

Unit 4

Justice

Introduction

In Grade 11, you discussed about the equity of burdens and benefits and its history in Ethiopia. You also saw the different components of the justice system along with the working of the courts in Ethiopia. Here you will understand more about the importance of equity of benefits and justice. You will also see the relationship between crime and justice as well as the workings of the judiciary.

Lessons

1. Equity of Benefits and Burdens
2. Justice and the Judiciary
3. Crime and Justice
4. Justice in Taxation

- recognize the relationship between crime and justice.
- realize the necessity of maintenance of justice in taxation.

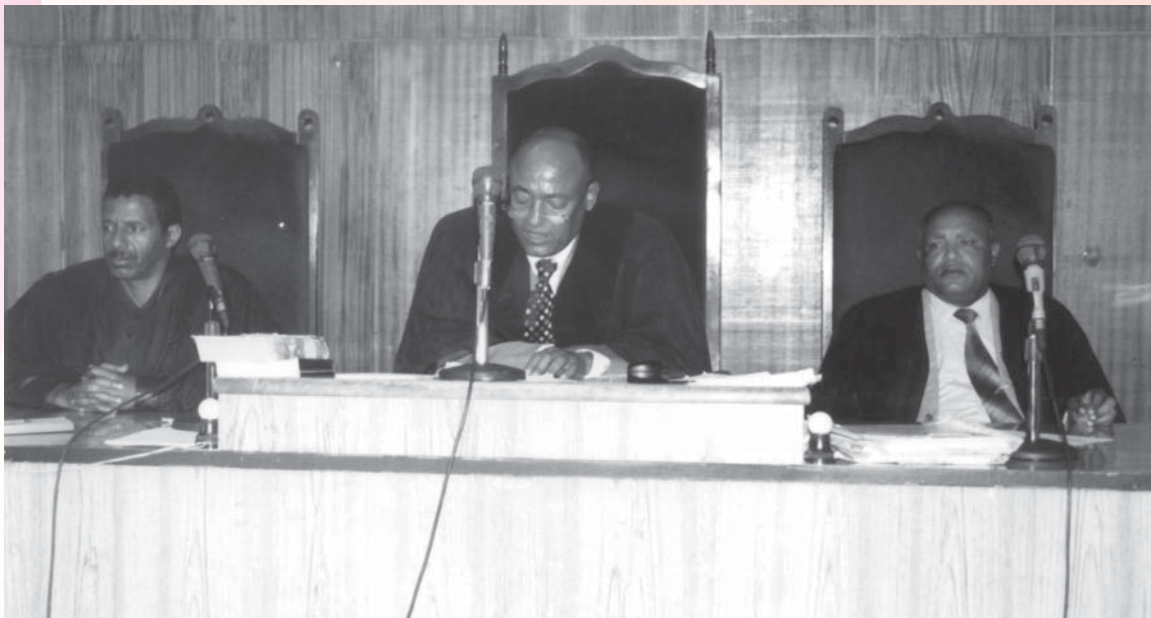
What you will learn

You will:

- realize the necessity of equity of benefits and justice.
- understand the workings of justice and the judiciary.

Key words and concepts

- Corruption
- Crime
- Criminal law
- Domestication
- Drug trafficking
- Genocide
- Judiciary
- Ratification
- Terrorism



LESSON

1

Equity of Benefits and Burdens

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- explain the importance of equity of benefits and burdens for creating a sense of equality among the peoples of Ethiopia.

Compare the benefits and burdens you see in your area compared with what you know exists elsewhere.

In Grade 11, you were introduced to the concepts of benefits and burdens. You saw what benefits and burdens are and how they should be distributed. In this lesson, you will learn about equity of benefits and burdens and how this creates a sense of equality.

