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FAILURES OF ETHNIC POLITICS IN ETHIOPIA: A MACHIAVELLIAN WAY OUT

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Abstract

This paper attempts to assess Ethiopian political situations particularly 2018 onwards. First, there is a short introductory part concerned with appointment and disappointment of newly Prime Minister which is outstanding of public interest and exhibits recent political conditions in Ethiopia. Within this short treatise the author addresses ethnicity in relation to politics and its effect. And, there is an attempt to identify what are possible signs of ethnic based politics which distinguishes from ideology centered politics. There is an effort to convey failures of politics that based on ethnicity, language, religion, and others personality. In some extent actors of democratization particularly activists, media, and competent party's significance are treated by stating their influences in Ethiopia politics regarding ethnic politics. And, implication of morality on politics is important or not, is assessed in this paper and for which society groups are morality appreciated in relation to politics? Afterward, this thesis try to asses why the majority of peoples also distrustful about the current political situations of the country. Finally, the author conclude by stating the distinction between

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ideology based politics and identity centered politics and there are recommendations to settle such ethnic disputes, and I have message for my aged (youth) groups.

Keywords: Ethnicity, politics, morality, ideology, love/fear.

1. Introduction

Obviously, Ethiopia was under severing political crisis over the past three/four years due political problems. Especially, the youth had sacrificed themselves to brought change in the country. “It was a surprise for many external observers when Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn of Ethiopia announced his plan to resign his power,” (Gessesse, 2018). Subsequently, from the ruling party the Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn was desired to resign his power, because the revolt of the youth is exceeding to influence the politics. When government officials are appointed new Prime Minister in its place of the disappointed Prime Minister to handle the ongoing political difficulties and this sudden performance makes all citizens of the country are too astonished. Dr. Abiy Ahmed was appointed as Prime Minister and took the responsibility to correct the ongoing socio-economic and political crises. And all we warmly welcomed our newly Prime Minister after when he speaks out in the house of people representative, ours hope upon him was too enormous. Since the Prime Minister account was too influential among the youth and competent political parties and world Medias are covered widely which is unusual in Ethiopia.

“The election of Dr. Abiy Ahmed as the prime minister of Ethiopia has introduced unprecedented reforms, including the unfettered opening of democratic space”, (Teressa, 2018). There are so reforms after the newly appointed Prime Minister that nobody can deny; especially we are so glad when the government had solved Ethio-Eritrean conflict which lasted for no less than two decades due this Eritrea delegations lead by President Isaias Afwerki when they are visited Ethiopia appreciated newly government of Ethiopia. And, by

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traveling to neighborhood countries till now the Prime Minister is doing for the security of the continent. That's why the continent is exposed for political threats, because of leaders as Abiy announced for world nations at Davos world economic conference in, 2019.

Among the crucial factor which urged the youth to revolt against the ruling party is due unfair imprisonments of such guys, because of political involvements. "The newly government has released thousands of political prisoners, met with the political opposition and civil society to discuss reform, invited previously exiled political parties to return to their country," (Awol,2018). Because of Abiy, political prisoner and journalists are freed of jailed like Andargachew Tsige, an Ethiopian born British Citizen, journalist Eskinder Nega, and competent political parties such as Patriotic Ginbot 7 and Oromia Liberation Front (OLF) are get in their country due the Prime Minister invitation. Off course all we can presume the effects of ethnic centered politics and its consequence. Onward 2018 strong effort was made in Ethiopia to overthrow the leading party which is TPLF, because of ethnic politics and lack of justices in the country. Therefore, in Ethiopia ethnic centered politics has great bad consequences among citizens of the country. Now, this treatise shortly aimed at assessing whether ethnic based politics is ceased, or not in relation to the newly appointed Prime Minister.

2. Ethnicity and Politics

No one is out of ethnicity since as human being each individual is belonging to certain ethnic groups that express his/her identities. "Ethnicity is usually defined as that part of a person's identity which is drawn from one or more 'markers' like race, religion, shared history, religion, social symbols or language," (Gilley,2004). It is no one choice to born whether an Ethiopian, or American and others, but naturally we are suited with one ethnic groups. If you born as Asian you are human being, Europeans also you are mankind and if you

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born in African also you are not unique, also you are human being, then no matter when you born and lives. Ethnicity has becomes a great challenge mainly in Africa which obscures progresses and is obstacle to enhance a good political situations.

