidence.
- Maintains good eye contact
- Shows expression that matches the message.
- Mixes well with groups.
- Speaks to the point
- Agrees when ideas of others are convincing
- Values self equal to others.

Aggressive Person

- Interrupts - 'talks over' others.
- Speaks loudly
- Glares and stares at others.
- Shows aggressive expressions
- Stands rigidly, crosses arms, invades others' personal space.
- Control groups
- Disagrees & doesn't listen to the points of others
- Looks down on others.
- Reaches goals but hurts others in the process.

- ⊗ A Subjected human: Someone who can never achieve a free and prosperous life.
! It is a life lived for someone else other than yourself.
(but this one is in negative sense.)

Independent People

- Have their own views.
- Desires to earn their living from their own efforts.
- Value achievement and don't seek power over others.
- Choose their own life style.

Self-Confidence: Trust in oneself and one's competence that results in a high level of security.

- ⊗ Self-Confidence & Self-Reliance are complementary.

⇒ Way of protecting Dependency in National level:

- promoting domestic industry and manufactured goods.
- limiting the importation of luxury items & manufactured goods that can be produced within the country.

Key words

Flexibility: Being able to change one's mind or decision according to situations.

Public welfare: The well-being of the people in general rather than being limited to a particular individual or group.

Rational Decision: Decision based on reason rather than emotion.

Rightful Perception: A belief or opinion based on facts & evidence.

Self-reliant people have Self-Confidence & good decision making ability.

Decision making Refers to:

- Examining Pros & Cons
- Deciding To Question the morality of the Decision.

The following points are helpful to make Morally good Decisions:

⇒ Sensitivity to a range of Considerations.

! Taking into account, the awareness of Various parties who will be Affected by Decision taken And the range of Values or Principles which might be applied to the Issue.

⇒ Discussion to build Consensus

This has long & short term Gain (Advantage)

! Short-term gain: When people provide insight or experience different from ours it helps to make morally sound Decisions.

! Long-term gain: We Improve Quality of our moral decision making by lots of things from others.

Moral Sensitivity: Care & Consideration of Issues related to right & wrong Decisions & Actions

* Many Decisions which have moral Importance Should be based on moral Values.

* Dependancy of developing (poor) Countries on rich Countries made them not to grow.

* Debt is One of the major factors that makes poor Countries poorer. Countries become more dependent when they have more debt.

* Poor Countries have a weak Influence on world politics and economy.

* There are a Number of ways of making a Decision with ethical Considerations.

Some of them are:

- Ethical relativism.
- Utilitarianism
- rights approaches / Kant's moral theory.

Ethical relativism

- This approach assumes "Ethical Values & beliefs are relative to the various Individuals and Societies that hold them"

- It says "There is no objective right or wrong" and "morality is simply a function of the moral beliefs that people have."

Utilitarianism

- Only considers the Consequences of a particular decision

- It doesn't matter how it is done or by what motive it is done

- Sometimes Called "Greatest happiness Principle." i.e. the Outcome of any decision is expected to provide the most pleasure for the greatest number or recipients.

Kant's moral theory (The right / approach)

- States "It is not the end result of an action that determines the decision, but whether the action itself is perceived to be right."

- Says "The motive is important. Not only the motive but also do what is right."

Adulteration: Addition of Cheaper Substance to food to Increase its Quantity.

Consensus: A General or wide spread Agreement.

Developing countries' essential imports include fuel, medicines and fertilizers. And export Agricultural products.

- Ethiopia's Economic Strategy at present is aimed at free market principle, but previously it was Command.

* In Addition Ethiopia has chosen export led growth.

Types of Economy

- There are two major Perspectives through which we study the economy. These are:
 - 1. Microeconomics
 - 2. Macroeconomics

Micro Economics

- Studies the behaviour of consumers & producers.
- Deals with determination of prices & summarizes the interrelationship between these economic agents.
- Is important to understand the individual behaviours.
- Concerns the analysis of the welfare of particular group or individual agents.

Example: Research whether a group of people are benefiting from a certain government decision.

Macro Economics

- Comprehensive & cumulative picture of the economy.
- It is analysis of national economy, growth, production & consumption, saving & investment, import & export, unemployment, etc.
- Growth performance of a country is analysed through this (macroeconomics).
- Said to be bird's eye view of the economy.

