Chapter 1: Building a democratic system

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Basic principles of Ethiopian constitution

- There are 5 basic principles of our constitution
  - Sovereignty of the people (art. 8)
  - Supremacy of the constitution (art. 9)
  - Respect for human and democratic rights (art. 10)
  - Secularism (art. 11)
  - Accountability and transparency of the government (art. 12)
- In theocratic state, the state serves the religion while in erastrian state, the religion serves the state.
- All sovereign power resides on Ethiopia's NNPs and is expressed by the constitution.

Human rights and democratic rights

- Human and democratic rights doesn't exist in separation
- Active community participation is the heart of a democratic system

Federalism

- The devolution of power makes neither the federal nor the regional government superior
- There are 5 types of federalism
  - Dual federalism
  - Cooperative federalism
  - Creative federalism
  - New federalism
  - Ethnic federalism

The necessity of a democratic system

- Democracy upholds the rule of law, human right and freedom and constitutionalism.
- Democracy is practiced in two ways:
  - Direct: practiced by ancient community. Today it can be practiced during:
    - Referendum
    - Plebiscite
    - Demonstration
    - Petition
    - Voting
    - Opinion polling
  - Indirect democracy: it is a representative democracy.
- A democratic system runs in three ways:
  - Parliamentary:
    - it is led by a prime minister appointed from the winning party.
    - The prime minister must be a member of parliament.
    - The prime minister leads the executive branch as well as it is the member of the legislative branch.
    - Check and balance is weak.
    - Enacting law is much easier.
    - Example: Britain
  - Presidential:
    - 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
    - The branches of the government function independently
    - Check and balance is implemented more effectively
    - The legislative and the executive branch have the power to veto bill forwarded by the other.
    - The president has the power to set the annual budget but it must be approved by the parliament
    - He also has the right to nominate the judges but they must be approved by the parliament
    - Parliament has the right to formulate laws which are implemented by the executive branch or the president.
    - The judiciary is entitled to interpret the constitutionality of these laws formulated by the parliament
    - The president has the power to sign treaties. If the senate does not agree, he has to change his action until it is approved.
    - He can refuse to sign bill signed by both houses
    - Example: USA

CASE STUDIES

Ethiopia and the league of nation

- The league of nation was established in 1920.
- Its founding members were Europeans led by victors of WWI
- Ethiopia joined the league in September 1923
- Ethiopia's membership continued until it was invaded by Italy.
- The emperor of Ethiopia went to Geneva to appeal but the league failed to respond to protect its member state
- This and others reasons contributed for the league to collapse in 1939

Ethiopia's role in the transformation of the OAU to the AU

- During the colonial era, Africa was called the dark continent
- In 1963, independent African countries met to establish the OAU in Addis Ababa.
- During the last vestiges of colonialism, the OAU joined with the African Economic Commission (AEC) to form AU placed in Ethiopia.

Thomas Jefferson the author of declaration of independence

- Thomas Jefferson was the second president of the US.
- He is known as one of the founding fathers of America's democracy
- He wrote the declaration of independence.

Mobutu Zaire's dictator

- After the Belgian Congo moved to independence, Mobutu as an army commander helped set up provisional government.
- When the coalition government failed, Mobutu seized power himself and later changed the name of the country to Zaire.

- Hybrid:
  - The president and the members of the legislature are elected in a separate process.
  - The prime minister is elected from the winning party and must be a member of the parliament.
  - The president is the head of the state with defined power and authority
  - The prime minister is the head of the government working under the supervision of the president.
  - Example: France, South Africa, Russia, Australia

Authority and power

- Power: the force to compel others to do what the power holder desires
- Authority: the power vested in a public agency and its members to execute its functions.
- Depending on the exercise of rule the power and authority of government could be legitimate or illegitimate
- Transparency and accountability are the tools to check whether the practice of government officials is in line with the limit of the power and authority given to them.

Constitutional rights versus constitutional obligations

- Constitutionalism does not allow unconstitutional or extra-constitutional authorities
- In democratic society, the right and obligation that a citizen has are balanced
- Democratic system is impossible without democratic constitution

State power distribution in Ethiopia

- The federal system of the government devolves power to regions to avoid the monopoly of power at the center

State formation in Ethiopia

- State has the following elements:
  - Well defined territory
  - Settled population
  - Sovereignty
  - Government
- There are different theories about the formation of state:
  - Divine: believes that state is created and governed by a supernatural law
    - The citizens of these belief are law abiding
    - This theory doesn't explain the emergence of pagan state
    - The leaders have the tendency to be totalitarian
  - Petrarchan: states that the head of the state is a father
    - It doesn't explain the emergence of polygamy society
  - Metrarchan: states that the head of the state is mother
    - It doesn't explain the emergence of polygamy society
  - Force: states that states are the result of war
  - Social contract: states that states are formed by the people giving a contract to the government

Forms of state

- There are 3 forms of state:
  - Unitary: advised for states with small territory and homogenous society
  - Federal: the power of the state devolves into the federal and regional states
    - Advisable for states with large territorial extent and heterogeneous society
    - The two governments have three powers:
      - Exclusive
      - Concurrent
      - Reserved
    - Regional states are partially sovereign
    - State boundary is formed by:
      - Geographical features like Germany
      - Ethnic language like Ethiopia
  - Confederal: sovereign countries form a confederal state for the sake of economy, financial issues, defense issues and other reasons.

Organs of government

- Check and balance of the government is made by the organs of the government
- The power of the government is checked through accountability and transparency

Federal:

1. Legislative: is bicameral/ has 2 chambers
   a. Upper which is the HF
   b. Lower which is the HPR

- The HF is the upper chamber because:
  - Each and every nation is represented
  - The constitution gives ultimate power to NNPs

- The functions of the HF are:
  - Calculating budget formula
  - Interpreting the constitution
  - Resolves and handles regional territorial conflict
- The HF comes by indirect vote
- HPR function as the law making organ
- HPR comes with direct vote and has the highest political power
- Every nation is not represented by HPR instead it is based on consistency

2. Executive: led by the PM and council of ministers
3. Judiciary: composed of
   a. Supreme court
   b. Higher court
   c. First instance court

- The president of the federal supreme court is also the president of constitutional enquire committee
- Members of the HF are appointed by the state council
- HF is a legislative because it has equal vote as HPR
- There are no simultaneous membership in HPR and HF
- The president is elected by the joint session held by the HPR and HF
- At federal level the council of ministers shall have the power to decree a state of emergency, which remains in effect for 6 months until it is suspended or renewed
- The HPR have the power to declare war
- The members of the parliament are governed by:
  - The constitution
  - Their conscience and
  - The will of the people

<u>Regional</u>

1. Legislative: led by state council

- The members of the state council come by direct vote
- The legislative of the regional government is unicameral
- The members of HF are appointed by the state council

2. Executive: led by the state president and his state administrations
3. Judiciary: it is composed of
   a. Supreme court
   b. Higher court
   c. First instance court

<u>Ethiopian foreign relation</u>

- The actors in foreign relations are states, international and regional organizations and other non-governmental organizations
- Based on the number of the actors involved foreign relation can be:
  - Unilateral: example: awash
  - Bilateral: example: Wabishebele, Genale, Dawo
  - Multilateral: example: Nile, Tekeze, Baro
- Foreign policy refers to a policy regulating a particular country's relation with other states and people in the international arena
- Foreign policy reflects the domestic policy of a country
- Diplomacy is the instrument to execute foreign policy. It is art and skill
- Diplomat: skilled personal that regulates and manages FR
- Diplomatic language: skill of articulation
- Ambassador: head of diplomatic mission
- Embassy: floating island
- Protocol: set of principles that need to be maintained while conducting FR
- The outputs of foreign relation includes:
  - Convention/treaty: binding
  - Agreement
  - Protocol
- Characteristics of foreign relation include
  - Chorological
  - Contextual
  - Dynamic
  - Environmental
  - Oriented towards mutual benefit
- Ethiopian foreign policy promotes cordial relationship with countries for its own quick development as well as mutual benefit.

