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# SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS OF CRIME: THE CASE OF DERA WOREDA IN SOUTH GONDAR ZONE, AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE

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**BAHIR DAR UNIVERSTY**  
**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS OF CRIME: THE CASE OF**  
***DERA WOREDA* IN SOUTH GONDAR ZONE, AMHARA**  
**NATIONAL REGIONL STATE**

**BY**  
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**BAHIR-DAR UNIVERSITY**

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*WOREDA* IN SOUTH GONDAR ZONE, AMHARA NATIONAL REGION  
STATE**

**By**  
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**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Social  
Anthropology in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Social Anthropology (MA)**

**June, 2019**  
**Bahir Dar, Ethiopia**

## ADVISERS THESIS SUBMISSION APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Simegne Melak Dessie entitled: An Assessment Socio-Economic Factors of Crime: A Case Study of Dera Woreda In South Gondar Zone, Amhara National Regional State, Submitted the Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the of Master in Social Anthropology the Post graduate Program of Department of Social Anthropology.

Therefore I recommend that the student has fulfilled the requirement and hence here by can submit the thesis to the Department for defiance.

Name of Adviser-----Signature----- Date-----

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### Declaration

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**Socio Economic Factors of Crime: The Case of Dera Woreda in South Gondar Zone**” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Art in “**Social Anthropology**” to the office of Graduate studies of faculty of social science, *Bahir Dar* University by **Mr.Simegne Melak Dessie**, is a real work carried out by him under my guidance. The matter consisted in this thesis work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree or diploma.

### Approval of the Board of Examiners:

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## ACRONYM

ACRR	Annual Crime Rate Report
CCA	Criminal Code of Ethiopian
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EPLAUA	Environmental Protection, Land Administration and Use Authority
<i>FDRE</i>	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KAC	Kebele Arbitration Council
KRLAUO	<i>Kebele Rural Land Administration and Use Office</i>
KRLAUC	Kebele Rural Land Administration and Use Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
WAO	Woreda Agricultural Office
RLAUO	Rural Land Administration and Use Office
SNNP	Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples
WC	Woreda Court
WRLAUO	Woreda Rural Land Administration and Use Office

## **Abstract**

*The objective of the study is to assess the socio- economic factors of crime in case of Dera Weroda. More specifically, the study attempted to identify kind of crime highly prevailed, assessed social factors that influenced of crime , examined economic factors that influenced of crime and assessed the extent of crime. Crime is a product of social and economic factors combined with offenders who are motivate to commit crime. To attain these objectives and research problem, the study accessed both qualitative and quantitative research method. Under this research type, descriptive design method was utilized. The study was conducted offenders who are under sentenced in the prison and the victim's side of family whose cases have been reported at police office. 63(sixty three) violence crimes (crime against person) offenders were sampled using random technique. Whereas two crime investigators police officers from Dera Woerda police department were purposively selected to participate as key informants of the study. The study employed both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data was mainly collected through semi- structured interviews, FGD and administration of the questionnaire while it was supplemented by information gathered from secondary sources of data, police report, review of relevant document analysis, published books, journals and research report that have direct or indirect relation with the research objectives was also reviewed. The data from qualitative method was analyzed thematically by coding the inputs from the response while from quantitative method was analyzed using simple descriptive statistics like percentages, table ,graph and presentation followed by illustrative description. The result of this study was showed that economic factors includes ,farm land dispute, unemployment , poverty and inadequate administration like corruption ,forgery document while social factors includes family problem, like bad relationship within family and peer influence ,addiction and cultural influence like, blood fee(revenge)and geographical location influence like remote area from centre of woreda administration are the major leading factors offenders who commit crime in the study area. The result also indicates that from crime against person (violence) type, murder was the most prevalent crime followed by armed robbery. It is expected the result of this study will add to the existing body of knowledge in the area of crime and will help out policy makers and social work practitioner's serves as a landmark for other researcher to carry out a detailed study on the area under investigation and recommendations. In conclusion, social and economic factors have motivated on the incidences of criminal behaviors. Mostly, Government ,religious leaders and family will be focuses attention the factors of crime should pay much interest about the problem in order to trace out the nature of causes, then they can welfare measures as it requires deserves and woreda administration should take immediately measures against those corrupt officials is recommendation of this study.*

**Key Words:** *Socio-Economic Factors, Land Dispute, Crime Resolutions committee*

# Chapter One

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Universally, the prevalence of crime in recent years has become major problem across the world. From Eastern Europe to the developing countries of Latin-American, crime has threatened social stability and is becoming major obstacles to development. Between the early 1980s and the mid 1990s, the rate of murder increased by 50% in Latin America and by more than 100% in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Even though the fact that, crime against person is emerging as a priority in policy agendas in the world, we know a little regarding the economic and social factors that make some countries have higher crime rates than others or make a country. These unclear messages of social and economical values need not necessarily be characterized as pathological, but can be seen as an imbalance of challenging values. These values can be seen as double dimensions of social responsibility and economic individualism and Pro-social traits reflect socially responsible experience a change in its crime rate (Norman, 2000).

In addition, our life, our views of the world, our movement and our ways of knowing about crime behaviors have under gone considerable change in recent years. The roots of crime such as poverty, unemployment and cultural influence particularly for demographic variations are important factors. Anti-social behaviors are thought to be products of social inequality, social exclusion and lack of institutional and lack of awareness among religious leader about their criminal behaviors (Ainsworth, 2000). According to the (2003) World Youth Report on crime, it is impossible to develop effective avoidance method without knowing the socio-economic factors of at the back force in criminal behaviors. Different approaches are used in scientific and practical literature on crime and violence to define and explain criminal behaviors. In an attempt to explain the theoretical underpinnings of criminal behaviors with the home, family, neighborhood and peers that together or separately are influences to commit crime (World Youth Report (2003)).

Similarly in Africa, the history of human society in one way or another no time that people becomes free from of any criminal behaviors. Criminal behaviors are the patterned social factors subject to empirical explanations. The behaviors are socio-economical patterned

because they are shaped by obscure socio cultural, economic, and political conditions. Hence, they are not individually determined as they appear and are disseminated in technology but also reactions to them reflect the socio-economic conditions of a certain society. They occur in every society although relative variations in type and magnitude are inevitable (Siegel, 2003). Crime is found to be higher in rural area of developing countries than in the urban area side. However, in developing' countries the problem is strongly felt. Because some of these nations are unfulfilled or dissatisfied basic human needs. Human beings have needs which they want to realize and met. These include the need to have identity, spiritual need, distributive justice and the need to share resources equally (Dereje, 2010).

Criminologists recently have studied that (Sampson, 1989) the key to understanding crime is to focus on fundamental attributes of all criminal behaviors rather than on specific criminal acts. Similarly Becker's study during 1880 opens the door to a new field of empirical research whose main objective is to verify and study the socio -economic variables that affect crime. It is closely related to poverty, unemployment and inequality distribution resources, cultural and family background, level of education and other economic and socio-demographic factors that would affect individuals motivated to commit crimes. Researcher (Levitt, 2001) stated that, turned their interest to certain sociological aspects such as income inequality, poverty, race, gender, and land fertile to motivate the incidence of crime.

Likewise Ethiopia is faced with many social and economic problems which in turn have contributed to crime. Due to this extreme poverty parents are unable to give a proper care for their children. Because of this, children drop out of school and most are forced in to child labor, child trafficking, prostitution and peaceful offences which linked to their financial situation or experience of violence (Andargachew, 2004). In Ethiopia most of the time competitions owner ship struggle of farm Land is a vital socio -economic factors for leading in criminal behaviors which is as old as the development of human being on earth (Haftom, 2011). It plays a central role in the livelihoods of developing countries. It is generally a source of food for rural people and significantly an asset from which states feed their urban populations (ibid, 2011).

Rural farm land dispute that was given double document that have been issued earlier, the land administration sector should provide the rural farm land to farmers who claim the right based on decisions leads in criminal behaviors while the rate and types of crime is increasing through time to time, year to year parallel to industrialization, globalization, and urbanization and immigration, which can be accepted as the result of moderations. However, the limits and

measurements of criminal behaviors are determined by the customs, traditions, rules of religion and laws, so that the response varies due to the nature of the particular deviated behaviors. Similarly study carried out by Nega, J. & Berhanu, and N. (2014) “Criminal rate was determined on the total number of convicted criminals and the total population of above 15 years. Fewer than 16 years populations were excluded from the calculation because the Ethiopian Criminal law considers them as not criminals. The rate was calculated per 100,000 population based 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. The rate was calculated per 100,000 population based 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. The total population and population above age 15 of the region was 27,158,471 and 13,477,319 respectively hence the obtained criminal rate was 715. On the other hand, about 96,363 people are statistically offenders. Given ‘the dark figure’ (unknown crimes and unidentified criminals) in crime data, the actual criminal rate is unarguably expected to be larger than 715. This implies that these 715 people/100,000 population are not fully productive citizens in the socio -economic development activities. Therefore, crime concern goes beyond personal matters to affect larger socio –economic development”.

In Dera woreda, which is the focus of this study, there is high rate of crime level, high inequality, poor social services and pouring community policing implementations. Certainly, crime is a factor of many social and economic problems, which constantly change. Many factors which nature is heterogeneous influence the crime level. Dera is populated by large number of people and inhabited by a homogenous population by socio-cultural background. Every day, individuals commit crime, which is considered, as socially acceptance and they may do so to gain material advantage by obtaining goods, services, or other economic resources. Violent crime is a decisive problem in Dera woreda, especially the problem of murder, which is customary in the region. Usually, public claims are hear about different crime incidence; ideas that facilitate some criminal activities and serious crime problems are reported to the police officer day to day. According to South Gondar Zone Police Commission 2017/18 Annual Crime Rate Report (ACRR), Dera woreda is the first in terms of the number of crimes committed annually. Crime costs the society its life, violence and person.

Similarly Zonal Report, Dera Woreda Police Office Annual Crime Rate Report , violence crime has revealed that increasing fast which affect on the life of the families and communities. Recently evidence shows, as the result the number of crime reported in 2017 years 253 crimes, while 2018 years 295 crimes. Although the problem of criminals is growing through time to time. Hence, it is essential to assess the socio-economic factors of crime in Dera district.



## 1.2. Statement of the Problem

People may consider armed robbery, murder, and attempts to murder engaging in criminal behaviors which may seem minor or tiny. These acts have been referred to as daily crime as they are prevalent and have become a part of human life activities. Individually these daily crimes are small; however, in total they amount to substantial damage. Crime can lead society to a contradiction of norms, where it becomes acceptable to commit crimes by the society because so many others are committing them. In a system where fabric buildup is a priority and small acts of crime become a part of doing commerce (Lopes, 2008).

Crime is a socio-economic problem because it involves community as a system of groups and institution which is a customary order. Without the study of socio-economic factors, solutions to the crime problem are complicated by the fact that the problem has been immersing in aspects of social life. Crimes become targets for collective and individual concern because their impact is generally seen to have serious implications for the whole society and troubled of a number of sufferers. These troubles make the people subject to poverty, unemployment, under development, poor family management and mistrust and other irrelevant phenomenon and personal freedoms are endangered as we repeatedly choose between public order and individual rights (Meti, 2016).

Many crimes in remote rural area have been recorded while disturb the free movement of people from place to place. Crime is a big problem for rural communities and is not confined to cities. Many ways in which crime committed in rural areas, murder associated with emotional conflict, intentional murder, and victims of domestic violence or individuals with drug or alcohol abuse problem. Especially in rural residents who live in bigger house holed is making to intends to violent crimes due to in balance between population growth and resource results in difficult situation for the people. It will very problematic to provide appropriate social and economic services for the generation. This social problems directly linked with economic imbalance of society is leading to commit criminal acts (Fraser, 2011).

Previous studies, which were conducted on crime and criminals behaviors in difference directions, Nega. J & Berhanu, N. (2014) has conducted research on Crime Situations and Reaction of Criminal Justice System in Oromia, Ethiopia. The study was analyzed incidence; determine crime and criminal rate, and measures taken by criminal justice system, and explanations on crime situations by using socio- cultural theoretical frame work.

In a Flores (2003) has conducted a research on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The result of the study showed that the most effective interventions and behavioral programs for serious and violent offenders were interpersonal skills training, individual counseling. Likewise, Tesfamariam Mebratu (2017) has conducted a research on the experience of female juvenile delinquents and available rehabilitation programs in remand home. Bimal K.N. (2013) has done study on Juvenile Delinquency. This study indicates that crime is more related with Urbanization. Accordingly, the problem of juvenile delinquency is universal in nature and more relevant and found in developing countries worldwide. Both boys and girls of adolescent age from different background are easily victimized and get involved in different kinds of anti-social activities in the community such as crime theft, destruction, or violence, the victim always suffers loss.

Habtamu (2007) also has conducted research to the pattern and trends of crime against the women prison. The study explains the case of delinquency in relation with genetic factor and socialization. According to this study, genetic factor related manhood and womanhood can be accountable for some of clear and inherent behavior of man and women. Albeit the research has done, but it fails to indicate to assess the socio-economic factor for crime and identifying the most dominantly practiced crimes in the area are missed.

Similar authors Ojo, (2012), Omboto, (2010) have been conducted on criminals, but most of them tried to study and analyze the problem of rehabilitation service in prison home. Meti (2006) has conducted study the socio-economic factors of crime in Kality Correctional administration, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Even the study has been conducted, but his study was focused on to identify the type of property crime and methodologically, he used to qualitative approach but my study focused on to identify crime against person type (violence crime) and methodologically, I have used both qualitative and quantitative to understand the crime level. Andrgachew (2004) has conducted study on crime problem and its correction method. He also explained that crime problem and the way of correction methods that has been taken through during Haileselassie up to current regime in Ethiopia. Even if the study has conducted, but he has not indicated about assessing socio-economic factors of crime and it's not identifying most enhanced prevailed crime are missed.

Similarly, Fereje Fanchu (2017) has also conducted a study to pushing criminal behaviors in Soddo urban area of Ethiopian, but the study has not highlighted the socio-economic factors of crime. Finally, some other researchers are carried on the correctional measure, youth delinquency, method, trends ,socio-economic factors in case of mainly property type of crime

focus, pattern of crime, etc—but no one research is under taken to assess the socio-economic factors of crime in the study area. However the large studies are conducted from psychological, biological proven administrative point of view by using mainly quantitative methods on crime but the research anthropological perspective is very limited. Hence these study to have filled the gap of knowledge by studying the socio-economic factors of crime with particular emphasis on Dera district.

### **1.3. Objectives**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The general objective of the study is to assess the socio -economic factors of crime in Dera Woreda at South Gondar Zone, Amhara National Region State.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives are sub-topics of the research are to:

- assess social factors that influence of crime in the study area.
- examine economic factors that influence of crime in the study area.
- identify type of crime highly prevailed in the study area.
- assess the extent of crime in the study area

### **1.4. Research Questions**

1. What are the social factors that influence of crime in the study area?
2. What are the economic factors that influence of crime in the study area?
3. What type of crime highly prevailed in the study area?
4. What is the extent of crime in the study area?

### **Rational for Selecting the Study Area**

- The researcher selected the study area of Dera, Located in South Gondar Zone, Amhara National Regional State, due to the following reasons.
- The numbers of offenders are increasing from time to time

- In addition, the researcher is familiar with the overall areas and livelihood of the people. However, since I am working with peace and security office, it became an added advantage to get access for collecting official data (ACRR, 2019).

## **Scope or delimitation of the Study**

### **Scope of the Study**

This study was focused to assess the socio-economic factors that influence of crime in Dera woreda at South Gondar Zone, Amhara National Regional State. The scope of this study is limited in terms of study population and the issues it address. It is limited to address; assess social factors of crime; examine economic factors of crime and emphasis on crime against person (violence crime) type which is includes murder, armed robbery, armed rape, aggravate assault, attempt to murder, forcible burglary and abortion while to assess the extent of crime includes farm land dispute interims of economic part . Due to the shortage of time, in terms the coverage, this study was limited to offenders who are under sentence in prison and the victims' side of family whose case are reported at police office.

### **Significance of the Study**

Basically, it will be helping to find out the natures factors of crime functioning of public administration in terms of crime reduction with the support of community in the good manner. It also will enable the security sectors such as police office and people to discover the visible and invisible factors of crime and control those institutions familiar with the sources of factor to administer crime well. It will also be help try to those bodies with salient ways of reducing these crimes. This study will be equipping those police members and security providers of different institutions, and community with the knowledge to identify factors of crime in their day to day activities. Moreover, the findings of this study will help out policy makers and social work practitioners including police officers in the area of assessing why the offenders to commit crime and also it has expanded the knowledge prospect in social work, and serves as a landmark for other researcher to carry out a detailed study on the area under investigation and recommendations.

## **Research methodology**

### **Research Approach**

This study has used mixed approach. Unlike quantitative, the rational use qualitative approach is to assess attitudes, experiences, opinions and behavior of the research respondents. Furthermore, it useful to collect data about, at individuals, institutions, methods and materials in order to describe, compare, contrast, classify, analyze and interpret the opinions and attitudes of these research respondents in a holistic manner and also qualitative research is used to so as to get detail and reliable data from the selecting, victim side of family, criminals, police officers and other relevant of the study participants.

According to (Acap,2011) qualitative method of research is analysis give added value in identifying and exploring tangible and in tangible factors such as socio-cultural expectations, gender roles, ethnic and religious implications and individual feelings. It also explores relationship and perceptions held by exaggerated persons and communities (ibid, 2011).

The data obtained from the selected is in the form of words rather than numbers (Berg, 2008). Whereas in quantitative, is to know the economic and social level of variables, that offender influence in criminal behaviors and used to employed in mathematic model, they pertaining the socio-economic factors of crime. The study has used sequential timing to implement information, firstly derived from quantitative procedure is often required of draw data in simple table while the second derived qualitative, to explain and disuse based on the respondents information.

### **Research design**

This study has used descriptive design with having a purpose of assessing and describing the socio-economic factors of crime. Descriptive design focuses in which the role of the researcher is to observe measure and describe the phenomenon, as it exists (Amir, 2004). It is the basic and important approach to assess the attitudes, experiences, opinions and behavior of the research respondents (police officials, offenders who committed crime and victims side of family). Furthermore, it looks at individuals, institutions, methods and materials in order to describe, compare, contrast, classify, analyze and interpret the opinions and attitudes of these research respondents in extensive range. According to (Punch 2005 cited in Abdubarose, 2010), the purpose of descriptive design is presenting facts concerning the current status of situation, citing compare variable of the issue under study. It sought to

get opinions, idea from criminals, and victim's side of family and police officers.