- ① The Percentage Increase of the Gross Domestic Product is what is called growth.

- ② The other most important issue in economics is the study of prices.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): is the weighted index of prices of goods and services consumed in the economy.
1. is the most common measurement of the price level.

- * The Percentage Increase of CPI is known as Inflation.

- * The analysis of inflation determines what kind of policy will be needed to stabilize it.

- ③ Comparative Advantage: A concept related to countries producing and trading in commodities conducive to their national conditions.

Money And Capital

- 1) Local, National & International monetary Organizations are instrumental in financing the development efforts of a country by increasing the sources of funding.

Local monetary Organizations

- 1. Primarily concerned with the mobilization of capital in the local area & cater to the need of the local communities & business.
- 1. Give out loans to local consumers & business.
- 2. Usually opened for profit.
- ②: Credit Unions.

National monetary Organizations

- 1. Are large & give much bigger financial service by providing substantial amount of loan to the public.
- 1. Guid the supply of the money depending on the growth & production demands of the economy.
- ②: National bank, Commercial bank, & other private banks.

- ③ Local & National monetary Organizations work mainly in response to what happens in the economy while at the same time trying to stimulate the economy to produce more.

International monetary Organizations

- Established after the II World War to help in the reconstruction of war struck Europe.
- A bit different from local & national monetary Organizations b/c of their policies in providing funding.
- Devise their policies based on the share principles of member countries.
- Policies are dominated by beliefs of each countries.
- Give the loans & grants when the developing countries satisfy some of the conditions specified in the policies.
- * Some of these policies promote:
 - Liberalization of the economy
 - Privatizing state enterprises.
 - International monetary cooperation.
 - Exchange rate stability
 - Facilitate balanced growth of international trade.
- Help members when they face balance of payment difficulties.
- Assist in poverty reduction.

Functions

- ① These Organizations have to conduct research to identify the sectors that require funding.
- ② Economic leadership is very much related to political & cultural leadership.

UNIT-10

Civil Participation

- Civil means related to citizens or to the public.
- Civil actions are outside of politics, religion, military ... etc.
- Civil actions do not have any interest other than co-operating and working to promote the common good & welfare of the people.

⑧ Civic participation requires commitment, dedication, team spirit, readiness to work with others ... etc.

Commitment & Dedication: means having the strength to maintain the effort to achieve certain goals.

Egs of Civil Societies

- Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA)
- Campaign Brides to Stop Violence Against Women (VAV)

⑧ Community Participation requires the active involvement of citizens in social, economic & political realms at all levels & in all forms.

Egs of Community participation

Political Participation.

- Voting in election
- Financial Campaign
- Demonstration & petition
- Taking part in political campaign ... etc.

Social Participation.

Demonstration: Public displays or group showing approval or disapproval toward causes.

Election Campaign: Vote-seeking activities.

* * *
⑧ Civil societies are not static; they are dynamic & ever changing to meet the needs of society.

⑧ members of diff civil associations have the following characteristics:

- They define themselves as members.
- They share common goals.
- They engage in diff activities.
- Citizens engage in the process of policy making directly or indirectly.
- Also Associations & Organizations directly & indirectly influence public policies.
- These associations & Organizations could be in the form of professional associations, NGOs, Community clubs etc.

- * * *
- medias are important tools to help forward the opinions of the public & serve as watchdogs on the activities of the government.
- Freedom of the press doesn't mean that anybody can write what he/she pleases. but the press should get access to government info in order to communicate its activities to the people.

Leadership

* There are three important features of leadership.

- Influence or support
- Voluntary effort
- Goal achievement.

* Threats & Coercion are not part of good leadership. It is mutual trust & confidence we have the community to attain its objectives.

Personal Qualities that are required from a leader to promote public participation include being:

- A planner
- Versatile
- A motivator
- Encouraging
- Realistic

Egs of good leaders: Mandela & Roosevelt.

Versatile: having an all round personality & being multifaceted.

Charismatic: Quality to attract followers.

Wang 07-11

The Pursuit of Wisdom

Reasoning: Process of thought that helps to make Objective Judgement.

Knowledge: is understanding or learning about that which is known.
! is the sum total of what has been perceived, discovered, or inferred.

