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# Political Party and Requirements to be Recognized by National Election Board of Ethiopia

# Political Party

A political party is defined as an organized group of people with at least roughly similar political aims and opinions, that seeks to influence public policy by getting its candidates elected to public office. Parties tend to be deeply and durably entrenched in specific substructures of society in a sustainable and well-functioning democracy. They can link the governmental institutions to the elements of the civil society in a free and fair society and are regarded as necessary for the functioning any modern democratic political system. Every political party must have three key components: Leaders, Active Members and Followers.

Political parties perform key tasks in a democratic society, such as

1. Soliciting  and articulating public policy priorities and civic needs and problems as identified by members and supporters
2. Socializing and educating voters and citizens in the functioning of the political and electoral system and the generation of general political values
3. Balancing opposing demands and converting them into general policies
4. Activating and mobilizing citizens into participating in political decisions and transforming their opinions into viable policy options
5. Channeling public opinion from citizens to government
6. Recruiting and training candidates for public office

Political parties are often described as institutionalized mediators between civil society and those who decide and implement decisions. As such, they enable their members’ and supporters’ demands to be addressed in parliament and in government. Even though parties fulfill many vital roles and perform several functions in a democratic society, the nomination and presentation of candidates in the electoral campaign is the most visible function to the electorate.

There are three types of party systems: One-Party System, Two-Party System and Multi-Party System. In a one-party system, there is no competition in this system. Here, the lone party nominates the candidates and the voters have only two choices i.e. not to vote at all or write ‘yes’ or ‘no’ against the name of the candidates nominated by the party. Such a political system has been prominent in authoritarian regimes and communist countries such as China, North Korea, and Cuba. Before the collapse of communism, this system was also prevalent in USSR. In a two-party system, the power shifts between two major, dominant parties. So, for winning the elections, the winner will have to get the maximum number of votes. However, please know that maximum number of votes is not equivalent to a majority of votes. So, the smaller parties tend to merge with the bigger parties or they drop out of elections. Such a [parliamentary](https://www.toppr.com/guides/civics/working-of-institutions/parliamentary-procedures/) system prevails in Canada and Great Britain, in which there are two parties holding the maximum numbers of seats. The third and the most common form of government is the multi-party system. In such a system, there are three or more parties which have the capacity to gain control of the government separately or in a coalition. In case, no party achieves a clear majority of the legislative seats, then several parties join forces and form a coalition government. Countries like India follow a multi-party system. Some people are of the view that a multi-party system often leads to political instability in a country.

The internal functioning of individual political parties is to some extent determined by forces that are external to political parties, such as the electoral system, political culture, and legal regulations. However, internal processes of political parties, such as the personality of leaders and staff, the ideological foundations, party history, and internal political culture are considered to be even more influential on the internal functioning. If a political party would like the democratic principles of electoral politics to be applied within the party, they may consider practices like internal information and consultation processes, internal (formal or informal) rules and structures for the organization and decision-making within the party, and transparency in the party’s functioning at all levels. Party members may also take on more formal roles in decision-making like participating in internal elections for leadership positions or in selecting the party’s candidate(s) in the upcoming elections. Many parties also work actively to enhance the role of traditionally under-represented groups in their parties.

## Requirements to be Recognized by National Election Board of Ethiopia

Registration of political parties generally refers to the registration as organizations, though it can also be used to denote a separate process of registering to present candidates for election, which is usually a part of the process of candidate nomination. Even if the procedural requirements for gaining access to the ballot are the same as for the initial registration of parties, the legal framework has the possibility of clearly differentiating between the two.

The Electoral Law defines political parties as entities established by Ethiopian nationals who intend to hold political power by contesting in elections. A political party may operate in Ethiopia only upon registration and issuance of a certificate of legal personality by NEBE. A political party is barred from registration if it has foreign nationals as members; its symbols, objectives, and rules encourage violence and hatred; or it excludes persons from being members or supporters on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or identity.

The Electoral Law obliges all political parties hitherto registered under the repealed political party registration Proclamation No. 573/2008 to go through a new process of certification within a timeline set by NEBE or risk cancellation. On 5 January 2020, NEBE issued a directive that explains the details of the new criteria and timeline of certification for all political parties.