"Ethnic conflict' (alternately 'ethnic war' or 'ethnic violence')—loosely defined as political or social conflict involving one or more groups which are identified by some marker of ethnic identity, (Ibid,2004)". Ethnicity has an ending crisis especially when there are multi-ethnic groups and a leader is not too energetic to settle identity based conflicts may leads to miserableness. *"*African countries lack the ethnic homogeneity associated with productivity and capital per worker increases,'' (Easterly & Levine, 1997).

Politics is a means to distribute power, resource, and an art to correct such difficulties within nations. According to Aristotle, politics are compromise and consensus of power and the distribution of resources. Amending, drafting and enforcing laws to run a nation is possible through politics. There is one fact that nobody can deny which is politicians are belonging to certain ethnic groups. They are not angels, or gods rather they are belonging to certain societal groups with ethnic identities. In Africa majority of leader and public servants are very evil-minded, means that to serve of their society they linked and calculate that whether their works is valuable, or not to their ethnic groups. "Ethnic politics continue to pose a security threat to many African countries and has had adverse effects on prospects of promoting good governance or democracy," (Butale, 2015). The problem is not solely lack of material gains and daily consumptions besides this most Africans are exposing for psychological terrors. Selfish competent parties and extreme racists for the sake of power they wage war among ethnic groups, this caused for a tension for others. "African countries continue to use ethnicity as a resource for political manipulation and entrepreneurship, resulting in dominant ethnic groups excluding minority groups within national policies that reflect the interests and activities of the national majority," (Ibid).

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And, in Ethiopia such ethnic related problems are raised among those different ethnic groups, because of uncivilized political leadership which is centered on identity and ethnicity.

3. More reluctance, too problems

Directly, or indirectly there are challenges within states. All states are not omnipotent to solve whatever problems within short run, but letdown those problems it might be caused for another challenges. Refusal to correct whatever difficulties speedily may instigate further more complications. Weak or failed states often serve as an impetus for ethnic conflict, Reuter, (2019). Now, the majorities are hesitating of the reform and lack trust upon the newly regime in Ethiopia. Whatever discourses of a ruler is good for good citizens but leader's discourses are dangerous for a nation when there are a dictator groups and competent parties. "Governments are viewed as legitimate when their legal systems treat all people equally and protect their property, and allow them to pursue their happiness freely", (Admin, 2010).

As far as so the country, Ethiopia, historically gifted with multi-cultural ethnic groups due this unqualified racist activists are aggravating any issues by assimilation as it is one ethnic group affairs. In connection to this once the chairman of Patriotic Ginbot 7 Birhanu, was said that it is so simple to magnify any public affairs by relating to certain ethnic groups. And the majority of society are unconscious of insight political issues due this when parties or individuals wants support they assimilates whichever of concerns as ethnic matters to intensify more and more, (taken from Amharic public discussion delivered by this guy in ESAT TV).

"It is much safer to be feared than to be loved," (Machiavelli, 1532). Due alluring discourse of the government the subjects are too triumphing even if whatever discourses are solely theoretical. The authors want to argue that discourses accompanied by moral aspects are desecration of the government, or ruler not to be feared. If a prince is not feared among his subject leads to

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discrepancy of a ruler than fearing of a ruler, typically it occurs when the government himself makes his subject to love their leaders by discoursing morality. Giving priority love over fear creates a good occasion for racist activists and politician to disseminate fake news that undermines any reforms. As much as possible a ruler should have moderate his power to maintain a state for the sake of his nation.

> *In Machiavelli's terms, love does not always work because the behavior of those in love relationships is usually but not always predictable. Fear, by contrast, never fails: 'If you have them by the balls, their hearts and minds will follow.' Therefore it is an axiom in politics that it is better for a prince to be feared than to be loved only, (*McClelland, 1996*).*

Failures of a ruler to be feared instigated of illegitimate engagements are which resulted in unlawful deeds among deviated groups which undermines a state progress. A ruler is feared when a ruler laid down sanction upon guilty individuals or groups. Love never binds subjects to be governed, but fear fix subjects to be obeisance for a ruler. According to Machiavelli, well ordered political system is possible via dual application of law and force since coercion creates legality.