### **Sources of data collection**

#### **Primary data**

I understand the case of crime; this study has used both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The researcher has collected data from criminals in prison home, victims' side of family, Kebele conflict resolutions committee, religious leader, peace and security office, and administrator of the police office and investigator police officers key informants as source of primary data. Though the main and first hand source of data is primary, it was supplemented by information gathered from secondary sources of data. The primary data collection methods were employed to get qualitative and quantitative data. The main feature of qualitative research is to work up research materials, to describe the hidden meanings, to search for the non-obvious features, to find the multiple interpretations, to see the implied connotations and to hear the unheard voices. By aiming to dig out those features from method is designed to be the data collection and the study, qualitative analyzing beside the quantitative one.

When the quantitative method of data collection techniques, questionnaires was distributed to collect data from offenders found in the prison. According to Abiy et al., (2009), a closed type of questionnaire is the most widely used type. And the data collected through this technique are clean and frank given the simple questions asked. In addition, open ended question was used as a support to amass data that could not be accessed through the closed one. In sum, the necessary data were collected through interview; key informant interviews, focus group discussion and questionnaires.

#### **Documented analysis**

Secondary data collection involved documents and reports accessible in the woreda rural land office and police administration office, and woreda court office was reviewed in order to make out the case of file related to crime reached in woreda level and list of criminal profile in police, I have observed, 2012- 2018 and half of 2019 years report of police office. Secondary data collection also involved the review of newspaper reports; and different documents of the government institution, various publications reports of both countries, review of relevant document, literature, published books, journals and research reports was also conducted. The information extracted from the above techniques was triangulated to arrive at a comprehensive picture of the situation of the topic.

## **Target population**

The study populations were included offenders who are under sentence in prison home and also incorporated with the victim's side of family whose cases have been reported at police office.

### **1.8.4. Sample size determination**

According to information obtained from Dera woreda police office, there were a total of 73 offenders at the time of my study in the prison home. From this sample universe, 63 offenders were sampled to fill in the questionnaire by using accidental random sampling formula

$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$  through developed by Yamane, 1997. Where,

n = sample size

N = Total population crime case reported at police station

e = the proportion of sampling error

Therefore; N = 75

e = 0.05

$n = \frac{75}{1+75(0.05)^2}$  63, where as in qualitative approaches determine the number of the respondents based on a saturation point is reached.

### **Sampling Techniques and Selection criteria of the respondents**

When as sample to fill in the questionnaire, I have executed stratified random sampling techniques. Here, first I made stratification of the offenders in to seven groups based on the natures of crime that they had committed. These strata were murderer group, attempt to murder group, armed robbery group, burglary group, and aggravate assaults groups, forcible rape and abortion group.

According to( Kothari,2004)emphasis on making sampling when the process, through which I choose the sample guarantees that all possess and I am taking from the population have the same probability of being chosen. After classifying the strata, I have selected by using lottery method based on the proportion of the convicted crime .The rational for is to give a chance for him to choose a related respondents who has provided holistic

information for their experience of criminal behaviors. The study also have used purposive sampling techniques to identify the respondents who is applicable the crime case report profile that police office was picked up because I have gotten the most suitable sample from the study area. Before conducting the study, the investigator was to identify who is the right person related about the issue due to this, I have selected Dera woreda police office because it receives violence crimes case profile that the selecting issue output under investigation. Then purposefully, I have used 34 individuals for interviews who were incorporated as research respondents. Hence the researcher used qualitative, flexibility is the feature and the size of the respondents was determined by data saturation.

The rational for determine the respondents accordingly; Davidson (2002) indicated that, sampling in qualitative research continues until questions asked from the research are fully developed. During the process, the researcher has focused on the common forms of crime. Crime against person (violence crime) was selected among other types of crime because this type of crime is the most prevalent form of crime. About 95 percent criminals in the prison are convicted of crime against persons.

## **Data collection methods**

### **Questionnaire**

Initially questionnaire was prepared and administrated to the offenders who are sentenced in prison. Questionnaires are frequently used in quantitative marketing research and social research. They are valuable method of collecting a wide range of information from a large number of respondents. On the study there were 63 offenders who have filled the questionnaire. Their responses were interpreted and analyzed using tabulated method with descriptive statistic such as simple table, graph and percentage while discussions were followed by elaborative explanations.

### **Interview**

According to (Boyce and Neale, 2000) interview was used to gather deep information about the issue under investigation. Based on the above authors, I have collected intensive field data with pertinent respondents to describe their perspective on the particular idea, experience, system and factors about the program. Semi-structured interview, having simple open ended questions were administrated with the respondents in order to assess the socio-economic factors of crime that has contributed the tendency to commit crime. It also provides comfortable situation between the researcher and the study participant because



information gathered through face to face conversation. Basically, I have conducted an interview with 15 offenders in the prison home, 2 religious leaders, 1 militant officer, 2 security offices, 2 judges in the court, 5 victims side of family, and 2 administrator police office from the selected Dera woreda police station department. All interviews were conducted with respondents in Amharic language which latter translated English language. During interview camera, tape recorder was used to catch up the speed of interviewees responses.



**Photograph 1. Interview with militant officer department March, 2019**

### **Key informant interview**

The researcher has conducted interview with knowledgeable persons who have information about the contribution of socio-economic factors for crime. Two police officers having experience in crime investigators and three members of crime resolution committee were selected for the purpose of data obtained from criminals statistics is the highest level at which the best and the most reliable information can be secured for types, incidence, rate and trends of investigation. The conversation of interview was in Amharic language which was translated to English.



Photograph 2. Researcher conducting interview with police officer as key informant on March, 2019

### **Focus Group Discussion**

The other instrument which the researcher has used to collect data is a focus group discussion. To gain valid information about the study strength the value of the collecting data though other data collection techniques, the researcher also used additional information through Focus group discussion. Focus group discussion result also used for more verification of interview the field, is important tool to obtain a variety of feedback during a meeting and members of the discussion provided ideas which is related to the real life and brings a common understanding (Bryman, 2004 cited by Yewubneh, 2016). FGD guide was develop to undergone a discussion with woreda police officials that are highly experienced and knowledgeable, to get primary data. In FGD they are 16 people who are divided in two to groups consists of each have 8 people; the respondents is groped based on their same age, sex, religion, culture and social background. The first FGD discussion was elder's community, police officer, crime resolutions of committee, and the second FGD discussion with religion leaders, youth and victims. The discussion would take about 50-60 minutes. Because this data collection methods are time consuming and consequently data is collects from smaller numbers of people in qualitative research. The benefits of using these approaches include richness of data and deeper insight to the phenomena under study. Participants who are designated were also communicating to undertake the sessions of discussion on the describing the socio-economic factors that motivate to crime. During the discussion secession, audio

recording material was used to grasp the audio data and also short notes have been taken. Finally, Textual data was obtained by transcribing the audio recording.



Photograph 3. Researcher conducting with discussants on March, 2019

### **Method of data analysis**

The collection of data was analyzed to answer the research question in order to achieve the research objectives. The researcher was used mixed data method analysis. According to (Power, 2003) in qualitative method of analysis that are getting to know the data is an important point analyzed thematically by coding the input from the response. In qualitative method of analysis, audio record responses of the interviewees were transcribed and translate from Amharic to English language. Then after through read and re- read of the data obtained, organize and prepare data followed which involved transcribe interviews and audio-records, sort and arrange the data in different themes depending on the source of information. After identified the themes, the data were triangulate language and interview while for the quantitative data were analyzed by using simple statistics and then presented in table to draw meaning full understanding.

### **Pilot study**

Before I study the main field work, I have conducted pilot study in three phase or groups. First group in the police officer from the police station were interviews about the aims of study and to collect the size of persons who have committed crime. The Second phase of interview was conducted with prisoners in the prison home. The third phase consists of local respondent's. At every stage, the questionnaires were preferred and the options of the respondents were suitably interpreted to develop the final questionnaire to correct the main research.

## **Ethical Consideration**

The researcher first requested permission from concerned authority in the study area. Then the researcher asked the voluntariness of participants and respondents. Data collection started after introducing the participants about the research objectives and proceeded after gaining their informed consent verbally. The Participants are they were invited to a small room that ensures their privacy and confidentiality. The researcher was guaranteed the right to ask questions and ensured the participants' privacy. Moreover, the researcher was mentioning the names of the study. Participants or respondents of this study were selected on the basis of their willingness. Names of the respondents had been kept confidentially. Thus collective names like one of the officials and "informants" had been used in the analysis part of the study. One of the ethical considerations was the need of honesty from the researcher when conducting interviews. The researcher reports both bad and good findings of the study.

## **Field experience**

When I started data collection in the study area, firstly I consented the voluntaries' of the respondents and I told you, currently I am conducting a research to assess the socio- economic factors of crime and this study only use the requirement of MA degree of social anthropology in BDU university but not damage you, from start to finish data. I stayed two months in the field but within duration, I have faced both positive and negative experience. Some offenders were suspicious of the data collectors for their confidential information so that they may hide important information which was vital to the study. They may not reveal all the hardships they face as offender for fear of victimization, some felt they have always participated in the interviews and nothing much came out of it. And the researcher got unwillingness from participants of this study to record their voices. Similarly some police officers, whom I had selected as key informants, had given pseudo data like murder case, as some informant was hidden to-report zone. However, as I am working in the peace and security office, I could able to verify pseudo data in the official report of 2018. This thing was one of the challenges but I could able to build good rapport with my study participants' that helps to collect data in the field and I developed through process became was soft to easily handle during the process of data collection in the study area.

## **Organization of the thesis**

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that states, back ground, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope or delimitation of the study, research methodology, ethical consideration and field work experience. The second chapter describes a review of literature related to the topic while the third chapter describes study area and its people. The fourth chapter presents particularly the factors of crime while the last chapter presents short summary of finding, conclusions and recommendations.

## **Chapter Two**

### **2. Review of Related Literature**

These parts of the study present about review of literature regarding the socio-economic factors of crime. The literature also evaluates the holistic concept of the study and fit the objective set by the researcher. Furthermore, this part was enhanced the finding of the study in relation to the general and specific objectives.

#### **Definition of Crime**

Crime in a simple sense is law-contravention, or more conditionally, violation of the criminal law as agreed within a given influence at a particular time, although criminal law is usually permanent once established. Individuals are held responsible and punished, but the wider social conditions that caused social harm are pushed to one side and overlooked. This leads several criminologists to say we should not concentrate upon crime as an organizing concept, but replace it instead with social, so even if we were to agree to call this social crime (Morrison, 2004).

In addition Criminal acts such as killing people by mistake, assault, rape, and murder comprise a subset of human behavior. They occur at non-trivial rates in all known cultures in predictable patterns. According to (Francisco & Chénier, 2007 cited in Fraser, 2011) rural crime is any violent, property, or other type of crime that occurs “in the country is may be in farm areas of land, in small villages or towns, or any other areas that are outside both small and big cities. For violent offences, offenders in rural areas are less likely to use a gun than those who commit crimes in cities. However, murders committed with firearms in rural areas are more likely to involve the use of a rifle or shotgun, whereas, in cities, the firearm of choice is a small arm. Victim of violent crimes in rural areas are more likely to know the perpetrators of crimes.

Crime is the connections between economical, socio-cultural and economic factors, how forced a person is to use force, fraud, or stealth to obtain to money or other economic benefit (Cohen, 1988). One problem is that the definition of crime adopted by an individual reflects the whole world perspective of that individual and the social groups they reside within. We are faced with various distinctions, controversies, and frameworks of logic that are related to our view of the world and mankind’s place in it. These include choices between the following assertions or claims: Crime is some action or omission that causes harm in a situation that the person or group responsible ought to be held accountable and punished, irrespective of what the law books of a state say. If the State law books allow something that we know to be against God’s will this does not change its status it is still a crime. Crime is an act or error that is defined by the validly passed laws of the nation state in which it occurred so that punishment should follow from the behavior. If there is no public authority capable or ready to police social activity and punish offenders, then there is no crime.

Crimes and criminals only exist when a public body has judged them such according to accepted procedures. Without the State and the criminal law there is no crime. Without criminal justice systems there are no criminals. Crime is an irrelevant concept as it is tied to the formal social control mechanism of the State; deviance is a concept that is owned by sociology, thus our study should be the sociology of deviance, rather than criminology. We can identify at least four frameworks in which to make sense of how crime is defined.

Crime as a social construction; crime as a product of religious authority/doctrine; crime as a reflection of nation-state legality; more recent concepts beyond the nation-state derived from social and political theory. Criminology and, indeed, our present position more generally

contain the legacy of the earlier position. According to social construction crime is a highly influential and controversial current perspective. It argues that our concepts and the practical consequences that flow from using them are the products (constructions) of social interaction and only make sense within the communities in which that interaction takes place. In other words, crime is a label created in social interaction, but once created it has both a symbolic and realistic reality (Morrison, 2004).

## **2.2. Sociological Explanations of Crime**

Studies carried out by Zembroski (2011) explain that crime is a product of conflicts over the allocation of resources and the illegitimacy of such a distribution, especially as it impacts the poor and the rich people that seek to organize and bring conflict up to reach murder. Many sociological explanations of crime had proffered that economic deprivation acts as a motivational factor in the expression of crime. While the factors role that economic hardship plays in promote criminal behaviors differs, most explanations had advanced some variant of the basic theme that poverty in a stratified society weakens institutional legitimacy and undermines the social bonds between these institutions and the impoverished (Lisa Stolzenberg , 2006). Other Sociologists argue that explanations of crime as an individual-level phenomenon fail to account for the consistent social patterns of the behavior. They rather use structural model, which asserts crime is best seen as an expression of structural changes in the economy, opportunities, societal values, and changing roles and relationships while they look at the social forces producing criminal behaviors.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Criminologists agree that define the true factors of crime remains a complicated problem (Seigel, 2003). Pointed for single factor in crime studies begin for attempting to deal with only parts of the issue. Such attempts would eliminate the possible causal explanation of a variety of phenomena. This view of causation is inappropriate because of the existence of multiple causes, or factors in human behavior (Shoemaker, 1996).

Criminal responses are not regarded as the inevitable consequences of any single factor (Seigel, 2003). Social scientists have developed a variety of theories in an attempt to explain the causes of criminal behavior of the various models of explanation of crime, sociological and economical theories are used as a framework (ibid,2003). So there will be no single factor to explain such varied phenomena. According to (Becker,1973) economic theories are closely

tied to the focus of the discipline in which they were developed the roots of crime are diverse and a discipline like economics, predicated on rational behavior, may be at something of a disadvantage in explaining a phenomenon largely viewed as irrational. As part of a larger model designed to explore best possible criminal justice policy, he developed the supply of offense function, which indicates the factors affecting the number of crimes a rational individual commits. Since then there has been much progress in both expanding on this important relationship and utilizing it for more theoretically-grounded analyses of criminal behaviors.

### **Conflict and Marxist Theories of Crime**

The conflict theory of crime states that the motivators of crime are the social and economic enforces functioning in society .A conflict theorist argues that societies are made up of groups with different concerns and values and the government takes care of the group with the greatest influence. If the government does not ensure that those who are not financially capable are able to access the necessary resources, then the feeling of being marginalized is inevitable. Hence, conflict erupts between the government, trying to subdue the powerless and trying to assert them into a position of greater power (kerl Marx, 1987cited in Meti, 2016). Another scholar's described that the case of people to commit crime in case of farm land variance. Even though the woreda and the Kebele have played its own some significant roles of farm land conflict, it has also faced several challenges. The corruption within the land administration sector was one of the main challenges that affect the farm land conflict management process (Linder, 2014).There are many factors in Ethiopia's current land administration system that facilitates corrupt activities. These might include: lack of clear policies, weak institutions, and lack of transparency, limited public participation, and capacity challenges.

Similarly with the above authors, in the study area misuse of power by the government officials starting from the Kebele up to the woreda level, inequality within poor and rich person and unfair resource distribution are leading case people motivate to commit crime.

### **Human Need theory**

Human need theory argued that the fundamental factors of crime are unfulfilled or displeased basic human needs. Human beings have needs which they want to become conscious and met. These include the need to have identity, spiritual need, distributive justice and the need to share resources unequally (Dereje, 2010).



Similarly with the above researchers, un fulfilled distribution basic human needs such as, farm land ownership, this consists of cultural way of land exchanges, that one party claims the land is only mortgaged while the other party claims it is sold, and illegal selling or mortgaging of land, such as selling and mortgaging of communal lands, mortgaging and selling without the knowledge of the proper institutions are enforced people to commit crime. Farming community, inequality among poor and rich people, abuse powers are the main factors people to enforce in criminal acts.

### **Sociological theory**

According to (Enrico, 1896) the socio-economic factors consist of the density of population; public opinion, manners and religion; family circumstances, the system of education; alcoholism, economic and political conditions, public administration, justice and police and in general legislative problem. Sociological approaches suggest that crime is shaped by factors external to the individual: their experiences within the neighborhood, the peer group, and the family problem.

According to (Adler, 2001) social control perspective, an alternative view that consider the role of that community and family members play in informally influencing the moral values of potential offenders. Social explanation mainly focuses on the society in which criminals live rather than on individual criminals. These theories consider how factors such as poverty, unemployment, lack of justice are contributed to crime. They assume the behavior is affected by the society in which the people live (ibid, 2001).

Similarly with the above authors described poverty, unemployment, in adequate administration, family problem, lack of formal education and addiction are the leading factors people motivates to criminal acts in the study area.

### **Differential Association Theory**

According to (Stephen, 1976) differential Association theory stated that, a criminal behavior is based on the premise that criminal behaviors are learned in the same way that any other behavior is learned. Like all behavior, crime is learned from friends and associates and is often influenced by the areas in which one lives. A person becomes criminal by close association with others who present favorable definitions of criminal behaviors. The content of this, learning includes the techniques of committing the offence, specific rationalizations and motivations.

The importance of the criminal association and consequent learning depends on how early these contacts start, how frequent they are, over how long a period and the extent to which

certain favorable models, such as one's best friend motivated in criminal behaviors. Similarly with the above author, criminal behaviors are acquired through direct and observational learning experience, poor examples, or lack of back up of prosaically behaviors on family or friends, once a youth has occupied in criminal behaviors both the promise of future rewarded and the threat of future punishment exist., but in as much as the probability of reinforce the behaviors of the criminality later.