The most contested new criterion under the Electoral Law is the requirement to have at least 10,000 founding members for national parties, of whom a maximum of 40 percent are permanent residents of a single region and the remaining are permanent residents of at least four regions with a minimum of 15 percent distribution. Similarly, regional parties are required to have 4,000 founding members, more than 60 percent of whom need to be permanent residents of a regional state.

The other criteria include evidence showing a political party held its general meeting according to its by-laws, party program approved by a general meeting, party by-laws with all required details under the Electoral Law, and democratic election of party leaders according to party by-laws.

**Applying to register as a party**

Registration application for any political party

* Must be signed and presented by the leader of the political party
* The following documents must be
  + Full name and abbreviation of party name
  + The logo of the party
  + The goals and purpose of the party
  + Any assets belonging to the party and the party’s source of income
  + The foundation date and year of the party
  + Address of the party headquarters and branch offices
  + How the memorandum of association or bylaw of the party is set up
  + The foundation article of the party approved by the founding general assembly
* Program
  + A political program approved by the party’s general assembly that represents the party’s core values and goals
* Memorandum of Association
* Membership reception and farewell status
* The signature and address of political party officials at the management level, and a document signed by all the high-level officials proving their agreement to work together responsibly.
* Document signed by the founders of the political party to be publicly disclosed
* Document stating that the officers of the political party were elected in a free and democratic manner in accordance with the party’s bylaws
* Submit five copies of registration documents in conjunction with the registration application
* Submit a receipt evidencing payment of the registration fee in conjunction with the registration application

**Political parties cannot register:**

* If the name, abbreviation, logo, or badge of the party is unacceptable in accordance with the culture and values country
* If the name, abbreviation, logo, or symbol is owned by another party or is misleadingly similar to that of any other party,
* If the name, abbreviation, logo, symbol, founding document, or bylaw of the party emphasizes differences based on ethnicity, religion and the like, with the intent to sow division among citizens so as to create war and violence; and if the party discriminates individuals from membership or sponsorship based on ethnicity, religion, or identity
* If the party is striving to fulfill its goals through the use of arms and violence
* If foreigners are members of the political organization
* If it is a political organization is established to carry out an illegal purpose

**An organization or association that cannot register as a political party**

* Associations or organizations established to conduct business and industry activities in accordance with trade law, civil law, or other applicable laws.
* Non-profit organizations and charities
* Mass media organizations and trade unions
* Relief organizations
* Religious organizations
* Social institutions such as *Eder*and *Ekub*

# Citizenship and Ways of Gaining and Losing Citizenship in Ethiopia

## Citizenship

**Citizenship** is a relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection. Citizenship implies the status of freedom with accompanying responsibilities. Citizens have certain rights, duties, and responsibilities that are denied or only partially extended to [aliens](https://www.britannica.com/topic/alien-law) and other noncitizens residing in a country. In general, full political rights, including the right to vote and to hold public office, are predicated upon citizenship. The usual responsibilities of citizenship are allegiance, [taxation](https://www.britannica.com/topic/taxation), and military service.

Citizenship is the most privileged form of [nationality](https://www.britannica.com/topic/nationality-international-law). This broader term denotes various relations between an individual and a state that do not necessarily confer political rights but do imply other privileges, particularly protection abroad. It is the term used in international law to denote all persons whom a state is entitled to protect. Nationality also serves to denote the relationship to a state of entities other than individuals; corporations, ships, and aircraft, for example, possess a nationality.

The concept of citizenship first arose in towns and [city-states](https://www.britannica.com/topic/city-state) of [ancient Greece](https://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Greece), where it generally applied to property owners but not to women, slaves, or the poorer members of the community. A citizen in a Greek city-state was entitled to vote and was liable to taxation and military service. The [Romans](https://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Rome) first used citizenship as a device to distinguish the residents of the city of [Rome](https://www.britannica.com/place/Rome) from those peoples whose territories Rome had conquered and incorporated.