> *Falling in love with a politician (s) uncritically and complacently is terribly inappropriate and unproductive. It could end up with foolishly declaring oneself a victor whereas the reality on the ground self-evidently tells the resurfacing of suffering from serious setback if not terrible failure, (*Goshu, 2019*).*

In Ethiopia the régime shocks citizens of the country because there are armed groups are which they are frightening others based on ethnicity, but the governments of Ethiopia was silent of the ongoing terrifying problems. Also Article 87 of the country constitution apparently proclaims the principles for national defense, Article 87 (3) declared that the armed forces shall protect the

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sovereignty of the country and carry out any responsibilities as may be assigned to them under any state of emergency declared in accordance with the constitution. The fact that the government has organized armed groups to secure its citizens from such turmoil, but those armed forces are refrained from talking measurement upon guilty groups, it is indications of ruler reluctance to make decisions on the way to correct such troublesome. It seems that guilty groups will learn from their faults via listening what the government of Ethiopia is discoursed than ordering the militants to oblige their duties. Plus, it ensures that the government is disinclined of realizing rule and it is possible sign of that the country is under hardship.

More silence of the government creates a good occasion for those guys who oppose the government strategies to disseminate what they want to do. Ethiopia has nine regional states and two Chartered Cities particularly Addis Ababa City and Dire Dawa city administration. Based on this, nine regional states are listed under Article 47(1) of the FDRE Constitution. Namely: the states of Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somalia, Benishangul/Gumuz, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples, the state of the Gambela peoples, and the state of the Harari people. Within all these nine regional state the one who run a region must be voted from that region based on ethnicity and language, the implication is that the criteria to possess whatever is given priority for local residents. According to Ethiopian people's revolutionary democratic front (EPRDF) constitution Article 24 declared about right to honors and reputations. Article, 24 (1 and 3) it acknowledges everyone has the right to respect for his human dignity, reputation, and honors and everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person. But some of regional presidents are discriminatory since they treated those guys who lived out of their regions unfairly and more privileges are given for locals, why because the government attentions to give reaction for such illegitimate activities were seemed to be reluctance.

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What the majority are wants that the possibilities to run and have authority are not ethnicity, or others, rather there could be qualities that a ruler enables him to lead a regions effectively without maladministration than relying on ethnicity centered perspectives. In his Republic Plato said that philosophers being king, hence philosophers are elites and they have knowledge and skills to lead. Likewise, to enhance democracy essentially in developing countries utmost rulers should have familiarized themselves with distribution of powers without any consideration to language, culture, religion, ethnicity, and others, moreover wisdom, skill, performance, are to be the criteria for assigning someone for certain positions. My fear is that if regional states in Ethiopia are dividend based on language, religion, culture, ethnicity and government reluctance are persisting as they are; it is the possible signs of failure to foster good governance whereas if they are lucky of good governance also they should have freed themselves from any centric/narrow-minded thinking. Failure to dedicate a judgment on any faulty groups that annoyances country stability conveys ruler reluctance, or a government powerless to correct persisting difficulties.

4. The possible signs of failure of ethnic centered politics

Clearly, ethnic based politics have a variety of shortcomings that undermines a state stability. This part of dealing is concerned with assessing the major exemplifications of a biased politics due ethnic centered perspectives. It includes human and democratic right violations, shrinking of economic problem, cultural contemptuous, increasing of deviating groups from the ruling parties particularly opposing parties and activists, and media.

4.1. Influences of competent parties, media, and activists

The nature of Ethiopia's competing political parties is troubling for the democratization process. This proliferation of political parties is a result of Ethiopia's political culture, which centers on not just political ideologies but

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personalities as well as ethno national or regional identities, (Teressa, 2018). Ethiopians political structure is dependent of undeserved principles which are identities and Manners regarded. Not only have the opposing parties also the leading party admitting of such centric based politics. Majority of the competent parties which are found in Ethiopia are structured under identities based perspectives. “The emergence of ethno national parties in the last three to five decades is a direct result of the history of ethnic marginalization and besiegement” (Ibid, 2018). This implies that in Ethiopia competent parties are not striving of promoting democracy, but they seemed to be obstacles for democratization processes.

