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In Eritrea, state, traditional, and religious laws equally prevail, but any of these legal systems may be put into play depending upon the individual or individuals involved in a legal dispute. Because of conflicting laws, it has been difficult for Eritreans to come to a consensus on what constitutes their legal system. In Blood, Land, and Sex, Lyda

Favali and Roy Pateman examine the roles of the state, ethnic groups, religious groups, and the international community in several key areas of Eritrean law -- blood feud or murder, land tenure, gender relations (marriage, prostitution, rape), and female genital surgery. Favali and Pateman explore the intersections of the various laws and discuss how change can be brought to communities where legal ambiguity prevails, often to the grave harm of women and other powerless individuals. This significant book focuses

on how Eritrea and other newly emerging democracies might build pluralist legal systems that will be acceptable to an ethnically and religiously diverse population.

This book examines prevailing human health problems in political, socioeconomic, cultural, and physical/biotic settings of health practitioners and planners in Ethiopia. It also evaluates modern and traditional health resources and examines the occurrence of nonvectored communicable diseases.

Botanists study plants. Ethnologists study ethnic groups including their language. Ethnobotany is an interface between botany and ethnology dealing with the perception of ethnic groups about plant life surrounding them. Language, as the mirror of the mind of speakers, is central in ethnobotanical studies. This work describes the linguistic properties of wild plant names and traditional botanical knowledge among three ethnolinguistic groups in northwestern Ethiopia: Awi, Gumuz and Shinasha. The ethnolinguistic

groups speak Awni (Cushitic), Gumuz (Nilo-Saharan) and Shinasha (Omotic) languages, respectively. The purpose of this study is to document the names and uses of wild plants from three ethnolinguistic communities of Ethiopia: the Awi (A), Gumuz (G), and Shinasha (S) - henceforth AGS. The study also attempts to describe the traditional botanical knowledge (henceforth TBK of these groups in the identification and classification of their plant life.

This book is a social-ecological system

description and feedback analysis of the Lake Tana Basin, the headwater catchment of the Upper Blue Nile River. This basin is an important local, national, and international resource, and concern about its sustainable development is growing at many levels. Lake Tana Basin outflows of water, sediments, nutrients, and contaminants affect water that flows downstream in the Blue Nile across international boundaries into the Nile River; the lake and surrounding land have recently been proposed as a UNESCO

Biosphere Reserve; the basin has been designated as a key national economic growth corridor in the Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan. In spite of the Lake Tana Basin's importance, there is no comprehensive, integrated, system-wide description of its characteristics and dynamics that can serve as a basis for its sustainable development. This book presents both the social and ecological characteristics of the region and an integrated, system-wide perspective of the feedback links that shape social and

ecological change in the basin. Finally, it summarizes key research needs for sustainable development.

Changing Identifications and Alliances in North-east Africa

A Global Perspective

The African Studies Companion

Essays on Gurage Language and Culture

Culture and Customs of Ethiopia

Media Ethics Beyond Borders

The 1991 government change in Ethiopia ushered in a centralised system of governance, aimed to bring about harmony and

cooperation between different groups and to promote local self-rule. It has proceeded in two phases: 1991-2001 centred on creating and powering National/Regional Governments, termed mid-level decentralisation. Further powers were devolved in 2001 through the District Level Decentralization Program and Urban Management Program. This volume brings together studies by the Forum for Social Studies and others, with the aim of identifying knowledge gaps for further research and to generate debate on the issues in Ethiopia. The study is in two parts: a literature review seeking to document

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existing studies and highlight research gaps; and field work which involved a rapid assessment of eight weredas and two kifle ketemas in Addis Ababa. The other three studies are synopses of master theses submitted to the Institute of Regional and Local Development Studies of Addis Ababa University.

Democracy is a concept reflecting European philosophies, struggles and concerns. Many Ethiopian ethnic groups have traditions which may offer more satisfactory and culturally acceptable foundations for a “sovereignty of the people” through time-honored ways of

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voicing political ideas, ironic observations and vital interests. In line with modern urban life Ethiopians also organize and express their interests in non-governmental organizations, the independent press and advocacy groups representing political and social alternatives. The contributors to this book analyze the democratic potential of these movements and practices, their ability to give a voice to the view from below and their potential contribution to a more genuine participation by the majority of Ethiopians in democratic decision making and bringing the sovereignty of the people a step

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closer to reality.