### **2.3.5.3. Anomie theory**

Individuals learn a set of diverse values, some of which may prevent crime in addition to those which encourage to crime. A balance of both may hold useful, but with institutional changes that emphasize economic values, pro-social values become less salient, leading to rational self-interest and ultimately to crime. Criminals' attitudes were found to be more likely when there were youth. Anomie theory holds that individual values are transmitted by society. It may be puzzling that selfish values are seen as originating from the collective ((Konty, 2005).

American sociologist Robert Merton (1957) drew on this idea to explain criminality and deviance in the USA. His theory argues that crime occurs when there is a gap between the cultural goals of a society (e.g. material wealth, status) and the structural means to achieve these (e.g. education, employment). This strain between means and goals results in frustration and offense, and encourages some people to use illegitimate or illegal means to secure success. In short, strain theory posits that the cultural values and social structures of society put pressure on individual to commit crime.

Crime is dismantling of the welfare state, alongside increasing disparities between the rich and the poor have served to further exclude disadvantaged groups (women, children, and poor people). This has occurred alongside high levels of cultural inclusion. Contemporary consumer capitalism places greater emphasis on conspicuous consumption and material success, increasing feelings of deprivation experienced by the less successful. Functioning society requires pro-social norms that motivate individuals to support the collective, for example, actions which encourage getting along with each other. On the other hand, pro-self norms which encourage self-enhancement, creativity, and leadership also contribute to society. These pro-self traits become a factor in crime only if not balanced by pro-social traits. These internalized values are cognitively called on to make behavioral choices such as help your neighbor-self values become such weak as dominates. As behavior is cognitively driven by internalized norms and values, criminal behavior may not be consciously deviant but rather a result of rational decision making. One theorized source of anomie comes from institutional

forces.

Social constraints help guide individuals towards these goals. Institutions are not necessarily all linked together but they each may evolve differently from each other. As the rules, society change with evolving institutions which individual norms and values must change with them. However, these new value resulting in conflicting means to reach these goals (Carter, 2006). According to Anomie theory the type of crime that both women and men commit crime. However, an investigator indicates that women commit less crime than men (Steffensmeier, 1996). Gender norms, roles, power relations, risk-taking, access to opportunity, and contextual factors are some explanations; but no satisfactorily unified for explaining female criminality and gender. Most crimes women commit appear to be for survival, status offenses, or in combination with men (ibid, 1996) in their study of anomie, found gender to be a significant factor in the incidence of crime while marriage appears to increase social stability (Sampson & Laub, 1992) As those who are married may have more connection to society than others. Anomie was detected less in married individuals than non-married to commit more crime.

As literature explained above, individual learn criminal behaviors from their community's norm and value, latterly they became too commit crime and a person who have married to commit less crime due to high socializations, and men commit more crime than the women due to everything men is risk taker. However, except marriage persons to commit less crime than unmarried, all the above authors explained are similar result in the study area.

## **Socio- economic factors of crime**

### **Social Factors of Crime**

The social factors have contributed to criminal behaviors includes, challenges of inequality, family problem, drug and peer influence. The lack of family roles and relationships implies an absence of control which increases the probability of engaging in criminal behaviors. Peer influence has its stake on criminal behaviors. Mostly they are four agents of social factors which are motivated to criminal acts, family problem, inequality, peer influence, drug addiction and early life experiences that are considered as a social factors induce to criminal behaviors.

### **Family problem**

The families are inequitably placed in causative to rise in good physical shape responsible

members of society or children's. But the task of putting children first goes well beyond the family to include communities and society. Dysfunctional family conditions add to future criminals (Dennis, 2013). In almost every society, family members have the most powerful and reliable contact with children from infant through at least pre adolescence, less care of family to their children leads to adult criminality. Some forms of adult criminality may result from distortions and pathologies in the offender's childhood family experience. Such disruptive of marital relationships seem involved in a variant of deviance or abnormal behavior: Some kinds of criminality may represent responses to unclear family relationships (Gibbons, 1992) various studies have shown that the offenders were more commonly from homes in which the parents had histories of serious distorted family relationships, drunkenness, or criminality.

As literature explained above, criminal behaviors that violets code and any socially harmful acts may result criminal behaviors for human beings. In addition, anything that causes social influence such as family problem are pushing factors that people motivated to commit criminal acts. As a consequence, the researcher believed that those all above mention truths are the result of similarly factors influence people to commit crime in the study area.

### **Drug addiction**

Drugs and alcohol are one of the social factors that lead individual to commit crime. The support to commit crimes by drug addicts and alcoholics is motivated by the desire to support their habits. Drugs and alcohol damage some one's judgment and reduce someone's inhibitions leading to greater nerve.

Criminologists estimate that 30 to 50 percent of crimes committed are due to the influence of drugs and alcohol (Renzetti, 2001 cited in Meti, 2016). There is also a complex relationship between the use of drugs and the commission of violent crime. Though it does not simply mean that drug users will ordinarily be violent, there is a perception that perpetrators under the influence of drugs are likely to be less inhibited, more aggressive and out of control. The crimes could be committed to either sustain the drug habit, or the drug could have been taken to increase the urge to commit the crime itself.

Drunken behavioral has several connections with crime. Most obvious is the fact that public drunkenness is an offense in all jurisdictions. There is no doubt about that consumption of alcohol is closely connected with murder and aggravated assaults. Another dimension of drug-related crime is whether the offense is committed to obtain money (or goods to sell to get

money) or intentionally to support drug use. Offenders convicted of armed robbery, burglary, and murders were most likely to commit their offense. Offenders convicted of sexual assault and murders were among the offenders least likely to commit the offense to sustain their drug habit. Trafficking in illicit drugs tends to be associated with the commission of violent crimes. Studies in developing countries have demonstrated that young people who have been victimized in childhood or adolescence are at greater risk of themselves using violence, having mental health problems, offending or using illicit drugs (Harrison *et al*,1992).To confirm whether such association existed in the context of this study, respondents who indicated that they used either drug and or took alcohol were asked to indicate activities that they engaged in as a result of the influence of drugs or alcohol. Among the drug users, 84% indicated that they had engaged in extra sex under the influence of either the drugs or alcohol. These were closely followed by killing or aggravate assault.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that some even had engaged into prostitution (ibid, 1992).From the above arguments have been proposed in regards to explain the causal factors of crime, the real cause of crime seems to be a variety of both the social and economic factors. However, the researcher believed that those all above mentioned case are similarly with my study area drug users are pushing factors people to commit crime.

### **The Role of Early Life Experiences**

Poor performance strongly influences future life chances and thus how much stake they develop in conventional society. It also increases the likelihood children will associate with, and learn criminal behavioral strategies from, deviant associates. Both of these factors increase the likelihood of engaging in serious and frequent criminal behaviors (Hirschi, 1969). Engaging in delinquency further can diminish conventional opportunities and weaken beliefs about the moral validity of specific laws, thus reinforcing criminality.

Early life activities was appeared likely to have an especially strong contribute on the growth of criminality because of individuals acquire their traits in order. As a result of these events, individuals acquire a strategic style over the course of their lives. Some individuals develop a strategic style that emphasizes the use of force, fraud, kill or armed robbery to obtain resources and is characterized by self-centeredness, indifference to the suffering and needs of others, and low self-control criminality ( Patrick, 1985). Some of the more important developmental factors include parenting and family management practices, educational success (Fishbein 1990). Two especially important factors are whether an environment helps or hinders a child's attempt to cope with his/her unpredictable propensities and the ability of

parents to cope with or redirect the behaviors of a difficult child.

As Smith (1992) children are placed at increasing risk of becoming involved in crime by such things as economic hardships, living in high crime neighborhoods, serious care giving deficits, and family disruption. But these risks appear to be buffered by factors like an easy nature, scholastic competence, warns of mothers, and the presence of grandparents or older siblings who serve as alternate caregivers. The relative importance of risk and protective factors varies according to life stage, gender, and social environment. From the above argument, criminal's behaviors are an early experience to develop gradually process, similarly with the above investigator; persons are characterized by strategic style that en force to early life experience performance to commit crime in the study area.

### **Peer Influences**

According to Steinberg (1987) explained that, the factors such as peer criminals, peer sanction of criminals behavior, attachment to peers, time spent with friends, and peer pressure for the involvement of the crime have been associated with adolescent antisocial behavior. Hence, the influence of peers and their acceptance of criminal behavior are significant, and this relationship is magnified when individual have little interaction with their parents. Negative peer group members indulge in activities that might require funding. Therefore ask the new entrants to arrange the funds by robbery from their parents or from other students. The new entrant also agrees to do it in the hope that he/she will be considered as a member of the peer group. Gradually these peer behaviors exceeds the limits and goes beyond the parent's kill or murder or purses and go towards assaults other people.

Similarly with the above authors, in the study area peer influence is the major factor person to motivate with anti social behaviors, which leads to commit crime.

### **Social Environment**

Social structure mirrors to citizens and communities what we value and how we set priorities. Social root causes of crime are: inequality, not sharing power, lack of support to families and neighborhoods, real or perceived inaccessibility to services and lack of leadership in communities, low value placed on children (Dennis, 2013). He concludes that Powerful groups or individuals in a society take control of scarce resources and increasingly valuable resources, forcing less powerful groups to marginal areas. According to him the poverty community creates stiff competition and finally facilitates the eruption of violent crime

.similarly with the above author, social environment is the major factors, individual who are lack of support their family and government, in adequate administration, uncontrolled children's to grow up to adult age and transportable benches/route courts in the Kebele ensured the accessibility of judicial service to the farming population in relation to farm land conflict and Budgetary constraints were one of the main challenges which was unable to make the transportable benches based on their programs are forced to commit criminal behaviors. It is a common perception among all criminologist that crime rate is high in urban areas than rural areas.

Although there are different crimes and different crimes ratio at different places in different urban area, but questions for criminologist is that, what is the reason of this variation in some studies criminologist tried to find answer of these questions with the help of correlation of crimes rates and variables. The most common features include socio-economic and demographic characteristics of areas for, poverty level, age structure, residential mobility, management issues, Political forces, labor force characteristics, and divorce rate (Dambazau, 2007). Contrary with Dambazau, 2007 in the study area, crime rate is high in rural areas than urban environments areas; due to competition farm land ownership dispute are the leading factors in rural area people induce to commit crime.

### **Economic Factors of Crime**

Economic approach to the description of crime is based on an essentially rational view of human behavior. Criminal behaviors will occur when a person dissatisfy in some way significantly deprived, whether by poverty or unemployment ,policy implementation problem or other related factors (Freeman, 1999).Economic factors influencing criminal behaviors are mostly related to the level of income people have and or the level of income of their family members. Poor neighborhoods are characterized by lower levels of informal supervision, controlling, warning of people and children and social isolation and lack of solidarity are leading to motivates criminal acts (Sampson, 1987). The absence or instability of networks to ensure social cohesion, social bonds and informal institutions of social control leading to higher levels of criminal offending, are themselves a consequence of unemployment, social housing and high population turnover ( Wadsworth, 2003). When disputes occur people who live in disadvantaged areas are more likely to resolve disputes themselves, due to their lack of faith and belief in the police, and violence is used to resolve local disputes (Anderson, 1999).

In turn, criminal justice agents are less hard-working about maintaining order in areas

characterized by poverty and instability. As a result, criminality and the development of illegal markets can increase, as formal forms of control appear absent (Ludwig, 2001). These factors discourage economic development by private interests, which allows for the cycle of unemployment, poverty and violence to continue. Many social scientists argue that crime is closely related to work, education and poverty and that absence youth unemployment and crime are by products or even measures of social exclusion. In addition, lack of financial resources, lack of educational opportunities, and lack of meaningful employment options, poor housing, lack of hope and the prejudice against persons living in poverty is motive to commit crime (Dennis, 2013).

As literature reviews above, poor administration of justices, poor socialization, misuse house management, unemployment and inequality and are some of root factors of crime. In line with the above authors; in the study area those factors are similarly affecting a person who motivates to commit crime.

### **Farm land dispute**

Weissman (2005) defined land conflict as socioeconomic phenomena in which a minimum of two sides is participated, the factors of which are various demands over the rights to land, the right to use the land and to administer the land. Haftom (2011) also describes land conflict as “it is small scale controversy to armed conflicts over land and, where conflicting party’s interests and demands have disturbed the peaceful coexistence of the society. Land conflict refers to debates, people’s grievances and demonstrations including propositions, physical attack and open violence in connection to land rights, involving the right to use and administer the land, as well as to produce revenge from the land; to bequeath it; and, the right to be indemnity for it. Fr this study, land conflict is a type of social conflict or a controversy between or among members of the farmer community or family members due to the issue of inheritance of farm land, illegal selling of farm land and cultural way of farm land transaction and exchange were root factors offenders motivated to commit crime

Similarly the above authors, in the study area double registration and certification on a single plot of land was one of the main challenges. This double registration and certification on a single plot of land is extremely aggravating the farm land conflict between the parties and disturbs the peaceful co-existence of the farming community. In addition, the other serious challenge which an influential and rich individual incorporates the land of privileged section of the society is factor leading to commit crime.



## **Unemployment**

According to (Cantor and Laub 198 cited in CDB, 2015) stated that in which unemployment could lead to crime by altering criminal motivation as economic conditions be reduced to, so there is greater motivation to take up criminal activists by changing opportunities for periods of high unemployment general spending falls, reducing the availability of criminal targets. Research since then has revealed either a weak relationship between the two variables, or has found that rates of unemployment are associated only with some forms of criminals. According to (Cramer,2015) identified the economic growth rate as the single most(statistically) influential variable in determining whether a country returns to war or violence within a few years of respectively settlement and saw unemployment as the likely route through which growth could affect violence. He also argued that unemployment was a source of grumble –providing a motive alongside greed while the opportunity cost for unemployed young men to engage in violence and join armed. It is believed that unemployment triggers participation in violence, prompts people to join violent , drives people to discrimination, and that it is the primary reason behind domestic violence (ibid,2015).

Similarly, in relation to crime: disaffected young people who lack the economic opportunities to raise themselves out of poverty are more vulnerable than adults to participation in violence crime ,gangs, drug trafficking and other illicit activities. The effects of family disruption as a result of joblessness or other may have just as important factors of crime (Sampson, 1987). In one of a series of important the unemployment-crime relationship using time series data for the United States, from 1946 to 1982, found a small but significant influence of the unemployment rate (economic hardship) on property crime but not violent crimes. Researching has long been interested about the impact of economic fluctuations on crime rates. Unemployment is one measure of economic well-being, although its impact falls heavily on minority rather than all citizens generally. In addition, increases in price and a decline or disappearance of income involve obvious material consequences. Beyond these important factors, economic change presumable alters the attitude and emotion of affected individuals and their families while this would be offenders motivated to commit crime. Similarly the above authors, in the study area unemployment have been increased the incentive for individuals to motivate in criminal behaviors.

### **Inequality of resource distribution**

Income or resources inequality is likely to be one of the root factors of crime. As discussed above, criminal activities are determined by economic motivations and a very important and relevant aspect is represented by the distribution of income across worker or unemployment and more in general across society. An outstanding number of researcher deals with this topic and in recent years interesting and valid works have been written about the relationships between inequality and crime. Over the past 30 years, inequality has considerably increased and over the same period there has been an increase alarmingly in crime rate.

Kelly (2000) can also state that, “in the economic theory of crime, areas of high inequality place poor individuals who have low returns from market activity next to high-income individuals who have goods worth taking, thereby increasing the returns to time allocated to criminal activity” furthermore strain theory argues that, when faced with the relative success of others around them, unsuccessful individuals feel frustration at their situation. A different perspective has focused not on national income or property will be as a whole but instead on the inequality. They say the measure of inequalities like income, Wealth, land or other are unequally distributed throughout population. Similarly, Kelly (2000) inequality is leading factor peoples who are induced to commit crime in the study area.

#### **2.4.2.4. Poverty**

Poverty is considered influencing factors. Criminality is an outgrowth of economic degradation and class cleavage. Marxist criminologists concluded that when economic conditions are good, the amount of crime should be low, but when conditions are bad crime should be high. Many social scientists argue that crime is closely related to work, and poverty and that truancy, youth unemployment and crime are by products or even measures of social exclusion. In addition, lack of financial resources, lack of educational opportunities, and lack of meaningful employment options, lack of hope and the prejudice against persons living in poverty (Dennis, 2013).

As literature reviewed above, some individuals develop a strategic style that emphasizes the use of force, kill or forcible robbery or other assaults to obtain resources because of they were poor administration of the justices, poor socialization, a shortage of farm land; poor land management are some of the root factors of crime. According to Andrgachew (1994), the primary cause of criminals in Ethiopia is poverty, unemployment and family problem. The

majority of the offense in Ethiopia has economical factors, manifested with non-violent theft. Poverty is definite deprivation in well-being .But what precisely is deprivation? The voices of poor people bear persuasive testimony to its meaning. To be poor is to be hungry, to lack shelter and clothing, to be sick and not cared for, to be illiterate and not schooled. But for poor people, living in poverty is more than this. Poor people are particularly vulnerable to unfavorable events outside their control. They are often expelled from voice and power in those institutional services (World Bank, 2000 cited in Geta hun, 2008).

In general, these all factors are the result of economic and social environment. As a result, the researcher believed that those root factors should be similarly influenced offenders to commit crime in the study area.

#### **2.2.4.5. Crime and Education**

Lochner Moretti (2001) show that, criminals tend to be less educated and from poorer economic backgrounds than non criminals. Thus, identifying low education as a determinant of criminal behavior would allow us to proper policymaking at increasing the level of education and schooling in order to reduce crime rate. In fact, agents decide their educational demand in their youth and in doing this they are influenced by their social and economic background and by the level of education of their parent. Most of the contributions of education on crime stress how education raises individual's skills and abilities, thus increases the returns to legitimate work, raising the opportunity costs of criminal behavior. But there exist benefits from education that are not taken in account by individuals; this implies that the social return of education is higher than its private return.

In his first paper, Lochner (1999) asserts that crime is primarily a problem among uneducated men. Individuals with low skill level are more likely to participate in criminal activities because the returns they can earn from work or school are low. An individual's education level may impact on the decision to commit a crime through several channels. Higher levels of educational attainment may be associated with higher expected legal earnings. Also, education, through its civic component, may increase the individual's moral stance. On the other hand, education may reduce the costs of committing crimes or may raise the loot from crime. However, that if legal economic activities are more skill or education intensive than illegal activities, then it is more likely that education will induce individuals not to commit crimes.