What’s wrong in the country is merging any concerns just as one or some ethnic problems, because activists and competent parties are not leading ideology based politics, but its identity grounded principles. But, the government of Ethiopia is under doubt among his nation due such ethnic inconsistency and failures to take measurement on guilty activists and parties. It’s not an attempt to deny the role of such authentic activists and individuals, but in Ethiopia the racist activists and competent parties are multitudes of the authentic one. If the government was structured to secure the nation, why a government is slumbered from talking appropriate measures on those indecency groups? We know that what happened for Uganda due racism.

As Livingstone and Lunt have had cited that mass media play a crucial role in the modern political process, for even in elite forms of democracy, the polity requires some mediated communication with the populace to gain consent. Freedom of expression has long been seen as essential to protecting the rights of the individual from political tyranny: a government legitimated through consent depends on a free press. In Ethiopia there are activists who own media, but via their own media they disseminate extreme racism and fake news to magnify whatnot difficulties resulted in ethnicity based chaos, more than this very

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shocking thing is that the government withheld from warning of evil-minded agents.

"The power of the mass-media, however, can be possibly used to help resolve rather than provoke unrest and conflicts", (Upadhyay, 2018). In some developing countries Medias are causation of such political crises in senses there parties and activists which they own private mass media and they disseminate turmoil messages. Due this almost all regional governments are saying that Ethiopian government is standing for one or two ethnicity group and it's not inclusive to treat others equally. "Liberalization in the political environment and tolerance for free speech brought longstanding grievances between different ethnic groups into public political discourse", (Badwaza. (2018). Leaders have to balance giving freedom for subjects when there are multiethnic groups unless there may be conflicts between them. Media is one of an actor in democratization processes. "Extent to which listener, readers, and viewers of the media are influenced in attitude formation and reinforcement is crucial", (Ibid, 2018). In Ethiopia there must be restriction of permitting media for extreme racist politicians and activists, and to do this the government has to refine broadcast rules for simplifying problems linked with Medias.

4.2.Human and democratic right violations

Politics which is structured under ethnicity leads to violation of human and democratic rights. Even though after the appointments of new Prime Minister Citizens of the country was exposed to displacement. Ethiopia has seen the highest number of people forced to flee their homes within their country in the first half of 2018, according to the IDMC report on global displacement out today. Failure of government officials to handle political instability is extended to violation of human and democratic rights. Those people who are lives out of their ethnic groups are exposed of displacement and they are intended to live at street with harsh economic difficulties. In history of political philosophy different philosophers have had developed unique views of human nature.

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Among them Thomas Hobbes believed that in the state of nature human being is bad and each individual is against to each individual, no one is secure. Now, in Ethiopia due more ethnic based politics the situations are tracing as to state of nature since there is no unified political organizations that compromises the ongoing difficulties, because of this there are violating of human and democratic rights. Ethnic based politics caused for persisting violations of human and democratic rights. “Ethnic conflicts are often accompanied by gross human rights violations, such as genocide and crimes against humanity, and by economic decline, state failure, environmental problems, and refugee flows. Violent ethnic conflict leads to tremendous human suffering, Reuter”, (2019). Ethiopians are facing violation of human and democratic rights because of their identity and this is possible marks of failure in ethnic based politics.

4.3.Ethnic centered politics deduct of economic developments

In the absence of stabled political surrounding almost engagements are accompanied by loss than gain. Ethnic centered politics has strongly caused for economic crises for long run which aggravates sort of conflicts more and more. “Economic problems such as slowdowns, stagnation, deterioration, and complete collapse are sources of state destabilization and can lead to increased tensions and competition among ethnic groups", (Reuter, 2019). Most of African countries are under developing category in comparison with other continents due this an Africans are not able to feed themselves. “Ethnic bias and favoritism have aggravated the fragmentation of Africa's diverse ethnic groups and have been linked to the continent's poor economic performance”, (Easterly & Levine, 1997).