<u>The electoral process</u>

- Electoral process refers to the formal procedures by which citizens decide their governor.

- A democratic election requires an all-inclusive, periodic, free and fair held by a secret ballot
- A constituency is an area of number of people that can elect one representative. In Ethiopia, a constituency has 100,000 people
- There are four types of electoral system:
    - Simple plurality: an electoral system where the candidate with the highest vote in a constituency is elected
    - Absolute majority: a candidate should get 50% + 1 vote in order to be elected. If no one got this vote, there would be a second round election called run-off election and only those who stood first and second will run for election.
    - Alternative vote system: refers to elector's vote for single candidate but also indicate in order of priority their alternative for others
    - Proportional representative: a system of election where parties only compete for election. Each party is represented according to the number of votes won during election. After election each party nominate its own representative.

Chapter 2: Rule of law

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Constitution and other laws

- Rule of law has two concepts:
  - No one is above the law
  - The people need to be governed by well-organized law
- Sources of rule of law include:
  - Constitution
  - Customary laws: laws related to the matters of children, marriage
  - Statue law: traffic laws
  - International law
- Constitution is the supreme law of the land because:
  - The formation and amendment is strict
  - It reflects the will of the people
  - It states the relation between the government and people
  - States the power and function of the government organs
- The first constitution in history was the Magna Carta of Britain. It was signed in 1217. The origin of the constitution is unknown.
- The previous constitutions of Ethiopia adapted unitary system of government
- The regional state constitutions are always subordinate to the federal constitution

Limited and unlimited government

- Limited government means decentralized power
- Unlimited government can be expressed through authoritarianism and totalitarianism

Types of states

- There are three types of states:
  - Unitary: no devolution of power
  - Federal: there is devolution of power
  - Confederal: doesn't have a single constitution because it is a union of sovereign countries.

Hierarchy of laws

- It refers of the chain of subordinate laws.
- Constitution ==> ordinary laws ==> rules & regulations
- The constitution is the supreme law.
- Ordinary laws are primary legislations formed by the HPR
- Rules and regulations are secondary legislation formed by the executive organ.
- Rules and regulations are classified based on the power holder as:
  - Higher: by the council of ministers and state administrations
  - Lower: by the rest of the ministers

Rule of law and conflict management

- Conflict is a disagreement between groups or individuals caused by: perception, resource, identity or value
- Conflict can be resolved by:
  - Procedural justice: refers to the right to equality in the process that guarantee all persons equal procedural opportunities within the law
  - Alternative conflict resolution mechanisms (ACRM)
- The minimum procedural justice is that parties to the conflict whose rights are affected have the right to be heard
- By using ACRM, conflicting parties give up some of their interest and reach compromisation zone.
- There are four types of ACRM:
  - Negotiation
  - Mediation
  - Arbitration
  - Litigation
- National reconciliation: is ideal when there is ethnic conflict. It needs to be supported by litigation or procedural justice.

Characteristics of laws and rules

- Laws should be:
  - Fair
  - Well-designed
  - Easy to understand: need to be analyzed without legal advisor
  - Clear: need to be clearly set
  - Should not violate other values

CASE STUDIES

President Nixon and the Watergate scandal

- He was the first president of USA to visit China.
- Despite his remarkable achievements, he is known for his Watergate scandal

Apartheid in South Africa

- Apartheid was a policy of racial segregation formerly followed in south Africa.
- The word apartheid means 'separateness' in Afrikaans language

    - Easy to live up with and simple to follow
- Due process of law: means that legal proceedings must be conducted according to established rules and principles for the protection and enforcement of private rights
- Due process of law include:
    - Habeas corpus: engages with unlawful detention
    - Presumption of innocence
    - Fair notice
    - Impartial tribunal
    - The right to legal advisor
    - The right against self-incrimination
    - The right against double jeopardy
    - Speedy and public trial
    - The right to appeal
    - Bail right

Rule of law and government

- Rule of law:
    - Protects citizens right
    - Limit the power of the government officials
- Federalism is a dual form of government based on territorial and functional division of powers designed to harmonize unity with diversity

Rule of law and the fight against corruption

- Corruption is a dishonest and unethical act committed by government officials
- Causes of corruption:
    - Absence of rule of law
    - Lack of exemplary ethical leadership
- Based on scale, corruption is divided into:
    - Grand corruption
    - Systematic corruption
    - Petty corruption
- Based on type, corruption can be:
    - Bribery
    - Embezzlement and fraud
    - Nepotism
    - Blackmail and extortion
    - Abuse of power
- Corruption tourism: is mass movement to a corruption hotspot.
- Legal corruption: corrupted act supported by some legal framework

Approaches to struggle corruption

- There are two approaches:
    - Preventive: like media awareness, strong auditing
    - Curative: investigation of corruption cases, investigative journalism

Chapter 3: Equality

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The history of Ethiopian peoples' struggle against oppression

- Equality means providing similar opportunities
- The problem that peasants faced in feudalistic state were:
  - Corruption
  - Maladministration
  - Lack of social service
- Some of the peasant rebellions that were opposing those problems were
  1. Gojjam peasant rebellion
     - Causes were:
       - Mal-administration
       - Improper taxation
       - Forced contribution to erect the statue of Haile Selassie (immediate)
     - One of the pioneer revolts
     - Didn't brought any political impact
     - Crushed by the Ethiopian military and police force
     - The centers were Mota and Dega Damot provinces
  2. The first Woyane movement
     - Causes were:
       - Corruption
       - Improper taxation
       - Conflict of interest
       - Greediness of the army stationed at Raya and Azebo (immediate)
     - The movement started in 1941 and achieved some victories at Addi Abun in Temben (1943) and controlled towns such as Enda Eyesus, Kwiah and Mekele
     - It was crushed by the British air force and Ethiopian military
  3. The Bale peasant uprising
     - Caused by:
       - Mal-administration
       - Improper Taxation
       - External political motives
     - The only uprising that had external motives
     - The peasants were highly armed and well organized
     - Crushed by the Ethiopian military
  4. The Yeju peasant rebellion
     - It had two phases:
       - Phase 1: was when pastoralists were alienated from their land
       - Phase 2: was when their land was used for mechanized farming
  5. Gedeo peasant uprising
     - Caused by Erbo: one of the tax types under feudalistic Ethiopia
- Factors for the downfall of the last feudalistic system in Ethiopia were:
  - The outbreak of the Ethiopian revolution
    - It was the result of various peasant uprising and other movements such as the Ethiopian student movement with the slogan "land to the tiller"
    - The students continued to struggle and eventually they were supported by other sectors of the population such as the taxi drivers which led to the outbreak of the rebellion
    - Although the students played great role in bringing down the regime, it was the committee of military officers called Derg who controlled political power. Derg declared "land to the tiller" in 1975. but it did not bring democracy to the country
  - The Wollo famine
  - The 1960 aborted coup d'état
    - Senior officers were executed
    - It was organized by the imperial body guard.
    - It was a failure but created a bureaucratic gap
- The struggle to overthrow Derg
  - Several political organizations were formed around 1975, among which were:
    - The Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Party (EPRP)
    - The Tigray Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF)
    - The All Ethiopian Socialist Movement (AESM)
  - Only TPLF was able to conduct a truly popular and successful armed struggle. This came to be known as the second Woyane movement.
  - Most of the parties suffered from internal crisis due to their commission of several mistakes
  - Within the EPRP, this led to the rise of a democratic organization called