A person can be recognized or granted citizenship on a number of bases. Usually citizenship based on circumstances of birth is automatic, but an application may be required.

* Citizenship by family ([*jus sanguinis*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jus_sanguinis)): If one or both of a person's parents are citizens of a given state, then the person may have the right to be a citizen of that state as well. Formerly this might only have applied through the paternal line, but [sex equality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_equality) became common since the late twentieth century. Where *jus sanguinis* holds, a person born outside a country, one or both of whose parents are citizens of the country, is also a citizen. This form of citizenship is common in [civil law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_law_(legal_system)) countries.
* Citizenship by birth ([*jus soli*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jus_soli)): Some people are automatically citizens of the state in which they are born. This form of citizenship originated in [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England), where those who were born within the realm were [subjects of the monarch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_subject#Prior_to_1949) (a concept pre-dating that of citizenship in England) and is common in [common law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_law) countries. Most countries in [the Americas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americas) grant unconditional *jus soli* citizenship, while it has been limited or abolished in almost all other countries.
* Citizenship by marriage ([*jus matrimonii*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jus_matrimonii)): Many countries fast-track naturalization based on the marriage of a person to a citizen. Countries which are destinations for such immigration often have regulations to try to detect [sham marriages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sham_marriage), where a citizen marries a non-citizen typically for payment, without them having the intention of living together. Many countries ([United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada)) allow citizenship by marriage only if the foreign spouse is a permanent resident of the country in which citizenship is sought; others ([Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland), [Luxembourg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxembourg)) allow foreign spouses of expatriate citizens to obtain citizenship after a certain period of marriage, and sometimes also subject to language skills and proof of cultural integration (e.g. regular visits to the spouse's country of citizenship).
* [Naturalization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naturalization): States normally grant citizenship to people who have entered the country legally and been granted permit to stay, or been granted [political asylum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_asylum), and also lived there for a specified period. In some countries, naturalization is subject to conditions which may include passing a test demonstrating reasonable knowledge of the language or way of life of the host country, good conduct (no serious criminal record) and moral character (such as drunkenness, or gambling, or an understanding of the nature of drunkenness, or gambling) vowing allegiance to their new state or its ruler and renouncing their prior citizenship. Some states allow [dual citizenship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual_citizenship) and do not require naturalized citizens to formally renounce any other citizenship.
* Citizenship by investment or [Economic Citizenship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_Citizenship): Wealthy people invest money in property or businesses, buy government bonds or simply donate cash directly, in exchange for citizenship and a passport. Whilst legitimate and usually limited in quota, the schemes are controversial.

In the past, there have been exclusions on entitlement to citizenship on grounds such as skin color, ethnicity, sex, and free status (not being a [slave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slave)). Most of these exclusions no longer apply in most places. Modern examples include some [Arab countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_countries) which rarely grant citizenship to non-Muslims, e.g. [Qatar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qatar) is known for granting citizenship to foreign athletes, but they all have to profess the [Islamic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic) faith in order to receive citizenship. The United States grants citizenship to those born as a result of reproductive technologies, and internationally adopted children born after February 27, 1983. Some exclusion still persists for internationally adopted children born before February 27, 1983, even though their parents meet citizenship criteria.

## Ways of Gaining and Losing of Citizenship in Ethiopia

The FDRE Nationality Proclamation made a clear statement regarding the ways of acquiring Ethiopian citizenship. Accordingly, the nationality proclamation of Ethiopia tries to integrate two ways of acquiring citizenship- by blood (decent) stated under article 3 and by law stated under six consecutive articles from 3-9 of chapter two.

1. **Nationality by Descent**

Being citizen and belonging to certain political community is not always a choice, rather, it can be through birth place or blood descent that we have from our parents which one cannot change (Kostakopoulou, 1994). Accordingly, children at birth may automatically be citizens if their parents have state citizenship or national identities of ethnic, cultural or other origin (Kostakopoulou, 1994). Regarding this, FDRE Nationality Proclamation states that “ any person shall be an Ethiopian national by descent where both or either of his parents is Ethiopian”. In addition to this, the nationality proclamation also states that “an infant who is found abandoned in Ethiopia shall, unless proved to have a foreign nationality, be deemed to have Ethiopian parents and shall acquire Ethiopian nationality”.  Hence, it clearly affirms that the law of blood (jus-sanguineous) is an important of ways of acquiring Ethiopian citizenship. However, acquiring citizenship through birth place (jus soil) is not applicable in case of Ethiopia.