Among world nations there are countries in which they have deficiencies of natural resources, but they are too riche whereas in Africa there is resource nonetheless almost the continent is poor because of conflicts usually a raised due to ethnic centered principles and corrupted leaders. ‘’The hegemonic elites in power in many countries continue to rule rather than govern, looking mainly after

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the interests of their own ethnic group on whom their power mostly depends", (Ilorah, 2009). Largely in Africa leaders ethnic groups are advantageous over others, because subjects are treated interims of identity centered perspectives, this creates inequality and injustices which leads to ethnic conflict. Obviously, elite groups of Africa especially those who have the highest positions are corrupted men's in which they undercut the possibilities of fostering a good political surroundings by favoring of identity politics.

In Ethiopia distributions of natural resources are no fairly distributed, because of ethnic centered politics. And the more privileges groups have control of the entire politics and via their power they give priority for their ethnic groups which marginalize others. Through processes the disadvantageous groups are coming together against racist leading party. It seemed that what Karl Marx was said that the working (proletarian) groups are unities together over bourgeoisie. Ethiopia economy is under hardship raised from biased politics which is not inclusive political system. As a leader government/ruler has to be consciousness of state economy whether it is shrinking down, or up raise.

> *A prince also should demonstrate that he is a lover of talent by giving recognition to men of ability and by honoring those who excel in particular field. Furthermore, he should encourage his subjects to be free to pursue their trades in tranquility, whether in commerce, agriculture, or in any other trade a man may have. And he should act in such way that a man is not afraid to increase his goods for fear that they will be taken away from him, (*McClelland, 1996*).*

According to Machiavelli, traders who take part in commerce have to be free from any disorders that affect their business and government is expected to give recognition and enabling them to produce more. In Ethiopia merchants who traded in another region are exposed and exposing of identity centered attacks. For instances, the youth groups usually seen from looting and burning others

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property regarding ethnic motivated prejudices. In Oromia region some of the youth groups named qerroo are attacking of others ethnic groups by robbing and fiery. Most of the entrepreneurs are refrained from creating and increasing their products in Oromia region because of fear. Similarly, in Amhara region few youths called Fano are also closing of roads against auto truck which travelled to Tigray region. Likely unsettled ethnic issues are making of the country economy to fluctuate. Precisely the current Ethiopian constitution has declared freedom of trade and lives at anywhere without frustrations, but interims of implementation it's not functional.

Article 40 (1-8) asses that citizens of the country have the right to produce and own their private property and Article 41 concerned with economic, Social and Cultural Rights, specifically sub article (1) stated that every Ethiopian has the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory. But, because of ethnic centered politics many merchants are looted and their properties are burnt that's why governments are not so doing to protect human and democratic rights in accordance with the constitution. There rights are violated to live and produce anywhere within the national territory and resulted in many of displacements.

According to Machiavelli, a prince must encourage talented individual who might take part in commerce, agriculture, and other charitable aspect of engagements. The persisting ethnic based politics leads events are bringing Ethiopia closer to the limit beyond which ethnic politics enters into a zone perilous to the alliance of the ruling parties and, by extension, to the unity of the country, (Kebede, 2019). Merchants are backbone of a country economy since they paid of tax for a state not only tax also they generated work opportunities for unemployment's. In Ethiopia the Gurage people are talented of businesses and they are placed in different regions of the country, hence that they love work than others, but now they are demoralized when they are looted and displaced because of their ethnicity. Usually developing countries are begging foreign

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countries and huge international institutions to maintain state and strengthen their economy. Ethiopia is belonging to developing country in which majority of the citizens are under poor economy and poverty is there. Instantly the government will be forced to resign his powers and there will be economic crisis in connection to ethnic politics.

4.4.Language and cultural failures

Ethnic based politics impacts are numerous. From the commencement politics which depends on manners and personality desires are leads to difficulties that could not be resolved simply. Higher educational institutions (university and colleges) are the place where different ethnic groups are coming together, and they share their traditions, cultures, dances, clothing, and others from one ethnic group to others. “The overriding ethno-linguistic identification empowered by ethnic federalism freezes other forms of identification and association, such as citizenship, occupation, religion, class, and gender”, (Abbink, 2011). In Ethiopia there are universities are which operated by the government and their overall activities are regulated under minister of education. Within 2018 onward the country universities have had such turmoil’s in connection to ethnicity and racism. Within those university some narrow-minded guys are endeavoring of fighting between different ethnic groups among learners, to see such evil deeds among scholars within university side because of personality is very terrifying and conveys the impotent of institutions how to adjust likely disputes.