Forms of group identity play a prominent role in everyday lives and politics in northeast Africa. Case studies from Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya illustrate the way that identities are formed and change over time, and how local, national, and international politics are interwoven. Specific attention is paid to the impact of modern weaponry, new technologies, religious conversion, food and land shortages, international borders, civil war, and displacement on group identities. Drawing on the expertise of anthropologists, historians and geographers, these volumes

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provide a significant account of a society profoundly shaped by identity politics and contribute to a better understanding of the nature of conflict and war, and forms of alliance and peacemaking, thus providing a comprehensive portrait of this troubled region.

Published in dual print and electronic formats, this is a new edition of a much acclaimed reference source that brings together a wide range of sources of information in the African studies field, covering both print and electronic sources. It evaluates the best online resources, the

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major general reference tools in print format, current bibliographies and indexing services, biographical, cartographic, statistical and economic resources, as well as film and video resources.

The Socio-economic Role and Status of Gumuz Women

Contested Power in Ethiopia

National Library of Medicine Current Catalog

Dedicated to Wolf Leslau on the Occasion of His 90th Birthday, November 14th, 1996

Participatory Politics and Citizen Journalism in a Networked Africa

Journal of Ethiopian Studies

An ideal resource for anyone interested in learning about Ethiopia, this accessible, single-volume work provides all-encompassing and up-to-date coverage of the ancient and diverse cultures of Africa's second-most populated nation. • Presents comprehensive, current coverage of Ethiopia that includes the latest archaeological findings and socio-economic and political developments as well as previously overlooked topics such as gender, slavery, and migration • Addresses the major famines in Ethiopia in the 1980s that led to the deaths of thousands of people and served as the reason many Westerners first became aware of this

African nation • Describes all of the major ethnic groups of Ethiopia, including the Afar, Amhara, Oromo, Sidamo, Somalis, and Tigray. The Argobba are an ethnic and religious minority in southeastern Wallo and northeastern Sawa. Despite living in harsh environments and menace from more dominant ethnic groups, they have for centuries maintained their agricultural activity, trader and weaver identity, and religious unity. At present they are undergoing rapid cultural change, and are caught up in a tension between encapsulation and the struggle for the survival of Argobba cultural tradition and political

position in what once was a strategic location. This book presents a perceptive historical and cultural analysis of change and continuity, looks at how the Argobba define and redefine their agricultural and commercial ways of living as a response to threats from Oromo migration, Amhara settler penetration and Adal aggression, and examines the past and present condition of Argobba social and economic transformation in north-central Ethiopia. This volume explores the construction of an ethics for news media that is global in reach and impact. Essays by international media ethicists provide leading theoretical

perspectives on major issues and applies the ideas to specific countries, contexts and problems, and the result is a rich source of ethical thought and analysis on questions raised by contemporary global media. This book contributes to a broadened theorisation of journalism by exploring the intricacies of African journalism and its connections with the material realities that underpin the profession on the continent. It pulls together theoretically driven studies that collectively deploy a wide range of evidence to shed some light on newsmaking cultures in Africa - the everyday routines, defining

epistemologies, as well as ethical dilemmas. The volume digs beneath the standardised and universalised veneer of professionalism to unpack routine practices and normative trends shaped by local factors, including the structural conditions of deprivation, entrenched political instability (and interference), pervasive neo-patrimonial governance systems, and the influences of technological developments. These varied and complex circumstances are shown to profoundly shape the foundations of journalism in Africa, resulting in routine practices that are both normatively distinct and equally in tune with (imported) Western

journalistic cultures. The book thus broadly points to the dialectical nature of news production and the inconsistent and contradictory relationships that characterise news production cultures in Africa.

Environment and Society in Ethiopia

A Preliminary Bibliography on Ethiopian Economy

Bibliography of Agriculture

Extensively Annotated Bibliography and Sourcebook

The Soils of Ethiopia

Essays by various scholars from different disciplines

working on the Oromiffa speaking people of Ethiopia and Northern Kenya.

