Gada System Oromo

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Being and Becoming Oromo P. T. W. Baxter 1996-01-01

Dressing Modern Like Our Mothers Peri M. Klemm 2022 Oromo women live as traders, wood carriers, shepherds, and farmers in and around the ancient trade centre of Harar, Ethiopia. They have lived with the uncertainties of drought, famine, war, and political unrest for several generations and experienced poverty, disease, and severe restrictions in personal freedom. These same women, both young and old, adorn themselves with an array of body modifications and supplements. What is it about the objects and practices themselves that appear to hold such significance? This rich ethnography illustrates why Oromo women decorate their bodies in particular ways and why they invest so much timeand effort in doing so. By tracing the development of dress within the Oromo social system from the mid-nineteenth century to today, and through a close examination of dress activated on the body in particular contexts like lifecycle rituals, spirit possession practice, and nationalist movements, the reader will uncover how truly valuable a woman's decorated

Human Rights, Peace and Justice in Africa Christof H. Heyns 2006

Grass-roots Justice in Ethiopia Getachew Assefa (dir.). Alula Pankhurst 2016-07-28 This book presents a timely review of the relations between the formal and customary justice systems in Ethiopia, and offers recommendations for legal reform. The book provides cases studies from all the Region of Ethiopia based on field research on the working of customary dispute resolution (CDR) institutions, their mandates, compositions, procedures and processes. The cases studies also document considerable unofficial linkages with the state judicial system, and consider the advantages as well as the limitations of customary institutions with respect to national and international law. The editor's introduction reviews the history of state law and its relations with customary law, summarises the main findings by region as well as as on inter-ethnic issues, and draws conclusions about social and legal structures, principles of organization, cultural concepts and areas, and judicial

processes. The introduction also addresses the questions of inclusion and exclusion on the basis of gerontocratic power, gender, age and marginalised status, and the gradual as well as remarkable recent transformations of CDR institutions. The editor's conclusion reviews the characteristics, advantages and limitations of CDR institutions. A strong case is made for greater recognition of customary systems and better alliance with state justice, while safeguarding individual and minority rights. The editors suggest that the current context of greater decentralization opens up opportunities for pratical collaboration between the systems by promoting legal pluralism and reform, thereby enhancing local level justice delivery. The editors conclude by proposing a range of options for more meaningful partnership for consideration by policy makers, the legal profession and other stakeholders. In memory of Aberra Jembere and Dinsa Lepisa. Cover: Elders at peace ceremony in Arbore, 1993.

Ethiopia in Transit Pietro Toggia 2013-10-18 The writings in this edition explore historical and contemporary issues in Ethiopia as the country underwent change and celebrated its new millennium. However, despite the recognizance of socio-economic and political changes, Ethiopia still faces enduring problems and challenges to its stability and continuity. The political past haunts the country while it is facing the future with optimism and hope. The contributors in this edition examine historical and contemporaneous issues with different lenses; they investigate the multiplicity and complexity of the contradictions that define traditional and modern Ethiopia. The contributions highlight the significance of the instability, dislocation, conflict and transformation inherent in any society. None of these writings, however, celebrate the forces that create the conflict; they are cautious not to glorify the present and romanticize the past. On the contrary, they seek to contextualize the challenges which the country faces with a view to open a dialogue, not exclusively among Ethiopians, but with scholars and social activists in the rest of Africa, as well as the international community. The contributions cover and examine such important topics as historiography, political power and legitimacy, ideology and radical views, knowledge transmission and modernity, emigration and the Ethiopian Diaspora, ethnic and linguistic identity, patriarchy and feminist discourses in a traditional society, public policies and economic development, traditional and modern art and culture, and neo-liberalism and globalization. This book was published as a special issue of African Identities.

State Crises, Globalisation, and National Movements in North-east Africa Asafa Jalata 2004 This book demonstrates that the crises of the Horn states stem from their political behaviour and structural forces.

