

ETHIOPIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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What are the four types of constitutions in Ethiopia?

Why was the 1955 Ethiopian constitution revised? The new constitution was intended to improve Ethiopia's international image. While it consolidated the Emperor's absolutist powers it introduced concepts such as the separation of powers and expanded the role of the Ethiopian parliament.

What are the five basic principles of the Ethiopian constitution? The Ethiopian Constitution has the following basic principles: The sovereignty of the people; The supremacy of the Constitution; The respect of human and democratic rights; The separation of state and religion; Conduct and accountability of the government.

What is the difference between 1931, 1955, 1987, and 1995 Ethiopian? 1931 was the first written constitution in the history of the country, and revised in 1955 with in the same regime. In 1987 the new constitution was established by another regime. The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia is a new constitution that came up with Federalism in Ethiopia.

What is the difference between Constitution and constitutionalism in Ethiopia?

The difference between Constitution and Constitutionalism is that the constitution is the supreme law of a nation-state, whereas constitutionalism is a concept demanding the limitation of the powers of the omnipotent state by the rule of law.

What is the supremacy of the Ethiopian Constitution? The Constitution of Ethiopia makes provision for constitutional supremacy. Article 9(1) specifically states that '[t]he Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Any law, customary practice or

a decision of an organ of state or public official which contravenes this Constitution shall be of no effect'.

How Constitution is amended in Ethiopia? As a result, the Constitution can formally be amended only by institutions such as HPR, HoF and State Councils which must also exercise their powers in accordance with the procedures provided under the amending clauses.

What is the purpose of Constitution in Ethiopia? This Constitution establishes a Federal and Democratic State structure. Accordingly, the Ethiopian state shall be known as The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

What happened in 1955 in Ethiopia? Emperor Haile Selassie issued a revised constitution on November 4, 1955, which prohibited political parties and established a Council of Ministers.

What is article 39 in Ethiopia? Article 39 of the Ethiopian Constitution stands to grant all peoples of Ethiopia the right to self- determination without any ambiguity.

What happened in Ethiopia in 1995? Ethiopia continued its transition from a unitary to a federal system of government. Prime Minister Meles Zenawi leads the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which was elected in 1995 to replace a transitional government that was established following a long and brutal civil war.

What is article 50 in Ethiopia? Article 50 Organs of State Power. 1. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia shall comprise of the Federal and State governments.

Why did the Ethiopian government fall in 1991? The Soviet Union began ending its support for the PDRE in the late-1980s and the government was overwhelmed by the increasingly victorious rebel groups. In May 1991, the PDRE was defeated in Eritrea and President Mengistu Haile Mariam fled the country.

What happened in 1987 in Ethiopia? Although the constitution officially took effect on the same day the PDRE was proclaimed 22 February 1987, it was not until that September the new government was fully in place and the Derg formally abolished.

Why does Ethiopia think it is 2015? The difference between the Ethiopian calendar and the Gregorian calendar: The Ethiopian calendar is a solar calendar that also depends on the birth of Christ, peace be upon him, as well as the Gregorian calendar, but it is about 8 years behind it, so the current year in Ethiopia is 2015.

What type of federalism is Ethiopia? Meles Zenawi and his government adopted ethnic federalism with the aim of establishing the equality of all ethnic groups in Ethiopia. Features of ethnic federalism have been displayed also in other countries, including Nepal, Pakistan, South Sudan, Yugoslavia, and Apartheid-era South Africa (see Bantustans).

What are the three branches of government in Ethiopia? The Federal Republic comprises of the Federal Government, the 9 autonomous Regional States and two city administrations. Both the federal and regional governments are organized into three branches of government – legislative, executive, and judicial.

What are the different types of constitutions in South Africa? There have been three constitutions in South Africa before: * the 1910 Constitution which set up the Union of South Africa; * the 1961 Constitution which set up the Republic of South Africa; and Page 5 * the 1983 Constitution which created 3 houses of Parliament.