## **Type of crime**

This definition of crime provided by the 2004 Criminal Code of Ethiopia, the CCE at Article 23(1) defines as crime: “An act which is prohibited and made punishable by law. An act consists of the commission of what is prohibited or the omission of what is prescribed by law”(Article e 23 of the 2004).Scholars have classification of the criminal behavior is made according to the degree to which they are carried out by career criminals. By considering the above activities, it is possible to list 4 types of crime (Clinard, 197 cited in Meti, 2016).

**Crime against person or violence:** This crime could be defined as injury producing acts committed against persons. This type of crime includes murder, aggravated assault, try to kill, forcible rape, abduction, kidnapping, armed robbery and burglary. This crimes was used force, they are categorized under crime of violence.

**Crime against property:** It is defined as an act of obtaining the wealth of another person by illegal means. This type of crime sometimes called infrequent property offenses. Shoplifting, corruption, embezzlement, stealing and gambling are included in this type of crime.

**Crime against the state:** This type of crime consists of crime against the government and crime by the government. Attempt to protest, to express negative opinions against the status quo or existing government structure is considered as a crime against the government. Whereas under crime by the government include violation of citizens’ rights and civil liberties and unlawful assembly. Treason, sedition, Sabotage, assassination and unlawful assembly are categorized under this type of crime.

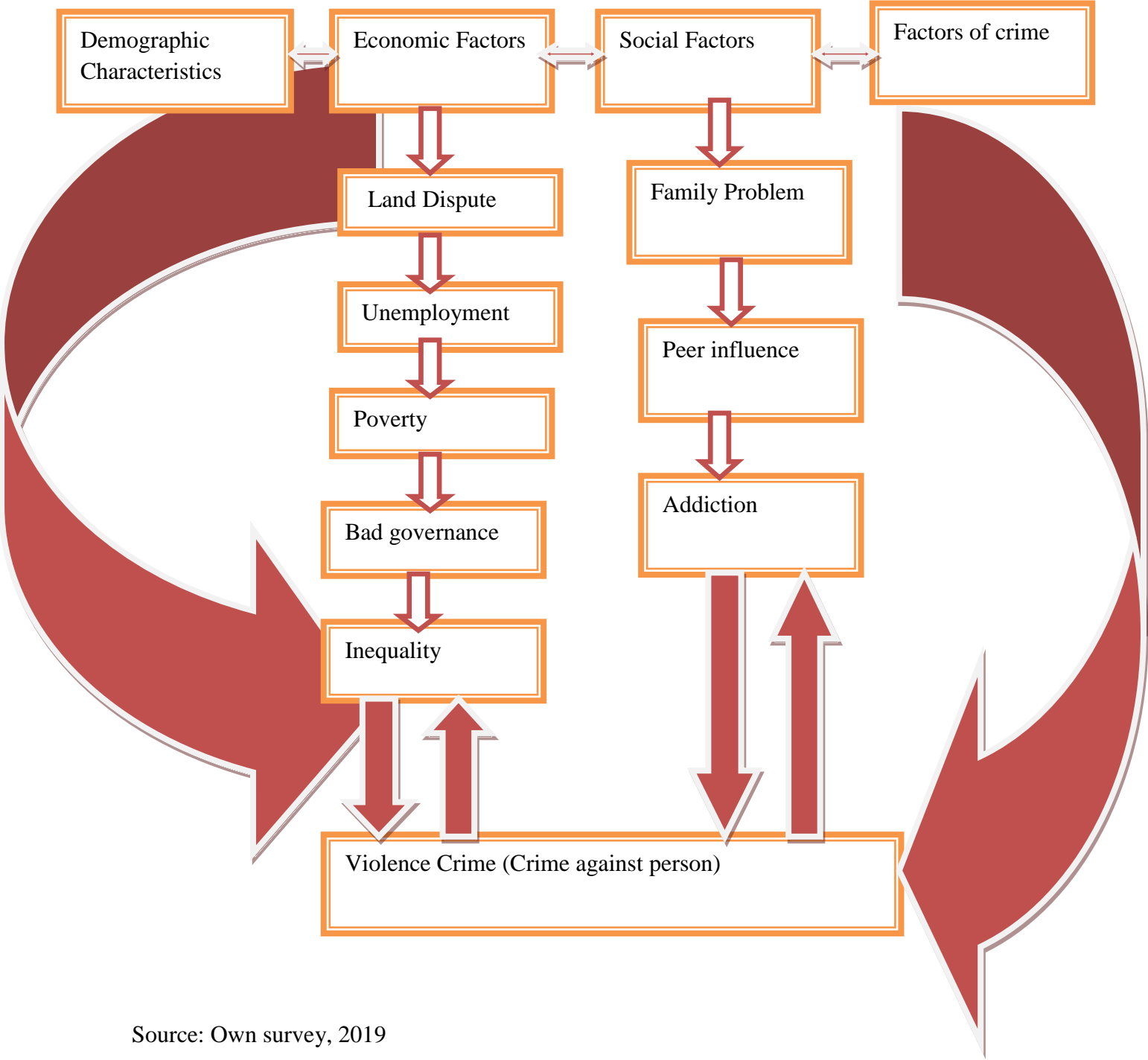
**Victims of crimes:** In most societies there is a separate group of laws dealing with such illegal activities such as; drug abuse, prostitution, gambling, homosexuality, drunkenness (alcoholism) and Vagrancy. These groups of offenses are referred to as victimless crimes because it is assumed that no one is injured with the possible exception of those persons involved in these acts. The study focused on offenders who had been arrested and convicted for committing crime against person or violence crimes but not generalize other type of crimes.

## **2.6. Conceptual Frame work**

The theories on the cases of crime and empirical evidence that I can show, crime is direct relationship with the socio economic factor of crime .Based on the above theoretical and

empirical evidence the influence of social factors and economic have interconnected with one another, to describe that criminal behaviors are not the results of a single causative factor interims of people induce to commit crime. The sociological and economic theories of crime attribute social and economic environment of the criminal. Sociological theories relate crime to social structures and interaction with society while economic theories on the other hand force criminal as a rational being that needs benefit to induce commit crime. Blood revenge, Unemployment, land dispute, inequality of resource and poverty is one of the socioeconomic situation of the criminal which the causes of commit crime.

**Figure-1.4. The relationships between Demographic, Economic and Social factors with Violent or crime against crime.**



Source: Own survey, 2019

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.1. Study area and its people**

Dera woreda is located in the south Gondar zone, Amhara National regional State. It is bordered on the west by Lake Tana, on the south by the Abayriver, on the east by Estieworeda, on the north east by Andabeti woreda and, on the north by Fogeraworeda. The woerda had a total population of 248,464, of whom 126,961 were men and 121,503 were women. 6.75% of the total populations were urban inhabitants. Dera woreda is potential by the agricultural outputs and it is comfortable environmental conditions for the living standard. In Dera woreda 86% of the populations are practices, agricultural activities the remaining 14% commercial trade an activity to be practiced (WAO, 2019). Dera woreda is established in 1939 et.c. The woreda have consists of 36 rural kebele's and 3 urban kebele's (ibid, 2019). Dera woreda is potential by different natural, resinous and human made cultural heritages such as once hot water, korata with patrols, and Lake Tana monasteries are one of the most important places. The study area has two Agra-climatic zone, which includes Woynadega (midlands), and Dega (highland). Most parts (85%) of the district are midlands while the remaining parts are highlands and upper highlands (15%). It has inhabited different types of soil: Black soil (3.3%), Red soil (35%), Brown soil (16%) and others constitute 61% (Woreda Agriculture Office, 2018). The altitude of the woreda ranges from 1560 to 2600 meters above sea level. The mean annual rainfall is 1000-1500 mm and the mean annual temperature is 20 degree centigrade (Ibid, 2018).

The study area has a total of 149724 hectares of land. From this figure, 68071 hectares were used for cultivation purpose; 9763.8 hectare was served for communal grazing; 13220.649 hectare land was covered by forests; 15372 hectare was covered by shrubs; and 11513 were used for the construction of houses; 7201 hectare land was covered by water; 2254 hectare was used for road; 15104.992 hectare land does not serve to any purpose; 9163.779 hectare land used for any other purposes which is not yet identified. The average land holding is 1.29 hectare land for a household farmer. 35% of the land was plain; 20% were mountainous; 18% was a valley and; 27 % were plateau (Woreda Agriculture Office, 2018).

#### **Socio-Cultural and Economic Conditions**

The primary economic activity is farming. About 90.5% of the population practice mixed farming; an artisan way of life constitutes 5%; 3% of the total population were engaged in trade; daily laborers accounts 0.5 %; other activities constitute 1%. Tiff, wheat, maize, rice, finger millet and

pulses are the most important crops produced in the study area. Sheep, goat, and donkey are the main rearing animals (Woreda Agriculture Office, 2018). Most of Dera woreda populations were homogenous in the socio cultural behavior, but the majority (98.05%) of the inhabitants practiced Orthodox Christianity, while 1.92% of the populations were Muslim (CSA: 2007). In Dera Woreda there is a center of multi socio-cultural originations 'like Mahiber, Eder, Ekub, Yehager Shmaglie and Wenifel. Thus socio-cultural origination respects by the people and the community due to the way to solve different problems, example the culture of blood feud (revenge). Blood feud has been harmfully troubled crime run of community in the area. Public instability can arise when families or family members connive in murder case. In the area especially in the desert site, blood feud Consideration of a means of reward, recognition and intelligence more than other peoples However, this cultural organization is the first informal way to solve and reconciliation process in the society. Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia, Dera district has a total population of 248,467 an increase of 17.01% over 1994 census, of whom 126,961 are men and 121,503 women; 16,772 or 6.75% are urban inhabitants, with an area of 1,525.24 square kilometers. Dera has a population density of 162.90, which is greater than the zone average of 145.56 persons per square kilometers. Total of 57, 237-households were counted in this woreda, resulting in an average of 4.34 persons to a household, and 55,424 housing units (Dera Woreda Administration plan office, 2019).

### **Climate condition**

The study area has two agro-climatic zone, which includes Woynadega (midlands), and Dega (highland). Most parts (85%) of the district are midlands while the remaining parts are highlands and upper highlands (15%). It has inhabited different types of soil: Black soil (3.3%), Red soil (35%), Brown soil (16%) and others constitute 61% (Woreda Agriculture Office, 2018). The altitude of the woreda ranges from 1560 to 2600 meter above sea level. The mean annual rainfall is 1000-1500 mm and the mean annual temperature is 20 degree cent grade (Woreda Agriculture Office, 2018).

### **Educational institution**

In the study area, there are 5 high schools, 112, elementary schools and 1 TVET collage in order to improve the quality of education for peoples. This institution are directly determined by the quality their education systems and that the most effective factor of production is human capital expressed in knowledge, skills, creative abilities and moral qualities of individuals . Education policy regarding quality in higher education is increasingly important on Dera. The imperative for the area is to raise higher-level employment, to sustain poverty and to improve knowledge dissemination to



the benefit of society and to learn how to mitigate crime in the school life is the basic objective (Dera woreda administrative office, 2019).

### **Health institution**

In Dera woreda, there are 92 health extension office and 36 clinics, these institutions serve as promoting the health of the local community. The Health Extension Program is a pioneering community-centered strategy. Its primary purpose is to deliver preventive, primitive health services and selected high-impact curative interventions at a community and household level. Currently, five governmental ambulances were used service, in order to follow up for the reproductive women pregnant and other emergency health care while there are 4 registered traditional healers. Traditional healers are a health practitioners, approaches, knowledge and beliefs incorporating plant, animal and mineral based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises, applied singularly or in combination to treat, diagnose and prevent illnesses and maintain well-being (Dera woreda health office, 2019).

### **Telecommunication accessibility**

In the study area, telecommunications network has made available a number of technical solutions and enough national and international capacities to provide Fixed and Mobile Internet and Data services. Telecommunication is one of the most important to serve in every aspect of the society. The private mobile customer of Dera word is 27,500 populations, 3200 populations have a home telephone while 25 governmental organization offices were used telephone (Dera woreda administration office, 2019).

### **Accessible of road**

The infrastructure of Dera is non-asphalt and it's difficult to the accessibility of transportation. The site has not desirable environment, since it is has not furnished infrastructure. Not only has this but also geographically the area is not as such favorable. That is why rural dwellers are going to migrate to cities. As a result of this, the area is quite exposed to robbers and other crimes. Among the total the area, 2254 square kilo meter have road. But the road is constructed with escarpment while as far as it is difficult to move freely away (ibid, 2019).

### **Water sanitation and hygiene**

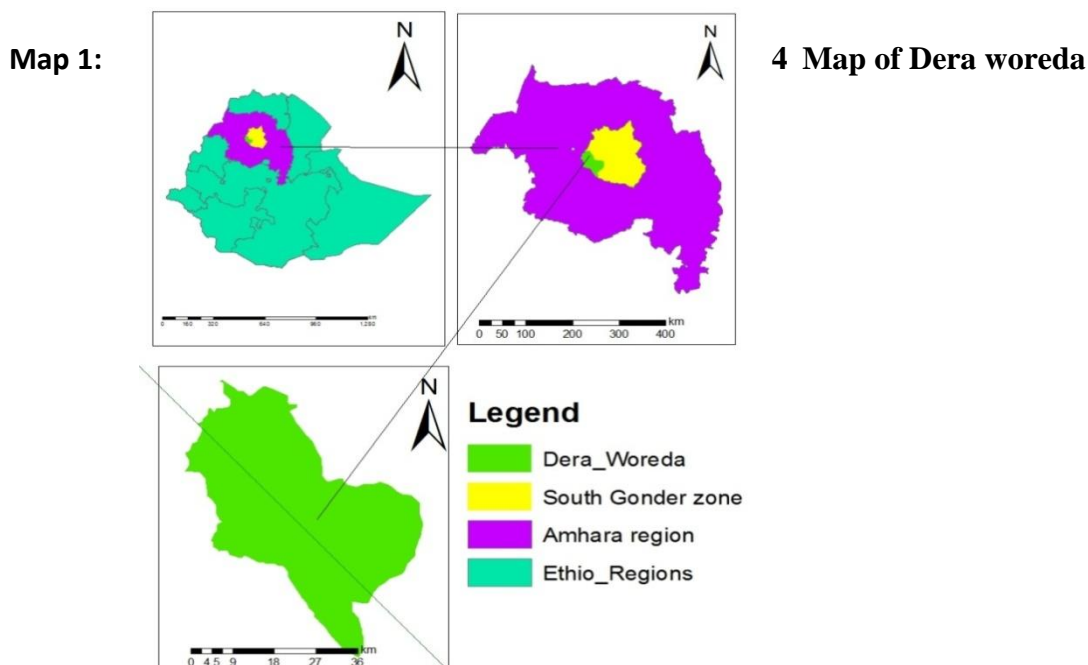
The accessibility water and sanitation is almost all very well to serve the interest of the society. Water is one of the most prominent serve the sustainable way of human life. For the urban area the implementation of water supply coverage are 75% actively involved while the rural area are 25% uses on pure water supply (Dera woreda water office, 2019).

### Structure of woreda police station

In Dera, there are 3 sub-city police stations, 33 rural Kebble have communities policing and 3 Kebble non- community policing were organized. From the area community policing services multiple purpose, to reducing crime, involving community in security provision and contributing peace.

Community policing in Dera was announced officially as a policy at the national level in 2005 but progress of the approach had been ongoing for 2006 years. This sparked an interest implemented as part of broader police reforms since 2006. Community policing was to involve citizens in policing duties so that they take more responsibility for safety and security in their neighborhood but. Community members were interviewed referred to community policing as being about the ability to resolve their own disputes without the need to rely on the police and their obligation to contribute to policing functions. In this sense, they saw community policing, at least in part, as not requiring the formal policing of the state, but being able to get by with their own community level policing implementation are big problematic and also I interviewed the general overview implementations of Community policing for police administration office, he present as community policing introduced since 2005 in the area, but members are not well trained in to cope up with the scientific philosophy of community policing to reduce and prevent crime s till now. In the study area, community policing are organized in to different organizations as an actor of crime prevention practices such as police, community, religious leaders, advisory council, militias, courts, village police, family police, and others though its practice is not as such effective in alleviating crime because of problematic of source of the nature of case crime and also police shows that the current two years crime report, in all of violence crime in 2009 annual report were showed 253 crimes while in 2010 were 295 while the rates of crime are become increasing from time to time (Dera woreda Police office,2019).

As far as, I observed that many crimes performed in the area frequently such as armed robbery, murder and the victim side of family spent money in the woreda court in search of justice.



Source: WAO, (2019).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Factors of Crime

In this chapter, open and close ended questions were administrated has four parts in which the first parts of the questionnaires focus on the background information of the respondents; the second parts presents about the social factors that influence of crime and the third parts presents about examine economic factors that influence of crime while the last parts presents identify highly prevailed violent type of crime.

#### 4.1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

**Table: 4.1.1. Sex of the respondents**

No	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Sex		
	Male	60	95.2%
	Female	3	4.8%
	Total	63	100%

Source: Field work, (2019)

As shown table one, the majority 95% offenders are male and the number of females is fewer than the male. According to Jibat, 2011, he argued that crime was a man's made and not women's and that a female criminal is also quite clear from the criminal statistics. Women often commit less serious offenses compared with males. Such simplistic sex-based division of labor perspective both distorts the reality and leaves the matter unexplored. Differential goals held for males and females have led to different degrees of violating the appropriate means to achieve those goals. This indicates that different degrees of expectations are attached to women's and men's roles. If they are expected to be obedient/soft than being belligerent/ rough, they remain less likely to engage in violent crimes. So, fewer crimes are committed by women than the men. Another author (Steffensmeier, 1996) pointed out that, both men and women commit crime, but men by nature are risk taker, access to opportunity and status offence while women is the universe of this.

Key informant police officer expressed the degree of male and female criminality:

*The quantity of male and female criminal behaviors can be different in both areas, urban and rural; females' criminal act is less performed than males because of different factors. Female criminals assuming that they are less harmful. Besides, females' socio-economic and political situations limit both their criminal involvement. Hence, much of their experience both as criminals and victims is less engaged due to they are home maker, less expose of criminal acts (Commander Tadela, 50, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Generally, both quantitative and qualitative data it can be stated that compared with male to female to commit crime were important. This would be the hereditary influence and the nature of division of labor between male and female which made males more vulnerable of these behaviors than the women. This finding was similar with the research results of (Jibat, 2011) and (Steffensmeier, 1996) women are committed less crime than the men.