The History of the Battle of Azule and its Aftermath Muhamed Awal Mehadi 2019-12-23 Academic Paper from the year 2019 in the subject History - Africa, grade: A, Raya University (Raya university), course: Ethiopian history, language: English, abstract: This paper analyses the Battle of Azule. Azule is one of the most important historical places in Ethiopia. It is a battle place

where emperor Menelik II won a decisive battle over the Arsi Oromo forces. Arsi which is a well-known clan in Oromia regional state was fought to maintain its independence for about one decade. However because of the military superiority of the Menelik forces the forces the Oromo of Arsi were finally defeated at the battle of Azule in 1886. The defeat of the Oromo of Arsi led to the political, economic and social foundation of the present Ethiopian state. Not only Arsi Oromo, Harar, and Bale were the most important areas in the nineteenth century which opposes the Menelik II territorial expansions in the southeast part of Ethiopia. After their forceful subjugation, these areas did not totally become loyal to the emperor for many years. After Menelik's conquest, the land administration system of Arsi Oromo was totally changed in some parts and the politico-religious administrative system of the Arsi Oromo known as Gada system was also replaced by a new administrative system in the region.

Fighting Against the Injustice of the State and Globalization A. Jalata 2002-02-08 The book examines, compares, and contrasts the African American and Oromo movements by locating them in the global context, and by showing how life chances changed for the two peoples and their descendants as the modern world system became more complex and developed. Since the same global system that created racialized and exploitative structures in African American and Oromo societies also facilitated the struggles of these two peoples, this book demonstrates the dynamic interplay between social structures and human agencies in the system. African Americans in the United States of America and Oromos in the Ethiopian Empire developed their respective liberation movements in opposition to racial/ethnonational oppression, cultural and colonial domination, exploitation, and underdevelopment. By going beyond its focal point, the book also explores the structural limit of nationalism, and the potential of revolutionary nationalism in promoting a genuine multicultural democracy.

The Role of Women in Gada System Ayantu Ebba 2012 This paper examines the role of Women in the Gada system with special reference to Borana Oromo of southern Ethiopia. However, women have active participant in social and economic positions in the Gada system. They have no role in political and leadership positions. Thus, women's access to education can play a great role for bringing women's in to leadership in the Gada system (i.e. modern democracy).

Environmental Politics and Liberation in Contemporary Africa M.A. Salih 2013-03-14 Nowadays, the environment looms large in the analysis of conflict in developing societies, and the precise role it plays is the subject of an ongoing debate. The de bate has moved on from the earlier, but still popular, notions of 'power struggles', 'class struggles' and 'ethnic conflicts', to a perception of conflict as the product of intense group competition for resources. Where the state controls the distribu tion of resources, itself inevitably becomes party to conflicts whose bone of con tention is access to state power as the most efficient means of gaining access to resources. The resources in question are social (health, education, transportation, communication, recreation, etc.) and material (land, water, housing, jobs, con

tracts, licenses, permits, etc.). In parts of the world, and especially in Africa, di minishing resources and authoritarian state rule exacerbate group competition leading to political confrontation. This is the line I have followed in analysing conflict in the Hom of Africa (Markakis, 1987, 1998). Mohamed Salih's first contribution in this volume is to move the debate a step beyond this line, which can be criticized as unduly materialist. He does it by bringing culture into the realm of resources, not only as a resource in itself, but also as the agency that assigns natural resources their value. Culture thus becomes a contextual element in conflict over resources whose value is culturally deter mined.

The Oromo and the Christian Kingdom of Ethiopia Mohammed Hassen 2015 First full-length history of the Oromo 1300-1700; explains their key part in the medieval Christian kingdom and demonstrates their importance in shaping Ethiopian history.

Emirate, Egyptian, Ethiopian Avishai Ben-Dror 2018-08-23 In October 1875, two months after the takeover of the Somali coastal town of Zeila, an Egyptian force numbering 1,200 soldiers departed from the city to occupy Harar, a prominent Muslim hub in the Horn of Africa. In doing so, they turned this sovereign emirate into an Egyptian colony that became a focal meeting point of geopolitical interests, with interactions between Muslim Africans, European powers, and Christian Ethiopians. In Emirate, Egyptian, Ethiopian, Ben-Dror tells the story of Turco-Egyptian colonial ambitions and the processes that integrated Harar into the global system of commerce that had begun enveloping the Red Sea. This new colonial era in the city's history inaugurated new standards of government, society, and religion. Drawing on previously untapped Egyptian, Harari, Ethiopian, and European archival sources, Ben-Dror reconstructs the political, social, economic, religious, and cultural history of the occupation, which included building roads, reorganizing the political structure, and converting many to Islam. He portrays the complexity of colonial interactions as an influx of European merchants and missionaries settled in Harar. By shedding light on the dynamic historical processes, Ben-Dror provides new perspectives on the important role of non-European imperialists in shaping the history of these regions.