CASE STUDIES

The Hamer of the south west Ethiopia

- The Hamer lived in the SNNP regional state.
- They inhibit the area around the town of Jinka
- They are herdsmen combining some agriculture for their living
- They have their own language, belief system and other cultural traits

Ethiopian Peoples' Democratic Movement (EPDM).
    - Within short period of time EPDM was able to strengthen its power and work in parallel with TPLF. They strongly resisted the Derg in different places.
    - Around the time when TPLF liberated much of Tigray, EPDM and TPLF agreed to form the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF).
    - EPRDF was joined by the newly formed liberation movements, the Oromo Peoples' Democratic Organization (OPDO) and Ethiopian Democratic Officers' Revolutionary Movement (EDORM).
    - The EPRDF defeated the Derg and assumed power in 1991.

Conflict and Interest

- Individual rights are rights claimed as a single entity
- Group rights are rights claimed as a group or as a member of a certain group
- They are reflections of political ideology
- Individual rights contain both HR and DR while group right contains only DR i.e. they are not universal
- Group rights are considered
    - As an instrument to facilitate realization of equality
    - To ensure freedom from discrimination
    - To aim at realizing equal opportunity
    - To aim for attempting to redress inequality i.e. affirmative action like in South Africa
- The FDRE constitution provides group right to every NNP. It provides the right to self-determination. The right to self-determination includes the right:
    - To express, develop and promote its culture
    - To preserve its history
    - To self-governance

Equality and the notion of affirmative action

- Affirmative actions are aimed at compensating past injustice and discrimination
- Affirmative action violates the very notion of equality. Some think that affirmative action as reverse discrimination and therefore unjust.
- The FDRE constitution recognizes that women suffered from injustice and discrimination in pas and entitles them to remedial and affirmative actions in order to compensate past mistakes.

Unity in diversity

- Diversity is the existence of different ethnic group
- Diversity does not imply the tolerance of those groups
- Elements of tolerance include:
    - Accepting
    - Respecting
    - Appreciating
- Elements of religious pluralism include the elements of tolerance plus conducting interreligious dialogue.
- Ethno-centrism is the tendency to judge ones culture as superior and others to be inferior
- Cultural relativism is a tendency to evaluate a culture in its own terms
- Strong ethno-centrism leads to misunderstanding and conflict while cultural relativism makes us to be less arrogant and be more open minded

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 history of human society, for the most part, is marked by unfair treatment of women

Chapter 4: Justice

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- Justice refers to fairness and it is the philosophy of democracy

Agencies of justice

1. Court: is a place where law is interpreted
   - There are two types of courts:
     - Traditional: are established traditionally by the people
     - Conventional: are established by the constitution
2. Judge: are well-trained personals in interpreting and understanding the law
   - Judges in Ethiopia are appointed by the HPR after being recommended by the PM under the federal government
   - Under the regional government, the judges are appointed by the state council after being recommended by the state judicial council
   - Role of the judge:
     - Honesty
     - Non-partisanship
     - Avoidance of bias and stereotype

Types of justice

1. Procedural justice: the court sets controversies by following due process of law
2. Corrective or restorative justice: aimed towards the restoration of unjust act and the victims are compensated
3. Distributive justice: it is related with the equal distribution of benefits and burdens

Equality of benefits and burdens

- Benefits: are believed to be good for all individuals and groups
- Burdens: are requirements or responsibilities undertaken to get benefit
- Benefits and burdens should be distributed equally

Justice and the judiciary

- The functions of the judiciary organ include:
  - Providing justice to citizens and settling disputes among individuals or groups
  - It has a role in sustaining democracy
  - Defending the constitution
  - It has a role to the upholding of international norms and values
  - Has special role in federation: resolves controversies between regional and federal states
  - Judicial administration: the judicial organ is administered by the by the judicial administration which is not an organ of government
  - It is independent from the excesses of the legislative and executive organ
  - Advisory role in signing international conventions
- The judiciary has the responsibility to defend and enforce the constitution.
- When there are issues that are disputed with regards to the constitution they should be taken to the HF
- In order for the judiciary to formally defend 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.
- Domestication 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. But the agreement has to be approved by the HPR.
- The approval of these international conventions is called ratification.
- Ratifications are printed in the official newspaper - Negarit Gazeta

Crime and Justice:

- According to John S. Mill, crime is the wrongful use of power or wrongful aggression against someone.
- The instrument through which corrective justice is dispensed is called criminal law.
- There are different types of international crimes including:
  - Genocide: is the act or attempt to exterminate clan, family or people based on specific character or identity. It comes from the Greek words 'genos' - clan, family and 'occidio' - total extermination.
    - Examples:
      - Rwandan genocide between the Hutu(majority)(offenders) and Tutsi(minority)
      - Cambodian genocide by lower class people
      - Armenian genocide by Turkish people
      - Holocaust of Jews by Nazi Germans
  - Drug trafficking: it is the crime of using, distributing or circulating narcotic substances.
  - 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 coerce either the government or the people to do something or to stop doing

CASE STUDIES

Value added tax system (VAT)

- It is a consumption tax assessed on all kinds of business activities including the production and distribution of goods and services.
- It is a modern system of levying tax on consumers for their purchase.
- It avoids double taxation
- It was first introduced in France in 1955

Looting during the change of government

- During 1991, the government changed and for a small period of time the court and police were not functioning.
- Because the rights of people was not protected there was a lot of looting and stealing in general abuse of human rights

Summary execution during the red terror

- During the early 1970's the Derg massacred a lot of people whom it considered 'anti-revolutionary'.
- The execution occurred without any court proceeding.

➢ The 2000 presidential election in US was the race between George W. Bush and Al Gore.

Ethiopia signs the Kyoto protocol

- The Kyoto protocol is an agreement adopted in 1997 to urge developed countries to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.
- Ethiopia signed the protocol and later ratified by the HPR and became part of the legal system of Ethiopia.

something.
        - The first act of terrorism at state level was the France revolution and the Russian revolution
    - Deliberate transmission of disease: this crime developed with the expansion of incurable diseases. It is the act of infecting a person with a disease knowingly. This crime is considered as homicide - deliberate murder of person.
    - Corruption: is the abuse of public office for private gain.
- When a person is accused it does not automatically mean that he/she is the offender. It means that he/she is suspected of committing that crime.
- All accused persons have
    - a right to a public trial,
    - the right to full notice of the charge,
    - the right to the presumption of innocence,
    - the right to present adequate evidence of innocence
    - The right to an interpreter
    - The right to appeal

Justice in taxation

- Tax is involuntary or mandatory financial charge
- There are two types of taxation:
    - Progressive taxation (vertical taxation)
    - Horizontal taxation
- Progressive taxation encourages decent life style
- Horizontal taxation encourages investment and employment but it doesn't show equity in burden
- The illegal avoidance of tax is called tax evasion or fraud
- The legal act of changing business ventures in order to pay less tax is called tax avoidance
- Contraband is the illegal international trading of goods to avoid trade taxes
- The importance of taxation to the national economy emanates from the duty of the government to give services and encourage development activities.