**Table: 4.1.2. Distribution of respondents in age group and sex categories**

2. Age group	Sex categories			
	Frequency	Male	Female	Percentage
16-25	3	3	-	4.8%
26-40	35	33	2	55.6%
Above41 years	25	24	1	39.7%
Total	63	57	3	100%

Source: Field work, (2019)

Depending on their age (55.6 %) respondents are the age groups of 26-40 followed by (39.7%) ages are 41-70 years. Most of offenders commit crime were male adult followed by old age, because of this shows that people who have participated in criminal behaviors is start to administer him/herself which is considered as they may do so to gain material advantage, from this intentionally or un intentionally peoples takes open violence crime in order to fulfill their basic needs. According to police, crime formant less than the age of 9-15 years has excluded from the number of offenders calculation while Ethiopian criminal law considered from the age is above 15 years. From this rational from 9 up to 15 years criminals have not a part this study. From every stages of age group, males have highly involvement in criminal

behaviors. According to (Meti, 2016) from the age of 15-24 years many of youth expression diverse problems and live with constant life challenges. Especially in urban centers of the country the number of felonious juveniles is increasing. The number of young offender is increasing everyday due to migration of people from the rural to urban areas in search of a better life. This result was different from the result of Meti, 2016 in case of adult age to perform more crime than the rest of the population; this means that the involvement of crime is higher at the initial stage of adulthood and old age.

**Table: 4.1. 3. Educational level of respondents**

No	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Education level</b>			
	1-8 (primary)	7	11.1%
	9-12(secondary up to preparatory)	2	3.2%
	College or university	2	3.2%
	Read and write	51	81%
	Do not learn	1	1.6%
	Total	63	100%

Source: Field work, (2019)

Tables 3 shows that, 81% can only read and write followed by 11.1% primary education while 3.2% respondent's attainment of secondary school and 1.6% respondents' are do not learn, which is the smallest representation. According to (Lochner, 1999) Crime appears to be severely related to the level of education attained and to individuals' economic and social background. Criminals tend to be less educated and from poorer economic backgrounds than non criminals. In fact, agents decide their educational demand in their youth and in doing this they are influenced by their social and economic background and by the level of education of their parents although crime is primarily a problem among uneducated men.

From the above statement, it can be concluded that crime and education have negatively correlated as educational level increase the chance of involvement in criminal activities is reduced but as lack of formal educational, which is showed that lower awareness to their criminal education has an opportunity to commit crime. In line with (Lochner, 1999) uneducated person is the factor of criminal behaviors than educated persons.

**Table: 4.1.4.Marital status of the respondents**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Marriage status</b>		
Single	5	7.9%
Married	55	87%
Divorced	3	4.8%
Others	-	-
Total	63	100%

Source: Field work, (2019)

Concerning about their marital status 87.3% of them are married followed by 7.9% single while the very smallest respondents were divorced. Thus the majority of respondents are married which have more social role and responsibility with administer their child or their family ,during this responsibility, people have needed more competition to property, particularly land ownership and then they were lead takes place open violence crime while its related to the socio cultural structural and political structures. For instance, social position engaged by and social roles expected from males and females could have behavioral effects on them including criminal behaviors. Meti (2016) have stated those singles are less likely to have social roles and responsibilities, since they are well thought-out as less matured by the society. And also Sampson and Laub, 1992 pointed out that, married person less commit crime than unmarried persons due to they are intimacy connection with the community and they are high social stability. As a result, single are relatively free from many roles and, when situations are favorable there are more chance of committing crime.

Depend on the above arguments, it can be understood that married persons are quite feasible because crime is mainly a patterned behavior that is socially shaped. Most of the respondents are married to involve more crime than unmarried persons due to the ownership of competitions to property; especially farm land dispute is more in married person in the study area. However, my study result was different from Meti, 2016 and Sampson and Laub, 1992, unmarried are more likely to have social roles and responsibilities, since they are considered high matured by the society but they commit more crime.

**Table: 4.1.5. Religion of the respondents**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Religion</b>		
Christian orthodox	62	98.4%
Muslim	-	
Protestant	1	1.6%
Other	-	-
Total	63	100%

Source: Field work, (2019)

The above table shows that, the majority of the offenders 98.4% are Christian Orthodox followers while the rest 1.6% is protestant.

Key informants police states that religious leader about their correct crimes:

*In Ethiopia, beside government, religious leaders have been contributing more in addressing conflict. Religious leaders have been playing pivotal role in crime prevention through preaching peace and stability at large. But in the study area, religious leaders have not such teach peace in their religious institution. Since most of dwellers in the study area are orthodox Christians, for example, priests consuming their time in teaching the public about peace and security so as to enjoy spiritual and other life, But not well doing correct criminals rather live together in criminals ( Commander Tadela, 50, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

From this, it can be showed that orthodox religious leader that they have played little role on their followers in criminal behaviors in such a way that they do not engage in criminal acts and they are trying to make people to hate crime since it is as in that contrast to law of the god.

**Table 4.1.6. Current residence of the respondents**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Place of birth</b>		
Rural	59	93.7%
Urban	4	6.3%



<b>Total</b>	63	100%
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Source: Field work, (2019)

Depending on their current place 98.4% of them are living in rural area while the smallest respondents 6.3% are living in urban area. According to (Dambazau, 2007) emphasizes on city or urban neighborhood areas connected with high crime levels than the rural areas. Though the variety factors intentional is quite wide, the most common features include socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of areas for racial composition, poverty level, age structure, residential mobility, management issues, political forces and labor force characteristics are the reason but in the study area, rural neighborhood areas connected with high crime levels than the urban areas.

According to my key informant police officer to show the degree of crime:

*In our area, there have been more than 60,000 house hoods who owned farm land, it is wellsprings of food for rural peoples and significantly an asset and its share the main livelihood. From this, most of that crime takes in rural land farm conflict due to traditional selling of own plot farm land, the competitions of land inheritance within family or relative is leading factor people motivate to commit crime in the study area (Inspector fanta, F, 41, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Generally, from qualitative and quantitative data, it can be concluded that only four respondents live in urban area while the most number of criminals had committed in rural settlement, which is attribute able to the fact that the owner of competition land dispute in rural part of Dera is the main factor people to involve in violent criminal activities and in rural part of in the study area, there has been a problem of insecurity due to existence of crimes committed by the different criminals , and individuals frequently which is outstanding and unfavorable to other neighbor rural kebble and worda , maintaining security in this rural part of in the study area has been challenging still, due to the prevalence of crimes specially such as murder ,forcible burglary, forcible robbery, rape, etc. Even if crime has been tended to be prevented through community policing which needs the whole efforts of community and other security bodies such as police, militias, and other local governmental and nongovernmental organizations, people have been adversely suffering from the crime.

The degree of crime and number of criminals are becoming increase from time to time in rural part of the study area, due to highly conflict take in rural farm land dispute leading to killing. Crimes, in rural parts of the study areas, specially disrupt the free movement of

people from place to place. Those civil servants usually merit moving with presence of police because of fear criminals those found everywhere place because in rural area no policy officer ,all are live in urban to control for their by distance. Forcible Robbing, murder and rape are the common crimes in rural roads of the study area especially in geographically far and difficult areas. In the study area, 95% of criminals committed in rural part of the Woreda district, due to community policing are not working with community especially rural area, because police has not deserve to work on their site place rather than set in town, this is the major factor individual freely to commit crime in rural.

## 4.2. Social factors

**Table 4.2.1.7 Earlier criminal behaviors of the respondents**

<b>Before arrested, what type of crime has been committed earlier?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Not committed</b>	58	92%
<b>Murder</b>	5	7.9%
<b>Other</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

Source: field work, (2019)

Regarding to earlier criminal behaviors, the majority respondents responded that (92%) have not committed while the fewer respondents was committed murder (7.9%).

Key informant's police officer describes those earlier criminal behaviors:

*Some criminals, after released in the prison home, criminals committing again in the same way due to, they fear blood feud from the victims side of family and hesitated stable future destination, they know every techniques, the way how to kill and he thinks as if I kill, nothing much came out of this and again concerned body have not corrected the future life but only followed detained year. From this case offenders are pushing to commit double crime for killing (Sajn Abera, 34, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

From both data, it can be stated that when some respondents commit earlier crime, this situation may create opportunities for offenders to learn later criminal activities and technique as simply they will become commit for a second time and criminals after free prisoners are confusion, cpping with freedom is difficult because every materials have holding with better farmer, again isolation with community, they are absurd. These cases are induced to commit crime in the study area.

**Table 4.2.2.8 Social interaction of the criminals**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>What is your interaction with your family or others?</b>		
<b>Good</b>	26	41.3%
<b>Bad</b>	37	56.7%
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

Source: field work, (2019)

From the social interactions of respondent, 56.7% were replied that have bad relationship while 41.3% were have good relationship.

Socialization is an integral part of the process in every human being, regardless of gender, culture or geographical location, goes through from childhood through adulthood. It is a never-ending process. But it is especially important during the decisive years of a person's life.

Key informant police officer explored that about social interaction

*People who grow up in bad interactions with family or relative are tending to have taught criminals as a range of motivate in criminal behaviors. They build up less human capital, drop out of school earlier and have a higher risk of involvement in criminal activity. Men are more likely to learn in their parents activities. Moreover, the fact that neighborhoods characteristics appear to be related to individual behavior may result from the inclination of families with similar characteristics to live close to each other (Commander Tesfa, 45, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Generally, both quantitative and qualitative data it can be argued that more than half of the respondents do not have positive relationship with their family or parents due to lose of their parents and behavioral problems of their children which includes, collapse of the family which brings social problems which in turn made them to force in criminal behaviors whereas criminal activity may be transmittable in high-crime areas because the social penalties for committing crime or the probability of arrest may be lower than in other

neighborhoods’, as may be the costs of acquiring important inputs for crime

**Table 4.2.3.9 . The drivers of criminal act of the respondents**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Who are the actors to commit this crime?</b>		
<b>Family or relative</b>	25	39.68%
<b>Peer pressure</b>	12	19.04%
<b>Addiction</b>	10	15.87%
<b>Cultural influence</b>	16	25.39%
<b>Other</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

Source: field work, (2019)

Depending on the drivers of criminal act, 39.68% respondents responded that are family followed by 25.39% cultural influence while 19.04% peer influence was third ranking drivers of criminal act and 15.87% was the last ranking influences to commit crime which respectively as shown above table in.

#### **4.2.3.1. Family problem**

According to Abeba (2018) as a result most of the family problems include non-economic issues, alcoholism and physical illness were motivated to commit crime due to lack of discussion among family members. This condition would lead to the fail of the family which brings social problems which in turn made them to engage in criminal behaviors.

According to FGD1 participant supported the family problem that case of crime:

*Family members have the most powerful and reliable make contact with children from infant to at least preadolescence period or from birth to death due to without family control every chiders might push criminal behaviors, to think as short method of richens, but not think as long as life. Disagreements of non-economic issues with their children were aggravated to criminality. Criminality would be result from misrepresentation and pathologies in the offender’s childhood family experience while Problems happened in the family are due to disagreements related to social desire were the major factors offenders who are commit crime (FGD 1,interviued on March,2019).*

Generally, both qualitative and quantitative data it can be concluded that an individual who grows up in family dis organization ,unable to manage ,family might accept them if children's commit crime again society might accept them if someone in group to kill others in blood feud case and characterized by unfair non-economic issue, the parent's lack of behaviors management skills, and whose lives are characterized by break down has been lead to commit crime and the family members were anti social parents ,low socio- economic status of family and poor concentration about their criminals behaviors were the major factors offenders who have committed crime in the study area. Similarly with Abeba (2008), it can be said that lack of discussion among family members were result of the breakdown of the family, which is incidence in criminal behaviors.

#### **4.2.3.2. Cultural pressure**

##### **4.2.3.2.1. Blood feud (Revenge)**

The most social factors that contribute crime in the study area are the culture of blood feud (revenge). Blood feud (revenge) has been harmfully troubled crime run of community in the study area. Manhood to get revenge against others who killed one of his families is highly respected in all most ethnic groups. Public instability can arise when families or family members connive in murder case. In the study area especially in the desert area, blood feud Consideration of a means of reward, recognition and intelligence more than other peoples. In Ethiopia, most killings are done to fulfill the cultural stereotype of proving ones manhood that most ethnic groups subscribe to. According to this stereotype, in order for men to marry they have to prove their manly worth by their exploits in the battle field that happens against inter clan. It is possible to understand that this event further enforce peoples to motivate in such kind of activity emotionally so as to be recognized and to achieve different economical and social desires illegally. It also increases the number of offenders and crimes from time to time.

One prisoner is expressing his stories as offender that is the case of blood feud:

*I was born in Macho rural Kebble in 1965 and I had five children .I had not formal education but I can only read and write. My financial source was farming. I had convicted murder crime. Now I am prisoner. The main social factors were revenge. I killed one individual in 2003 because the murdered ones father killed our brother in 2000. However, immediately my family tried to settle the issue by going to court and the offender was prisoner in 2000 soon. Although I am not enough this, I take counter the murdered ones sister (Arage, 54, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

One Key informant police officer is supported the above idea:

*In our area men usually commit crime so as to get recognition and superiority from the society unless culturally seclusion among groups of community because of before speck something, you will take react your enemy was very difficult slogan in Amharic “feet yehbatin dem melsi” “ፊት ያባትክን ደም ማገስ” in specially they deserve desert area now to transfer in city. And police also admitted that stimulator words were speaking among society are the leading factors offenders who are induced to commit crime twofold. By any means peoples kill one individual at the first time; even though the offenders was got correction service in the prison home and can living with opponent in order to reconcilable for their enemy. In my study blood revenge were a chronic issue With born in woman, were women” in Amharic version” keset yetwelad, set new” “ከሴት የተወለደ ሴት ነው” from specking this stimulator word, by any means people are motivate to commit crime (Inspector Tesfa, 45, M, intervied on March, 2019).*

Generally ,both qualitative and quantitative data, it can be concluded that it is possible to understand that this event further enforce peoples to engage in such kind of activity emotionally or purposefully so as to be recognized and to achieve different cultural and social desires illegally that disturbs peace and security of the whole society. It was alarming to see the number of blood revenge crimes is wearing from time to time, year to year. This shows that how blood feud is found in the study area. Committing crime has been served as means of gaining respect in and honor throughout the society by assuming that they are powerful than the rest of society. It is obvious in all parts of the study area .As the study found specially murdering has a dominant place and those murderers and is rewarded by their families, relatives and close friends and dwellers at large. This made both the victims and offenders non productive since it displaces the offender and his families from their home and work place and also it affects the families of the victims by influencing them to use their money for buying gun and other materials. The study investigated that even the families of the victims preferred to buy gun through the compensation which gained settle free of bloody decision. The offender and they desire to return that money after proportionally rather than settle free of bloody decision they revenge.

#### **4.2.3.3. Peer pressure**

As Patrick (1985, cited in Ferega (2017) described, peer likely to have an especially strong influence on the development of criminality because individuals acquire their traits sequentially. The traits are the result social effects of a sequence of events that began at

conception. As a result of these events, individuals acquire a strategic style over the course of their lives. Some individuals develop a strategic style that emphasizes the use of force, fraud, or stealth to obtain resources and is characterized by self-centeredness, indifference to the suffering and needs of others. And also explained that the factors such as peer criminals, peer approval of criminals behavior, attachment or allegiance to peers, time spent with peers, and peer pressure for the involvement of the crime have all been associated with adolescent antisocial behavior.

One prisoner expressed himself being as offender follows that are the case of peers:

*I was born in Sana Kebble in 1975. My financial source was farming. I had bad relationship with my family because of my family were assaults behaviors. I developed new behavior which had not had before; because of peer influence; these new behaviors were aggravate assaults. My youngest brother was convicted aggravate assault before I had committed this similar crime because of my brother was bandit and he was respected with my members of family, likewise I had learned criminal behaviors and I perform ones individual snatch money by force but after one month the victims side accused and police were captured while the court were convicted 5 years (Abeja, 36, M, interviewed on March 2019).*

Generally, both qualitative and quantitative data, it can be sated that the influence of peers and their acceptance of criminal behaviors are significant. Negative peer group members treat in activities that might require criminals. The new applicant also agrees to do it in the hope that he/she will be considered as members of the peer group. Gradually they were developed similar behaviors. My result was in line with the result of Patrick (1985, cited in Ferega (2017) peers likely to have an especially strong influence on the development of criminality because individuals acquire their traits sequentially.

#### **4.2.3.4. Addiction**

As Fattah (1991, cited in Ferega (2017) described, drugs and alcohol are one of the social factors that motivated to commit crime. The push to commit crimes by drug addicts and alcoholics is motivated by the desire to support their habits. Drugs and alcohol impair some one's judgment and reduce someone's inhibitions leading to greater performed behaviors. Criminologists estimate that 30 to 50 percent of crimes in the world committed are due to the influences of drugs and alcohol.

One prisoner expressed as offender follows that the case of addiction:

*I was born in Machenkro Kebble, and I am the age of 24. I had no formal education but only I can read and write. I am orthodox Christian and my financial source was petty trade, I had no committed crime before coming here. One day I had conflict with my bit brother in case of family farm land and I developed a new behavior that had not had before. I started to drink alcohol, tela, ariki etc. This were influenced to me convict attempt to murder with my brother .But now I am hesitated to perform the action (Kebda, 24, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

One key informant police officer also supported that the case of addictions:

*There are many religious and other social festivities that celebrate using local alcoholism. Most people including those who didn't like to drink or are not regular drinkers, consumer a small amount of alcohol during this religious and social event. For example during religious, they test the local alcoholism just to be blessed (Tsebel mekmes) from the religious event, and then these were leading to force criminal behaviors. The percentage prison inmates who reported they were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense varied across the major offense categories. Dera woreda police office survey in the prison home facilities found that drug offenders includes, murder, rape, attempts to murder, and armed robbers were the most likely to report having been under the influence of drugs. Prison inmates convicted of assault, and burglars were among those least likely to report being under the influence of drugs (Inspector Kebda, 43, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Other women prisoner also expressing herself as being offender that is the case of addiction:

*I was born in Deska Keble in1981. I had bad relationship with my husband .My financial source was farming. I was convicted for killing my husband. I forced to kill my husband due to his frequent abuses to me .He used to drink for years and come to home. Once, he tried to kill me, during the fighting, he had a knife in his hand and shouting to kill me. But I snached the knife from him as he was pointing it towards me to kill .I snach, I killed him, is that situation. Although to murders my husband was not my intention but being influenced by emotion, I killed him. I was taken to causality and the court sentenced me to imprisonment for 16 years (Fentalem, 30.F interviewed on March, 2019).*

FGD 2 also supported for the above case of addiction:

*Especially, Tella house (mastha) site of crime potential area, the study explored that Criminals usually come intentionally to attack their assumed enemy .It also enforces those drinkers to engage in crime. There were cases of killing and crimes in these cites especially in towns and to some extent in rural areas. These were the factors offenders to commit crime in the study area (FGD, 2, interviewed on March, 2019).*



Generally, both qualitative and quantitative data, it can be indicated that drug users and additions are more likely than non users to commit crimes. That arrestees and inmates of prison have committed that they were often under the influence of a drug at the time they had committed their offense, and that drug trafficking generates violent behavior. The nature and extent of the influence of drugs on crime requires that reliable information about the offense and the offender is available, and that definitions be consistent. In face of problematic evidence, it is impossible to say quantitatively how much drugs influence the occurrence of crime. In line with Fattah (1991) cited in Ferega (2017) described that, drugs and alcohol are one of the social factors that was motivated to commit crime.