! is basis of Objective Judgement.

! is Truth about thing in nature.

! Influences the way man lives and interacts with nature.

Information: Knowledge in the form of facts.

! is more specific facts obtained for a particular purpose.

Data: facts or figures obtained from observations, experience or surveys.

• Relevant data gives rise to relevant conclusions.

• It is said that you acquire knowledge but you obtain information.

* * * *

Qualitative & Quantitative Data

Quantitative Data: Information based on facts & figures.

eg: Statistics of grades achieved over previous years found in your school

Qualitative Data: Information based on personal reflections of a sample group.

eg: Interviews with teachers & students.

! Surveys of past & present grade 12 students.

! Diff sources in written, numerical, oral & other formats such as practical work, Art and music.

• * * *

• Once you have gathered information, you need to interpret it.

Interpret means: of the info is,

Quantitative
- you will need to identify trends from w/c you can draw conclusions from the facts & figures.

Qualitative
- you will need to consider how much can be relied upon, & what can or cannot be substantiated or supported by other evidence.

• After interpreting you need to Analyze to draw out that which you will need and discard that which is misleading or superfluous. Then you will evaluate.

• At the end you come up with conclusion when we generalize.

→ Gather Info → Interpret → Analyze → Evaluate → Conclude.

Wisdom: Accumulation & practical use of knowledge for a given purpose.

Hypothesis: Problem that you need to solve through research.

! A Theory of Ideas that is basis of research.

• The types of methods used to collect data depends on the nature of the research.

• Scientific methods of collection & analysis of data through testing theory or hypothesis is accepted as a fact.

Truth & myth

Truth: Proven facts about something rather than what people generally accept.

myth: belief that are not true.

! Their base is tradition.

! Are important but should not be barrier to develop our culture.

Theories of Truth

Relativity of Truth: No absolute truth.

! States "Truth is relative to space & time."

Pragmatic theory: Says truth is measured by its usefulness or utility.

! What is true is what is useful and false is reverse of this.

! This theory rejects theories held by Plato & Aristotle that truth is Absolute.

! This theory was developed in 19th & 20th centuries by American philosophers namely Charles S. Pierce, William James & John Dewey. They believed their theory of truth was dynamics, practical & measurable.

eg of this theory the Amharic saying "washto kamatalat washto mastarak."

Scientific Theory: Are not relative or measured by utility to individuals or group.

! They depend on objective fact w/c remain the same for everyone, all the time.

* * *

Social utility: Something good for society.

CASE STUDIES (CSs)

Unit - One

- Thomas Jefferson: The 2nd President of USA is known as the founding father of America's Democracy. He wrote "Declaration of Independence".
- Joseph Mobutu was Dictator leader of Zaire (Belgian Congo).

History

- People living in the Ohio basin were victims of floods some years back.
- League of Nations was international organization established in 1920.
 - 1 established for world peace by sovereign states in 1920.
 - 1 its founding members were Europeans led by victors of the first world war.
 - 1 Ethiopia joined League of Nations in September 1923.

- ② When Ethiopia was invaded by Italian Emperor Haile Selassie went to Geneva to appeal to governments to help his country but the league failed to respond to protect its member state. At that year Ethiopia's membership in the league stopped. This shows its weakness & contributed to its collapse in 1939.

- ② From the mid 1800's through to the early 1960's most British & French colonies gained formal independence. In 1963, Independent African countries met to establish organization of the African Unity (OAU). After decades the OAU joined the African Economic Commission (AEC) to become the AU.

- Ethiopia entered into formal & modern international relations after the battle of Adwa.
- Ethiopia contributed to the formation of organizations such as COMESA, IGAD & NEPAD.

IGAD (Inter Governmental Authority on Development)

- 1 Founded by Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, & Uganda in 1986. (At that time its name was IGADD).
- 1 The head office is in Djibouti.
- 1 Ethiopia became seventh member in 1993.
- 1 The member states amended its charter & changed IGADD to IGAD in 1996.

② NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development).

- 1 was founded to address the current problems of Africa including poverty, underdevelopment and marginalization of the African continent.

- ② Ethiopia played a role as a founding member of the Non-Aligned movement.