According to Minister of Education in Ethiopia, students after they completed their preparatory education those who scored good grades are assigned to different universities which are instituted in the entire regions of the country. Some of those institutions are failed to harmonize different culture, religion, clothing, dancing, linguistic and others equally. Because, of personal identity undergraduate and learners are exposed of attacks (physical, or psychological) terrors, and this resulted in student to dropout their leanings.

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Parents fill badly about those students who joined university since they doubt whether they are injured or not, in their language and cultures, means that pupils out of their regions are not too secured. Its great shame when students are harmed on their colors, identities, languages and from these what we presume is that if scholars are failed to agree each other, then how the majority of society are which they are not learned could consent on certain things?

University is higher educational level in which intellectual, cultural, moral and thoughtful deeds among learner and scholars are sharing each other for the sake of promoting what else more which are good thing. “Colleges and universities should encourage students to engage intelligently with ethnic identity so they can best contribute to our shared world”, (Ortiz and Santos, 2019). Universities are advanced institutions to compromises and settle national consensus without anyone marginalization and have a possibilities of generating good platforms in order to correct such ethnic centered conflicts and others. Therefore, urgently all we have the duty of standing for others estrangement and marginalization due their cultures and languages.

5. Power must exceed morality

In fact the forms of governments are not identical in the entire nation. World countries have shared and unique features mostly regulated by their leader/governments. Developed countries are striving of respecting and securing of what their citizens they deserve as people and mainly a leader is working hard to achieve those good things and more or less they liberate themselves from ethnic politics in comparison to others. African states lack the ethnic consistency and have certain challenges in relation to ethnic conflicts, (Easterly & Levine, 1997). If there are likely challenges leaders have crucial role to maintain state and correcting of conflicts are which raised between different ethnic groups. For this reason maybe it is a Prime Minister, or Presidents as leaders ought to be powerful.

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"Power is anything that establishes and maintains man's control over other men, from physical violence to psychological ties", (Morgenthau 1946). Ethiopia current political situations is too disordered , necessarily the Prime Minister has to be powerful to take measurements on those guilty activists, parties, and medias for the sake of adjusting such shortcomings primarily linked with ethnic centered involvements. It is unnecessary to tolerate any of groups when they are cause of chaos and believing that via process themselves(guilty groups) will correct their evil mindedness is foolishness , rather it appeared that than correcting their faults, they are so doing ethnic based engagements which shocked the massive populous of the country. Because, the government is failed to sanction any of guilty groups besides to this official reluctances are intensified of guilty of group's deeds toward continuing moreover. There must be a powerful ruler for alteration of any ongoing difficulties within a state. To correct enduring problems, who concern those problems must have to utilize whatever power without any hesitation for the sake of shorting what an Ethiopians are faced.

There must be a powerful government chiefly when disorders and instabilities are a raised because of ethnic politics and for this reason government could exert power to handle bad conditions. Former UAS president Barack Obama when he was visited Kenya said that politics that's based solely on a tribe and ethnicity is politics that's doomed to tear a country apart, it's a failure, a failure of imagination (Butale, 2015). In world no nations are privileged from ethnic centered political structures to enhance good things, but politics that rest on certain circumstances disdain whichever of good deeds. Authentic politicians are those who debate in base of rationality which empowers them to be more powerful in respect of and safeguarding of country sovereignty and due this they have ideology concerned principles.

In Africa, like Ethiopia politicians are not adopting of ideology centered politics, but they rely on race/ethnicity centered ideology which is not long run after somewhere it rouses conflict among variety of ethnic groups. According to

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Obama, if you have to win a campaign by dividing people, you're not going to be able to govern them. You won't be able to unite them later. In connection to this Ethiopian politician and activists have to free themselves from narrow-minded (ethnic centered view), for the sake of leading the nation and to shorten the ongoing difficulties.