Fairness

- Social justice is that everyone in a society is treated equally and fairly
- There are different ideas of fairness:
    - Sameness: refers to same treatment for everyone regardless of age, sex… it is fairness as equality of outcome
    - Deservedness: states that fairness is when you get what you deserve. It is a rational calculation
    - Need: those who have more should contribute more in order to help the others who are unable

Analysis of equitability

- Equitability is quality of being equitable.
- Historically, the distribution of social services and national resources were not fair in Ethiopia.

Chapter 5: Patriotism

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- Patriotism is the act of loving one's country and country men
- There are two forms of patriotism:
  - Traditional: manifested by protecting territorial integrity and sovereignty
  - Modern: manifested by eradication of poverty, corruption, lowering infant and maternal death rate
- There are different types of patriotism:
  - Nationalism: it is being loyal and committed for your own nation. It is the ambition to create your own independent country. It can be:
    - Good: when it is committed for the betterment of a nation-state (one ethnic group)
    - Bad: when it is committed for a nation in nation-nations (multi-ethnic state)
  - Chauvinism/Jingoism: aka blind patriotism
    - It is one who tend to consider their own state as superior to other states and exploiting the inferior ones.
  - Ultra-patriotism: it is excessive form of patriotism
    - It is one who is not satisfied by the actions made for the betterment of one's country.
  - Fundamentalism/Extremism: it is usually associated with religious patriotism
    - One who tends to manipulate virtual resemblance (goodness) to execute their political agenda
    - It is based on eradicating other religions
- Patriotism can be:
  - Inclusive
  - Exclusive
- Conscientious object refers to a person who refuses to participate in military service for reasons of morality, religion or personal opinion
- Patriotism is directly associated with citizenship.
- Citizenship is being a legal member of a country.
- Citizenship can be granted by:
  - Blood relation
  - Birth place
  - Naturalization such as marriage
- Citizenship can be lost by:
  - Lapse: when a person fails to visit his country within prescribed amount of time
  - Renunciation: when a person gives up his citizenship willingly. This is common when one gets citizenship by naturalization
  - Deprivation: when a person commits a serious national criminal offence by revealing state secret to the public

History of Ethiopian Flag:

- During the time of Yodit's rule the blue flag of Ethiopia changed to yellow
- Under the Zagwe dynasty, it was assumed to have been replaced by red flag
- During the time of Emperor Susenios, a multiple colored flag appeared with an emblem on its top
- During the period of Tewodros II, a multi-colored flag with an emblem of the lion of Judah was raised
- When Yohannes IV came to power it is said that there was a flag in red, white and green.
- Emperor Menilik was believed to have used a flag in green, red and yellow.
- The present flag green, yellow and red appeared during the period of Empress Zewditu
- The 1955 constitution stated that the national flag should have horizontally arranged stripes of green, yellow and red. The emblem on the flag during Haile Selassie's was the crowned lion of Judah
- Derg changed the emblem to reflect the ideology of socialism
- Today, we use the emblem of a star with equidistant rays to reflect the equality of all NNPs.

The quality of patriotism

- Ethics is the philosophical study of human behavior. It studies moral standards and how they affect human affect human behavior. It is sometimes called moral philosophy.
- There are three major areas of study of ethics
  - Meta ethics: concerning the theoretical meaning and reference of moral preposition and how their truth value can be determined. It includes:
    - Individual relativism: when a person creates their own moral standard
    - Cultural relativism: when a society creates their own moral standard
    - Absolute/universal relativism: when someone follows universally accepted

CASE STUDIES

Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks

- Luther king was an African American, born in Atlanta, Georgia.
- He was one of the famous civil rights leader in the USA. He became famous after the imprisonment of Rosa Parks.
- She was black woman who was also civil right activist.
- She was sent to prison for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man

Mohandas Gandhi

- After he suffered discrimination in South Africa, he became a human rights activist.
- Gandhi said: 'you must be the change you wish to see in the world'

IGAD: intergovernmental authority on development

- It was previously called IGADD
- Six members: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda founded IGADD in 1986.
- The head office of IGAD is in Djibouti.
- Eritrea became the seventh member in 1993.
- The member states amended the charter and changed IGADD to IGAD.

NEPAD: the new partnership for Africa's development

- It was founded to address the current problems of Africa
- Its aim is to:
  - Eradicate poverty
  - Facilitate sustainable development of African countries
  - Help Africa benefit more from the world economy
  - Accelerate women's empowerment

Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn

- He was famous for his criticism of government and society of his time.
- In his book government and public administration he wrote about economic self-reliance, education, governance and economic change.

moral standards
    - Normative ethics: concerned with the practical means of determining a moral course of action
    - Applied ethics: concerned with what a person is obligated or permitted to do in specific situation
- Other types of ethical studies include
    - General normative ethics: tries to answer to an ethical question 'what make an action good or bad?'. It can be:
        - Teleological/consequentialism: an action is said to be morally good when the consequence of our action is good. Concerned with the consequence of our action not its course like:
            - Altruism: benefiting the others even though you are hurting yourself. It is the principle of benevolence
            - Egoism: thinking of only self-happiness
            - Utilitarianism: the greatest number of happiness for the greater number of people.
        - Deontological: an action is said to be morally good due to its conformity to our duty. Concerned with the course of our action like
            - Divine command theory: follow the divine or the command of the divine
            - Kantian theory: when the course is based on reason. It is also known as categorical imperative
- Morality is a system that tells you how to act.
- Patriots have high ethical standards such as:
    - Civility: treating others politely and with respect
    - Fairness: being impartial, equitable and just
    - Truthfulness: telling the truth irrespective of the consequence
        - Example: Shewareged Gedle
    - Courage: being brave and confident to do what you believe in and what you want to do

Issues of development

- Development is all rounded growth, both quantitatively and qualitatively. It is an ending goal.
- Growth is quantitative improvement. It is never-ending goal.