**Table 4.2.4. 10. Influence of geographical location for crime**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Do you tell geographical location is endangers to commit crime?</b>		
<b>Yes</b>	43	57.1%
<b>No</b>	20	42.9%
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

Source: field work, (2019)

According to the above table, 57.1% of respondents replied that geographical location was the contribution to the commitment of crime, while 42.9% of respondents show that they were not influenced to commit crime in live dangerous area.

One prisoner admitted that as being offender follows:

*I was born in Macho rural kebble in 1979 and I have two children .I had not formal education but I can only read and write. My financial source was farming. One day, I was in need of money to meet some urgent need. And through, I could snatch gun from someone and sell it in the market. I like went to Abbey desert area and waited for the opportunity. It found a person in the same place and struggle enough to snatch the gun from him. No one could watch this incidence and me us. But after one week the victims' side family accused me while, I strayed the police for consequently five days. Now I am found in prison home. The court was convicted six years (Dessie, 32, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

FGD1 also supported that the above idea,

*Living in the geographically difficult kebble, includes Afa, Mecho and Desqua which is remote to city and full of cliff and non-transported, mountains are endangers to commit sever nature of crime and also in number. This is recognized that the nature of geography influence to have crime since it is a comfort able strategy for criminals to hide and escape from the arrest. Its farness and absence of transport also challenges the reach of officers to handle crime in the area. The people were also troubled to get law and crime related awareness education due to absences of police and lawyers. This further keeps the society in dark about peace but gives rise to in many crimes (FGD, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Key informant police officer also supported the above case:

*The study, especially remote area from the woreda police officers and other security forces do not usually to control arm trafficking. These arms are usually marketed on different places such as forests, mountains, and other hidden places. These difficult geographical areas make people and security body vulnerable and antis socialize people take advantage for that they commit crime and cares themselves in the geographical area. They cannot be controlled by individual while these were opportunity criminals commit crime (CommanderTadela, 50, M, interviewed on March, 2019)*

Similarly other police officer supported the dangerous of remote area:

*I am a police officer in Ambassame Town and I used to patrol both in day and night in coordination with private patrols and militias so as to ensure the security of people, I used to car to patrol while the area are comfort and accessibility of resources to patrol easily and continuously made the town secured since I reach to round all over the places but no police officer to patrol Affay and Mecho Kebele which is the most in secured area and no one is volunteer to patrol ,because it is dangerous to patrol this area due to the existence of those bandits Surprisingly, this Kebele has not police officer for the time being because those officers left the area during the 2008 political protest. However, murder is highly prevalent in those unpatrolled areas (Sajen Abera, 34, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Generally, both qualitative and quantitative data, it can be stated that geographical location of the rural remote desert area generally has its own contribution to the commitment of crime. Participants indicated that patrolling is more prevalent in towns than rural areas. In availability of police officers in their work place, lack of transport, lack of resource, lack of trust generally hindered the activity of patrolling in the rural areas. Rural areas are more vulnerable to sever of crime than towns due to lack of strong and continuous patrolling

geographically difficulty, demographic and settlement problems, and lack of coordination among the security forces. Because the area not well strategic by nature as a result; offenders can easily hide themselves while they feel safe to commit crime.

**4.3. Economic factors**

**Table 4.3.1.11. Land ownership dispute**

	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	Land ownership problem		
	Traditional selling plot of land	33	52.5%
	Traditional rent of the land	9	14.3%
	Traditional inheritance of land	16	25.3%
	Others	5	7.9%
	Total	63	100%

Regarding to their land farming problem, the majority (52.38%) are responded that traditional selling own plot of land followed by ( 25.49%) are traditional inheritance of farm land while ( 14.28% ) are traditional rent of farm land and the rest ( 7.9%) are other reasons.

As Wehrmann (2005) stated that, land ownership conflict as “societal phenomena in which a minimum of two parties is participated, the causes of which are various demands over the rights to land, the right to use the land and to administer the land.” Farm crime in different part of rural area, especially in desert area the factors of murder crime alarmingly increased from time to time and linked to that specific nature of physical, social, geographical and cultural environments of farming community.

Haftom (2011) also describes that, land conflict as it is small scale controversy to armed conflicts over land and, where conflicting party’s interests and demands have disturbed the peaceful coexistence of the society.” Land conflict refers to debates, people’s grievances and demonstrations including propositions, physical attack and open violence crime in connection to land rights, involving the right to use and administer the land, as well as to produce revenues from the land; to bequeath it; and, the right to be indemnity for it. For this study, land crime is a type of social conflict or a controversy between or among members of

the farmer community or family members due to the issue of inheritance of farm land, illegal selling of farm land and cultural way of farm land transaction and exchange is the factors of crime which is similarly displayed in the study area. The majority of socio- economic factors of crime related to a land among family members so as to their unfair distribution of wealth are motivated to commit crime.

### **Traditional way rent out of farm landing**

Transparency international, 2009 as cited in Linder, 2015) was found that, Poor farmers have no knowledge regarding the best method to approach the court and land offices for managing their disputes with land owners and securing their tenancy rights. However some individual to rent land from others traditionally without formal way of writing while when the land administration system is paralyses; the influential are win the competition for scarce land resources. In an extreme form, state capture can occur on a grand scale. State capture refers to a situation where powerful individuals, institutions, companies or groups within or outside a country shape a nation's policies, legal environment and economy to benefit their own private interests, this is affect to individual push to commit crime.

One prisoner described him being as offender for the case of rent land:

*I was born in Tebbary Kebble in 1985. I had committed murder. My financial source was my family farm land and my father died when I was a child. After my age is reached to work, I employed in a better off farmers in our local area. My mother has been rent out all the plots of land to my uncle who is a better off farmer. After certain years, my mother also died. I asked the farmer, who rented my family's farm plots, to return to me. Yet, he did not have willingness. I attempted to solve the problem by the help of local elders However, was not fruitful because of land rent was take place without legal written statements then, I claimed the issue so many times to KRLAUC. Though, the committee did not provide any solution rather the committee members supported the better off farmer I have no money and knowledge to give a ruling the case on the court. Still that land was occupied by that farmer. After I had struggle frequently for 10 years and send local elders to return my farm plots, he didn't volunteer. Lastly I decided to take measure to kill the enemy while the court was convicted 20 years (Getu, 24, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Court Judge also supported to clarifies the above traditional rent of farm landing

*One of the leading factors that motivate to commit crime against person, especially murder in the study area emanates from the traditional farm land rent case. These is mainly illustrated by land rent and exchange that take place highly in cultural way even without the knowledge of the woreda land expert and the Kebele rural administration and without a written statement. This may give a chance for one of the contracting groups a betrayal. It is a difficult task to adjudicate this form of land violence in the Woerda court, besides individuals also engaged to reach commit murder (Sami, 32, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Generally, both quantitative and qualitative data it can be explained that in the land administration sector and their respective committees in the *Kebele* facilitates issuance of the lands were not supported the dis advantaged groups of the community elders, children and Women, even without their knowledge about court process system, but to support individuals who have obsessed powerful and rich personalities, so this is leading to induce to commit crime. However, my finding was similar to the research result of Transparency International, 2009 as cited by (Linder, 2015). Poor farmers have no knowledge regarding the best method to approach the court and land offices for managing their disputes with land owners and secure their occupancy rights. Similarly Officials pointed out that, when the land administration system is paralyses; the influential are win the competition for scarce land resources then they were leads to induce commit crime in the area.

#### **4.3.1.2. Traditional inheritance of farm land**

The serious factors of the WC had been originated from the gaps of the Amhara regional state land laws, rural land administration and use proclamation, and regulations. The rural land administration and use proclamation No. 133/2006 article 2 sub articles 6 provides definition for family members as follows: “Family members mean any person who lives with the land holders permanently and have no permanent means of livelihood and shared the income of the land holders”.

Woreda Judge Participant affirmed that the problem traditional inheritance of farmland:

“In the 1997 land redistribution program of the region, members of a given family were registered. The necessary land size for the registered family members has allocated. However, this registration of family members did not take consideration either who lives permanently or temporarily as members in that family. Members of the family that was registered in the 1997 land redistribution program may establish their marriage. But, they may not have any means of income and property including

land. However, the Amhara regional state rural land administration and use proclamation No. 133/2006 article two sub article six prohibits the land inheritance rights of thus married people. Rather gives inheritance rights to those family members who lives with the land holders permanently and have no permanent means of livelihood and shared the income of the land holders. It gives inheritance rights to those family members who live with the land holders permanently and have no permanent means of livelihood and shared the income of the land holders.” This explanation was direct presented read of constitution for gap of land policy (Zara, 31, M, interviewed on March, 2019).

One prisoner described himself as offender is the case of inheritance:

*I am 36 years old and I was born in Degon Kebele. I had committed murder. I have married and have two children. I had got the trouble of criminal education when I was kebble 1to 5 group leaders. One day, I have faced serious farm land violence with my family. Due to this, my father was inherited all land from my bit of brother. I had asked my father to inherit mine, but he didn't listen. I haven't enough land, ex-wife always impoliteness to live with me since there is no enough plot of farm land. I claimed the issue to Kebele and woreda court but courts were adjudging to my bit of brother because my father give pseudo data from the authority although I think as, I get a plot of land, to kill both my father and my bit of brother(Ayela,36,M,interviewed on March,2019).*

Another informants Judge briefly explanation the gap of farm land inheritance regulation about direct read of the Proclamation:

“ No. 51/2007, which was enacted to implement the rural land administration and use proclamation No.133/2006 of the region, article eleven sub article seven proclaimed as: where any rural landholder dies prior to making a will or the will so declared is found to be invalid at law, the land holding belonging to him shall be transferred to his close relatives, having regard to the order of as indicated here in below,”

His minor children, or in the absence of same, his family members;

- . His sons and daughters of full age or other family members
- having virtually no land and yet engaging or preferring to engage in an agricultural work the means of their lively hood;
- Those sons and daughters of full age, although, they already have their own land holdings, where such persons so engage in an agricultural work;
- Parents who engage or wish to engage in an agricultural work, where there are no minor children, grownups, family members or caretakers living together with the deceased”.

This article gives a firsthand inheritance right to the children that are below the age of 18, and deprives the right of give of the children above the age of 18 even though have no means of livelihood... This simply considers the age limit of the children, not their income. Next the article allowed land inheritance right for the children's above the age of 18 if and only if in the absence of minor children and should have no possessed any land before. Then, the article issued the inheritance right to those children above the age of 18 even if they have possessed land before. Lastly, in the absence of all the above, parents who engage or wish to engage in agriculture had been permitted to bequeath. This is contributed large volume of farm land conflict files, if we decided either of two parties; they were take revenge up to murder and other violence (Sami,32,M,interviewed on March,2019).

Generally, both quantitative and qualitative data it can be concluded that inheritance of farm land in given to those members of the family who were registered in the 1997 land redistribution program as member of a given family and who contribute a lot at the time of the redistribution of the land those who were not registered, were not allowed the right of inheritance. It didn't consider the income of thus married family members. Due to this case, farm land violence takes place among family members largely who inherit or not, from this case, offenders are motivated to commit crime in the study area.

#### **4.3.1.3. Traditional selling of farm land**

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian constitution of 1995 article 40 (3) stated that: "the right to ownership of rural and urban land..., is exclusively vested in the state and in the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange". This article is a source of debate and controversy among academicians, politicians and other concerned parties in the country. Furthermore, article 40(4) proclaimed that Ethiopian farmers have the right to get land without any payment and keeping against expelling from their land.

Based on the federal rural land administration and use proclamation No. 89 /1997 enacted in 1997, the regional governments shall develop land administration and use proclamation to administer land resources. This proclamation serves as a building block for the regional states to formulate their rural land use and administration laws and proclamation. In other word, the

proclamation gives a responsibility of the administration of land and other natural resources to their respective regional states.

This proclamation stated for the establishment of the woreda EPLAUO, the KLAUC and the KAC. The primary task of the woreda office is establishing LAUC and the AC in rural kebele through participatory election and wisely keeps the data concerning the land administration and use etc. This proclamation also lays down the establishment of KLAUC with specific obligation that is related to the administration of the kebele land. Its task needed the involvement of the mass population, the necessary cooperation with the officials employed by the authority in the kebele and cooperation with the woreda branch office.

One prisoner expressed himself being as offender follows that the case of selling land:

*I am 45 years old and I was born in Sana kebele in 1966. I am married and I had not formal education while I can only write and read. I was living with my children and ex -wife since I have entered to prison home. I have good relation with my family. Once, I bought piece of farm land from one poor farmer. I had used consequently 10 years. My financial source is depending on this plot of land. But one day the seller requested me to, to return the land .I had starving and I send elders to seller to give additional money but the seller was not volunteer to accepts the money but I had decided not give back the land..While the issue had been reached at the court but the court had adjudicating for the seller. However, my option was killing the seller (Gasha, 45, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Similar judge participant also supported the case of traditional farm land selling in the study area:

*In our woreda traditional selling of farm land had been a common phenomenon across all the 36 rural kebele's which contradicts with the constitution. Farmers that sell own plot of lands in earlier time, now a day want take in back. But, the buyer was not volunteered to give back the land... As a result, violent farm land had been take place among the community members that reach up to a murder adjudicating this form of land violence the court is a difficult task (Sami,32,M,interviewed on March).*

Generally, from both quantitative and qualitative document it can be concluded that adjudicating farm land violence that was caused by illegal selling of land, which the *FDRE* constitution prohibits, was major trouble issues and which are induce to commit crime.



#### 4.3.2.12. Administrative and economic factors of crime

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Which driver highly influences to commit crime?</b>		
<b>In adequate administration</b>	29	46.0%
<b>Inequality of resource or wealthy</b>	11	17.5%
<b>Unemployment</b>	5	7.9%
<b>Poverty</b>	3	4.8%
<b>Others</b>	5	7.9%
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

Source: field work, (2019)

According to the above table the factors that induce to commit crime, the majority (46.0%) are responded that lack of good governance followed by (17.5%) the inequality of resource distribution while (7.9%) attributed to unemployment was the fourth ranking to induce to commit crime while (4.8 %) poverty is the last ranking.

#### **In adequate administration (lack of good governance)**

Which problem were the cases for you motivated to commit crime?	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Variable</b>		
<b>Corruption</b>	15	23.8%
<b>Forgery document or double certificate give on plot of land</b>	32	50.9%
<b>Falsehood accusation</b>	10	15.8%
<b>Others</b>	6	9.5%
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

Source: field work, (2019)

Regarding to inadequate administration , the majority (50.79%) responded that forgery document or double certificate given on their plot of land followed by 23.8% who opine corruption in govern about 15.87% raid false hood accusation and 9.52% reference kebble land officer problem as the indicates of in adequate administration.

### **Corruption**

Berihu *et al* (2015) argued that, large number of land disputes reached to the woreda court because of corrupt justices system. This exposes the parties to the farm land conflict to different economic costs and time expenditure. The parties to the conflict were expected to lodge a lot of money when their cases reach to the Woreda court. It also negatively affects their future peaceful relation. The conflicting parties might spend large amount of money and time, but may lost the case totally. This system of farm land conflict was unable to bring peaceful co-existence within the society rather they initiate revenge up to killing.

One prisoner elaborated him being as offender that the case of corruption:

*I was born in Affay Kebble around Abbey desert area. I had bad relationship with my elder brother. I have learned a serious criminal activity when I was a high school. My financial source was my family land. Mother and father were died. I am grade 10 student, I haven't any resource because of all land was the hand of my elder brother. I asked my elder brother please giving the land but he did not volunteer. However, I adjudicated my elder brother. But, I am several times going to the woreda court due to farm land conflict. The court adjudicating method very complex, they gave appointment many times, I was covered all legal costs, transport costs, meal costs, the court adjudication process was very costly. I heard informally, my elder brother give bribe the Judge. Even though I covered thus various costs, sometimes I might lose the adjudication process totally. Once, we are encountered on the way after coming court, but immediately I was injured him physically. After one weak, Police were arrested while "hiwat court "were convicted 5 years (Fentawen, 22, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Focus Group 1 discussants also supported that the above case corruption:

*In adequate administration is also the main problem of the district court in Dera Woreda. This misuse of power by the district court had been demonstrated by so many farmers who adjudicate their land conflict through the court system. The conflicting parties might spend large amount of money and time, but may lose the case totally. This system of farm land conflict management was unable to bring peaceful co-existence within the society rather they engaged revenge up to killing. Even they may not tackle the fundamental problems of the parties engaged in*

*conflict. These types of administration justice systems are pushing factors for offenders to commit crime (FGD1, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Key informant police officer and conflict resolution committee are supported the case of corruption:

*In Dera Woreda, the Kebele rural land administration and use committee are highly corrupted. They biased towards their relatives and better off farmers. The woreda and Kebele officer were not effectively followed up and evaluated the farm land conflict management activity of the KAC and the KLAUC. Still though a number of land corruption cases have been reported from the various kebele's, the woreda and Kebele experts, the office did not take any measures. Corruption was one of the main troubles of the court administration, through this type of corruption many groups of the farm land conflict lost their land, this situation also further endanger the relations of the parties to the conflict and forced the other parties to incur more costs and spent a long period of time. A large number of land disputes observing at woreda day to day. This exposes the parties to the farm land conflict to different economic costs and time wastage. The parties to the conflict were expected to accommodate a lot of money when their cases reach to the Woreda. This were the triggering factors especially highly murder prevailed apart from South Gondar Zone. They also described that, from 2009 up to 2010 and half of 2011 years in our werda only murder were accessed" 82", this number was only occurred other than South Gondar Zone Woreda ( Woreda police office report,2019).*

One victims' side respondent is also supported the above case corruption:

*I am live in Ambassame town and I am 24 years old. One day, armed robbery crime committed against me to forcefully stolen mobile, birr and highly injure my body, I loud but no police and other security man, while my family claimed the issue to woreda police office but not well they deserved because similar case occurred in this week (Tekba, 23, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Generally, both quantitative and qualitative document data it can be concluded that the two groups might spend large amount of money and time, but lose the case totally. This judgment system of farm land violence was unable to bring peaceful co-existence within the society while from the above cases I have shown that corruption was one of the main chronic trouble factors offenders who are motivated to commit crime. Through this type of corruption many persons the farm land involved violence lost their land while others obtain illegally.