Unit - Two

- ② Apartheid means "Separateness" in the Afrikaans language.

- ② President Nixon was President of USA who is known by his remarkable achievements during his time and his involvement in the corruption known as "The Watergate Scandal".

Unit - Three

- (Our book says) The Tazze hydro-electric power plant is currently the biggest power plant with the capacity of more than 300 megawatt.

- In the early 1970s during the Derg regime, there was a massacre by the government called "Red Terror".

VAT (Value added Tax system)

- 1 is a consumption tax assessed on all kinds of business activities.
- 1 It avoids double taxation so it preserves fairness.
- 1 was first introduced in France in 1954 and today about 120 countries use this system.

Unit - Four

- The Kyoto Protocol is an agreement adopted in 1997 by 149 developed countries to reduce Green house gas emissions.

- 75% of Illegal drug that enters the United States comes from Mexico.

- Martin Luther King & Rosa Parks were civil rights activists. He was famous after the imprisonment of Rosa Parks.

- Also Mohandas Gandhi was human rights activist after he suffered assassination in South Africa.

Unit - FIVE

Gabre Hiywet Baykedagn was a critical writer. He used to criticise the Government & the Society of his times.

- Examples of Genocide.

- The Nazi-Jew Holocaust

- The Hutu & Tutsi Genocide (Rwanda)

Gujarati Peasant Rebellion (1968)

1 Centers of rebellion were most of Dera District provinces.

2 Major causes were the Government's attempt to increase the amount of taxes & forced contributions to erect statue of the Emperor. The other cause was misadministration.

3 People reflected their opposition by rejecting tax assessors & sending a petition by the Emperor. But the Govt failed to respond.

The first Woyane movement

- Took place in Tigray in 1941 after liberation of Ethiopia from Italian occupation.

Major causes were administrative inefficiency, corruption and greediness of the army stations in Bana & Araso, as well as feudalistic conflict of interest. But British force using aircraft crushed the revolt.

Out Break of Ethiopian Revolution

- Ethiopian revolution outbreak in 1974.

- Students play major role in this. They used to use demonstrations & slogans such as "Land to the Tiller!"

The Struggle to overthrow Derg (1975-1991)

- The strongest Anti-Government party in the beginning of 1975 was TPLF. This movement was used to be known as Second Woyane movement.

- In 1982 TPLF & EPDM joined & formed Ethiopian peoples' revolutionary democratic front (EPRDF).

- Later at the end of the struggle the OPDO (Oromo peoples' democratic ^{organization} ~~revolutionary~~ movement), EPRDF & Ethiopian democratic officers' revolutionary movement (EDORM) joined & together defeated Derg in 1991.

History of Ethiopian flag

→ 10th Century A.D. Blue flag was used.

→ Changed to Yellow during the time of Noddi's rule.

→ After that under Zaware dynasty it was replaced by red.

→ During Gondarine period at the time of Emperor Sionias I multi-colored flag appeared with an emblem on its top.

→ During period of Emperor Tewodros II, a multi-colored flag with an emblem of Lion of Judah was raised close to Emperor's tent.

→ When Emperor Yohannes IV came to power it is said that he used a flag Red, White & Green.

→ Emperor Menelik was believed to have used a flag Green, red & Yellow.

→ The present flag Green, Yellow & Red probably became the national flag of Ethiopia during the time of Emperor Zewditu Menelik in 1918.

→ The Revised Constitution of 1955 stated the national flag should have horizontally arranged stripes Green, Yellow & Red.

→ The emblem on the Ethiopian flag during Haile Selassie's rule was the crowned Lion of Judah.

→ Derg changed this emblem to (some thing that is not mentioned in the book) show socialist ideology.

→ The 1985 Constitution maintained the flag we are using now.

Unit 7 - Unit - 8

- Wazir maktar is a kennaan well known for her saying "The Generation that destroys the Government is not the Generation that ^{pays} ~~knows~~ the price."

- On the western side of Lake Tana there is a lost castle similar to those found in Gondar. It is named Susenios castle. After one of the Emperors of Gondar. Now it is in bad shape & may even collapse in a few years to come.

- Alexander Graham Bell invented Telephone.

- World Trade Organization (WTO) established in 1994. It promotes the freeing of markets & countries products according to their comparative advantage.