Citizens of the country are expectant of the governments to penalize those who dishonored human and democratic rights, but the government is powerless. Discourses are entitled with moral preaching among leaders are deprived of strong powers and it is ridiculous of their state. To foster a good political stability the government of Ethiopia must undertake principle based policy that minimizes political tensions in the country.

> *Morgenthau argues in Politics among Nations that man is composed of a political and religious man and that political actions should be determined from the considerations by the political man. This is why a moral criterion should not be part of the political life. Any political act is according to Morgenthau, good if it promotes the goal of power balance (Soendergaard, 2008).*

Because no politics, but morality dominated the government discourses. "The major concern of Machiavelli is how states should be run and not how morals are to be followed", (Mukherjee, 2009). As stated above current Ethiopian Prime Minister interims of morality has discoursed interesting moral thought, but as statesman no so good regarding his commitment since his discourses are accompanied by moral thoughts visibly those moral accounts caused for numerous crises whereas if he is pragmatics of utilizing rules and regulation has the possibilities of reducing crises in which the country is exposed of.

There must be a limitation of applying moral assumption at all to political cases, because endeavoring of doing politics by means of morality somehow leads to failure of a ruler and disorders within state. Most of a time moral

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discourses have a tendency of preaching love over power. Rather, a prince shall adopt alternative approaches to handle whatever difficulties to run a state. As Goshu, (2019) has sated falling in love is not good for a politician, because love somewhere becomes obstacle to maintain a state. The régime of Ethiopia must follow Morgenthau, view of politics which is realistic approach and if they wish to shorten the miserable suffrage of their society they have to be realistic. If it persists as it is not only ceasing of transformation, also it might leads to disobedience and intensifying of ethnical conflicts among north-south and west-east of the entire region.

6. A government should have the principles of the end justify the means

Note, that if there are hindrances which undermines any reform and disdains humanity, then the one who concern primarily a state must secure and confirm peace and security. “To the rulers of the state then, it belongs of right to use falsehood, to deceive either enemies or their own citizens, for the good of the state: and no one else may meddle with this privilege”, (Plato.1997). Morality usually warns to be authentic when we have certain engagements as much as possible for all. For the current Ethiopia political instability of attempting to adjust any difficulties via morality seemed to be foolishness, why, because there are protestors and parties who are aberrance of morality and the constitution. The authors believed that in this time the majority could not reject the government if they adopts any Machiavellian virtuous (not moral virtuous), but others that enables leader to settle any difficulties.

According to Machiavelli, a ruler has virtue of himself not moral virtue, but virtues that allows a ruler to handle and adjust whichever problems within a state. Noticeably, there is no need of morality on politics if there are challenges and trying to treat those encounters interims of morality or religion may cause for more failures. Rulers should have pre-cautioned of what will take place within a sate entirely through their intelligences which empower leaders to have effective ruling powers. According to Machiavelli prince will never be hated for

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lack of morals, but he will be hated only if he fails to maintain the state (Borgia, 2019). Hence, prince must secure a state by displaying whatever qualities that enables him to sustain a state and as much as possible no matter what a ruler has revealed whether it's in accordance with morality, or not. But, as ruler prince has to concern about maintenance of a state is safe or, not in connection to his virtues. "*The Prince* must be a beast if necessary. *The Prince* be a mixture of the lion and the fox. The quality that a prince must have is virtue," (Mukherjee, 2009.

What the citizens of the country expect is to behave the government on behalf of the popular chooses. In Ethiopia in this time what the subjects are requesting is that the government to dedicate a judgment on ongoing conditions which are troubling, no matter for the citizens whether the government is moral or not moral, moreover what they concern is possibly continuing problems are settled or not.

> *Machiavelli observes that people form their judgment of the men to be appointed to public offices, being guided in their choice either by what is said of a man by the republic voice and fame, even if by his open acts he appears different, or by the preconceptions or opinions which they may have formed of him themselves, (Janet, 2000).*

Indeed, there are no nations, or countries are which they are against to significant reform, it might be that there are anti-groups are opposing of ongoing improvements, because they are selfish to take power due this they will to destabilize and contempt any good attempts taken by a state. The researcher would like to suggest that citizens of a country decision, choices and judgment are the vital factors to determine a government is behaving on behalf of a subject's conciseness or not. A crucial thing for the success of a leader is to pay attention of populous decision and run nation without any threat. But the one who run a nation is vacillating in his/her ideology it might resulted in disagreement between subjects and rulers.