1. **Nationality through Naturalization**

Peoples may not live or like to live always in a state in which they born or where their parents belong. Due to many pushing and pulling factors peoples may migrate from their home country to the other and may demand to get a legitimate acceptance to belong to the host states as citizen. Accordingly, different nationality laws and constitution made an important statements and declaration regarding the ways of giving nationality for those foreign migrants (aliens) with specific requirements. The specific legal statement that enables a foreign to become citizen of another country is commonly referred as naturalization. Unlike citizenship through birth, naturalization sets out social, economic, language, political and legal requirements in which foreign national needs to fulfill. As of the FDRE Nationality Proclamation, “any foreigner may acquire Ethiopian nationality by law in accordance with the provision of article 5-12 of this proclamation”.

1. **Acquisition by law**

FDRE Nationality Proclamation states that a foreigner who fulfills the following requirements can acquire Ethiopian nationality through letter of application.

* Have attained the majority age and legally capable under Ethiopian law
* Begin to domicile in Ethiopia for a total of four years
* Be able to communicate in any of one of the language NNP of the country
* Have sufficient and lawful sources of income
* Be a person of good character
* Have no record of criminal conviction
* One who able to release from previous nationality
* Able to take the oath of allegiance stated under article 12.

1. **Acquisition through Marriage**

Regarding to this, Ethiopian nationality proclamation article 6 stipulates that “a foreign national who is married to an Ethiopian national may acquire Ethiopian nationality by law….” As stated under article 6 of the proclamation, this acquisition of Ethiopian nationality will be effective with the following requirements.

First, the marriage should be conducted in accordance with Ethiopian law or the law of any other country. Second, there must be a total lap of two years since the conclusion of marriage. Third, he/she must live a total of two years preceding the submission of the application in Ethiopia. Finally, a foreign national should fulfill the condition stated under article 5 sub articles 1, 7, and 8 of the proclamation stated under naturalization requirements. Besides, after a foreign national get Ethiopian national through marriage, the status of citizenship cannot be obliterated even if the partners get divorced.

1. **Acquisition through legitimation**

The FDRE Nationality proclamation of Ethiopia made clear legitimation (case of adoption policy in regard with Ethiopian nationality. Article 7 of the proclamation stipulates “any child adopted by Ethiopian national may acquire Ethiopian nationality by law”.

To be this law effective, first, that adopted child shall not attain the age of majority. Second, the child must live in Ethiopia together with his/her adopting parents. Third, if one of the adopting parents is foreigners, the foreigner parent shall express his consent in written form. Finally, the child must release his previous nationality if any.

1. **Acquisition through special case**

In case of Ethiopia, as of article 8 of the nationality proclamation, “a foreigner who has made an outstanding contribution in the interest of Ethiopia may beconferred with Ethiopian nationality by law irrespective of the conditions stated under sub article (2) and (3) of article 5 of this proclamation”. In fact, a foreigner who acquires Ethiopian nationality through special case requires dropping or being released from his/her former nationality if any.

There are two ways of losing citizenship: voluntary and involuntary

The voluntary loss of citizenship is a process in which citizens themselves renounces or relinquish their own citizenship at any time whenever they like. As signatory of the UDHR, Ethiopia also recognizes the rights of individuals to expatriate one’s own nationality and specify that “any national has the right to change his Ethiopian nationality”. The loss of Ethiopian nationality upon the acquisition of the nationality of other states were justified that the acquisition of the other nationality considered as voluntary renunciation of his Ethiopian nationality. The nationality proclamation stipulates that: “…………. any Ethiopian who voluntarily acquires another nationality shall be deemed to have voluntarily renounced his Ethiopian nationality”.

As of the proclamation, the loss of Ethiopian nationality in Ethiopian may not have effect on spouses and children.