What were the main characteristics of Haile Selassie's regime? From the late 1920s on, Haile Selassie in effect was the Ethiopian government, and, by establishing provincial schools, strengthening the police forces, and progressively outlawing feudal taxation, he sought to both help his people and increase the authority of the central government.

What are straight involute splines? Straight-Sided Splines. Compared to straight-sided (i.e., parallel) splines, involute splines offer several advantages, including: Simpler design, which allows for easier—and thereby cheaper—manufacturing operations. Greater contact area along the tooth profile, resulting in smoother operation.

What is the difference between spline and involute spline? External and internal splines are very extensively used in the automotive, machine tools and other industries. Involute splines are the predominant form of splines because they are

stronger than straight sided splines and are easier to cut and the fit.

What is the SAE standard for involute splines? The SAE Standard for involute splines is based upon a 30-deg pressure angle in order to give a wide- base tooth for strength and yet be of a nature that will slide along its length under normal torque loads. The 30-deg pressure angle is also advantageous on fine pitch splines that are case hardened.

What is the ISO standard for involute splines? ISO 4156 (all parts) provides the data and indications necessary for the design, manufacture and inspection of straight (non-helical) side-fitting cylindrical involute splines.

What is the difference between crowned and straight splines? Crowned – are usually involute splines whose teeth are crowned or curved to compensate for angular misalignment. While straight-toothed splines can accommodate only small misalignments of less than 1 degree, crowned splines can handle misalignments of up to 5 degrees.

How to inspect involute spline? way of doing this is by the use of solid tool steel gages. For external splines. the gages are internal toothed rings called "GO" and 'NO GO r.

What is the standard size of an involute spline? Involute splines generally have a 30o pressure angle. Common designs use spline lengths of 0.75 D to 1.25 D, where D is the pitch diameter of the spline. When these standard lengths are used, the shear strength of the splines will exceed that of the shaft from which they are made.

What is the purpose of a spline? Splines transfer the rotary motion of an input to an output through a mechanical connection, or splined shaft. A splined shaft is one that (usually) has equally spaced teeth around the circumference, which are most often parallel to the shaft's axis of rotation.

What is the difference between a keyway and a spline? A spline performs the same function as a key in transmitting torque from the shaft to the mating element [1], [2]. The main difference between splines and keys is that splines are integral with the shaft but keys are inserted between shaft and hub.

What tool is used to cut splines? If you are looking for flexible spline milling, disc cutters such as CoroMill® 171.4 and CoroMill 172 are good choices for shorter series.

How do you make an involute spline? Generating the Involute Curve Imagine a cylinder and a piece of string. Wrap the string tightly around the cylinder. Pull the string tight while unwinding it from the cylinder. Trace the end of the string as it is unwrapped – the result is the involute curve.

What is the difference between BS and NS in splines? The function `bs()` in the `splines` package generates the B-spline basis matrix for a polynomial spline, and the function `ns()` in the same library generates the B-spline basis matrix matrix for a natural cubic spline (restriction that the fitted curve linear at the extremes).

What pitch is an involute spline?

What is the difference between gear and involute splines? Involute splines have teeth similar to gear teeth except spline teeth are much shorter, and they do not roll. They have the same number of teeth and fit together as one.

What is the form diameter of an involute spline? True Involute Form diameter (TIF) is the diameter of the circle beyond which the tooth profile must conform to the specified involute curve. Face Width is the length of the tooth parallel to the shaft. Fillet Radius defines the radius on the tip of the cutter, which forms a trochoidal curve tangent to the tooth root.

What is the ISO standard for straight splines? ISO 4156 (all parts) provides the data and indications necessary for the design, manufacture and inspection of straight (non-helical) side-fitting cylindrical involute splines.

Can a spline be a straight line? Natural means that the second derivatives of the spline polynomials are zero at the endpoints of the interval of interpolation. Thus, the graph of the spline is a straight line outside of the interval, but still smooth.