Voluntarism

- Voluntarism is contributing ones time or talent to help the others in the community to promote national interest without regards for compensation.
- Voluntary organizations:
    - Are non-profit organizations
    - Are different from purely social grouping in that they have some degree of formality
    - They are independent of government
    - Share common goals
    - Aim to promote well-being of the people

Ethiopia's history in an international perspective

- Provided military assistance for Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa
- Participated and led in peace keeping missions in Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia
- One of the members of League of Nations. Ethiopia, Liberia and South Africa were the only members of the league from Africa
- One of the founding members of UN
- Contributed greatly for the establishment of OAU and AU
- Ethiopia struggled for the abolition of apartheid
- The battle of Adwa
- Plays an important role in regional organizations such as IGAD and NEPAD

Concern for the international community

- National security is closely related to regional and global security

Chapter 6: Responsibility

Saturday, May 23, 2020 6:34 PM

- Responsibility is the duty of taking care of someone or something
- Sources of responsibility include:
  - Moral values
  - Legal emanating from the constitution and laws
  - Occupation
  - Appointment
  - Promises
- Promises are kept and broken by people all over the world
- There are two types of obligations: moral and legal obligation
- Legal obligations means respecting the constitution and other laws of the country.
- Moral obligation is an obligation arising out of considerations of right and wrong
- Before defending moral obligation consider two possible grounds for moral obligation
  - The goodness of the effects of an action
  - The goodness of the act itself
- Sources of moral obligation include:
  - Promises
  - Law
  - Principle: is philosophical reasoning irrespective of the law
- Social morality is built on the norms, values and ethical standards of a society
- The legal system in any society is based on morality.
- Duty is an obligation to act in a certain way.
- Forms of duty include:
  - Prohibition or negative enforcement of duty
  - Requirement or positive enforcement of duty

Responsibility in protecting the environment

- Environment is the area we live in and the natural world around you
- Environmental responsibility is the responsibility that we have in our surrounding
- Ecological system is the balanced relationship between living things and the environment.
- Environmentalists are volunteers who work on the protection and preserving the environment
- There are animals and plants that are only found in Ethiopia

Animal	Plants
Nyala	Warka
Walia	Kerero
Chilada Baboon	Wanza
Red Fox	Zigba
Somali Wild Donkey	Kosso
Menilik Bushbucks	Inset
	Girar

- Preserving cultural and historical heritages means protecting the achievement of generations of past.

Historical	cultural
Axum	Meskel holiday
Lalibela	Timket
Fasil Castle	Irecha
Tiya Monuments	Ashanda
Jegol	Chembelala
	Konso landscape
	Sofomar

- The UNESCO registers and protects the historical and cultural heritages. In Ethiopia it protects the heritages given in the above table.

Shouldering and executing responsibility

- The well-being of a society is the basis for the well-being of its members
- To be hard working is one of the responsibilities that citizens have to demonstrate
- Fulfilling responsibilities develops the sense of personal independence, self-accomplishment and belief in oneself

Costs of fulfilling responsibility on individuals

- Social life is the outcome of interactions of individuals

CASE STUDIES

Berhane Kelkay

- Berhane is a widow that lived in Hawassa.
- She is a mother of three
- She is the first to publicly reveal her HIV positive status

Wangari Mahtay

- She is a Kenyan environmentalist who is well known for her campaign to protect the environment called the green belt movement

Red fox

- The bale mountains national park is the home to the red fox
- It is a wild animal found only in Ethiopia

- We should sacrifice our private interests for the collective good.
- The sacrifice we make to preserve the sovereignty of our country is a responsibility necessary for others to lie in peace
- Fulfilling responsibility is the basis of social life
- Public property is land or building used by citizens

Fulfilling promises to promote understanding in the international arena

- Due to the effect of globalization, the world we live in is increasingly becoming smaller
- Ethiopia has contributed peace keeping forces to countries in Africa and Asia as part of its commitment of collective security

Cooperation among nations for mutual benefits

- Countries form closer relationships when they have common objectives to achieve
- Countries also cooperate to protect and preserve natural and historical heritages for the benefit of humanity
- Egypt and Sudan could jointly work on afforestation and water management programs in Ethiopia to effectively utilize the Nile waters.

The severity of HIV/AIDS as a global pandemic

- HIV first came to be known in the early 1980's in the USA
- HIV conspires with infections like TB, malaria, typhoid and hepatitis to kill its victims
- Improving the living conditions of people in poor countries is one way of combating HIV at the international level

Chapter 7: Industriousness

Sunday, May 24, 2020 9:03 AM

Work as a human necessity

- Industriousness is the habit of working hard
- Work is any productive activity that results in something useful. Usually it is performed in return of payment
- Career is work done over a long period of time based on education or supported by education
- Job is a work with a certain title
- At individual level, work has the following importance
  - Material gain for self-fulfillment and personal wellbeing
  - Job satisfaction
- To gain a satisfaction the work must be done
  - Efficiently
  - Within provided time
- To achieve job satisfaction there should be
  - Appropriate material reward
  - Career growth
  - Good working environment
  - Interest on work
- Blue collar workers are workers that user their physical ability to do a certain work i.e. laborers
- White collar workers are office workers
- Pink collars are those who work in entertainment area
- Countries with dominant hard working citizen there is increase in the country's GDP and GNP in which both are measured by personal saving
- GDP, GNP and CPI are used to measure the growth of a country

Respect for work

- Factors that affect the respect towards a specific work includes:
  - Culture
  - Opportunity
  - Peoples attitude
- Factors that contribute for the choice of work include:
  - Interest
  - Income
  - Family
  - Society
  - Talent
  - Opportunity
- Hard work is the only respectable and legal way to earn income but it is not enough, we need to be educated and skilled in order to move towards development.

Ethical work conduct

- Code of conduct refers to how company's employees should act on day to day basis. It reflect the company's culture and core values
- Most common ethical work conduct include:
  - Labor discipline: obeying the rules and guide lines of an organization. It includes:
    - Dress code which helps build the company's image
  - Punctuality: refers to arriving on time in work place and using your time properly for the betterment of the company. It also includes respecting company's closing hours
  - Proper utilization of instruments
  - Working in harmony and cooperation
  - Improving professional skills by learning from others or by using other mechanisms
  - Proper execution of professional duty
- Code of conducts must be
  - Written for the reader: easily understandable and avoid legal jargon
  - Comprehensive which addresses the necessary worker's life standard, values
  - Supported by the CEO
  - Accessible
  - Reflective: reflecting the culture and value of the company which are fit to the workers

Factors determining the world of work

- There are three main factors:
  - Ethical standards: are values given to work. It is important to build smooth

CASE STUDIES

Chinese development

- one of the most surprising growth trend in the world is that of the Chinese
- They have transformed from one of the poorest countries to one of the richest countries within 3 decades

Dress code in banks

- Banks have strict dress code so that people who come to the bank are easily able to identify the staff and it is used to create a good image as well as to increase the confidence of customers

Medical ethical standards

- These ethical standards are believed to have started in the 4th century in time of Hippocrates.
- The oath that medical student graduates take is called Hippocratic Oath

Charlotte Gilman

- She was a feminist who fought for the rights of women.
- In her book women and economics she argued for the economic independence of women from men.
- She suggested that children should be taken care of in a day-care center rather than keeping women in the house.

and harmonious working environment. It includes:
    - Punctuality
    - Honesty
    - Initiation
    - Willingness to learn
    - Avoiding corruption
    - Loyalty
  - Sexism: is discrimination based on sex. It limits the potential of the people to benefit our society.
  - Leisure: is spare time to socialize and to increase the efficiency of the worker. But we should choose the right environment to spend our time.
- Some professions have specific ethical standards

Work in international perspective

- Civilization is high standard of living accomplished by invention.
- Civilization also refers to a society and community built on culture and knowledge
- Based on civilization of countries are classified into:
  - Developed: countries which dominate the global economy.
    - Examples: USA, China, German and the G-20 countries
    - China has the fastest growing economy
  - Developing: countries which are in the transition stage to the developed stage
    - India has the fastest growing economy
  - Under-developed: countries which are at the level of poverty.
- Poverty is divided into:
  - Absolute: the absence of basic needs like shelter, food… nearby.
  - Relative: the absence of wants like car
- Globalization has both positive and negative impacts:
  - Positive impacts include:
    - Access to cheaper products
    - Transfer of knowledge
    - Advancement of global information and communication technologies
  - Negative impacts include:
    - Causes dependence between countries because cheaper products drive out the local industries
    - Risk of losing country's sovereignty specially the under developed states
- Countries mitigate the negative impacts of globalization by:
  - Subsidization policy: avoidance of tax for the development of domestic industries. It can be manipulated
  - Exercising proper excise tax: increasing tax on imported material to discourage importers and encourage local manufacturers
- Tax holiday: is a period of grace given to investors.