Citizens who failed to fulfill their duty will face an involuntary loss of their citizenship. The involuntary loss of citizenship is a process in which citizens of a given states are deprived off or taken away their national belongingness by legal decision of the states. Involuntary loss of citizenship occurs either due to automatic lapse of citizenship due to the citizens for failure to take some action to retain citizenship, or due to active withdrawal of citizenship by the country.

As Ethiopian is signatory states of some of international norms, treaties and conventions, it integrates different legal statements that nullify an involuntary loss of citizenship in the country. For example, the FDRE constitution article 33 (1) states that “No Ethiopian national shall be deprived of his/her Ethiopian nationality against his/her will”. This statement of the constitution is further strengthening by the FDRE nationality proclamation of Ethiopia which states that:

No Ethiopian may be deprived of his nationality by the decision of any government authority unless he loses his Ethiopian nationality under article 19 or 20 of this proclamation. Hence, there is no a legal ground in Ethiopia that used to deprive the nationality of an Ethiopian citizen.

# Impact of Globalization

Globalization is the process by which ideas, knowledge, information, goods and services spread around the world. In business, the term is used in an economic context to describe integrated economies marked by free trade, the free flow of capital among countries and easy access to foreign resources, including [labor markets](https://www.techtarget.com/searchcio/definition/labor-arbitrage), to maximize returns and benefit for the common good.

### Positive effects of globalization

If we look at the positive effects of globalization, there are four main benefits that it has brought us, and many people tend to take them for granted.

**Main benefits of globalization:**

* Increased competition
* Higher-quality products and services
* Efficient markets
* Stabilized security

The current level of competition in the market is one obvious result of globalization. Competition on a global scale leads to products and services of higher quality. When customers have more options to choose from, their demands also tend to grow, and companies have to react to these new expectations. Domestic companies who wish to survive in the market have to increase their standards to satisfy their customers and be on par with foreign competitors. In addition to increased competition, globalization has generated more efficient markets and stabilized security. Every market should strive to be efficient. In general, the market is efficient when there is equilibrium between what buyers are willing to pay and what sellers are willing to sell for their goods and services. If companies can improve the way they produce a good or service by outsourcing their processes or by buying from a supplier that offers a discount, they can then lower their prices which increases demand and affordability. And even if some companies choose not to lower prices, they can reallocate these additional profits to increasing their employee’s wages or investing in expansion. Because in our globalized world countries depend on each other, they are unlikely to attack one another. In this way, the economic interdependence of globalization has resulted in stabilized security. In the same process, human rights have been improved. There is now wider media coverage and attention from all over the world when violations of these rights emerge.

### Negative effects of globalization

But not everyone agrees with the positive impact of globalization. It has received harsh criticism, in particular from those who oppose the free market economy. The likes of Joseph Stiglitz and Ha-Joong Chan have claimed that globalization doesn’t reduce poverty but in fact preserves it. Even the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has stated that the introduction of new technology and investment of foreign capital in the developing countries may have increased the level of inequality. According to IMF, only a relatively small number of countries are enjoying the benefits of globalization. And the negative effects have been observed in developed countries as well. This mainly concerns companies that have moved their production to cheaper countries, a phenomenon that has resulted in a negative impact on employment in developed countries. The question that arises is whether the benefits outweigh these disadvantages.

### Impact of globalization on sovereignty of states

In the current economic globalization situation, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity are facing many challenges. Those challenges are more difficult to recognize than before. These are challenges hidden under attractive colorful mantles of economic gain and material temptation which are seen through the virtual prisms of personal ambition, moral values and deviant lifestyles. Globalization is an objective requirement of history, an inevitable trend in the era of modern scientific and technological revolution, but it also comes with an inevitable consequence of fading countries’ borders, breaking down barriers between countries and promoting countries to penetrate and depend on each other. At the same time, it forces countries to find ways to adapt to the situation, apply the achievements of the development of the world economy to integrate on the basis of maintaining, consolidating and protecting the interests and identity of the nation. In a world where uneven development is a rule, the positives and negatives of globalization of course also affect countries unevenly in different forms and degrees. The process of trade and investment liberalization, the expansion of the world's financial and monetary markets, and the increasingly powerful activities of transnational companies have led to great changes in status, nature, role and capacity of countries in the international arena, therefore, affecting the interests and sovereignty of nations - peoples.