What size is a straight spline shaft?

How do you read a spline size?

How do you edit a spline? Add, delete, and move control points to modify a spline. Select the spline. Click Modify | Lines tab Edit Spline panel (Add Control) or (Delete Control).

What does a spline shaft look like? A splined shaft is characterized by the deep grooves, or splines, cut along the entire length of the outer material. The grooves create jutting keys that fit into paired bearings, bores, gears, or bushings specifically designed to mate with the shaft splines.

What is the most popular spline size? For standard screening material, 0.140" and 0.160" spline are the most commonly used sizes. For thicker screening products, 0.125" is the most common.

What is the best material for a splined shaft? Stainless steel is perfect for splined shafts because it is durable, has a variety of grades to choose from, and is pretty affordable. It does not corrode or rust over time, and stainless steel can withstand a wide range of temperatures while it is highly wear-resistant too.

How to find module of spline? It is the tip diameter of the internal spline or the root diameter of the external spline. 2.14 Module (m) - The ratio of the pitch circle diameter to the number of spline teeth.

Can a spline be a straight line? Natural means that the second derivatives of the spline polynomials are zero at the endpoints of the interval of interpolation. Thus, the graph of the spline is a straight line outside of the interval, but still smooth.

What are the different types of spline drives? There are two complementary types of spline, internal and external. External splines may be broached, shaped (for example on a gear shaping machine), milled, hobbed, rolled, ground or extruded.

What are splines and why are they used? A spline curve is a mathematical representation for which it is easy to build an interface that will allow a user to design and control the shape of complex curves and surfaces. The general approach is that the user enters a sequence of points, and a curve is constructed whose shape closely follows this sequence.

What are the different types of splines in Solidworks? The SOLIDWORKS software supports two types of splines, B-splines and style splines. You can use B-splines to create complex curves. You can define and modify them using several controls, including spline points, spline handles, and control polygons.

What is the difference between a spline and a polyline? Spline * Spline means Special Polyline. * Used to create curve lines like freehand sketch. * Used for drawing of curve type objects like water body, grill designs etc. * Command: SPL + Enter Polyline * Polyline means multiple lines as a single object.

What is the difference between a curve and a spline? A "spline" is a more general term than a "bezier curve". A bezier curve is a particular polynomial function, usually either cubic or quadratic, that defines a curve that goes from point A to point B given some control points in between. A bezier spline is n of these concatenated together.

What size is a straight spline shaft?

What is the difference between straight spline and involute spline? Note that an involute spline has a higher torque capacity than does a straight-tooth spline of the same major diameter. Involute splines generally have a 30o pressure angle. Common designs use spline lengths of 0.75 D to 1.25 D, where D is the pitch diameter of the spline.

What is an involute spline? Involute splines: Briefly explained Instead of a straight tooth shape, as you might be familiar with from a saw, the teeth of an involute spline have a curved shape, which means that when gears with involute splines are in use, they mesh well and rotate smoothly without chattering or jamming.

How do I choose a spline? The spline size needed depends on the size of the channel in your screen frame, as well as what type of screen you use. The best way to ensure you have the correct size spline is to measure the diameter of the existing spline in the frame and then purchase the same size.

What is the difference between a keyway and a spline? A spline performs the same function as a key in transmitting torque from the shaft to the mating element [1], [2]. The main difference between splines and keys is that splines are integral with

the shaft but keys are inserted between shaft and hub.

When to use splines? Splines can be seen as non-parametric interpolation or fitting tools. So, the ideal application would be a case where you don't have a model to describe the variable but need to either interpolate it or produce a smooth version of the data. Splines are often used in conjunction with other methods.

How to make a spline curve? If we now take any three points $[x_0, y_0]$, $[x_1, y_1]$ and $[x_2, y_2]$, we can substitute them into the equation to get three simultaneous equations which we can solve for the unknowns a_2 , a_1 and a_0 . We now have the equation of a curve interpolating the three points. It is of course a parabola, or parabolic spline.