The Role of Indigenous Institutions in Local Governance Endalkachew Birhan 2012-10

African History Course By Akan Takruri Akan Takruri 2022-07-26 This is one of Akan Takruri's best works. Its setup in a review question and multiple choice setting, where it combines 3 of his books, "Our True Black History" 100 African Religions" and "Language Connections". This is the best valued book, of 3 in one with review questions. This is perfect for adults who want to learn and teach their children, or for college or high school students who want to learn their true history along side their schools standard history books.

Jimma Abba Jifar, an Oromo Monarchy Herbert S. Lewis 2001 The Kingdom of Jimma

Abba Jifar, established ca 1830, was the largest and most powerful of five monarchies formed by the Oromo peoples in south-western Ethiopia. Based on extensive fieldwork in the area, this work presents a study of the history and organisation of Jimma under its most powerful ruler, Abba Jifar II (1878-1932), stressing the political history and structure of Jimma with a comparative perspective which notes similarities and differences in processes and structures to monarchical systems elsewhere in Africa and the world.

The Journal of Oromo Studies 2007

Oromo Religion. Myths and Rites of the Western Oromo of Ethiopia - An Attempt to Understand Lambert Bartels 1990-01

Encyclopedia of African History 3-Volume Set Kevin Shillington 2013-07-04 Covering the entire continent from Morocco, Libya, and Egypt in the north to the Cape of Good Hope in the south, and the surrounding islands from Cape Verde in the west to Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles in the east, the Encyclopedia of African History is a new A-Z reference resource on the history of the entire African continent. With entries ranging from the earliest evolution of human beings in Africa to the beginning of the twenty-first century, this comprehensive three volume Encyclopedia is the first reference of this scale and scope. Also includes 99 maps.

Oromo Witness Abdul Dire 2020-08 Oromo Witness tells the astonishing tale of Hangasu Wako Lugo and his journey from his home in Ethiopia, to his fight for his people's freedom, and, finally, to America. The Bale Revolt, 1963 - 1970, saw Ethiopia descend into civil war as the Oromo people fought for self-determination and liberty. Throughout the conflict, Hangasu Wako Lugo was there. He sat at the side of his father, Wako Lugo, from battlefield to negotiating table. He met-and argued with-emperor Haile Selassie. He was imprisoned in one of the harshest Somalian prisons. He accompanied a military expedition in which he saved the general's life. In the 1990s, after the communist regime was toppled, he ran for a House seat representing his home district. And finally, in 2000, he landed in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Travelling Models in African Conflict Management 2014-05-01 Travelling models are a concept that offers to examine the translation of conflict management models into differing practices of ordering in African countries.

Identities on the Move Günther Schlee 2018-09-03 Originally published in 1989, this book examines how the inter-ethnic relationships of the clans of the pastoral Rendille, Gabbra, Sakuye and some Somalis of northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia came about. It also examines the uses to which these inter-ethnic relationships are put: for example in managing herds. Oral history is combined with cultural comparison and the analysis of social structure. Blending synchronic and diachronic perspectives, the book synthesises historical ethnology in the Continental tradition with social anthropology. Historically it overturns some established ideas about how the Horn of Africa

was settled. Anthropologically it shows how relations may exceed the bounds of the ethnic group as the conventional unit of study.

Effects of Resettlement Schemes on the Biophysical and Human Environments Mengistu Woube 2005 This book focuses on the effects of resettlement schemes on the environment. The chapters of the book include: Theories, typologies and processes of settlement, resettlement and resettlement schemes in Africa and other countries; Effects of the 1960s, 70s and 80s resettlement schemes on the overall bio-physical and human environments and brief presentation on the ongoing resettlement programme in Ethiopia; Effects of the resettlements on the soil resources, water, vegetation, land-use and farming systems, fires, health and wildlife in Gambela Region. Most of the resettlement projects were designed on the basis of political motives, short-sighted economic gains in mind, and were not integrated to other development programmes. As a result, they have aggravated land-use and ethnic conflicts, environmental degradation, food insecurity and poverty. It can be reversed through environmental knowledge, regional integration, effective land-use planning, and conservation-based sustainable utilisation of the natural resources.