In the study area, not all police departments and officers make community policing part of their occupational culture and but they tend to use community policing for their own gains

while disguise to be keeping law and order. In doing so, some police constables involve themselves in bribery, robbery and corruption practices yet at the same time claim to be carrying out community policing and also that police officers need bribes to attend some issues. It discovered that police officers are not democratic and bias free especially in rural parts. Partial partnership for example criminals to use kebbles administration and police like umbrella, of them are to be full of corruption in return to their favor. The partial interactions of police contributed more the spread and severity of criminal behaviors in the area and think as the sense of people no law.

Police officers who block crimes of some offenders through aggressive and misleading the victim in return to bribe they have been given by the offender due to unable to police work, for example in “Affay desert area around Abiy kill people and throw in water is usual” due to weak police officer and corrupts interaction of partial community the case of the prevalent many crimes. In the study area police since they are corporately to work with criminals us when crime is occurred rather they deserved to protect. One victim said, armed burglary crime committed against my husband. I informed the police always in the night thefts came in my shop, but not care. Once, they were stolen break-in my shop, but when immediately my husband’s wake up, they were injured but thefts are run away, no police patrols, especially in Ambassame city is common.

However, my finding is similar to Berihu (2015) who raid large number of farm land disputes reached to the woreda court because of corruption and mistrust of land expert; that they were forced to commit crime. Police are not trust and they were less confident to serve the public. It also indicated that militia roles in area are limited to the visibility of police and it indicates their lack of public responsibility and it weakens the public trust towards militias. It also indicates their tendency to ease their accountability of exposing criminals due to their closeness and relativism and revenge from their society. These case offenders are freely to commit crime. The violence police to settle cases or conflict reduces peoples approach cooperate with security forces so as to fight crimes are less. It developed mistrust and corrupts police who tried to attack and revenge these forces. People prefer to secrete criminals and conspired on these forces while absence of police from their work place has been the common face to effectively implement. It exposed that people became grievant and hopeless to say there is peace and security in the study area. This is one of the troubles that weaken the cooperation between people and police. Their invisibility from work empowered criminals to widen their confidence towards dominating and aggressive the community. This

was the major pushing factors individual to commit crime in the study area.

### **Falsehood accusation and forgery documents of certification**

The researcher has reviewed the works of studied that, Ayalew and Zekarias (2012) who have made evaluation on land conflict resolution in the four regional states of Ethiopia (Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and SNNP). They try to assess both the informal and formal mechanisms for land conflict management in the four regional state of Ethiopia but especially, they concluded that “regular courts particularly those at woreda level are heavily dangerousness with disputes relating to own land”. They added that, the major economic factors that aggravated criminal acts are false hood accusation and forgery document.

One prisoner expressed himself as offender that the case of falsehood accusation:

*I was live in Hult Wegedama Kebble. I am 43 years old. My financial source was farming land. I had committed murder. Land expert institutions give certificate of land title ownership since I have already a holding certificate on that plot of land. I didn't know the process of allowing a green book of certificate to my enemy. I had accused the expert that issued double certificate to the enemy, but he was not accepted because of the expert was received a bribe from my enemy. Due to these, I decided to kill the enemy. Now I am prisoner. The court was convicted 16 years (Bikes, 43, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Key informants Kebble conflict resolutions committee supported the case of false hood accusation:

*In the study area most of crime particularly, murder is one committed due to the factors of giving double registration and certification on a single plot of land by corruption of the Kebble rural land use committee and land expert. This double registration and certification on a single plot of land extremely engaged the farm land dispute leading to commit crime. Secondly, in the study area the other serious factors of the crime which an influential and rich individual grabs the lands of un privileged section of the society; by getting forged documents with the help of corrupted people in administration, it also another case to induce some people commit murder and other criminal behaviors (Belata, 43, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

Generally, both quantitative and qualitative data it can be concluded that kebble rural land use committee and land expert was gave pseudo witness file for their relative or sides of wealthy person, which disturbs the peace. They are all accused of abuse of power mainly due to the multiple temporary certificates that they issue for a single land and the forged certificate that they have issued and enormous flows of fabrication charge of a farm land clash within group are up to induce to commit criminals behaviors. In the study area there are enormous flows of fabrication charge of a farm land conflict along with falsehood witnesses

and forgery documents of certification which is also incompatible with the moral and religious values of the society. This was also one of the main factors to induce some people to commit try to kill, armed robbery in case of revenge to rivals up to murder and made the violence even more complex. Furthermore, competition of land ownership, especially the witness of false wood accusations is the main factors to force people to involve in violent criminal activities.

The woreda RLAUO in the 2018/19 annual report claimed that the office had facilitates 150 hectors the restoration of the lands of many disadvantaged sections of the population (elders, women and children) that have been previously illegally and forcefully taken by the rich and influential farmers. However, this report has been challenged by many of the respondents of the study. For instance, the woreda court judge expert argued that “this is simply for report consumption only. There might be a move and attempt to return back thus land. Practically, thus lands were still in the hands of such rich farmers and were not returned back to the privileged portion of the community throughout the district”. From the above case, we see that there was a false report in the WRLAUO which is largely unacceptable by the community and some experts of land administration.

So my study was in line with (Haftom, 2011) through double registration on a single plot of land, kebele rural land administration structures make systems weak while farm land conflict take within two parties and then up to killed themselves.

### **Inequality distribution of wealthy or resource**

According to Kelly(2000) stated that, inequality were especially the poor individuals who have got low income next to high-income individuals who have goods worth taking, thereby increasing the returns to time allocated to criminal activity. Unsuccessful individuals feel dissatisfaction at their situation. “Greater inequality were the higher resource man and the greater the inducement for low resource individuals to commit crime”. However, in the case of the poor, an increase in inequality may be crime inducing, because such an increase implies a larger gap between the poor’s and those of the rich, thus forcible from criminal acts. A rise in inequality may also have a crime inducing elects by reducing the individual’s moral threshold. Therefore, a rise inequality will have a negative impact on individuals are forced to commit criminal acts.

One prisoner describes his stories being as offender that the case of inequality:

*I am 56 years old. I was born in Desqa kebble and I had married and I had a good relationship with my family. I had no formal education but I can write and read, I have got criminal education by police before committed this crime. I am poor; my financial source was day char, I couldn't able to plough my land because of I haven't oxen, Therefore, I rent-out plot of land to a better off farmers for 2years in written legally. After two years, this farmer did not have willingness to pay the cost of the rent. I was asked the payment frequently but he didn't volunteer to give, Thus, I start to violence with a better off and influential farmer since 2000. I tried the negotiation through elders. But, the negotiation was unsuccessful. Then, I started formal adjudication process through courts. The court ordered the Kebble land use committee to investigate this land ownership title. However, the Kebble rural land use committee was made so many appointments to investigate. Kebble land use committee delegated in favor this wealthy person, I manipulated the government administration system, my appeal was not considered and my children were starved. Finally I decided to kill the rich person. Now I am in prison home. The court was convicted 16 years (Siraw, 56, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

The FGD2 discussions also supported that the case of inequality:

*Mostly, the kebble committees members announce that societal gathering would be happen for the purpose of investigation in to controversy of the land holding right. Most of the members of the local people do not have willingness to gather. Only small member of the society come to the Kebele center and participate in the controversy of land holding right. In such situation, the society may be biased or side towards the rich and influential individuals. Similarly, members of the committee might also do favor towards their relatives and better off farmers. Due to this fact, the result was conflict. This would lead to retaliate and motivate to commit crime because of their life was misuse able. Therefore, a rise inequality will have a negative crash on unfavorable individuals, where induce to commit a crime (FGD2, interviewed on March, 2019).*

From the above discussion it can be concluded that, in the land administration sector and their respective committees in the rural Kebele facilitate abuse of the lands of the disadvantaged groups of the community, elders, children and Women, poor people even without their knowledge. Other individuals who are influential and rich personalities depend on their business and manipulate the people by using money. Finally conflict takes place and they are motivated to commit crime. Many times in our woreda we have faced farm land violence and the issue had been reached at the woreda. But the court ordered the Kebble land use committee to investigate the issue by mobilizing the local community. However, the committee members did not have willingness to respond in a short period of time because the

Kebble rural land use committee was preferential on the side of rich person. They had lot of appointments to respond; As a result, poor person has spent a large amount of money, time and energy. Finally either of the two, they are motivated to commit crime.

So my result was similar to the result of Kelly (2000) inequality were place the poor individuals who have low income, are induced to more criminals than the rich one.

#### **4.3.4. Unemployment**

Fereje Fanchu (2017) stated that, unemployment has an influence on the opportunity cost of illegal activity. High rates of unemployment growth could be taken to imply influence on the availability of legal activities, and thus serve to ultimately reduce the opportunity cost of engaging in illegal activities. Unemployment often creates a sense of despair particularly amongst youth and provokes angry expression including the armed robbery, substance and alcohol abuse as well as child and family violence. Another researcher, Sampson (1987) pointed out that, unemployment is direct relationship with property crime but not in violent crime. This means that, if person has not job, he or she thief something, in order to sustain life but not use force to damage due to they are not organized in term of convicted crime. While (Cramer, 2015) pointed out that, unemployment is providing motivate factor in participation in violent crime. From the above two authors, describe unemployment and crime relationship in different way, so what makes different this study from others is?

One prisoner explorative his story as offender follows that the case of unemployment:

*I was born in Arbgebiya town. And I had diploma garmenting in Ambassama TVT College. I have got money from my family since I had graduate. I could not find a job even three years after my graduate. I started to work in my family land, I have only one ox that plough but ploughing was difficult to me .I asked the government for a loan to purchase one ox but it is not accepted. All things well not good, suddenly I had good judgment work, because of I can t sustainable myself, I had hungry, my family had no too money, I decided to participate from 2008-half of 2009 Years political violence in Arbgebiya town in order to protest EPDF government administration, because of I had not job, due to this reason I motivated to perform armed robbery from one individual house in case of I had needed money. But police were arrested, and now I am prisoner. The court was convicted 5years (Getu, 24, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*



One key informant, peace and security officer also supported the case of unemployment indicated that:

*Unemployment is a factor that forced her or his to commit crime. Although, when people hasn't got job, he or she engaged to motivate violence. For example in 2008 Years up to now government was not make available job, but he extended only political system while this is the factor individual to commit crime and unemployment in the study area is a factor of leading to criminal acts example, people participation in political violence and armed groups. The hypothesis is that, without jobs, people are prone to violence and pose a threat to society. This thought to be particularly the case in area with a high proportion of young people to involvement in forcible burglary criminal acts .Finally the respondents' replied that, crime is more serious in winter season due to the existence and increment of many unemployed youths in this season. Participants indicate that most of youths remained unemployed in winter season especially in rural part of the area were due to absence of as such more work in farming in their localities. Similarly, disaffected young people who lack the economic opportunities to raise themselves out of poverty are more vulnerable than adults to participation in armed violence, aggravate assaults, and armed robbery (Malek,39,M, interviewed on March,2019).*

From the above discussion, it can be understood that unemployment is one of the factors to commit crime. Due to unemployment; offenders involve themselves in various criminal activities in the study area. Large number of unemployed in the area is potential source of insecurity given their vulnerability to recruitment into criminal and violent activities. Unemployment crisis raises the specter of all-encompassing social and political tensions that could reshape the entire social fabric and economic system in unpredictable and unwelcome ways, lacking licit opportunities to earn a living are a ready pool of recruits for the like Political violence is job seeking by another name. Poor family coupled with their unemployment and lack of government imitative for job creation influence them to commit crime.

However, the result are supposed to fereje (2017) who says that unemployment has an influence on the opportunity cost of illegal activity and Cramer (2015) unemployment is direct relationship with violent crime but not property crime.

## **Poverty**

According to (World Bank, 2000) cited by Geta hun (2008) poverty is market deficiency in well-being .But what in particular is shortage? The voices of poor people put up with expressive testimony to its meaning. To be poor is to be hungry, to lack shelter and clothing, to be sick

and not cared for, to be illiterate and not schooled. But for poor people, living in poverty is more than this. Poor people are particularly vulnerable to unfavorable events outside their control and not benefit any institutional services and other duties. So; the poor are unable to alleviate the result in loss of productivity which further affects their livelihood option.

Another, Meti (2016) point out that, person they had committed crime to survive because they lacked basic needs. Some of them are the child of poor family and others didn't have income to fulfill their basic needs. When they are unable to fulfill their needs, they latter committed crimes to survive, they were involved in petty offences like stealing goods or properties.

Linder (2015) pointed out that, when the land administration system is paralyses; the influential are win the competition for scarce land resources. But the poor people are garble, whereas situation where powerful individuals, institutions, companies or groups within or outside a country shape a nation's policies, legal environment and economy to benefit their own private interests while poor people are venerable to commit crime than rich people.

One prisoner explorative as offender that the case of poverty:

*I was born in korata kebble, I am extremely poor. My wife was died. My children are not old enough to support me; I have rent out my land to one of the better off farmers in our locality. But, after some years, the better off farmer who rent-in my land was unwilling either to pay the rent or to back the land. Then, I claimed the issue so many times to KRLAUC and WLAO. However, the official did not provide any solution rather the committee member supported that the better off farmer. I have no energy, money and knowledge to adjudicate about the process of court. I am not excuses, I am not alternative, while I decided to kill .Now I am here in prison and the court was convicted 10 Years (Moges, 47, M, interviewed on March, 2019).*

One informant peace and security officer supported that poverty a case for crime:

*People in the study area, which are poor due to lack of advantages, or simply capabilities, will want to take from those who have more. Of course it will be unreasonable and unfair to accuse or even associate poor people with crime than other people but a number of factors are responsible for poverty especially in the rural areas. Rural populations primarily depend on agriculture, which is highly unable inadequate administration and improper irrigation facilities can obviously cause low, or in some cases, no production; by this case poor persons have a chance to commit crime than rich persons (Melak,39,M,interviewed on March,2019).*

Generally, both quantitative and qualitative data, it can be concluded that poor families who are not capable to meet their material needs and wants are vulnerable to commit crime and also their children's too. A young or other person poor family had committed crimes to assist their parents economically, but also to meet their own basic needs and poor people's are unable to favorable events such as, stability of governmental service, biased for the rich person, marginalization, and lack of equality resource distribution, highly prevalence of bad governances for poor people and unable to implementation justices with fairly are forced to commit crime.

However my result is similar to Meti (2016) people have poor family they had influenced committed crimes to assist their parents economically or he or herself administration. One informant describes his short history; I was born in Humust town. I am 22 years old. I am poor, I accused for burglary crime. I have no mother and Father now, since they died in early childhood. I grew with my aunt when my age is come to be young, my aunt forced me to engage to this crime because of they were extremely poor while they need resource. One day, I have been arrested while I have tried to break the minis- hop or mini- market but immediately police has been captured with me. Now I am prisoner and the court was convicted 3years but I left one years.

Again in line with World Bank, 2000 cited by Geta hun ,2008) lower people prevents them from using rightful means, such as education, to acquire value goods, thus giving them no alternative but to motivate in illegitimate activities, because of they are not equally competent with the rich persons.

Similarly Linder (2015) poor people are confuse, garbles, whereas a situation where powerful individuals, institutions, groups within or outside a country shape a nation's policies, legal environment and economy to benefit their own private interests even as poor people are more venerable to commit crime than rich people.

### **Income level of the respondents**

#### **Annual range income level of the criminals**

<b>Average monthly income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Variable</b>		
<b>Less than 200 birr</b>	14	22.2%
<b>201-500 birr</b>	39	62%
<b>501-700 birr</b>	5	7.9%
<b>Greater than 701 birr</b>	5	7.9%
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

Source: field work, (2019)

As it is displayed in the above table, the majority of the respondents were in the income level group 201-500 birr with 62% followed by the income level group less than 200 birr with 22.2% respectively.

According to Fleisher (1966) people have higher level of income of potential victims, the higher incentive to commit crimes, especially crime against property. But in the study area people have low level income; they are the higher inducement to commit crime. From this we can understand that, people tended to have low income, they increase to the tendency to commit crime against person, they intended to increase the risk of poverty and they have vulnerability any economic and social service. However, my result was different from the Fleisher (1966) people who have low income is more tendency to commit crime than high income.

#### 4.4. Type of Crime committed by the criminals

**Table 4.4.1. 11. Kind of Crime against person that have been perpetrated**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>What kind of crime had been committed for you?</b>		
<b>Murder</b>	38	60.3%
<b>Armed robbery</b>	9	14.3%
<b>Burglary(forcible)</b>	6	9.5%
<b>Attempts to murder</b>	4	6.3%
<b>Aggravate assaults</b>	2	3.2%
<b>Forcible rape</b>	3	4.8%
<b>Abortion</b>	1	1.6%
<b>Other</b>	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	63	100%

From the above table, it can be seen that murder is the highest and number one ranked and the single most common crime committed followed by armed robbery 14.3%, while burglary 9.5% was third ranking, 6.3% respondents attempted to kill and 3.2% of aggravate assaults, forcible rape 4.8% the fifth ranking and 1.6% were abortion.

According to Clinard (1979) there are four major types of crime i.e. crime of violence or crime against person, crime against property, crime against the state and victimless crime. Mostly in the societies, crime against property usually consists of the largest group of crimes. It is defined as an act of obtaining the possessions of another person by against the law means. This type of crime sometimes called infrequent property offenses. Shoplifting, employees' theft, simple check forgery, corruption, pilfer, embezzlement, embracer, gambling and white collar crimes are included in this type of crime. This type of crime is increasing at a fast rate in Ethiopia.