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

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

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

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



People have to shoulder many burdens

Equity of Benefits and Burdens

CASE STUDY

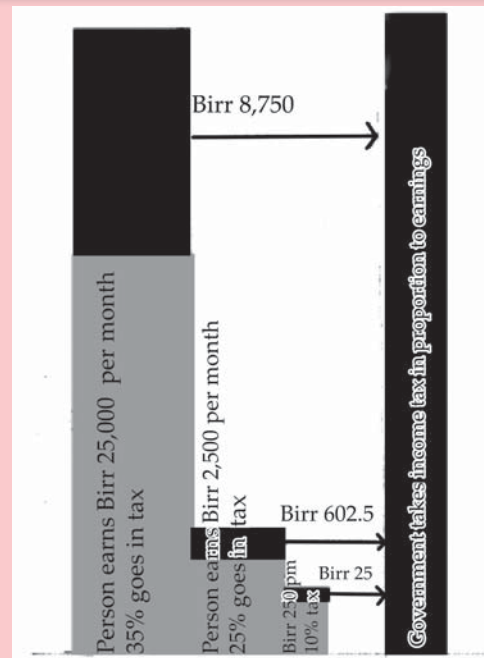
Progressive Taxation

One of the means through which governments promote income equality is by imposing progressive taxation. The concept of progressive taxation is that those people who earn more income should be taxed higher than those who earn less. This means those who earn more, pay more percent of their income and those who earn less income, pay less percentage of their income. In Ethiopia progressive taxation is the practice and personal income tax is paid according to Proclamation number 286/2002. Under this proclamation, those who earn below 150 Birr will not pay income, and those who earn more than 5000 Birr pay around 35 percent of their income.

? Do you think the Ethiopian personal income tax rate promotes income equality? Discuss in the class.

Monthly income (Birr)	Tax rate (%)
Up to 150	Nil
151–650	10
651–1400	15
1401–2350	20
2351–3550	25
3551–5000	30
Above 5000	35

Table to show income brackets



Graph to show how the more a person earns the more he pays

REMEMBER

- Benefits are believed to be good for an individual or a group.
- Burdens are requirements or responsibilities to be undertaken in order to get benefits.
- Both benefits and burdens should be distributed fairly.

LESSON

2

Justice and the Judiciary

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- describe the role of justice and the judiciary in a democracy.

How do you think justice should be dispensed?

The judiciary deals with controversies that need to be resolved and sentences individuals/groups when the law has been broken. In addition, the judiciary also has a role in sustaining democracy, defending the Constitution and upholding international norms and values. In this lesson, you will discuss these in more detail.

You have discussed in depth the different elements of a democratic system. You know that

democracy is rule through the consent of the people. You also know that democracy is based on the supremacy of the Constitution and rule of law. The judiciary, as the upholder of these principles, has the responsibility to restore justice whenever these principles are violated and whenever a situation occurs that undermines these elements.

One of the major elements of a democratic system is, for example, a free and fair election. If one of the contenders in the election does something to undermine the other party and performs an illegal act, the judiciary will intervene and take the appropriate measures to correct this wrongful act. This indicates that the judiciary probably plays the biggest role in sustaining a democratic system.

CASE STUDY

Election Court Cases

The 2000 presidential election in the United States of America required the intervention of the judiciary to establish who the winner was. The race was a close one leaving only one state to decide who the next president would be. This race was between George W. Bush and Al Gore.

The vote counting in Florida was very close in that, when the results were announced, George W. Bush had won by only half of one percent of the votes. Under Florida Law it demands that an immediate recount be made in the case that the difference is less than half of one percent of the total tally. An immediate recount was made and still the votes were less than one half of one percent.

Al Gore took the case to the Supreme Court of Florida arguing that the machines that counted had errors and the votes should be counted manually. The Florida Supreme Court decided that the votes should be manually recounted. However, Bush took the case to the US Supreme Court. The US Supreme Court decided that the votes should not be recounted and established that George W. Bush become president-elect.

? Do you think that the judiciary in the US helped uphold the democratic system? In what way? Discuss in the class.

Justice and the Judiciary

Another role of the judiciary is to defend the Constitution. You have previously learnt that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. With the exception of interpreting the Constitution, the judiciary has the responsibility to defend and enforce it. When there are issues that are disputed with regards to the Constitution they should be taken to the House of Federation. This is clearly stipulated in Article 83 of the FDRE Constitution which states:

Interpretation of the Constitution

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

Apart from these exceptions, it is the mandate of the judiciary to defend the Constitution. When an individual or an institution acts unconstitutionally, the judiciary is vested with the power of taking the appropriate measure according to the stated law that is based on the Constitution. This again is very much related to sustaining a democratic system since a democratic system is manifested by due respect and protection of the Constitution. This means the judiciary will be involved when there is a breach of the constitutional right of individuals/groups or any constitutional principles.