Proceedings of the XIVth AETFAT Congress, 22-27 August 1994, Wageningen, the Netherlands

Adoption is practiced globally yielding a multidimensional area of study that cannot be characterized by a single movement or discipline. This handbook provides a central source of contemporary scholarship from a variety of disciplines with an international perspective and uses a multifaceted and interdisciplinary approach to ground adoption practices and activities in scientific research. Perspectives of birth/first parents, adoptive parents, and adopted persons are brought forth through a range of

disciplinary and theoretical lenses. Beginning with background and context of adoption, including sociocultural and political contexts, the handbook then addresses the diversity of adoptive families in terms of family forms, attitudes about adoption, and characteristics of adopted children. Next, research examining the lived experience of adoption for birth parents, adoptive parents, and adopted individuals is presented. A variety of outcomes for internationally and domestically adopted children and adoptive families is then discussed and the handbook concludes by addressing the development, training, and implementation of adoption competent clinical practice. With cutting-edge research from top international

scholars in a diversity of fields, The Routledge Handbook of Adoption should be considered essential reading for students, researchers, and practitioners across the fields of social work, sociology, psychology, medicine, family science, education, and demography. This collection explores the complex dynamics of corporate land deals from a broad agrarian political economy perspective, with a special focus on the implications for property and labour regimes, labour processes and structures of accumulation. This involves looking at ways in which existing patterns of rural social differentiation – in terms of class, gender, ethnicity and generation – are being shaped by changes in land use and property relations, as well as by the re-organization

of production and exchange as rural communities and resources are incorporated into global commodity chains. It goes further than the descriptive 'what' and 'who' questions, in order to understand the 'how' and 'why' of these patterns. It is empirically solid and theoretically sophisticated, making it a robust and boundary-changing work. Contributors come from various scholarly disciplines. Covering nearly all regions of the world, the collection will be of interest to researchers from various disciplines, policymakers and activists. This book was originally published as a Special Issue of the Journal of Peasant Studies. Historical and Anthropological Enquiries Current Catalog

Volume I: Ethiopia and Kenya
Normative Trends in the Dynamics of Socio-Political & Economic Struggles

Ethiopian Bibliographical Series

Traditional Authorities and Multi-Party Elections

The world's most comprehensive, well documented, and well illustrated book on this subject. With extensive subject and geographic index. 231 photographs and illustrations - mostly color. Free of charge in digital PDF format.

This book investigates the role of citizen journalism in railroading social and political changes in sub-Saharan Africa. Case studies are

drawn from research conducted by leading scholars from the fields of media studies, journalism, anthropology and history, who uniquely probe the real impact of technologies in driving change in Africa.

The book examines the interplay between technology, social organization and gender based on an ethnographic study among the Gumuz in the Benishangul region of Northwestern Ethiopia. It draws on and critiques the analytical framework built by Boserup (1970) and further refined by Goody (1976), i.e., the type of farming technology a society uses determines its social organizational

principles and defines gender roles and statuses. (Series: Spektrum. Berliner Reihe zu Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik in Entwicklungsändern/Berlin Series on Society, Economy and Politics in Developing Countries - Vol. 103)

Ethiopia is facing environmental and poverty challenges, and urgently needs effective management of its environmental resources. Much of the Ethiopian landscape has been significantly altered and reshaped by centuries of human activities, and three-quarters of the rural population is living on degraded land. Over the

past two decades the country has seen rapid economic and population growth and unparalleled land use change. This book explores the challenges of sustaining the resource base while fuelling the economy and providing for a growing population that is greatly dependent on natural resources for income and livelihoods. Adopting a political ecology perspective, this book comprehensively examines human impacts on the environment in Ethiopia, defining the environment both in terms of the quantity and quality of renewable and non-renewable natural resources. With high levels of economic

production and consumption also come unintended side effects: waste discharges, emissions of pollutants, and industrial effluents. These pollutants can degrade the quality of water, air, land, and forests as well as harm the health of people, animals, and other living organisms if untreated or disposed of improperly. This book demonstrates how the relationship between society and environment is inherently and delicately interwoven, providing an account of Ethiopia's current environment and natural resource base and future considerations for environmentally sustainable development.