Good Governance and Civil Society Participation in Africa Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa 2008-12-31 governments and the public at large. --Book Jacket.

Being and Becoming Oromo Paul Trevor William Baxter 1996 The Oromo people are one of the most numerous in Africa. Census data are not reliable but there are probably twenty million people whose first language is Oromo and who recognize themselves as Oromo. In the older literature they are often called Galla. Except for a relatively small number of arid land pastoralists who live in Kenya, all homelands lie in Ethiopia, where they probably make up around 40 percent of the total population. Geographically their territories, though they are not always contiguous, extend from the highlands of Ethiopia in the north, to the Ogaden and Somalia in the east, to the Sudan border in the west, and across the Kenyan border to the Tana River in the south.Though different Oromo groups vary considerably in their modes of subsistence and in their local organizations, they share similar cultures and ways of thought.

Handbook on Building Cultures of Peace Joseph de Rivera 2008-11-28 Mediation and negotiation, personal transformation, non-violent struggle in the community and the world: these behaviors — and their underlying values — underpin the United Nations' definition of a culture of peace, and are crucial to the creation of such a culture. The Handbook on Building Cultures of Peace addresses this complex and daunting task by presenting an accessible blueprint for this development. Its perspectives are international and interdisciplinary, involving the developing as well as the developed world, with illustrations of states and citizens using peace-based values to create progress on the individual, community, national, and global levels. The result is both realistic and visionary, a prescription for a secure future.

The Political Economy of an African Society in Tranformation: the Case of Macca Oromo (Ethiopia) Tesema Ta'a 2006 The official historiography of the Ethiopian Empire as well as the majority of the publications on Ethiopian history by European authors used to view the country as a single cultural whole, and to deal only with the history of the Christian empire. The different historical experiences of the Ethiopian multiethnic society and culture used to be usually ignored. In contrast to such one-sided approach this book deals with the Macca Oromo activities, social transformation and historical experiences in the western part of Central Ethiopia, focusing on the political economy of the region. The sources for the book include: 1. written documents in Ethiopian languages (Amharic and Ge'ez), e.g. archival materials, 2. reports by European travellers and missionaries, 3. recent secondary literature, and 4. traditions and oral history collected mainly in Wallagga in 1972-73 and 1979-80. In that region the Macca states had played an important political and economical role until they were subjugated by the order of Menelik II and incorporated into the Ethiopian Empire at the end of the 19th century. Tesema Ta'a belongs to the first generation of the Ethiopian historiographers who graduated from Addis Ababa University in the seventies, and later formed the teaching staff of the History department in Addis Ababa.

The Oromo of Ethiopia Mohammed Hassen 1990 A history of the Oromo peoples of Ethiopia; their culture, religion and political institutions.

Oromo Nationalism and the Ethiopian Discourse Asafa Jalata 1998

Gadaa System Deribie Mekonnen Demmeksa 2020-01-13 This book is about the Gadaa System, an indigenous democratic socio-political system of the Oromo nation of East Africa that has now become a UNESCO inscribed intangible cultural heritage of humanity. It is written judiciously to satisfy the yearnings of people who have waited so long for such a book. It contains all that they need to know about the Gadaa System. Everyone who would like to learn about this UNESCO inscribed heritage of humanity must have this book.

Greater Ethiopia Donald N. Levine 2014-12-10 Greater Ethiopia combines history, anthropology, and sociology to answer two major questions. Why did Ethiopia remain independent under the onslaught of European expansionism while other African political entities were colonized? And why must Ethiopia be considered a single cultural region despite its political, religious, and linguistic diversity? Donald Levine's interdisciplinary study makes a substantial contribution both to Ethiopian interpretive history and to sociological analysis. In his new preface, Levine examines Ethiopia since the overthrow of the monarchy in the 1970s. "Ethiopian scholarship is in Professor Levine's debt. . . . He has performed an important task with panache, urbanity, and learning."—Edward Ullendorff, Times Literary Supplement "Upon rereading this book, it strikes the reader how broad in scope, how innovative in approach, and how stimulating in arguments this book was when it came out. . . . In the past twenty years it has inspired anthropological and historical research, stimulated theoretical debate about Ethiopia's cultural and historical

development, and given the impetus to modern political thinking about the complexities and challenges of Ethiopia as a country. The text thus easily remains an absolute must for any Ethiopianist scholar to read and digest."-J. Abbink, Journal of Modern African Studies