The other role of the judiciary pertains to the upholding of international norms and values. As

discussed before, there are many common values and norms that a country shares with the rest of the world. Most of these are concerned with the rights of individuals. A constitution has a vital role to play in defending these international norms and values.

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



Negarit Gazeta — the official legal newspaper

Justice and the Judiciary

CASE STUDY

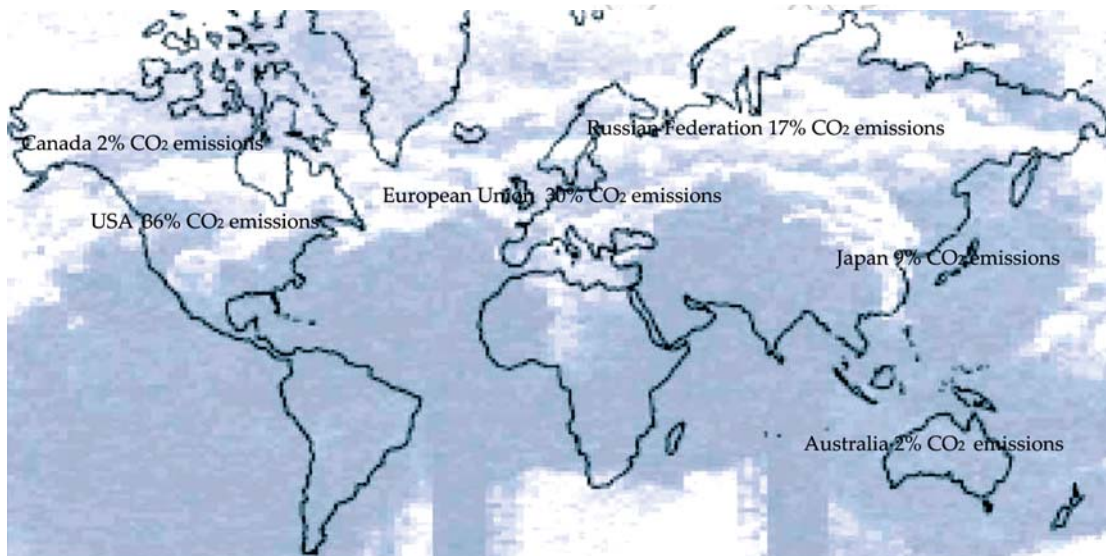
Ethiopia Signs the Kyoto Protocol

Increasingly, concerns about the deteriorating state of our environment have gained more importance in international meetings. Over the past few years the debate and discussion on environmental protection has intensified. The major issue is that the industrial emissions from developed countries have increased and are harming our environment. The damage affects developing countries since they are more reliant on natural resources. Because of environmental pollution countries are being pressured to reduce their carbon emissions in order to reduce

the damage to the environment. The Kyoto protocol is an agreement adopted in 1997 to urge developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. More than 130 countries signed the agreement which was later ratified by the HPR and became part of the legal system of Ethiopia.



Discuss the impact of a developed country not signing the Kyoto agreement. What difficulties may Ethiopia face by signing this agreement?



Pollution — fears about its effect on the ozone layer led to the Kyoto Protocol

REMEMBER

- The judiciary has many roles in preserving justice.
- The judiciary plays a vital role in defending the Constitution and sustaining democracy.
- The judiciary plays a vital role in upholding international norms and values.

LESSON 3

Crime and Justice

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- identify the different crimes that occur in the world.

Try to list the acts that you consider are crimes and discuss why you think they are so?

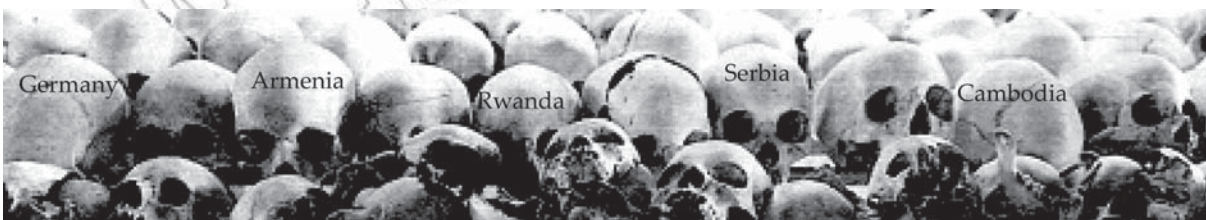
In Grade 11, you discussed the different types of justice, one of which is corrective justice which deals with correcting unjust acts. One of these unjust acts is crime. According to John Stuart Mill, crime is the wrongful use of power or wrongful aggression against someone. So corrective justice controls wrongful aggressions and misuse of power over others. Aggression is often caused when there is inequality of power between individuals. This inequality could be caused by situations or nature. The instrument through which corrective justice is dispensed is called Criminal Law.