According to Clinard, (1979) cited in Meti (2016) Crime of violence could be defined as damage producing acts committed against people. This type of crime includes murder, attempts to murder ,aggravated assault, abortion, forcible rape, abduction, kidnapping, forcible robbery and burglary. Since this all act crimes use force; they are categorized under crime of against person type. This type of crime committed in Ethiopia is consists the second type of crime next to property crime.

According to my key informants police officer supported that the quantitative data:

*Violence kind of crime such as murder, attempt to murder; forcible robbery, assault, rape, and abortion comprise a subset of human behaviors. These forms of criminal behaviors are perpetrated many times more by males than the females.*

The other key informant police officers similarly supported that the above data:

*Offenders committed crimes that includes murder, aggravate assault, forcible rape, attempt to murder, abduction, kidnapping, armed robbery and forcible burglary are everyday crime as they are highly prevalent and have become a part of activity within individual and groups performed than others type of crimes.*

Generally , both quantitative and qualitative data it can be stated that, crime against person or violence crime that have been prevailed in the study area were murder, armed robbery, aggravates assault, attempts to murder, forcible burglary ,armed rape and abortion. Information obtained from the police officers show that crime against the person in rural area highly involves as group of people in conflict over land, and revenge (blood feud) through family members relatives, and sometimes broader kinship members are motivate to commit crime. According to Meti (2016) crimes mostly prevalent in Kality prison administration are crime against property, from this theft is the highest crime committed, however in the study are crime against person are prevalent, from this murder is most common crime committed

followed by armed robbery due to the respondents explanation bad governance, land ownership dispute such as deep corrupted kebbel land officers and kebbel land committee and highly false hood witness for the land ownership is the most factor people induce to commit violence crime.



**Photo 5 sort by Simegne, photo on offenders who are sentenced in the prison**

### **The extent of crime**

Crime is the major societal problem in Dera district. The data obtained from the woreda police shows that crime against person (violence crime) type increasing of the level of criminals in the study area for the previous five fiscal years (2012/13 -2016/17). As it is observed in the report, the number of criminal activities files in 2012/2013 constitutes 58 (23.9%), while in 2013/2014 reached to 74 (29.6 %), where as in 2014/2015 increased to 156 (32.99%), while in 2015/2016 rises to 179 (33.4%), where as in the year 2016/2017 reached at its peak of 253 (34.8%). Totally, between 2012/13 and 2016/17, over 720 criminals files have been opened in the woreda police office. The criminal data compiled by the police classify victims based on their sex and age. Generally, it was found that more males were victims of crime compared with females. And, victimization increases as age increases until late five years. Some studies have been conducted in Ethiopia related to land crime as well to increase the rate of criminal's behaviors. The study done by Ayalew and Zekarias (2012) in

the four regional states of Ethiopia (Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, and SNNPR) reported that regular courts were overflowed with a considerable intensity of land conflict files, which are on a constant increase time to time. Haftom (2011) and Ayalew and Zekarias (2012) as also concluded that farm land conflict has been increased radically in their respective study area. Farm land conflicts have been increasing in *Kokossa* district since 1991. These factors are reaching up killing themselves

Key informant police supported that the extent of crime:

*Farm land conflict has been increased dramatically in their respective study area. Farm land conflicts have been increasing in Dera district since 1987. Most of the conflicts emanates from the clash of contradictory rights (the state versus local) to land that operate simultaneously but without integration. Rural farm land conflicts in our woreda are increasing rapidly due to lack of good governance, competent and unable administrative units. This is due to the rural land proclamation and directives of Amhara regional state. Rural land conflicts represent a large segment of the total number of cases brought to the WC in the Dera woreda. From this case the amount of crime increasing year to year*

Generally, both document analyses data and key informant police officer idea it can be concluded that conflicts over farm land are widespread in Dera woreda. The situations of farm land conflict have on a constant rise from time to time. The extent of farm land conflict in the study area has been widespread due to several factors. Even though a substantial amount of farm land conflicts have been obtained solution through the indigenous methods of farm land conflict management, the farm land conflict cases that brought to the attention of the local government administration were not good. Therefore, land dispute is always a source of crime among peasants in the district while they are reached up to revenge themselves. So in line with Haftom (2011) and Ayalew and Zekarias (2012) as also concluded that farm land crime has been increased radically from time to time, while the extent of crime is fastest through year to year.

## **Summary of the finding**

### **Introduction**

The objective of research was to assess the socio-economic factors of crime, the case of Dera district in South Gondar Zone, Amhara National Regional State. To achieve this research objective the study has employed mixed approach and descriptive design was utilized. The main source of data was primary data. The study used an interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion as a data collection tools .The conceptual framework of this study used to show the casuistic relationship of criminal behaviors .The main result of the study are summarized as follows:

The offenders had different characteristics and came from different kebele's .The majority criminals were male (95.2%) and more than half of criminals had attended not formal way of education while (87%) respondents live in rural part of the study area. The crime mostly prevalent in Dera Woreda is crime against person (violence crime). The data obtained from the woreda police shows that increasing of trend of crime in the study area for the previous five fiscal years (2015/16 -2017/18). Among violence type of crime murder (60.3%) is the most single account committed crime next to armed robbery (14.3%).The major case for this is blood revenge, rural land ownership dispute, the land expert give false documentation or false witness for their better of farmer, in adequate administration systems, poor socialization like, family problem and peers influence while unemployment, poverty and unequal



distribution of resource is the inductor of individual who are induced to commit crime . Lastly, socio-economic factors that were significantly influenced participant's tendency to commit crime in the study area.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

This chapter present about the conclusions and recommendations of the study. The general conclusions were made based on the topic of the research and recommendations are put showed by the researcher.

## **5.1. Conclusions**

This thesis is initiated at providing better understanding on the factors of crime in Dera woreda. As a demographic characteristic of the offenders shows, 95% of them are male while 4.8% of them are female. Female criminals assuming that they are less harmful. Moreover, females' socio-economic and political situations limit both their criminal involvements. Hence, much of their experience both as criminals and victims is less engage. From this study, it was found that people whose age groups are 26-40 (55.6%) years are committed more crime next to the above age groups 41-70 (39.7%) years than remain variables.

It was also reasoned out that married are likely confined high responsibilities so that there are more chances for them to commit crime in case of need more farm land for their family while with respect to the educational background of the respondents, it is understood that with the exception of eleven respondents', all of them have not attended formal education from primary up to university level. Lack of formal education which is showed that an individual have chance commit crime than formal education. Researcher such as Andargachew (2004) and Nega (2011) stated that, in most society's property crimes share the largest volume of crime. This study is different from the fact that crime against person accounted the largest volume of all crimes in the study area. The extent of crime in the study area has been widespread due to several factors. In Dera woreda, murder (60.3%) was the largest proportion of crime committed next to armed robbery (14.3%). Land ownership dispute problem such as, traditional rent of land, traditional selling of land and traditional inheritance of land, peer pressure, addiction and alcoholism, unemployment, family problem, geographical location, cultural influence, inequality of resource and in adequate administration was the major driver's of criminal acts. Lastly in concluded, crime is not limited to any single factor; it is difficult to dig out a single factor that can influence of involvements to commit crime.

## **5.2. Recommendations**

Crime is the major problems which the contemporary society faced today. They can be caused due to many socio-economic factors which are mentioned throughout this thesis. Therefore, an immediate and proper measure should be taken from the side of the government, social institutions, community based organizations, other stake holders and the

community at large to reduce these socio- economic problems. Based on the result of the study, the researcher would like to recommend the following major points for the concerned bodies that are mentioned below.

- Crime is directly harmed to the society. Like other woreda administration , Dera woreda administration should be establishment religious form in order to teach criminal behaviors activities
- Family and friends should be profoundly participate is indispensable and take measures in the form of formal teaching by imposing informal sanction particularly when criminals from the normal behaviors of the society. If family does not take serious steps in controlling and indentifying the seeds of crime, only the police efforts cannot be fruitful.
- To reduce corruption within the kebble land officer , the Woreda administration should take corrective measure against those corrupt officials and committee members
- The woreda RLAUO have already begun the second level of in this 2019 year registration in some kebele's of the woreda. Therefore, it is recommended that the Woreda RLAUO should start the second round registration in the remaining kebele's of the Woreda in a short period of time. It is largely vital to prohibit and control illegal land sales, transactions and rent to reduce the farm land conflict case crime because most murder, in the study area are the case of this illegal transactions of farm land
- It requires political commitment and willingness from the Woreda administration largely to reduce crime
- In the Woreda court, some of the factors farm land conflict files may be delayed for a long period of time because of the lack of the necessary documents from the land administration sectors, personal witnesses and the result of the investigation and criticism of land holding right by the mass population had not brought in time. Therefore, it is advisable that the court should take a corrective measure on those individuals who didn't respond in a specified period of time to the court.
- Police should be cooperatively working with community and administrative bodies as well.

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## **Appendices**

### **Appendice-1**

**BAHIR-DAR UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Post Graduate MA Program**

**Section 1: Questionnaire Guide**

A questionnaire collects data on the socio-economic factors of crime. Your participation is requested to provide your insight about the situation that tendency factors uploading the case of crime. Your participation is very important to do this research, but all of them voluntary were the first step. The researcher will be providing are report that is requirement for MA degree of social anthropology at

Bahir Dar University. The questionnaires will take 35 up to 50 minutes to fill out the sheet space provided. Your name will not include, as far as can put pseudo name is possible.

**Thank you very much!!**

**General directions:**

- I. There is no require to write your name on the questionnaire but put pseudo name is possible
- II. Put a tick (✓) mark on your choice on the boxes provided in front of the questions and to write others, you can describe
- III. Give your answer by writing for questions which require a written answer.

**Questionnaires to be filled by offenders**

**Part One: Background information of the respondents**



Other specify -----

15. Did you have teal the geographical location is induced to commit this crime?

Yes  No  Other specify -----

16. Which Early Socialization did you have influences to commit this crime?

Family problem  peer pressure  Addiction

Unhealthy social environment  cultural influences

Other specify-----

17. Did you have had any criminal education for you? If yes, by whom?

Police  Military office  Peace and security office

Conflict resolution of committee  I have not got

Other specify -----

**Part four: - Economic Factors that influences to Criminal acts**

18. What do you think about the economic drivers that motivate to commit this crime?

Inadequate administration

Inequality of resource distribution

Unemployment

Poverty

Other specify -----

19. What is your economic activity in your area?

Farming  Petty trade  Daily worker

Cafe and restaurant  Other specify you can possible more than one answer -  
-----

20. Before coming here, what is the range of income level for you?

Less than 200 birr  201-500 birr  501-700 birr  Grater than 701 birr

21. Did you have job, before arrested in the prison home?

Yes  No

22. If your answer is “yes” Number 23, what types of job have?

Governmental  Non governmental

Farming  petty trade

Other specify -----

23. Which land ownership disputes are you to induce commit crime?

Traditional selling of land  Traditional rent of land  Traditional inheritance of land  Other specify -----

**Thank you very much!**

## **Appendix- 2**

Bahir-Dar University

Faculty of social science

Department of social anthropology

Post Graduate Program MA

### **Interview Guide**

#### **Section II: - Informed consent**

Hello, my name is Simegne Melak Dessie. I am a master student of social Anthropology in Bahir Dar University. Currently, I am conducting a research to

assess the socio-economic factors of crime in Dera Woreda. So you are kindly requested to provide detail information this interview guiding questions by answering the open-ended conversation. All information will not harm you or others except to the intended of research purpose.

**Thank You for your cooperation!**

#### INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Place of interview: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: / / 2019

Interview Checklist for questions prepared for appropriate police office, especially with crime investigation department and police office administration

Part One: Back ground information of the Participants:

1. Please express your Name, Age, Marital Status, Educational status ,Work Experience and position
2. What do you think that, the main factors offenders motivated to various crime in Dera woreda? Please describe? -----
3. In your area, what type of crime highly prevailed? Please describe?
3. If your answer is crime against person, what are those leading factors?



4. In your perspective, how do you define the extent of crime? And what are those socio-economic factors of crime in your area?
5. Do you think that, geographical location has its own influenced to enhanced crime in your woreda? If, yes? How? Please describe?
6. When does the most crime involved in your woreda? Please describe?
7. In your area, which social classes have highly practice crime? And what are the socio-economic factors? How?
9. In your woreda, do you think that, inadequate administration is the socio-economic factors individual that are motivate in criminal behaviors? If, yes? How? Please describe?
10. Do you think that poverty, unemployed and inequality of resource distribution are the case for offender to commit crime in your area? If, yes? How? Please describe?

**Tank You**

**II. Interviewing guiding question for the victims' side of family**

1. Your sex and age specify-----
2. Your marital status specify-----
3. Educational status specify -----
4. What kind of crime has been committed against you? Please describe briefly -  
----- and how? Specify-----

5. Where the crime was committed against for you and do you know the main factors somebody committed crime for you or family? Please describe briefly your history how? When?
6. How do you describe the extent of crime? Where you lived? Do you know the living standard is comfort or not? If not? Why?
7. What are the economic and social factors would you involvement of crime committed against your family or relative? If so?
8. Before committed crime against you or your family or relative, what is your interaction with you?
9. Do you think that woreda administration peace and security office, police have worked fairly regarding to concern crime? If the answer yes? Why crime committed against for you or relative or family? If not? Why?

III. Interview guiding questions for military office, peace and security office, courts, kebele conflict resolution committee and religious leader

1. Your Name and Age-----
2. Your Marital status-----
3. Your Educational status-----
4. Your Position and work experience-----
5. Your religion-----
6. What type of crime mostly challenges in your woreda?
  - 6.1 Crime against person
  - 6.2 Property crime
  - 6.3 Crime against victimless
  - Other specify-----
7. Would you explain, what are the social factors individual to motivate commit crime in your area? Specify-----
8. Again, what are the economic factors individual to motivate commit crime in your woreda?
9. Who are the actors of crime involvement in your woreda?
10. Do you think that, murder in your woreda is highly committed? If yes? Why? and what are the main socio-economic factors? Please explain?
11. Do you think that, Lack of good governance is the case individuals to motivate commit crime in your woreda? Please describe? How?

12. Have you given any criminal education for your office regarding to crime in the community? If yes, why offenders to commit crime? Please describe

IV. Interview guiding questions for focus group discussion

1. Your name and Age
2. Your marital status
3. Your educational status
4. Your position and work experience
5. Your religion
1. What kinds of crimes are highly prevailed in your area? Please describe and discuss those factors?
2. Which season most crime is committed in your area? How? specify
3. What do you think that, the social factors offenders to motivate commit crime in your woreda? Please discuss briefly? And how?
4. What do you think that, the economic factors offenders to motivate commit crime in your woreda? Please least and discuss about those issue?

**Thank You**

**Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

**Table :1 Profiles of offender interviewees**

No	Name(pseudon ame)	Age	Sex	Educational level	occupations	Marital Status	Place and Interview Date
1	Abeja	36	M	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,17,019

2	Sisay	30	M	10grade completed	Daily worker	Married	March,17,2019
3	Moges	47	M	Read and Write	Farmer	Married	March,17,2019
4	Getu	24	M	Completed level 3 diploma	unemployment	Unmarried	March,17,2019
5	Siraw	56	M	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,17,2019
6	Bikes	43	M	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,17,2019

7	Fentawen	22	M	High school complete	farmer	Unmarried	March,18,2019
8	Gasha	45	M	Read and write	Farmer	married	March,18,2019
9	Ayale	36	M	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,18,2019
10	Dessie	32	M	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,18,2019
11	Fentalem	30	F	Read and write	Petty trade	Married	March,18,2019
12	kebda	24	M	BA Degree	Un employer	Married	March,19,2019
13	Aragew	54	M	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,20,2019
14	Tazeb	32	M	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,20,2019
15	Selam	37	F	Read and write	Farmer	Married	March,20,2019

**Table: 2.** Profiles of Judge, victim side of family Interviewees

	Name(pseudonym)	Age	Sex	Education level	occupations	Marital Status	Place and Interview Date
	Sami	32	M	Degree in law	Judge	Married	March,6,2019
	Zara	31	M	Degree in law	Judge	Married	March,10,2019
	Tekba	23	M	College student	student	Married	March,11,2019
	Kassw	30	M	10grade completed	Daily worker	Married	March,11,2019
	Miret	43	M	Read and Write	Farmer	Married	March,11,2019
	Selam	29	M	Completed level 3 diploma	unemployment	Unmarried	March,11,2019
	Tibyen	27	F	10 complete	Student	Married	March11,2019

Key informant profile of the respondents

Table: profile of interview

No	Pseudo Name	Age	Sex	Education	Marital status	Work Experience	Place and interview Date
1	Commander Tesfa	45	M	Level +4	Married	10 years in police	March,26,2019
2	Inspector Fenta	41	F	Degree	Married	20 years in police	March,26,2019
3	Sagan Abera	34	M	Diploma	Married	10 years in police	March,25,2019
4	Inspector Kebda	43	M	Degree	Divorced	21 Years in militant	March,28,2019
5	Commander Tadela	50	M	Degree	married	28 years in police	March,28,2019
6	belata	43	M	10 complete	married	4 years in conflict resolutions committee	March,29,2019
7	Melak		M	10 complete	married	3 years in conflict resolution committee	March,29,2019
8	Adebabay		M	7 complete	Married	5 years in conflict resolutions'	March,29,2019

**Profiles of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Participants**

**Table: 3 Profiles of Discussion Interviewees**

No	Pseudo name	Age	Sex	Marital status	Education al status	Occupat ions	Place and Date of discussion
1	Alebachew	M	26	divorced	Collage		
2	Kas Manida	M	45	Married	8 complete	Farmer	
3	Inspector Derso	M	54	Married	10 complete	Governmental	
4	Kida	M	24	married	10 complete student	Farmer	
5	Tibyen	F	27	married	diploma	Governmental	
6	Alemu	M	34	married	Degree	Governmental	
7	Assfaw	M	56	married	Degree	Governmental	
8	Matages	M	28	married	Level+4	Un employed	
9	Berket	M	34	Married	Degree	Governmental	
10	Masfint	M	23	Married	Degree	Governmental	
11	Kas Tezera	M	53	Married	Diploma	Religious Leader	
	Mucha	M	24	single	10 complete	Daily worker	
	Minale	M	26	single	12 complete	Kebble conflict resolution committee	
	Bweket	M	5	single	10 complete	Kebble conflict resolution	



						committee	
	Getache w	M	19	Single	Diploma	Unemployed	
	Abbey	M	29	single	Diploma	Unemployed	