The Mother and the Bread Winner

The Argobba of Ethiopia

The New Enclosures: Critical Perspectives on
Corporate Land Deals

History of Soybeans and Soyfoods in China, in
Chinese Cookbooks and Restaurants, and in
Chinese Work with Soyfoods Outside China
(Including Taiwan, Manchuria, Hong Kong & Tibet)
(1949-2022)

The Ecology Of Health And Disease In Ethiopia
Being and Becoming Oromo

One of the major tools of attaining proper

development all around the world is complete financial inclusion, such that all classes of people can secure their lifestyles through access to financial services from formal sectors. Expanding access to resources and increasing self-employment opportunities help reduce poverty and improve social development. The Handbook of Research on Microfinancial Impacts on Women Empowerment, Poverty, and Inequality is an essential reference source that discusses the role of financial inclusion in gender equality, as well as economic independence and self-employment. Featuring research on topics such as inequality,

collaborative economy, and social responsibility, this publication is ideally designed for policy makers, economic researchers, and academicians seeking coverage on social mobilization, capital formation, capacity building, and pro-poor economy designs. In *Children of Hope*, Sandra Rowoldt Shell traces the lives of sixty-four Oromo children who were enslaved in Ethiopia in the late-nineteenth century, liberated by the British navy, and ultimately sent to Lovedale Institution, a Free Church of Scotland mission in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, for their safety. Because Scottish missionaries in Yemen interviewed each of

the Oromo children shortly after their liberation, we have sixty-four structured life histories told by the children themselves. In the historiography of slavery and the slave trade, first passage narratives are rare, groups of such narratives even more so. In this analytical group biography (or prosopography), Shell renders the experiences of the captives in detail and context that are all the more affecting for their dispassionate presentation. Comparing the children by gender, age, place of origin, method of capture, identity, and other characteristics, Shell enables new insights unlike anything in the existing literature for this

region and period. Children of Hope is supplemented by graphs, maps, and illustrations that carefully detail the demographic and geographic layers of the children's origins and lives after capture. In this way, Shell honors the individual stories of each child while also placing them into invaluable and multifaceted contexts.

Changing the hand washing behavior in a community is a challenge of different disciplines, including psychology and media practice. Distinct beliefs prevent people from washing their hands properly in critical moments. Moreover, each segment of the

community has a different belief. Hence, adults, children, women, and men should be addressed differently. This experimental study explores the process of isolating and changing the beliefs of grade six students from the Chandba Primary School, in Chilga Local Administration North Gondar Zone Amhara Region, in Ethiopia. The intervention activities are done to increase a positive association with water and soap concerning the three critical moments, namely before eating, before touching or preparing food, and after defecation. The study describes the overall practical implementations of combined

behavior change theories, and shows how they can be applied to the selection of target beliefs. The present study identifies important variables that are negatively and positively associated with hand hygiene. The results are based on a questionnaire, observations, and practical evaluation of hand washing skills that were identified during the four week intervention. • The study helps to develop communicators to change children's hygiene behavior. • It has significance in helping the participants to understand better ways of using locally available materials and methods for hygiene facilities preparation. • It shows the

effectiveness of combined implementation of practical participation and multimedia message delivery regarding hygiene behavior change interventions. In general, the study reviles the complementary effect of multiple communication tools and models of treatment as well as their appropriate analytic strategies to change participant's hygiene behavior.

This book consists of a series of articles that present novel trends in horticulture marketing and some of the key supply chain management issues for the horticulture industry across a wide range of geographical regions.