What are the uses of splines? Splines are grooves or teeth on a shaft that match up with grooves or teeth on another component to transmit torque. Splines are generally used when both linear and rotational motion is desired. There are various types of splines used for numerous industrial applications.

How many types of splines are there? Rolled splines are approximately 35% stronger than cut splines, and hence are usually used in applications that require high strength, accuracy and a smooth finish. There are two types of splines — internal and external. External splines may be broached, shaped, milled, hobbled, rolled, ground or extruded.

What is the difference between spline and style spline? The Spline command creates a B-spline that can be modified using several controls, including spline points, spline handles, and control polygons. The Style Spline command is based on Bezier curves. These are defined using control vertices that form a control polygon.

Textbook of Medicinal Chemistry by S.N. Pandey: A Comprehensive Guide

S.N. Pandey's "Textbook of Medicinal Chemistry" is a comprehensive reference work that provides students with an in-depth understanding of the fundamental principles of medicinal chemistry. The book covers a wide range of topics, from the history of drug discovery to the latest advances in drug design and synthesis.

Question 1: What is the scope of medicinal chemistry? Answer: Medicinal chemistry encompasses the design, synthesis, and study of drugs and other therapeutic agents. It involves understanding the interactions between drugs and

biological systems, as well as the development of new and improved treatments for diseases.

Question 2: What are the major classes of drugs? Answer: Drugs can be classified into several major classes based on their therapeutic uses, including antibiotics, analgesics, anti-inflammatories, antidepressants, and anticancer agents. Each class of drugs has specific mechanisms of action and targets specific biological systems.

Question 3: What are the stages involved in drug discovery and development? Answer: Drug discovery and development is a complex process that involves several stages, including target identification, lead optimization, preclinical trials, clinical trials, and regulatory approval. Each stage requires rigorous scientific research and testing to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the drug.

Question 4: What are the ethical considerations in medicinal chemistry? Answer: Medicinal chemistry raises important ethical considerations, such as the potential for drug abuse, adverse drug reactions, and the fair distribution of essential medicines. Medicinal chemists have a responsibility to ensure that drugs are developed and used in an ethical and responsible manner.

Question 5: What are the future prospects in medicinal chemistry? Answer: The field of medicinal chemistry is constantly evolving with new technologies and discoveries. Advances in genomics, proteomics, and computational chemistry are providing researchers with powerful tools to design more targeted and effective drugs. The future of medicinal chemistry holds great promise for the development of new treatments for unmet medical needs.

Western Civilization Volume C: Since 1789

This comprehensive volume of "Western Civilization" offers a detailed account of the major advancements, challenges, and transformations that have shaped the Western world since the late 18th century.

Q: What significant events mark the beginning of Volume C of "Western Civilization"? A: The French Revolution (1789), the American Revolution (1776-1783), and the Industrial Revolution (late 18th century) serve as key starting points

for Volume C, marking the onset of modern political and economic systems.

Q: What are the key themes explored in Volume C? **A:** The growth of liberalism, nationalism, imperialism, and globalization; the rise of industrial capitalism and urbanization; scientific and technological advancements; social and cultural changes; and the evolution of international relations.

Q: What are some of the major political developments discussed in Volume C?

A: The French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon; the formation of nation-states in Europe and the Americas; the American Civil War; the rise of fascism and communism; World War I and World War II; and the Cold War.

Q: How did industrialization and urbanization impact Western civilization? **A:**

The Industrial Revolution brought about profound economic and social changes, leading to the growth of cities, the expansion of manufacturing and technology, and the rise of new social classes. Urbanization had a significant impact on daily life, health, and living conditions.

Q: What are the lasting legacies of Volume C? **A:** The ideas, institutions, and technological innovations introduced in Volume C have shaped the modern world in profound ways. The legacy of the Western world's dominance, its engagement with other cultures, and the ongoing challenges it faces continue to resonate with relevance in the 21st century.

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