Gada: Three Approaches to the Study of African Society Asmarom Legesse 1973

The Handbook of Global Security Policy Mary Kaldor 2014-03-20 This Handbook brings together 30 state-of-the-art essays covering the essential aspects of global security research and practice for the 21st century. Embraces a broad definition of security that extends beyond the threat of foreign military attack to cover new risks for violence Offers comprehensive coverage framed around key security concepts, risks, policy tools, and global security actors Discusses pressing contemporary issues including terrorism, disarmament, genocide, sustainability, international peacekeeping, state-building, natural disasters, energy and food security, climate change, and cyber warfare Includes insightful and accessible contributions from around the world aimed at a broad base of scholars, students, practitioners, and policymakers

Oromo Democracy Asmarom Legesse 2000 A major study of the political system of the Oromo of Ethiopia which reveals the many creative solutions that this African society has developed in establishing a democratic government.

Guji Oromo Culture in Southern Ethiopia Joseph van de Loo 1991

Indigenous African Institutions George Ayittey 2006-09-01 George Ayittey's Indigenous African Institutions presents a detailed and convincing picture of pre-colonial and post-colonial Africa - its cultures, traditions, and indigenous institutions, including participatory democracy.

The Public Face of African New Religious Movements in Diaspora Afe Adogame 2016-02-24 The growing pace of international migration, technological revolution in media and travel generate circumstances that provide opportunities for the mobility of African new religious movements (ANRMs) within Africa and beyond. ANRMs are furthering their self-assertion and self-insertion into the religious landscapes of Europe, the Americas, and Asia. Their growing presence and public visibility seem to be more robustly captured by the popular media than by scholars of NRMs, historians of religion and social scientists, a tendency that has probably shaped the public mental picture and understanding of the phenomena. This book provides new theoretical and methodological insights for understanding and interpreting ANRMs and African-derived religions in diaspora. Contributors focus on individual groups and movements drawn from Christian, Islamic, Jewish and African-derived religious movements and explore their provenance and patterns of emergence; their belief systems and ritual practices; their public/civic roles; group self-definition; public perceptions and responses; tendencies towards integration/segregation; organisational networks; gender orientations and the implications of interactions within and between the groups and with the host

societies. The book includes contributions from scholars and religious practitioners, thus offering new insights into how ANRMs can be better defined, approached, and interpreted by scholars, policy makers, and media practitioners alike.

Ghosts and Shadows Atsuko Karin Matsuoka 2001-01-01 Focusing on African diaspora groups that have been virtually ignored in discussions of Canadian multiculturalism, the authors explore the re-creation of communities in exile and the myths of 'homeland' and 'return.'

The Guji-Oromo Women Places in Polio-Economic and Socio-Cultural Spheres. In Reference to the Gadaa System, South Ethiopia Mengesha Robso 2021-04-21 Seminar paper from the year 2021 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, course: Gender Equality, language: English, abstract: This study has been conducted on Guji Oromo peoples of Oromia Regional State, Addis Ababa and in south Ethiopia. It is true that many of the Ethiopian peoples culture and women history and the roles of society on women issues were not deeply studied and recorded in the history of the country. Among such peoples, Guji is the one which its peoples and gada system history had not yet been touched. Therefore, interest in this topic is originated from my intention to connect the Guji peoples', women's rigjts snd figure women's history and the roles of gada system and its unreserved works of promoting women rights through Siqqee system and other related activities in the study area are also briefly discussed and elaborated in an illustrative manner. Generally, the Guji Oromo women's' socio-cultural, politico-economical rights, status and positions in their traditional Gada system and women's difficulties in times of East Guji periodical drought is also discussed. I hope this important theme will serve as a guide for further researchs and investigations, and even to whom a person needs to know about the Guji people and women's rights, position, status and power in their community and their traditional Gäda system treatments towards them.

Traditional Cures for Modern Conflicts Jacob Blaustein Professor of International Organization and Conflict Resolution and Director of African Studies I William Zartman 2000 This text identifies contributions of traditional mechanisms for conflict management in Africa and elsewhere. With African conflicts eluding efforts to be controlled, this work is guided by the question: can traditional methods yield insights and approaches that might help end the violence?

Oromummaa Asafa Jalata 2007-07