There are different types of crimes. These include: genocide, drug trafficking, terrorism, deliberately transmitting diseases and corruption.

Genocide: Formally defined, genocide is the

act or attempt to exterminate/make extinct a clan, family or people. It comes from the Greek words 'genos' meaning clan, family or people while 'occidio' means total extinction or extermination. This is a type of crime that is committed with the intent of exterminating a group of people based on their specific characteristics or identities. This is the worst of the crimes because it involves taking the lives of people. Life is one of the most basic rights of human beings. Genocide results in killing people, not because they did something bad, but because they belong to a certain race or follow a certain religion. People who commit this crime do not differentiate adults from children, making genocide the cruellest type of crime of all.

Drug Trafficking: This is the crime of using, distributing or circulating narcotic drugs. This crime causes a serious damage to people's health. These drugs are usually addictive and excessive use of them can cause serious damage to the brain and certain organs of the body. In addition to damaging the health of the person, it affects their social life



Locations of genocides in the world

Crime and Justice

with others. People who use or are addicted to narcotic drugs will not have a normal relationship with others. Whenever they have not taken the drug, they can become angry and frustrated so they treat people badly. Because of this, people avoid addicts. The other damage of these drugs is the economic

problem they pose. People who use drugs require a lot of money to buy them. As a result, they compromise their basic needs like food, clothing and shelter in order to fulfill their addiction. Drug trafficking is a criminal offense which affects the social and economic health of a country.

CASE STUDY

The Drug Lords of Mexico

Cocaine is a drug obtained from coca leaves and it is very addictive. In some countries it is used as anaesthetics for minor surgeries. It is widely known for being abused by drug dealers. Close to 75 percent of this illegal drug that enters the United States, comes from Mexico. This is done by very powerful and rich drug traders. These powerful drug dealers are so rich that they pay the Mexican officials for protection and are very violent. They kill whoever stands in their way and their business. They coercively take whatever they want without being questioned by anyone.

In 1996, in the United States, there were 13 million illegal drug users. These people damage their health profoundly. They become addicted and use up all their money buying these drugs. They become more addicted and when they finally lose their money they turn to violence and illegal activities in order to satisfy their addiction. There is a strong relationship between drug use and crime. Students drop out of school because of this problem. The drug lords in Mexico are partly to blame for these illegal activities.

? Discuss whether there is addictive drug use in your area and the problems it has caused.

Terrorism: Terrorism is the deliberate act of endangering the lives of people or property, or denying the freedom of a person or group of persons. It is done to force or coerce either the government or the people to do something or stop

doing something. Instead of convincing the people and the government to take a certain action or not to take a certain action, terrorism resorts to violence to achieve a goal. In the process of doing this, terrorists harm innocent people who are unaware of the situation. As a consequence, there could be a lot of damage to lives and property. One example is that undertaken by religious extremists who destroy themselves and others.

CASE STUDY

Terrorism in Italy

In the late 1960s and early 1970s the neo-fascists engaged in terrorist activities in Italy to destroy the democratic system. There were a series of bombings of public places. They targeted and killed public

officials. They killed politicians, journalists, police officials and businessmen.

They wanted to build an authoritarian rule in the country. This violence grew and, in 1978, the terrorists kidnapped the former Italian prime minister

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and demanded that all the terrorist prisoners be freed. The Italian government did not negotiate with the terrorists and the former prime minister was found

murdered. However, the terrorist groups failed to realize their aims through force and eventually they were weakened.



Can you identify current examples of terrorist actions across the world? Discuss the methods they use, their goals and the implications for society.

Deliberate Transmission of Disease: This is another crime that has developed with the expansion of incurable diseases. The most common of these is HIV/AIDS. Some carriers of the HIV lose hope and, out of resentment, they try to infect other people. This is considered as a crime of homicide which is the deliberate murder of an individual. The most basic right for an individual is the right to life and anything that threatens this right is treated as a serious crime. In the Ethiopian Penal Code (the law related to the punishment of crimes) there are two major articles that are related to the deliberate transmission of disease. The first one, Article 503 of the penal code, criminalizes any kind of deliberate transmission of communicable diseases. The other one is Article 521 that relates to the criminalizing of the causing of death of a human being, no matter what the means.