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"For anybody which changes his principle depending on whom dealing that is not a man who can lead a nation", (Mandela, 2013). Foremost, rulers have to displays the quality of being adopting what a mass of people wants to be, but one who runs a nation is failed to possess a qualified approach as ruler is difficulty of his citizens to maintain more important things desirable for a state. There is one fact that nobody deny, which is any rulers have their own ideology to lead a state and to realize what a country want to be. It is superior that a ruler ideology in consensus with public choices which generate trust between subjects and ruler.

According to realist, morality it doesn't work for politicians and is not too good for a statesman. There is no need of conventional morality that a ruler will adopt to run a state rather rulers should follow any approach that the situation dose requires. According to Machiavelli princes are advised to treat whatever things virtuously and taking appropriate measures on bad occasions in relation to what the natures of those problems are seemed to be. Philosophically speaking politics is not metaphysics or ontological issue to taken as nonconcrete or abstract. Political engagements are tied with socio-economic activities that we exercise daily which are visible so as to. Like realist, politicians must be pragmatic of their decisions and principles as ruler, unless it's not religious thinking to waiten the consequence whether in heaven, or hell, rather in connection to their decision and principles those who lead a country being a pragmatic of what they want to be. Generally, it doesn't matter for a ruler is being moral, religious, or others, but leader have to pay attention for state maintenance and security of citizens by following any virtues that prompts good things.

7. Conclusion

Finally, we are in the era of 21stcentury on which most world nations are looking for good life by promoting science and technology especially those developed countries role are too immense. I believe that developing nations are going ahead as developed countries they could fun-tune this world incredibly. It

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is not to discredit and generalize others talented and gifted individual's effort per zero credit from developing countries, but majority of a society is slumbered from looking forward. We youth are wasted by busying ourselves in hesitating politics than doing what our society wants to be. In his Republic Plato said that justice is doing one's own work, there are three parts of a society king, soldier, and worker groups and based on their specialization if these groups of society are working for what they are assigned, then a state is healthy sate. All is not politician, but a few are candidate of it. What we observe in Ethiopia is that all is wasted due politics. Such unsettled crises make us to think of daily about politics which has an alienating of oneself from his works. That's not anyone curiosity to busy him/herself by politics, but we are forced to give priority for enduring instability.

No more than this to leftover the majority on politics, then the government has the duty to pave an attitudes of the multitudes which relies on politics, to do this a ruler must be powerful and virtuous by identifying such ways as statesman. No matter whether is legal or illegal that a ruler approach that he will adopt for handling persisting difficulties, like Machiavelli a ruler is advisable to possess the end justify the means principle which is consequentialist approach. Rule is not legalized to privileged and disadvantaged based on ethnicity, but absolutely rule must be realized without any pre-consideration to personal or communal identities of certain ethnic groups.

Till now, in Ethiopia ethnical presumption on politics has continuing than before due too extreme activists and political parties, this can be solved by a powerful leader when are they sanctioned awfully to refrain from their politically (illegal), morally (immoral/bad), and religiously (sinful), thoughts and narrow minded thinking. Back to past to learn from previous events, but not wasted by backing past to pick out solely evils deed which aggravates ethnic crises. You fill nothing good from past just go ahead to do goods for coming generation as hero. Therefore, in politics who revenged others due past history is not a ruler to run

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state, it has a possible sign of narrow-minded thinking whereas a state being governed by wise.

Therefore, it's so enough to lead ethnic centered politics in case of Ethiopia. The solely thing obviously advanced from identity centered regime is loosing of diversity and caused for bloodshed, massacre, and genocide among multi-ethnic groups. To solve this troublesome, in the arena of politics leaders have to being adherents of ideology based principle is which is freed of identity centered philosophies and it must be inclusive without marginalizing whichever of ethnic groups. The prior thing to consider everybody equally and rationally ought to be interims of humanity. According to Obang Metho, Humanity before ethnicity is the criteria to treat rationally all mankind in similar ways.

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