Policies and strategies for development

- Economic policy is a statement that indicates the economic direction that the country is going in.
- The main strategy that Ethiopia uses for development is called the Agricultural Development led Industrialization (ADLI).
- The basic idea of ADLI is that first the agricultural sector must develop and then from the development of the agricultural sector the industrial sector could develop.
- Capacity building is increasing the ability of implementing a desired activity.

Chapter 8: Self-Reliance

Sunday, May 24, 2020 12:39 PM

Self-reliance

- Self-reliance is being economically independent, being dependable and decisiveness.
- Dependable is one who can accommodate others.
- Characteristics of self-reliant person includes:
  - Have their own views and explore their options
  - They value achievement and do not seek power over the others
  - Choose their own life style
  - Devote their time to generate income
  - Have self-confidence emanating from self and environmental awareness
  - Making good decisions.
  - Consider moral sensitive issues
- Self-awareness is knowing our weakness and strength and fill our weakness.
- Decision is legal or official judgement
- Decision making involves identifying and choosing alternatives based on the values and preferences of the decision maker.
- Every decision contains certain amount of risk but it can be reduced
- It is better to take a risk than not to make any decision at all
- Decision making requires:
  - Evaluating the pros and cons of our decision
  - Moral sensitivity
- Decision making steps are:
  - Know why you need to make decision
  - Look for alternatives and list out possible solutions
  - Look for pros and cons of your choice
  - Select the best alternative
  - Take action
- Moral sensitivity is the care and consideration of issues related to right and wrong decisions or actions.
- The following points are helpful in making morally good decision:
  - Sensitivity to a range of consideration: it includes:
    - Awareness of the parties that will be affected by our decision
    - Sensitivity to the range of values which might be applied to the issue
  - Discussion to build consensus: is discussing morally sensitive issues with other people. The advantages of discussing moral issues include:
    - Short-term gain: it can provide insight or experience different from ours.
    - Long-term gain: we can learn from the wise and experienced for future

decision making.

Attributes of self-reliance

- Assertiveness is standing up for your right to be treated fairly, expressing your opinions, needs and feelings without ignoring the opinion, need and feeling of others.
- There are three behaviors of individuals:
  - Passive communicators:
    - Do not defend their personal boundaries
    - Allow others to harm or influence them
    - They are unlikely to risk trying to influence anyone else
  - Aggressive person:
    - Do not respect the personal boundaries of others
    - They are liable to harm others while isolating themselves as a consequence
  - Assertive person:
    - They influence others
    - Respect personal boundaries of others
    - Defend themselves against aggressive incursions
- Assertive behavior includes:
  - Taking positive role in communication
  - Sharing feeling, opinions and experience
  - Making requests and asking for favors
  - Refusing others' request if they are too demanding
  - Questioning rules or traditions that do not make sense or do not seem fair
  - Addressing issues that bother them
- Self-confidence is trust in oneself and one's competence that results in a high level of security

Dependency

- Dependency refers to a situation of being economically incapable and not being able to make decision by themselves.
- Dependency results in risks to public welfare and leads to interference from outside
- Dependency will also lead to backwardness, stagnation of economy and social welfare
- At individual level dependency has the following impacts:
  - Lack of confidence
  - Victim thinking
  - Anxiety
  - Inferiority complex
  - Long-term economic dependency
  - Retard development
- Dependency also has a negative impact at national level.
- Dependency theorists say that poor states remain poorer because the western countries exploit the resources of the poor states. The explain this as follows:

    - Profit extraction and dependency: advanced countries control the market and extract profit from the poor countries for themselves
    - Debt and dependency: it allows the rich country that provide the debt to dictate their interest on the recipient country. The debt acts as an obstacle for the development of the poor countries.
    - Global market and dependency of poor states: the rich countries import raw materials cheaply from the poor countries and export the industrial goods at a high price. This biased market system makes the poor countries not to be economically influential.
- Measures taken to avoid this impacts include:
    - Encouraging domestic producers and products
    - Discouraging the import of luxury items
    - Imposing high tariff on imported goods
    - Over taking companies owned by foreigners.

<u>Self-reliance and morally sound decision making capacity</u>

- Ways of making a decision with ethical consideration include:
    - Ethical relativism:
        - States that moral values are not universal and there are no objective moral values i.e. rightness of a decision is relative to the various individuals and societies that hold them.
    - Utilitarianism:
        - Aka the greatest happiness principle
        - States that morally right decision depends on the consequence of the decision. The decision produces ultimate pleasure
        - It does not consider the course of action.
        - 'the end justifies the means'
    - The right approach/Kant's approach:
        - States that morally sound decision depends on the nature or course of the action.
        - Aka non-consequentialism
        - 'the means justifies the end'

Chapter 9: Saving

Wednesday, May 20, 2020 12:34 PM

Methods of saving

- We need to properly utilize our resources because there are limited resource and we have unlimited wants.
- We can achieve this by planning
- Planning requires an understanding of what we want or need and what resources we have
- There are important things to consider before planning our consumption and saving:
  - Our level of income
  - Consumption on the basis of need
- For countries saving is determined by their GDP. Countries with greater GDP can consume and save more since GDP represents the total value of production of goods and services.
- One way that a country can properly utilize resources is through using those that are locally available.

Traditional and modern institutions of saving in Ethiopia

- Traditional institutions of saving include Iddir and Equb
- Both are examples of forced saving whereby if you are engaged in it, you have to contribute a fixed amount.
- Equb:
  - Works where a group of people come together and decide to contribute an equal amount of money every month
  - The total amount collected in one month is given to one person, then the following to the next. This continues until all the members receive the amount.
  - The person who receives first is considered to be borrowing because they get they get the total amount first and continues to pay the amount over a certain period of time.
  - The person who receives last is considered to be saving because they pay a small amount every month and receives the total amount at the end of the cycle
  - This is considered to be forced saving because once you are engaged in it, it is difficult to leave.
- Iddir:
  - Works where people contribute a fixed amount every month so that when a family member dies the Iddir gives services and items
  - It is a kind of saving because it contributes money for future use.
- The above two contribute to alleviate social problems.
- Modern institutions include banks and insurances
- Banks:
  - Are financial institutions that are used for saving and borrowing money
  - The money that is kept with the banks is called deposit
  - The person depositing the money is called depositor
  - The bank lends money to people who need money and charge the borrower a high interest rate
  - Its working is similar to Equb.
- Insurances:
  - It is a place where you put a certain amount of money called premium every year.
  - The insurance company will cover your expenses in case of emergency according to initial agreement.
  - The working is similar to Iddir.