Article 503 — Spreading of Human Diseases.

- (1) *Whosoever intentionally spreads or transmits a communicable human disease, is punishable with simple imprisonment or fine.*
- (2) *The court may pass sentence of rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years, if necessary in addition to a fine:*
 - (a) *Where the offender has maliciously transmitted a grave disease; or*
 - (b) *where the disease is not sporadic but epidemic.*
- (3) *Where the offender has acted through negligence,*

the punishment is simple imprisonment not exceeding one year, or fine.

Article 521 — Principle.

Whosoever causes the death of a human being intentionally or by negligence, no matter what the means used, commits homicide.

The nature and extent of the punishment awarded to him who commits intentional homicide shall be determined according to whether the homicide is simple, or aggravated or extenuated by the circumstances specified in the following Articles.

Any homicide, whether committed intentionally or by negligence, shall be punished by lawful judicial process....

Corruption: Corruption, defined by many countries and international organizations, is the abuse of public office for private gain. People entrusted with operating and managing public office or resources are supposed to treat all people equally according to the stated law and procedures of the enterprise. Some officials abuse their responsibility and use it to personal benefit or to benefit their family or friends.

This corruption is an international phenomena and no country is totally free of it. It has a lot of negative effects. One of the biggest impacts of corruption is that it hinders the development efforts of a country. This mainly comes through reduced investment because, when investors come to invest in a corrupt system, they will be required to pay the corrupt officials to get the necessary services. Moreover, this corrupt practice reduces public confidence in the civil servants. This causes friction between the public and the government.

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Another negative impact of corruption is that it undermines the rule of law because corrupt officials tend to do things illegally against the interests of the public. Sometimes the officials in the legal system become corrupt and fail to take the necessary actions to uphold justice.

Thus corruption is an evil that countries need to fight to the best of their abilities. Measures are usually taken by different countries to minimize the act of corruption through the promulgation of the appropriate laws and increasing the scale of punishment. In addition, creating awareness among people about their rights and encouraging them to reveal corrupt activities by officials is also important. Fighting corruption is something that requires the concerted efforts of all people.

In Ethiopia, the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission has been established to investigate, prosecute, check and prevent corruption. Article 408 of the criminal code defines corruption as:

Corrupt Practices

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



What should be your role in the fight against corruption at a national level? Discuss as a class.

Having discussed the major types of crime, it is important to discuss the rights of the accused. When a person is accused it does not automatically mean

that he/she is an offender. It just means that he/she is suspected of committing a crime and the judiciary is responsible to check whether he/she is in fact a criminal or not. This is done through conducting a public trial.

Therefore, all accused persons have a right to a public trial. This gives the accused the assurance of a fair and transparent trial where he/she could voice their arguments so the truth eventually emerges. If that person is found guilty through that process then it means he/she is convicted.

Another right that the accused has is the right to full notice of the charge. This means the accused has the right to receive full information about the details of the charge brought against them in the language they understand. These include the date and place where the said offence was committed. This will allow the accused person to justify and bring evidence to the trial.

The other right of the accused is the right to presumption of innocence until proven guilty through trial. Therefore, the accused person has to be treated with the same respect and dignity as any other person.

Another right of the accused is the right to present adequate evidence of innocence. In order to find out the truth of the matter all evidences that inform the situation from both sides are needed. In order to find this information, the accused should have the right to present adequate evidence that shows his/her innocence. Without this right the trial would not be fair.

Related to this right is the right to counsel. People may not have the proper knowledge about the legal system and how they should defend their case. Under these situations the trial may become unfair. In order to avoid this, the accused has the

Crime and Justice

right to appoint a counsel of their choice and, if they cannot afford to hire one, the state will assign one to them at its own expense.

Other rights of the accused include the right to an interpreter and the right to appeal. The right to an interpreter is the right to have a translator present when the court process is conducted in another language. The right to appeal is a right to go to a higher court to reverse a decision already made by the law court. This is to give a second chance to the accused to prove their case and rectify mistaken judgments.