The Challenge of Democracy from Below
Characteristics, Trends, and Integration in the Lake
Tana Basin, Ethiopia

Civil status documents from Harar under Egyptian
Administration 1875-1885

Women in African Refugee Camps: Gender Based
Violence against Female Refugees: The case of Mai
Ayni Refugee Camp, Northern Ethiopia

The Odyssey of the Oromo Slaves from Ethiopia to
South Africa

IASLIC Bulletin

The study has found that female refugees in refugee

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camps are exposed to sexual violence, physical violence and socio-economic violence including attempted rape, rape, gang rape, physical injuries, discrimination and stigmatization and denial of access to services. The book also discloses that male refugees and intimate partners of female refugees are the prime gender based violence perpetrators of female refugees in Mai Ayni refugee camp. Moreover, the study reveals that idleness, economic dependency, physical insecurity, lack of awareness, collapse of social and family structure as well as poor reporting, coordination and legal enforcement mechanisms are identified as causes/risk factors for gender based violence against female refugees in

refugee camps. Moreover, men's feelings of 'loss of power' in the camp, which challenge male identity as superior to female, lead male refugees to anger and make female refugees vulnerable to different forms of gender based violence. Consequently, because of gender based violence, female refugees in refugee camps have to fear short and long lasting damaging consequences on their lives in terms of health, both physical and psycho-social.

The encyclopedia for the Horn of Africa treats all important terms of the history of ideas of this central region between Orient and Africa. After its completion the set will comprise five volumes four text and one index volume with altogether approx. 4000 articles.

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The topics range from basic data over archaeology, ethnology and anthropology, history, the languages and literatures up to the art, religion and culture. Drawing on nine case studies, this book offers a comparative ethnography of the contested powers that shape democratization in Ethiopia. Focusing on the competitive 2005 elections, the authors analyze how customary leaders, political parties and state officials confronted each other during election time. First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

Legal and Political Pluralism in Eritrea
Blood, Land, and Sex
Handbook of Research on Microfinancial Impacts on Women Empowerment, Poverty, and Inequality

Encyclopaedia Aethiopica

Annotated Bibliography

Wild Plant Nomenclature and Traditional Botanical Knowledge Among Three Ethnolinguistic Groups in Northwestern Ethiopia

This is a study of the genesis, evolution, adaptation and subordination of the Kikuyu squatter labourers, who comprised the majority of resident labourers on settler plantations and estates in the Rift Valley Province of the White Highlands. The story of the squatter presence in the White Highlands is essentially the story of the conflicts

and contradictions that existed between two agrarian systems, the settler plantation economy and the squatter peasant option. Initially, the latter developed into a viable but much resented sub-system which operated within and, to some extent, in competition with settler agriculture. This study is largely concerned with the dynamics of the squatter presence in the White Highlands and with the initiative, self-assertion and resilience with which they faced their subordinate position as labourers. In their response to the machinations of the colonial system, the squatters were neither

passive nor malleable but, on the contrary, actively resisted coercion and subordination as they struggled to carve out a living for themselves and their families.... It is a firm conviction of this study that Kikuyu squatters played a crucial role in the initial build-up of the events that led to the outbreak of the Mau Mau war. —from the introduction

The purpose of the present work is twofold. Its primary aim is to study the language, composition, structure and orthographical features of civil status documents issued in Harar during the

Egyptian administration in order to facilitate research of these documents, which include records of marriage contracts, divorces and manumissions. Secondly, a preliminary presentation of the documents' contents is also the objective of this study, appreciating their value as a historical source meriting a future edition and translation.

The XVth International Conference of Ethiopian Studies took place in Hamburg in July 2003. More than 400 scientists from over 25 countries participated. 130 contributions from the program

were selected for this volume. They are mostly written in English and deal on the regions of Ethiopia and Eritrea and cover the span from the 4th Century to the present. The volume is divided into the following chapters: Anthropology (20 Articles), History (25), Arts (10), Literature and Philology (10), Religion (5), Languages and Linguistics (25), Law and Politics (10), Environmental, Economic and Educational Issues (10).

The Routledge Handbook of Adoption
The Biodiversity of African Plants

*Proceedings of the XVth International Conference
of Ethiopian Studies, Hamburg, July 20-25, 2003*
Proceedings XIVth AETFAT Congress 22-27
August 1994, Wageningen, The Netherlands
Involving Children For Hand Washing Behavior
Change: Repeated Message Delivery to Foster
Action
Tradition and Transformation
Newsmaking Cultures in Africa