Economic system

- It is a system that answers the following questions:
  - What to produce?
  - How to produce?
  - How to distribute?
- There are three types of economic systems:
  - Command:
    - reflects communism
    - The government answers all these questions
    - It increases the gap between the government and consumer
    - Demand and supply doesn't have effect
    - Depreciates the sense of industriousness
  - Mixed:
    - It is an open market based on the frame works set by the government
    - There is intervention of government
    - It involves the government, the producer and the consumer
  - Market:
    - It is lesisfare type of economic system
    - There is no intervention of government
- There are factors that determine the type of the economic system that a country should follow:
  - Human capital or human resource
  - Resources
  - Global economic trend
  - Political ideology

Regulating the national economy on realistic international principles

- In the international economic order over the past two decades there have been dominating

CASE STUDIES

Global warming: is a phenomenon that occurs because of the depletion of ozone layer.

World trade organization (WTO)

- It was established in 1994 by 128 member countries to administer trade agreement between countries
- It has a general principle of promoting free trade between countries i.e. it encourages the removal of trade barriers posed by countries.
- Countries pose trade barriers to protect their domestic companies so they doesn't have to compete with the outside industries. If they remove that barrier the profits of the domestic company declines. This protection is opposed by WTO.

The policies of IMF:

- IMF is a multilateral organization established after WWII.
- At its establishment the aim was to help the reconstruction of Europe after the war.
- As time passes, it expanded its activities to a number other responsibilities. It aims to:
  - Promote international monetary cooperation
  - Promote exchange rate stability
  - Facilitate balanced growth of international trade
  - Help members when they face balance of payment difficulties
  - Assist in poverty reduction
- The IMF upholds the principle of free marketing and reduction of government involvement.

The Ethiopian banking system

- It is made up of 10 banks called commercial banks. All except the Development Bank of Ethiopia give services and accept deposits from the public

principles that govern the economy. Before that there were opposite principles that were supported by two blocs: the capitalist west and the socialist east. These blocs have different ideologies as to how the economy should be managed.

- The socialist believed that the command economic structure was better while the market economic structures was believed to be appropriate by capitalists.
- The economic principles of the free market economy are:
  - Freedom of decision to economic agents like producers and consumers
  - Lower government involvement in the market
  - Letting market forces determine the extent of transactions and prices.
- Supporting these basic concepts of market economy, there are other international principles:
  - Global welfare
  - Distributive justice: it deals with fairness in the distribution of socio-economic benefits.
  - Comparative advantage: countries should produce products with bear minimum costs.
  - Sustainable development.
- These principles are supported by IMF, WB and WTO.
- We should buy more locally produced products to strengthen our economy.

Types of economic systems

- There are two perspectives through which we study economy. These are the micro and macro economy.
- There are different economic agents that are either involved in production or consumption. The study of individual behaviors of economic agents is called **micro economy**.
- Micro economy:
  - Studies the behaviors of consumers and producers
  - Deals with determination of prices
  - Summarizes the interrelationship between these agents
  - It includes the analysis of the welfare of a particular group.
- Micro economic research is the analysis of individual
- Macro economy is the study of the comprehensive and cumulative economy. It is also known as birds eye view of economy. It is the overall price, growth, production, consumption, saving, investment, unemployment, import and export.
- Macro economy look at the economy as whole and study issues like growth, inflation, unemployment and trade.
- The growth performance of a country is studied under macro-economy because growth can be analyzed through the country's GDP.
- The percentage increase of GDP is called growth.
- The most common measurement of the price level is the customer price index (CPI).
- The percentage increase of this index is called inflation.
- The analysis of inflation determines the kind of policy to implement to stabilize the inflation
- The analysis of investment is also done under the study of macroeconomics i.e. imports and exports

Money and Capital

- Money is any item or verifiable record that is generally accepted as payment form goods and services and repayment of debts
- Money has no physical commodity
- Money derives its value by being declared by the government to be legal. It must be accepted as a form of payment within the boundaries of the country.
- Money supply of a country consists of currency or records
- Money has 4 important functions:
  - Medium of exchange: it intermediates the exchange of goods and services thereby avoiding the inefficiencies of barter system
  - Measure of value: money acts as a standard measure of common denominations of trade. It is the basis for quoting and bargaining
  - Standard of deferred payment: it is an accepted way to settle a debt. it is a unit in which debit are denominated and the status of money as legal tender. When debts are denominated in money the real value of debts may change due to inflation or deflation which occurs as time passes by.
  - Store of value: in order to be a store of value it must be able to be reliably saved, stored and retrieved
- There are 5 different types of money:
  - Commodity: its value comes from the commodity. The commodity itself constitutes the money
  - Representative: is a money that consists of token coins, paper money or other physical tokens such as certificate. It can be reliably exchanged for a fixed value of quantity of commodity such as gold and silver. Its value stands in direct and fixed relation to the commodity that backs it, while not itself being composed of that commodity
  - Fiat: aka fiat currency. It is not derived from any intrinsic value or it cannot be converted into valuable commodity, instead, its value is only by government order or it is declared by the government. It is unlawful not to accept fiat currency as a means of repayment
  - Coinage: It is money in the form of gold, silver or bronze
  - Paper: it is money in the form of receipts of deposit issued as promissory notes.
- Capital is typical cash or liquid asset held for expenditures. It is a measurement of wealth and resource.
- Capital is used to provide ongoing productions of goods and services for creating profit.
- There are 4 types of capital:
  - Debt capital: it can be acquired through the assumption of debt. It can be obtained through

private and government source. Its source include friends, families, financial institutions, federal loan programs…
    - Equity capital: it can be of several forms. Typical distinctions include private equity, public equity and real estate equity. Private and public equity capitals will usually be structured in the form of shares. Public equity capital raises occurs when a company lists on a public market exchange and receives equity capital from shareholders
    - Working capital: includes a company's most liquid capital assets available for fulfilling daily obligation. It measures a company's short term liquidity. It covers debts and other obligations that are due within a year.
    - Trading: it refers to the amount of money allotted to buy and sell various securities. It may be held by individuals or firms who place a large number of trades on a daily basis
- There are three types of monetary organizations that play different roles in development.
    - Local monetary organization: are primarily concerned with the mobilization of capital in local areas and cater to the needs of the local community and business. They give out loans to local consumers and business. They are usually opened for profit. Example credit union.
    - National monetary institution: they give much bigger financial services by providing substantial amount of loans to the public. They affect the economy significantly and have impacts on the direction of development. They supply money depending on the growth and production demand of the economy. Example: national bank, commercial bank…
    - International monetary organizations: they are different from local and national monetary organization in their policies providing funding. They design their policy based on the shared principles of member countries. The policies are dominated by some rich countries and major financiers of the institution.
- Local, national and international monetary organizations are instrumental in providing funds for development activities.
- Local and national monetary institutions mainly work in response to what happens to the economy.
- The two major international monetary institutions are the IMF and the WB. These institutions are established by the rich countries in order to help developing countries. But they provide loans and grants given that the developing countries satisfy some conditions in the policy such as more liberalization of economy and privatizing state enterprises.
- The developed countries use their economic power, as they are the main financiers of international monetary institutions, to influence other countries with their politically and culturally which are reflected in their policies.

<u>Saving as an instrument of investment and development</u>

- Banks play a significant role in the accumulation of capitals. They are instruments through which funds are made available for investment
- Banks make funds available by collecting from those who save.
- The source of fund that banks lend mainly comes from depositors
- People who save their income also can engage in investment activities themselves
- There are other sources of funding like IMF and WB used for development

Chapter 10: Active Community Participation

Friday, May 22, 2020 2:57 PM

Effective leadership for active community participation

- The success of an organization depends on its leader and his/her attribute, approach and problem solving technique.
- Leadership means giving direction.
- There are three important features of leadership:
  - Influence or support
  - Voluntary effort
  - Goal achievement
- A good leader creates vision and inspires others to perform willingly for the achievement of their goals and makes them stretch their capabilities.
- Threats and coercion are not part of good leadership.
- Mutual interest and confidence helps the community to attain its objective
- Personal qualities that are required from a leader to promote public participation include being:
  - A planner: ability to set a proper course of action through well-prepared plans.
  - Versatile: being adaptable, flexible, resourceful, multitalented and an all-round personality. Intelligence, ambition, assertiveness, politeness and psychological stimulation are attributes of a leader.
  - A motivator: is a quality of inspiring others to be willing, feel enthusiastic, interested and committed to the objective of a task. It is the ability to give somebody incentive to do something.
  - Engaging: being charismatic, attractive, appealing, charming and influential.
  - Realistic: being able to set goals that are realistic, practical or achievable.

Civic participations

- Civil means action outside of politics, religion and military basis
- The requirements needed to be a member of civic society include being:
  - Dedicated
  - Team-spirited
  - Readiness
- Civic societies are organizations formed by the collection of voluntary members.
- Civic societies are not static; they are dynamic and ever changing to meet the needs of the society, their members, their objectives and environmental changes.
- They are established to advocate certain social issue or to help individuals in the group.
- The organizations need to formulate their objectives and structure. Once the objective have been agreed:
  - Sustainable plans or courses of actions are prepared
  - Appropriate structures and arrangements are decided upon
  - The actions of the individual members and groups are identified to achieve those objectives.
- Members of associations have the following characteristics:
  - They define themselves as members
  - They share common goal
  - They engage in different activities
- Citizens can exercise their right of participation and engage in the process of policy making by directly participating in civic life and by discussing pressing issues with their neighbors or with citizens that belong to civic forums in their community.
- Associations and organizations help extensively in the participation of citizens in policy making because they have the access to information about societies problems and the possible solution. They can be in the form of NGO, professional associations or community clubs.
- Groups are stronger than individuals when it comes to airing their concerns.
- The media are vital in democratic systems. They can be used to check the accountability of government officials and they are able to shape the perceptions and impressions of the people. They can either escalate or de-escalate a conflict or war.
- In the policy making process, the media can be used as a means of communication between the government and the people thus, media should be free.
- The freedom of press does not mean that anybody can write what he/she pleases. The speeches made or the written materials should be based on facts and must be unbiased.

CASE STUDIES

Mandela and Roosevelt

- Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, was a South African statesman and leader in the struggle of apartheid.
- He was the first black president of South Africa in 1994. he spent much of his life in prison for leading the black opposition against the oppressive white minority.
- He served as president from 1994 to 1999.
- In 1999, Mandela was a peace mediator in the civil war in Burundi and achieved a peace deal in 2001.
- He was also a vocal critic of the African National Congress, ANC, policy on AIDS admitting that he had not gave enough attention on the issue during his term of office.
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the only US president elected to four terms.
- He guided the nation for 12 years, through the great depression and WWII.
- He also initiated a series of programs called the New Deal.
- He continued his political career, which spanned 35 years, although he was crippled by polio at the age of 39

Campaign rallies to stop violence against women (VAW)

- The gender based violence campaign in Ethiopia was established by ten different civic society organizations and UN agencies in October 2006.
- The campaign held a candle light vigil a Yekatit 12 Hospital where Kamilat Mahdi received medical treatment for acid burn she suffered to draw public attention

Ethiopian Women Lawyers' Association (EWLA)

- EWLA is a voluntary organization founded by a group of Ethiopian women lawyers in 1995.
- It advocates and lobbies:
  - Liberalization of the law of abortion
  - The outlaw of the practice of FGM
  - Revision of the provisions dealing with rape, abduction and other sexual offence

- Press freedom is a means of protecting values such as individual rights and a viable representative government. This implies media have substantial obligation to search for the truth and to be fair and unbiased. Moreover the press should be free and able to get access to government information in order to communicate its activities with the people.
- Community participation can be:
    - Political participation whereby citizens make their voice heard and get involved in political process. It influences the government directly.
    - Social participation whereby citizens participate in civic life. It influences the government indirectly.

Chapter 11: The pursuit of wisdom

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Knowledge

- Knowledge is understanding or learning about what is known.
- Knowledge is a general understanding of nature and ideas
- Knowledge is the outcome of analysis of relevant data and information
- Knowledge influences the way man lives and interacts with nature.
- Human knowledge is built on scientific facts
- Truth is the actual fact or information about something
- Myth is a traditional or cultural beliefs that are not based on empirical evidence
- It has facilitated effectiveness and productivity on a global scale.
- Data are facts or figures obtained from experience or survey

Information as a source of knowledge

- Information can be defined as knowledge in the form of facts
- It is said that you acquire knowledge but you obtain information. This implies that knowledge is something very wider in scope, but information refers to more specific facts obtained for a particular purpose.
- The evaluation of information and knowledge requires observation and experimentation.
- One of the methods to gather information is by research.
- There are two types of data:
  - Quantitative data: is in the form of statistics
  - Qualitative: in the form of individual qualities
- Once we gather information we need to interpret it. If the data is quantitative we, need to identify trends from which we can draw a conclusion. If the data is qualitative, we need to consider the reliability and what cannot be supported by other evidences. We need to discard information that is misleading or superfluous.
- Wisdom means one's ability to use knowledge effectively for given purpose.
- Wisdom is gained through the accumulation and practical use of knowledge.
- Scientific methods of collecting and analyzing data involve thorough testing before a theory or hypothesis is accepted as a fact.
- A hypothesis is a problem that you need to solve though research.
- The type of method used to collect data depends on the nature of the research that you wish to carry out
- The data collected and analyzed for a specific purpose help to make generalizations and recommendations.

Developing reading habits

- The habit of reading is linked to the pursuit of wisdom.
- Developing a reading habit expands the frontiers of knowledge.
- A widely read population is an informed public which can make informed judgement.

Truth

- There are different philosophical approaches to truth.
  - Relativity of truth: states that truth is relative to space and time. There is no fixed or absolute truth.
  - Pragmatic theory: states that truth is measured by its usefulness and utility. This theory rejects the thinking held by ancient Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle, who believed that truth is absolute. The pragmatic theory of truth was developed by Charles S. Pierce, William James and John Dewey. This theory of truth resembles the Amharic saying, "washto kematalat washto mastarek"
  - Scientific theory: this theory believes that truth or scientific facts are not relative or measured by utility, rather they depend purely on objective facts and remain the same for everyone, all the time.

CASE STUDIES

Professor Aklilu Lemma

- He was one of the renowned scientists of Ethiopia. He discovered the medicine to cure bilharzia
- After his death, a foundation called Aklilu Lemma Institution of Pathobiology was established

Métier Afework Tekle

- He is Ethiopia's most well-known artist whose work is recognized across the world.

Alexander the great

- Although Alexander was only 20 years old, he was already an experienced solider
- His most lasting achievement was the spread of Greek culture.

Galileo

- He made systematic studies of the motion of falling bodies and the law of inertia

Solar eclipse: occurs when the moon moves between earth and sun