Article 20 — Rights of Persons Accused

1. Accused persons have the right to a public trial by an ordinary court of law within a reasonable time after having been charged. The court may hear cases in a closed session only with a view to protecting the right to privacy of the parties concerned, public morals and national security.
2. Accused persons have the right to be informed with sufficient particulars of the charge brought against them and to be given the charge in writing.
3. During proceedings accused persons have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty

according to law and not to be compelled to testify against themselves.

4. Accused persons have the right to full access to any evidence presented against them, to examine witnesses testifying against them, to adduce or to have evidence produced in their own defense, and to obtain the attendance of and examination of witnesses on their behalf before the court.
5. Accused persons have the right to be represented by legal counsel of their choice, and, if they do not have sufficient means to pay for it and miscarriage of justice would result, to be provided with legal representation at state expense.
6. All persons have the right of appeal to the competent court against an order or a judgment of the court which first heard the case.
7. They have the right to request for the assistance of an interpreter at state expense where the court proceedings are conducted in a language that they do not understand.



Form pairs. One will play the role of the police and the other will play the role of a suspect. Taking into consideration these rights of the suspect, create a role play to show how the police should treat the suspect.

REMEMBER

- ❑ Crime is the wrongful use of power or aggression against others.
- ❑ Genocide is one of the worst crimes and it means the extinction/extermination of a corporate group for being what they are.
- ❑ Drug trafficking is the crime of using, distributing or circulating narcotic drugs.
- ❑ Terrorism is the deliberate act of endangering the lives of people or property, or denying freedom of a person or group of persons for the purpose of forcing or coercing.
- ❑ Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain.

LESSON 4

Justice in Taxation

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- explain the notion of tax evasion, fraud and avoidance.
- describe the place of taxation in the national economy.
- elaborate the importance of compliance with tax laws.

Have you ever heard of people trying to avoid paying taxes? What do you think happens to a nation if tax is not properly collected?

Discuss these issues in the class.

In Grade 11, you discussed about the rights and duties of tax payers. Here you will discuss some of the ways people use to avoid paying taxes. When tax payers fail to perform their duties it means they are doing something illegal.

The illegal avoidance of taxes is called tax evasion. Tax evasion or fraud is where people do not reveal their total income or pay the appropriate tax. In most cases people engage in tax evasion when they feel their tax rate is too high. Measuring tax evasion is very difficult because people are usually required to report their own income. But they could cheat and

understate their earning so that the percentage they pay would be less.

Other countries take different measures to check whether people are honest about earnings so that the appropriate tax is paid. Because it is a criminal offence, the punishment of tax evasion is usually very severe to discourage people from committing this kind of crime.

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

Tax evasion is different from tax avoidance. They are different because tax avoidance is legal while tax evasion is illegal. Tax avoidance is the act of changing a business venture or investment to one that pays less tax. This is done when businessmen are smart enough to decide in what type of business to invest. Some sectors are favoured by the government so people who invest in them are charged less tax. So tax avoidance is a legal way of avoiding paying taxes.

Justice in Taxation

CASE STUDY

Export Sector

Some years ago there was export tax *i.e.*, a percentage of the value of the merchandise exported was taxed, but then it was removed. This was done by the government to encourage people to export and bring foreign exchange into the country. Accordingly, people

who wished to avoid paying tax engaged in the export of goods and services. This was an intentional act by the government to encourage people to engage in the export sector. This change in business ventures was to achieve tax avoidance.

? Discuss tax avoidance and how the government uses it as an incentive to promote certain sectors.

You have discussed before that the government levies taxes because it requires money to provide services and invest in development activities. The importance of taxation to the national economy emanates from the importance of government services and development activities in the country. Especially in a developing country like Ethiopia, the importance of tax collection for government revenue is paramount.

The government has the role of creating a conducive situation for the private sector to accelerate growth. This incorporates building infrastructures including electric power, and communication infrastructures such as roads and the like. It also facilitates growth and development by making its services to the public efficient. This includes issuing licenses, maintaining security and enforcing the rule of law. These are components that are vital for the development process.

In order to do all these things the government requires money. The major source of money for the government is tax from the people. Some developing countries also receive grants and aid to do all the above necessary things; but grants and aid are not predictable and depend on the benevolence of other governments. If a government could manage to collect

more funds for its activities from taxes, permanent projects could be predictably planned and executed. This is why it is important to always follow the laws of taxation. Tax laws are promulgated mainly to monitor the fair collection of tax to maintain income equality of people.