Globalization has a direct impact on national security and politics, creating a risk for developing countries to be economically dependent, which in turn will lead to political dependence, and pose threats to national security and sovereignty. Through economic exchange, cooperation, investment, aid and lending in the direction of encouraging privatization and liberalization of bourgeoisie, the imperialist forces, led by the United States, want to impose the bourgeois politics into the countries, carrying out "peaceful evolution" to change social regimes towards the West. Through the economic route, the United States and imperialist forces want to force countries, including Vietnam, on issues of democracy and human rights, to accuse countries of oppressing ethnic and religious groups, using forms of violence to influence the internal affairs of these countries. Developing countries will find it difficult to reconcile their interests in relations with other countries to maintain their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The deeper the integration, the deeper the interdependence between countries. In addition, these countries also face the problem of regulating relations with major countries. Fierce competition among the major countries is likely to push developing countries into the position of choosing one side or the other in some specific cases.

The transfer of a significant part of control of the national economy from sovereign states to transnational corporations and international organizations, whose interests are often at odds with each other, is becoming a problem. And they fear that, if this situation is not changed, society is likely to be orchestrated by transnational companies. The social direction of the country's development will depend on external economic forces. Along with that, transnational companies take advantage of their absolute advantages to avoid the control of the government. They can set conditions, and put pressure on many countries to claim preferential treatment, otherwise they will re-direct investment and moving operations to another country. The operation of transnational companies in many cases has exceeded the authority and management capacity of the host country's government; therefore, the foreign government often falls into a state of helplessness before these companies. In the process of globalization, the roles of countries are not the same. Countries do not have the same voice in considering and solving their own problems as well as international problems. The current globalization is mainly following the trend of "assimilating" the world according to the capitalist market model.

Therefore, globalization also puts countries in front of the requirement that they must have enough power and strength to be able to participate in negotiations in international economic organizations, otherwise they will have to suffer a lot of losses. Meanwhile, many developing countries have real problems. The economic force is still weak while the advantages of natural resources and cheap labor are gradually losing. Therefore, in the process of globalization, the burden of foreign debt has not decreased but increased, so we do not want to accelerate degree of liberalization because it exceeds the tolerance and preparedness of the economy, causing immediate and long-term disadvantages for these countries.

## 

# Summary

A political party is defined as an organized group of people with at least roughly similar political aims and opinions, that seeks to influence public policy by getting its candidates elected to public office. Political parties are often described as institutionalized mediators between civil society and those who decide and implement decisions. Registration of political parties generally refers to the registration as organizations, though it can also be used to denote a separate process of registering to present candidates for election, which is usually a part of the process of candidate nomination**. Citizenship** is a relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection. Some ways of gaining citizenship in Ethiopia are: Nationality by Descent, through naturalization, by law, by special cases, through marriage etc. A citizen may lose its citizenship voluntarily or involuntarily. Globalization is the process by which ideas, knowledge, information, goods and services spread around the world. Globalization has a direct impact on national security and politics, creating a risk for developing countries to be economically dependent, which in turn will lead to political dependence, and pose threats to national security and sovereignty.

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Electoral Law, Article 66(1).

Electoral Law, Articles 64(1) (a-d) and 65(1) (a &b). According to NEBE Directive on Political Parties Compliance with Registration Rules No.3/2020, Article 12, political parties were given two months as of the enactment of the directive to fulfill the criterion on founding members. However, the process took more time due to the COVID 19 pandemic and NEBE’s lack of capacity to verify the signatures.

NEBE Directive on Political Parties Compliance with Registration Rules No.3/2020. See <https://nebe.org.et/am/forms-guidelines> for the Amharic version of the directive.

 NEBE Directive on Political Parties Compliance with Registration Rules No.3/2020, Articles 13-17. According to Article 22 of the directive, political parties representing a small population (10-100 thousand) are exempted from meeting the requirements.

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