You can see that whatever the government does depends on the amount of money it can collect. Whenever you see something in your neighbourhood that requires the government's attention, you have to know that it's only when enough tax is collected that it could be attended to.

Ethiopian Tax Laws 2004 Criminal Code Article 349 — Unlawful Refusal to Pay Public Taxes or Dues.

- (1) *Whoever, being duly ordered to pay the taxes or dues prescribed by law, whether in kind or in cash, and validly assessed by the competent authority, refuses to pay, though able so to do, taxes on land, property or different kinds of income, or any other due or tax whatsoever, is punishable, without prejudice to the payment of the tax or due, with simple imprisonment for not less than one year and fine.*
- (2) *Where the refusal is accompanied by threats, violence, or assault, by the display or use of arms, or by disorder or revolt, the punishment prescribed by the relevant provisions shall apply concurrently (Art. 85).*

Article 350 — Incitement to Refusal to pay Taxes.

- (1) *Whoever incites another, by acts, gifts, speeches,*

Justice in Taxation

threats, or in any other way, to refuse to pay the taxes or dues prescribed by law, is punishable with simple imprisonment from one year to three years and fine.

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

Where the crime is punishable under a more severe

provision, such as incitement to riot or to the overthrow of authority, the punishment may be aggravated in accordance with the relevant provision prescribed for concurrent crimes (Art. 85).



Tax evasion and fraud are criminal offences. Do you agree that they should be regarded as serious crimes? Why?

REMEMBER

- ❑ Tax evasion or fraud is where people avoid paying the appropriate amount of tax.
- ❑ Tax avoidance is the act of changing a business venture or investment to one that pays less tax.
- ❑ 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.

UNIT SUMMARY

You have discussed in this unit, the importance of fairness in the distribution of resources and how it is possible to fairly distribute them. You have also discussed the roles of the judiciary in upholding a democratic system. You saw that the judiciary plays a prominent role in ensuring that democratic principles are followed in the country.

In addition, you have seen the different types of crimes and what kind of damage they cause society. You also saw that the judiciary fights against crime through criminal law. Moreover, accused persons have many rights such as the right to public trial, the right to full notice of the charge, right to the presumption of innocence, the right to an interpreter and appeal.

Finally, you considered the problems of tax evasion and fraud and realized that these acts are criminal offences, unlike tax avoidance which can benefit the individual and is legal.

GLOSSARY

<i>Corruption:</i>	The abuse of public office for private gain.
<i>Crime:</i>	The misuse of power or wrongful aggression against someone.
<i>Domestication:</i>	A process where the country officially recognizes certain international principles as important and includes them in its own laws.
<i>Drug trafficking:</i>	Using, distributing or circulating narcotic drugs.
<i>Genocide:</i>	The act or attempt to exterminate/make extinct a clan, family or people.
<i>Judiciary:</i>	The institution where the law is interpreted.
<i>Ratification:</i>	The approval of the signing of international conventions by the House of Peoples' Representatives.
<i>Tax avoidance:</i>	The act of changing a business venture or investment to one that pays less tax.
<i>Tax evasion:</i>	The unwillingness of people to pay their fair share of tax.
<i>Terrorism:</i>	A deliberate act of endangering the lives of people or property, or freedom of a person/group to coerce the government/people to do, or stop doing, something.

UNIT REVIEW EXERCISES

Do these review exercises in your exercise book.

Part I – Multiple choice

1. In the absence of equal distribution of benefits and burdens:
 - (a) violence prevails
 - (b) a few people get rich
 - (c) promotes growth in a country
 - (d) all except (c)
2. Which of the following is the role of the judiciary in a democracy?
 - (a) upholds democratic principles
 - (b) defends the Constitution
 - (c) interprets the law of the land
 - (d) all
3. Which of the following is the deliberate destruction of life and property to force one's objective on others?
 - (a) genocide
 - (b) deliberate transmission of diseases
 - (c) terrorism
 - (d) all

4. Which of the following is a right of an accused person?
 - (a) the right to counsel
 - (b) the right to disregard the order of the court
 - (c) the right to appeal
 - (d) all

Part II – Short answers

1. Briefly describe the importance of signing international agreements for Ethiopia.
2. Apart from the major crimes discussed in the text, try to identify other types of crimes.
3. What is the difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance?