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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES POSTGRADUATE

PROGRAM OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

The Agenda Setting Role of Mass Media in Times of Crisis: The Case of Amhara Television June 22 attacks Reporting

BY

BEFEKADU HERODA MOGES

JUNE 2021

BAHIR DAR, ETHIOPIA

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The Agenda Setting Role of Mass Media in Times of Crisis: The Case of Amhara Television June 22 attacks Reporting

BY:

BEFEKADU HERODA MOGES

The research paper is submitted for partial fulfillment of the Requirement of Master of Arts Degree in Media and Communication Studies at Bahirdar University

ADVISOR:

ZELALEM TESFAYE (Asst. Prof)

JUNE 2021

BAHIR DAR, ETHIOPIA

Declaration

This is to certify that the thesis entitled ″ **The Agenda Setting Role of Mass Media in Times of Crisis: The Case of Amhara Television June 22 attacks Reporting** ”, is my original work and has not been presented or submitted partially or fully by any other person at any University. All the sources, used in the research report have been properly recognized and acknowledged as in the text citation and reference list.

Declared. By

Befekadu Heroda Moges Signature ---------- Date----------

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OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Approval of Thesis for Defense

I hereby certify that I have supervised, read and evaluated this thesis title ″ **The Agenda Setting Role of Mass Media in Times of Crisis: The Case of Amhara Television June 22 attacks Reporting**″. By Befekadu Heroda Moges, this was prepared under my guidance. I recommend the thesis be submitted for oral defense.

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Approval of Thesis for Defense Results

As members of the board of examiners, we examined this thesis titled "The Agenda Setting Role of Mass Media in Times of Crisis: The Case of June 22 attacks".by Befekadu Heroda Moges, hereby certify that the thesis is accepted for fulfilling the requirements award of the degree of "Master of Arts Degree in Media and Communication Studies at Bahirdar University."

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Chair person's name ---------- -signature ---------- Date ----------

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Befekadu Heroda

June 2021, Bahir Dar

Abstract

On June 22, 2019 at about 11:00 pm, the Amhara Regional State president, the State's Attorny General and the President's public relations advisor assassinated in Bahir Dar in attack called by the federal government a coup attempt. After hours a go the chief of staff of the Ethiopian army, Gen Seare Mekonnen and his veteran friend (General Gezaie Abera) assassinated in Addis Ababa too. The aim of this study was to explore how the Amhara TV reported these June 22 attacks. The research exhostively go through the contents covered during the crisis period and analysed 30 news coverage about the attack using content analysis as a method of invsigation. In-depth interview of journalists (six) who were participated in data gathering, reporting, editing and commanding the production and broadcasting process also served as data gathering tool. Agenda setting and framing theories served as pillars of analysis. The elements of the news stories covered by Amhara Television concerning the June 22 attacks in Ethiopia, the ideological stand points and potential biases on the news stories, how government officials and military chiefs represented in the news stories, whose agenda outweighed by the news contents from the media and others?. Thematic analysis of data gathered revealed that the way agendas set were difrent in the public and in the media. Lack of agenda setting practice in times of crisis in the media paved the way for officials to take control of it in addition to ownership influence.

KEY WORDS: agenda setting, framing, media agenda, public agenda, political agenda.

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CHAPTER ONE

1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the problem and its approach. It comprises background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, Research Questions, Scope of the Study, limitations of the study, and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Acquiring news and information is a major part of people which need in media, and media organizations that have played an essential role in the betterment of human life. As a source of information, traditional media and new media are now coming to part of human daily life. The people from allover the world uses Medias for daily life experience like, for entertainment, to grasp information, to educate, and to create awareness. In recent years, the developments of media organizations have played an important role in shaping and giving agenda for the public.

At this moment we are living in the global community where the mass media are playing an essential role as fast as ever. As it's known, we live in the age of information. However, how the information is disseminated, the agenda which is forwarded for the consumers, the context in which the information is being framed, the acceptance of the truthfulness of the story, and the insights or perspectives towards the particular issue of different media organization were varying within a similar single event. This is why it's widely understood and accepted that the media organization's information is selective.

The agenda-setting theories focused on how the public thinks and feels about major events and issues in the media. The term agenda-setting theory is first used by McCombs and Shaw (1972). This theory discusses how the media influences and making a certain public agenda. Althaus and

Tewksbury (2002) described that the media have got the power to change the way people communicate and change. Before the online generation, mass media have the ability to influence what the public thinks to be the most important issue within the context of today's culture. The agenda-setting theory applies to identify the agenda function of mass media and popular sites.

Rogers and Dearing (1988) listed that the agenda-setting theory in connection with mass media stands with interrelationships between three agendas.(1) Public agenda, (2) media agenda, and (3) policy agenda. The researchers describe that the policy agenda can be developed based on the issues that the governments and other policy makers create.

In Ethiopia, particularly political elite and public figures contributes to agenda building and agenda-setting by looking at how their own ideas are sources from the mass coverage in local mainstream media. Researchers suggest that agenda-setting can be set up by politicians and public relations practitioners (Walgrave&Aelst: 2006; McCombs and Shaw: 1993; Roberts & McCombs: 1994). These researchers described the government's role in promoting its policy through the agenda-setting of mass media.

Since 2018, Ethiopia has seen many changes following in the government reform. Political prisoners released, many private media institutions reopened and other promising reforms have been undertaken. However, the Medias particularly the public-owned are still considered as one of the main platforms that the political parties used for setting their own agendas. Therefore, the researcher of this study examined how Medias were used in Ethiopian political atmosphere especially in times of the June 22 attacks form public opinion. This study focused on the media reporting of issues pertaining to assassinations of political leaders in Amhara Region and in the capital Addis Ababa on June 2019.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The mass media are often referred to as the fourth estate of government because of the power they wield and oversight function they exercise. The media's key role in democratic governance has been recognized since the late 17th century and remains a fundamental principle of modern-day democratic theory and practice. The media shape public opinion, but they are in turn influenced and manipulated by different interest groups in society. The media can promote democracy by among other things, educating voters, protecting human rights, promoting tolerance among various social groups, and ensuring that governments are transparent and accountable.

The information media in most African countries, including Ethiopia, have always been monopolized by the government and turned into a propaganda machine for the ruling class. During the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie, the editorial of the daily newspapers was sometimes actually written or dictated from the Grand Palace. The country's media never had the freedom to operate independently of government control or involvement till this day. The state media has always been an echo chamber of leader's day to day rhetoric and a propaganda machine to cover up and distort the truth by a selective presentation. Throughout the history of modern mass media in Ethiopia, governments have censored writers and their works on political, religious, and social grounds. In this age of the internet and satellite broadcast, new instances of censorship and court decisions on journalists in Ethiopia are continually taking place (Nigussie, 2011; Skjerdal, 2013).

The dominant interference of politicians in the media has been exposed through the role of agenda-setting. The use of media for agenda setting means that the media are being utilized for communicating with widely dispersed people in the hope of involving them or making them

aware of events around them. All these activities engage the audience and involve them in the current local and global issues.

The media is a nucleus in this agenda-setting process. Because of this, the fourth estate has been melded much more thoroughly into the political machine. Different commentators like the Ethiopian 2019 human rights report "State media moved toward more balanced reporting during the year, but strong government influence remained evident" (P.12). For instance, the unexpected attacks in June 2019 violence the Amhara regional state officials used the media in selling their idea while neglecting the other side of opinion. According to libertarian theory, far from bias, the media using its right effectively could prevent conflict. Because of media agenda influences, people's thinking, ideology, belief, and social status during reporting could be affected.

Maxwell (2011) discussed as the power of the news media to set a nation's agenda, to focus public attention on a few key public issues, is an immense and well-documented influence. In this regard people who obtain factual information about public issues from the news media, readers and viewers learn the importance of attachment to a topic on the basis of the emphasis placed on it in the news. There are researches which show the effects of mass media in the life of individuals like as Maxwell (1972) stated that the mass media force attention of the people to certain incidents. They build up public images of political figures. They are constantly presenting objects suggesting what individuals in the mass should think about, know about, and have feelings about.

Therefore, agenda setting and media are inseparable. Amhara Media Corporation (AMC) is a state owned local media which exist in different situation far from the contexts discussed in the above researches. AMC is a public media which has media management structure like, board

members, CEO, and editorial board and step leaders, but some journalists are members of political parties hence, agenda setting is under question. Therefore, the research aims to fill in the information gap regarding to the agenda setting of AMC during conflict time and also tries to discuss the development of agenda-setting.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The researcher looks for to explore how the regional Media group reported conflict during the June 22 assasiations. The primary objective of this study is to analyze the role of media in agenda setting effect on assasinations in Ethiopia.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- To examine the news stories of the unexpected attack/assassination on the army chief and local officials assassinations.
- To pinpoint uncovered ideological standpoints and potential biases on the news stories on the June 22 attacks.
- To examine how the government officials and military chiefs are represented in the news stories on June 22 attacks.
- To examine whose agenda was served by the news stories.

1.4. Research Questions

- What are the elements of the news stories covered by AMC regarding the June 22 attacks in Ethiopia?

- What are the ideological stand points and potential biases on the news stories regarding covering June 22 attacks in Ethiopia?

- How the government's officials and military chiefs are represented in the news stories on the June 22 attacks?
- Whose agenda was outweighed by the news contents from the media, public, and politician's agenda?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The result of this study may serve Amhara Media Corporation and other media out let to see and check agenda setting process in theoretical and practical way. It will have been initiate other researchers for further studies.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The study restricted to main stream media in AMC particularly Amhara Television (ATV). The researcher identifies this particular area because of the fact the medium was the most transmitted tool related to June 22 assassination comments; others AMC medium like, Bekure News paper, Radio, and online departments that can only help for understanding and identifying potential motivating factors. The researcher applied agenda-setting theory and framing theory for the study.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The first week of the incident due to the internet outage, the news related to the June 22 attack could not be found on YouTube. As a result, efforts to gather information from the Amhara Television archive have taken time. The complexity of the case, the respondents' lack of independence and skepticism were difficult to obtain more data. Accordingly, both factors influenced the process of data collection.

1.8 Organization of the study

This paper organized in five chapters. The first chapter explained the background, statement of the problem, the objectives and significance of the research.To sum up, the key aspects of the research explained in chapter one. On the second chapter review literature on research theory and methodology followed. Chapter three addressed the methodological and analytical methods. Chapter four displayed the discussion of the findings. The last chapter, declared the conclusion and the recommendation of the research.

CHAPTER TWO
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part of the study presents a brief theoretical framework related to the study. Research findings, theories, and the insight of different scholars, which are pertinent to the study, are explained in this chapter.

2.1. Introduction

As it is known that today, we are living in a global community where the mass media are playing an important role as sources of expanded information, at the same time; the access of information is growing as fast as ever. However, the ways in which the information is disseminated, the agenda which is forwarded for the consumers, the context in which the information is being framed, the acceptance of the truthfulness of the information, and the insights or perspectives towards the particular single issue of different media organization were varying within a similar single event. This is why; it's widely understood and accepted that the information presented by the media organization is selective. This selectivity is a result of its limited capacity to provide total surveillance.

Therefore, in the case of agenda-setting and framing the truth and credible information has become deemphasize certain issues, some with light coverage, or totally neglected. We live in a world where millions of events are taking place as well as media organizations and institutions have employed myriads of journalists to discover those events and report them. But the media only tells us what it believed are important issues, based on its organizational objective, rather than telling us what we want to listen or what is actually happening throughout the globe. Because of the selectivity of the media, there are millions of events that we haven't heard or seen

even if they happened close to our environment. Misinformation, disinformation and fake news also matter ever before in the present media landscape (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996).

There are a number of factors that influence the content of the news. Shoemaker & Reese (1996) pointed out that the media serve as a means of the ruling power to produce and maintain the dominant ideology. It means that agenda-setting and issue framing theory has been one of the notable effect theories. Linksys (1986, p. 107) argues that "Press has the tendency to speed up the policy making process. Framing influence on the news media, focus on various public and political issues." Some believed that the media deemphasizing certain issues, some with light coverage, and money rarely mentioned or totally neglected.

Communication scholars mostly agreed with that the government views are also strong extra media factors that have influence on the media content. Additionally, some scholars emphasized that the media organizational structure by itself influences the media contents.

Overall, the emerging of the internet has also changed who can set an agenda and generate a frame. The setting of an agenda and generation of frames has generally been less studied than their effect, but it has frequently been assumed that agenda and frames are created by ‘movement leaders’ (Tusa, 2013).

2.2. The Overall View of Media

Media is a tool that used to store and deliver information or data. Media is comprehensive thought which consists of broadcast media; communications delivered over an electronic communication network, electronic media; communication delivered via electronic or electromechanically energy and print media; communication delivered via paper or canvas. Media can also be named as mass media; all means of mass communications and multimedia;

communications that incorporate multiple for of information content and processing (Wilson, R. and Wilson, S. 2001).

The mass media are often referred to as the fourth branch of government because of the power they wield and oversight function they exercise. The media's key role in democratic governance has been recognized since the late 17th century and remains a fundamental principle of modern-day democratic theory and practice. The media shape public opinion, but they are in turn influenced and manipulated by different interest groups in society. The media can promote democracy by among other things, educating voters, protecting human rights, promoting tolerance among various social groups, and ensuring that governments are transparent and accountable (Wilson, R. and Wilson, S. 2001).

The media, however, can play anti-democratic roles as well. They can sow fear, division, and violence. Instead of promoting democracy, they can contribute to democratic decay. News in leading media has been shown to significantly affect stock prices, lead to corporate collapses, cause falls in sales of products, results in the resignation of senior office holders even bring down presidents.

Ideally, the media should provide a voice to those marginalized because of poverty, gender, and political view, ethnic or religious affiliations. By giving these groups a place in the media, their views and their afflictions become part of mainstream public debate and hopefully contribute to a social consensus that the injustice against them ought to be redressed. In this way, the media also contribute to the easing of social conflicts and to promote reconciliation among divergent social groups.

2.2.1 The Overall View of Media and Politics in Ethiopia

The long history of media in Ethiopia can be most likely traced back to the time of ancient kings who started using the 'awajnegari' that is to say, news announcer. The religious and non-religious publications may also mark the beginning of the early press in Ethiopia (Nigussie, 2014). However, the modern press in Ethiopia is said to be started during the time of Emperor Menelik II, in 1890 with the coming of a four page weekly newspaper named 'Aemero', which means 'intelligence', published by Andreas Kavadias, a Greek businessman and distributed in Addis Ababa (Nigussie, 2011; Skjerdal, 2013). Afterwards, the media in Ethiopia has got a great recognition and different media were emerged through different regimes. Media cannot be seen independent of the political participation of countries. Media, particularly free media, is characterized from its "Being more participative, more oriented toward the popular, more events centered and timely, and more objective and less partisan" (Negussie, 2014, p.76). But in the past governments of Ethiopia media has been used as a means of parochial interests. Negussie (2014, p.75-76) said that "Media in Ethiopia has gone through a lot of challenges under the authoritarian governments of the past who used the media for fulfilling their wishes and whims." The freedom of the press on the one hand and the people's right to free expression on the other were curtailed, it was only used for disseminating government agenda.

although the Ethiopian government has introduced various liberalizing measures in the media sector; there have been good improvements in introducing a dual ownership system (Gudeta, 2008), contextualizing press freedom, and making further media declarations like Press Declaration 1992, Access to Media Declaration 2007, and Broadcasting Declaration 2009 (Nigussie, 2014). However, "The mainstream media remain largely government-controlled" (Skjerdal, 2016, p. 78). There arelots of restrictions that lead journalists' tointimidation and

imprisonments (Tesfaye, 2013). There is also a polarization of media where the private media often negates the development efforts of the government and the government media mostly covers favorable news about its activities (Nigussie, 2014). For preventing this polarized media landscape, the government has restructured the media forms, approximately 2008 onwards has led to a more decentralized broadcasting structure. According to Skjerdal (2016), the restructuring of media forms has led to;

The restructuring has significant expansion not only in media infrastructure but also in the number of journalists throughout the country. By 2015, the total number of reporters in Ethiopia is, likely to have exceeded 2,000, where most (80%) work in the federal or regional state media (Skjerdal, 2016, p. 78).

The print media sector in the only area where private channels outnumber the state-owned ones. Of approximately 20 newspaper titles, four are government-controlled and the rest are private (Skjerdal, 2016). But newspapers in Ethiopia are mostly distributed in Urban areas (notably in Addis Ababa, the capital city and other major cities of the country), and the circulation amount is very low. Still, print media are mainly a channel for the urban and educated class (Nigussie, 2011; Skjerdal, 2013; 16; Tesfaye, 2013).

These and other challenges have been affected the perception of the people towards the traditional media like newspaper, radio, and TV, and influenced for shifted from the new media (Skjerdal, 2011; 13; Tesfaye, 2013), particularly, the internal political concerns of the country, such the demonstration, coup, military interference, political debates and protest movements of the people.

2.3. The Function of Media

Before elaborating on how the selected theories are related to this study, it is important to clarify the roles of media for the overall betterment of the human aspect.

From the earliest days of television research, thenew medium was regarded as having the potential to contribute to a more informed, inclusive, and nonpartisan democracy. Different scholars argued that radio and television have shifted the emphasis of political controversy in the democratic countries from abuse to an argument. Blumler declared in 1970 that television "conveys impressions of the world of politics to individuals whose access to serious coverage of current affairs is otherwise quite limited" and could "promote the development of more effective patterns of citizenship" (P. 100). After Blumler manifesto many more scholars suggest that television as a vehicle for participatory democracy. The medium could be considered as a candidate for a major part in the civilizing of our arid communal existence and in the improvement and enlivenment of our democracy, such that more people have the opportunity, the aptitude, the incentive, and the desire to play an active personal part in what is with unconscious irony of public life.

Television and politics become indeed complementary institutions, existing in a state of mutual dependence. Politics provide the raw materials and television packaged it, subtly reconstructed it, and delivered it to audiences. The rules of the journalistic game precluded any major repackaging of political messages and hence allowed the political sources fairly wide latitude if not full control of their messages. According to Michael, Stephen, and Jay, (2009), but over time, the rules of the game began to shift gradually. A series of a historical event as well as political and technological changes moved television reporters, editors, and executives to adopt more

skeptical, less deferential, and often more adversarial stances toward political and politicians and hence a more actively interventionist role in the presentation of political issues and stories. The balance of power between the two began to shift gradually toward a more even situation.

Indeed, the emergence of television as a mass medium at a time when cultural boundaries between public and private life were unambiguous. Constituting a new kind of communicative space in which the debates, dramas, and decisions of politics could be played out daily, television brought the vibrancy of the public sphere to the domestic intimacy of millions of private homes. Simultaneously, it made public hitherto private life worlds through documentaries, plays, and dramatized serials that allowed the public to witness its own multidimensionality. Reviewing the political role of television in the late 1970s, Anthony Smith (1974) could say that "television confers publicity and influence once enjoyed by parliamentary assemblies" (p. 4).

2.4. Theoretical Frameworks

2.4.1. Agenda-setting Theory

The agenda-setting theory states that the news media have a larger manipulation role on the audiences. News companies and journalists have the ability to utter what stories are considered newsworthy and how much prominence and space they are allocated. Pairing this theory with that of framing, researchers have been able to study the influence of mass media in the formation of public opinion. With an understanding of these theories, it becomes evident that media sources with economic support and influence could have an effect on the opinions of their readers. The formation of words, used in the news article creates a vehicle for persuasion that has the opportunity to form stereotypes and generalizations among the minds of its readers (Cissel, 2012). Television news also offers numerous cues about salience, the opening story on the

newscast, length of time devoted to the story, and the like. These cues repeated day after day effectively communicate the importance of each topic.

In this regard, there is something in common between agenda-setting and issue framing theories, although they have a difference. The concept of framing is related to agenda-setting. McCombs (1997) suggested that agenda-setting and framing describe similar phenomena. If the first level of agenda-setting is the transmission of object salience, the framing is related to the second level of agenda-setting; that is the transmission of attribute salience. McCombs specifically defines framing is the construction of agenda with the restricted number of thematically related attributes in order to create a coherent picture of a particular object (McCombs, 1997).

The media has been used messages to propagate government agenda. Agenda-setting is "the ability of mass media to transfer the salience of items on their news agenda to the public agenda" (McCombs & Shaw, 1994; p. 395). "Political opinions, convictions, and behavior do not easily change in response to media, and even when they do, the links are often difficult to prove" (Muin, 2011, p.1). This simple assertion concerning the limited effects of the media can be made, despite the assumption that mass communication is a powerful political force.

Aware of this relationship between media coverage and public concern, researchers McCombs & Shaw, arrived at a proposition that says, "People learn from the media that important issues are" (McCombs & Shaw, 1972, p.176). While McCombs & Shaw introduced agenda-setting as a media function with the 1972 study, this idea began much earlier. With public opinion in 1992, Walter Lippman proposed that people are not able to deal effectively with variety and subtlety of their environment. Most people are protected from their own surroundings by elites. These elites, or media representatives, interpret the motives and beliefs of politicians (Baran& Davis, 1995,

p.232). Several decades later, Benard Cohen when he explained this notion said that “The press is significantly more than a purveyor of information and opinion. It may not be successful much of the time in telling people what to think, but it is stunningly successful in telling readers what to think about”(Cohen, 1963; p.13). His findings become the basis for what we now call the agenda-setting function of mass media.

Today agenda-setting is generally viewed as working from two levels. The first level of agenda-setting is object salience, which is concerned with the central theme or object of a public issue/news story; while the second level is attribute salience, which is the salient characteristics of the theme or object as emphasized by the media (McCombs, 1994).

The above theory of agenda-setting informs and provides a clue that there is a relationship between framing and agenda-setting, not only this, sometimes they are used interchangeably.

2.4.2. Elements of Agenda-setting theory

What we know about the world is largely based on what the media decide to tell us. The news media are primary sources of the pictures in our heads about the larger world of public affairs, a world that for most citizens is out of reach, out of sight, and out of mind (Lippmann, 1922). The result of this mediated view of the world is that the priorities of the media strongly influence the priorities of the public. Elements prominent on the media agenda become prominent in the public mind.

The agenda of the news media on the public usually have focused on public issues. The agenda of a news organization is found in its pattern of coverage on public issues over some periods of time, a week, a month, an entire year. Over this period of time, whatever it might be, a few issues are emphasized, some receive light coverage, and many are seldom or never mentioned. There is

no pejorative implication that a news organization has an agenda that is relentlessly pursued as a premeditated goal. The media agenda presented to the public results from countless day to day decisions by many different journalists and their supervisors about the news of the movement.

- McCombs (1997) defines what the agenda-setting role of the news media should be:
- Professional Detachment: Agenda setting is not the goal of the news media but it is the "inadvertent by product" of news coverage. The media do not deliberately set the agenda and do not determine the pro and cons of a particular issue.
- Targeted Involvement: As a special institution, news media actively move the issues onto the public agenda
- Boosterism: News media should become the forerunners of the issues that are important to the public.
- A Point of Transition: News media must take a more active role in planning the overall community agenda through what is called public journalism.

Agenda-setting is the selection of object or issue for attention ("what to think about" or the transfer of salience). Media coverage can create prominence for issues and people and it tells the people what to think about, but not what to think. According to McCombs (1997), agenda-setting theory has three possible effects, which are the awareness model, salience model, and priorities model.

Society responds to the pseudo environment created by media, creating the perception of what the environment around them is. Agenda-setting establishes the salient issues or images in the minds of the public. It occurs because the press is responsible for what we as the audience are allowed to hear. In order for an agenda to be set, there is a three-part linear process that must occur. First, the media agenda must be set; next, the public agenda is created; then, finally, in

response, the policy makers/political leaders must make a policy agenda (McCombs, 1997). In the simplest model, the media agenda directly affects the public agenda which directly affects the policy agenda.

2.4.3. Who Sets an Agenda?

The agenda-setting theory states that media content sets the agenda for public discussion. The things we see in newspapers and the things we hear and watch on the radio or television are things that people all over the country are talking about. The agenda-setting theory is based on the premise that we are given our agenda of daily information for discussion based on what the media wants us to be talking about. The media did not specifically tell us what to think about a particular subject, just which subjects we should be forming an opinion of. This theory is one of deep consequences to many companies that are in the limelight. It can also be very detrimental to politicians and other public figures. Sometimes the media plays a more vital role in society other than just reporting the news. The information is put there for a reason whether most people are aware of it or not. It gives us serious topics that are put under our noses on a daily basis (Althaus, L., & Tewksbury, D. (2002).

Communication studies refer to the journalistic "gatekeepers" as professional, trained editors and reporters with professional news values, setting the agenda for discussion in society, thus putting topics for discussion in the public sphere. The traditional role of the media "gatekeepers" refers to the key person involved in the decision making process of news production such as media professionals and owners. Communications theorists, Harold Lasswell calls it the "surveillance function" of editors and reporters. The agenda-setting role of the media has been the focus of much study (Maxwell E. McCombs, Donald L. Shaw & David H. Weaver (2014).

Editors and program directors filter out what they think is bad and package what is good for their audience, or what they think is worthy of attention. As much as the media sets the news agenda, media also reflect a society's values. Although media gatekeepers are governed by media laws, regulations and codes, the government officials are the main gatekeepers.

The media does set the agenda of what is discussed around our surroundings on a daily basis. The media choose the stories and the public reviews them on a regular basis. It doesn't seem that many people really are aware that there is someone picking out our information for us, but that is exactly what goes on every single day. There are pros and cons to someone selecting the stories we receive for processing. However, we are receiving it and that is what makes our country so great. We do get to have an opinion about the information we receive. We are also allowed to voice that opinion in many different forms, whether it is verbally or written Maxwell E. McCombs, Donald L. Shaw & David H. Weaver (2014).

2.4.4. Effects of Agenda Setting

Attitudes and behaviors are usually governed by cognitions, what a person knows, thinks and believes. Hence, the agenda-setting function of the media implies a potentially massive influence whose full dimensions and consequences have yet to be investigated and appreciated. An agenda which is set on the media have both positive and negative effect towards the receiver or audiences. There are many important news items that are reported on a regular basis. These items can be weather, violence, politics, and local information. As a member of this society, we heard these stories and then go about our lives to discuss them with our friends, family and neighbors. Sometimes, we talk about the same story day after day not realizing that the reason it is still a hot topic of conversation is because it was once again in the lead of the television news.

As a society, we need to feel we know what is going on around us; we hear and watch these stories to know more about situations concerning our loved ones, the well-being of our freedom and to gather general information.

Maxwell McCombs along with Donald Shaw developed the term agenda-setting in 1968. Since that time over hundreds of studies have been done on agenda-setting around the world. McCombs has taken his research a step further than determining if the media decides which topics we discuss as a society. Maxwell's original theory was just looking to prove that the media did select our topics. He has taken that a step further in recent years to determine if the media control what we think about and how we think about it (McCombs, 2003). The media keeps us informed and gives us topics of interest without us realizing that they are giving us topics.

It seems to be harmless for the media to set the agenda of what is out there for public consumptions. However, it depends on how you look at the situation. Look an examples of how media can affect society in a negative way is the war with Iraq. We would not have wanted to be one of the parents that saw their child captured by Iraqi soldiers on television. We can't imagine what those poor parents thought us they sat down to dinner to view that. The media gives us a great deal of information but sometimes it is just too much.

Politics play too big of a role in what is presented to the public. It seems too often that politicians generally share the background, worldview and financial status as the owners and managers of the dominant media outlets (Official Agendas, 2002). This has to have a huge impact on what information the public is given. The media moguls tend to give large donations to political campaigns and the politicians determine which networks they choose to run political

advertisements. It seems to be a combination that has to be detrimental in what we are allowed to see as members of this society.

2.5. Framing Theory

Framing is a process of that develops frames in a story to communicate a narrative and driving meaning. Goffman was the first to concentrate on framing as a form of communication and defined 'Framing' as a 'schemata of interpretation' that enables individuals to 'locate, perceive, identify and label' occurrences of life experiences (Goffman, 1974). Robert Entman modernized this definition by elaborating that;

To frame a communicating text or message is to promote a certain facets of a 'perceived reality' and make them more salient in such a way that endorses a specific problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or a treatment recommendation (Entman, 1993, p.51).

The framers are the media users and Framing is a communication tool used by both media producers and politicians to transfer salient points, what they want to addressed directly for their audiences to a desired frame of mind. As a practical manner Frank Luntz was the first 'professional pollster' to systematically use the concept of framing as a campaign tool, as advertized in his 222 page memo called 'Language of the 21st century' which was sent to select members of the U.S. Congress with the distinct message: 'it is not what you say, it's how you say it' (Frank Luntz, in press). Luntz has researched Republican campaign messages and 'distilled terms and phrases that resonated with specific interpretive schemas among audiences and therefore helped shift people's attitudes' (Scheufele, 2000).

Entman explains the selecting and emphasizing particular aspects of the mass media agenda. It is a fact of cutting and trimming news stories in order to filter and present it as the sender wishes.

In turn, people who use framing to deliver their views concentrate on the attributes of persons, public issues or other objects when mentioning them (Entman, 1993).

According to Entman (1993), there are four major functions of framing concepts described in media groups. These functions help news media highlight, characterize, and emphasize certain issues or ignore them. These four functions are as follows:

- Defining problems, determining what a causal agent is doing with what costs, benefits, and is usually measured in terms of common cultural values.
- Diagnosing causes, identifying the forces creating the problem.
- Making moral judgments, evaluate casual agents and their effects.
- Suggesting remedies, offering, and justifying treatments for the problem and predict their likely effects (Entman, 1993).

2.5.1. Media Framing On Political Issues

Frames are parts of political arguments, journalistic norms, and social movements discourse. They are alternative way of defining issues, endogenous to the political and societal world (Vreese, 2005). Frames reside in the specific properties of the news narrative that encourage those perceiving and thinking about events to develop particular understanding of them (Entman, 1993). Gamson and Modigliani (1989) explained how media discourse were framed; media discourse is part of a process by which individual construct meaning, and public opinion is part of the process by which journalists... develop and crystallize meaning in public discourse.

Entman also offered a more detailed explanation of how media provide audiences with schemas for interpreting events. For him, essential factors are selection and salience. To frame is to select some aspects of perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a

way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation (Entman, 1993).

Many researchers have elaborated on the similarities between framing and attributes agenda-setting. Indeed, some content that framing is a function of agenda-setting, while others argue for this separation. Vreese (2001) provide a clarification, separating frames into issue-specific news frames and generic news frames.

The tone media use to disseminate news tells the audience not just news, but also the opinion of a particular report. Tone, or valence, is one more part of media framing and agenda-setting that influences audience's members to think a certain way about a particular issue (Cissel, 2012). A thorough investigation of print media's use of tone provides researchers with an additional influential mechanism that media use to shape public opinion.

2.5.2 Linkage between Agenda setting and Framing theories

Agenda-setting and framing theories are interlinked with each other. The news media can set the agenda for the public's attention to that small group if issues around which public opinion forms. Framing is the process in which attention is obtained to some aspects of reality while concealing and hiding some others. Basically the media do not present the whole story of an issue to the public. This leaves the public to create opinions based on false statements, which can bring more attention to a story than it would have originally had come in the front line.

There are a number of similarities and commonalities that exist among agenda-setting and framing theories. In all two theories, the media have total control. All of these theories suggest that the media have set an agenda, and they transmit only what they want to get across the public.

The power of the news media to set a nation's agenda, to focus public attention on a few key public issues, is an immense and well-documented influence. Not only to people acquire factual information about public affairs from the news media, readers and viewers also learn how much importance to attach to a topic on the basis of the emphasis placed on it in the news. Mass media focus attention on certain events and then place them within a field of meaning. Therefore, the framing theory highlights that media urge users to think in a certain way about the content they disseminate. Framing is thus an important topic as it is said to be capable of influencing human perception of issues and actors. And for this reason, the framing has thus been long used as a paradigm for understanding and investigating communication and related behaviors in a wide range of disciplines, such as psychology, management, economics, health, and political communications (Hallahan, 1999).

The area of scholars including Hallahan (1999), associate the origin of framing, like the agenda-setting theory, with that of Lippmann's understanding of human action as a product of the images projected into the minds. We are living the age of modernization where the world has become a global village. We see pictures of life through the media, but the media are able to transmit us only a few thousand pictures. We cannot see millions and billions of pictures of the world because this is not possible for the media to show us all of them. Media organizations receive thousands of news and photographs every day, but they can publish or broadcast only a few hundred of them every day. They are not able to publish or broadcast each and every news item and picture they receive.

The other closely interlinked theory, with the theory of agenda-setting, is the theory of framing. The concept of framing is related to the agenda-setting theory, but expands the research by

focusing on the real meaning of the issues. Framing theory states that the media focus attention on certain events and then place them within a specific field of meaning.

CHAPTER THRE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction of the study area

In this chapter, the research design, population, sample, sampling techniques, data tools and analysis methods have been explained.

3.2 Research Design

The data collection and analysis methods of this study employed a qualitatively managed content analysis and in-depth interviews. In order to make the analysis and the argument strong and to understand the structure design text analysis used as additional analytic tool.

The qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior. Research in such a situation is a function of the researcher's insights and impressions (Bryman, 1988: 18). The main focus in qualitative research is to understand, explain, explore, discover and clarify the situation, feelings, perceptions, attitudes, values, believes and experience of a group of people (Kumar, 2011). Thus a qualitative research approach applied for this study in order to get all rounded ample information. According to Hsiu-fang and Sarah (2005), Content analysis is a widely used qualitative research technique. Rather than being a single method, current applications of content analysis show three distinct approaches: conventional, directed, or summative. All three approaches are used to interpret meaning from the content of text data and, hence, adhere to the naturalistic paradigm. The major differences among the approaches are coding schemes, origins of codes, and threats to trustworthiness. In conventional content analysis, coding categories are derived directly from the text data. With a directed approach, the analysis starts with a theory or relevant research findings

as guidance for initial codes. A summative content analysis involves counting and comparisons, usually of keywords or content, followed by the interpretation of the underlying context. Content analysis, like other research method, has its own limitation, Such as; subject could lead to increase error, particularly when relational analysis is used to attain a higher level of interpretation. However, to fill the gabs, in-depth interview held with reporters and editors.

3.3 Target Population

The target of the study was news broadcasted on Amhara Television. People involved in making news and preparing agendas were the target of the study. Amhara Television and its staff were selected for this study because they had a better chance of covering the June 22 massacre than any other media outlet.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

This study used bi-data collection of trajectories or methods. Thus data from both primary and secondary sources gained for the study. So that main data collecting instruments for this research are document data (mainly videos of the news broadcasts about the June 22 coordinated attack) and an in-depth interview with journalists, editors, and media managers whom they were active on the duty of reporting, gate keeping and managing the media content and agenda.

The selected two major data collection methods: researching document and in-depth interviews were chosen by the researcher because they can perfectly deal with yields of useful data, which the research needs it badly. Thus the idea of the researcher backed by different scholars

According to Macket et al, (2005) in-depth interviews are optimal for collecting data on individuals' personal histories, perspectives, and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics are being explored. Mack et al (2005) states:

The point behind the use of in-depth interview during qualitative research is the need to garner the view and perspective of the participant about the issue under investigation. Accordingly, such data collecting method is indispensable for it allows the researcher to probe and ask the participant follow up questions hinging on his or her response in order to glean the clear picture of his or her thinking on the given research topic(p,29).

In addition to the analysis of the archive news (to analyze their content in relation to the research theme), in-depth interviews were conducted to assist the study.In-depth semi-structured interview are given editors to talk openly about their work experiences and creating meaning of those experiences. It is produced rich data, as participants committed themselves to disclose sensitive information. The in-depth semi-structured interview helped the researcher to explore participant responses in-depth too.

3.5 Data collection procedure

In the process of collecting data for this study, have been used a systematic random sampling to selected and examined respodents in an open and semi-structured interview approach. According to Rasmussen & Erik (2002), interview guides and questionnaires are useful for getting an in-depth understanding of the issues under investigation rather than measuring those issues. The interview approach focused on the news editor and reporter background information about agenda-setting. Participants also said the experiences of managing the political elite interference.

After that, researcher purposefully selects a study participant which is available at the news room. Brief clarification made and they informed about the objectives of the study, after getting their consent semi-structured questions asked for participants. The researcher conducted the interview through tape recorder.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

Generally, there are two types of sampling strategies. One is random or probability sampling, where each unit or subject has an equal chance of being selected as a sample for the study. The second type is called nonrandom, or non-probability selection which means the researcher does not follow mathematical guidelines like the first but selecting purposely. While Probabilistic sampling includes simple random sample, stratified random sampling and, cluster sampling but the most widely used method of non-probabilistic sampling is quota sampling and purposive sampling (Berg, 2011).

This study opted to utilize one types of sampling techniques in order to feed the study sample and representative sample respondents among the population of reporters, editors, and managers of AMC.

In the case of selecting sample respondents, the study utilized Purposive sampling.

Mass media researchers prefer to use nonprobability sampling in the form of purposive sampling (Wimmer& Dominick, 2006). This study also applied purposive or judgmental sampling because it gives the researcher a chance to apply his/her expert knowledge to select samples he/she thinks represent the population (Berg, 2011).

Morse (1995) argues that sampling in research needs the significance of identifying appropriate participants who can best report to the study and the need to recruit adequate sources of information to address the research question and develop a fully-fledged description successfully.

Thus to this end, the researcher will take sample respondents for an in-depth interview through the technique of purposive sampling based on the purpose to have an expertise and an issue experienced respondents who were participated in reporting, editing and managing the media content and agenda at the time of coordinated attack.

Since this study mainly focuses on news reported in related to June 22, 2019, coordinating attack in Bahirdar and Addis Abeba cities, The Amhara media corporation television news and current affairs directorate especially the news production team had been taken as participant members of the study. Purposive sampling is used in this study, since the research focused on the experience of third parties use for agenda-setting.

The researcher used an additional sampling technique to support this strategy.The second sampling technique utilized in the study is one from probability sampling that is systematic random sampling. This sampling technique is chosen to save the study from the researcher's bias in selecting the sample news contents to be studied.Thus because the researcher decided the June 22 coordinated attack in relation with the role of media in conflict management and agenda setting purposefully; the sampling method to select the news to be analyzed among the population of the news broadcast focused with the June 22 issue, the sample news was not be selected by the purpose and interest of the researcher rather randomly selected by a random sampling technique. This is for giving the study a better independent and rational stance far from

bias. This idea is further illustrated by Hughes. According to Hughes (2017) each entity of the population has a definite, non-zero probability of being incorporated into the sample. Such sample is known as a probability sample. Probability samples are selected in such a way as to be representative of the population. They provide the most valid or credible results because they reflect the characteristics of the population from which they are selected. It allows the researchers to estimate the possible number of subjects that can be included in the sample.

The broadcasted news was made randomly choosen between, June 22, 2019 (when the unexpected attack has happened) until July 21, 2019 when the Prime Minster of Ethiopia and others regional officials provides a press release for the media through this days. It covered numbers of broadcast special news. Totally, 30 numbers of broadcast special news selected as a sample for analysis. This special news selected randomly, which are directly related with the issue. To form a strong analysis the researcher conducted interview. According to Rasmussen & Erik (2002), interview guides and questionnaires are useful for getting in-depth understanding of the issues under investigation rather than measuring those issues.

Sample Frame: The populations for this study were the news broadcasted on Amhara Television from June 22, 2019, to July 21, 2019, of the mid-day news hour. The researcher founded 180 news broadcasted through these days and it takes the entire population size. But, for this study among the one month of news hour only 30news needed as sample. To choose the samples from the population, first all the month days were arranged in a sequence starting from June 22, 2019 as number 1 to July 21, 2019 as 30. By using, a systematic random approach the study select 30 news from 180 at regular interval, to find this interval the total 180 news divided by the number 30 which is selecting as sample. Then the result will be 6. That number will be the first day news

hour. Then adding 6 from that day's number will give the rest 29 samples. Thus, the first sample determines the whole samples chances.

Next, the study focused on respondents' perceptions of media and conflict agenda management issues. The researcher purposefully selects a study participant that is available in the news room. The main objective of the study is also to explore news editor and work manager who have direct contact on agenda setting especially in June 22 incident. The study is made in Amhara regional media institution Amhara media Corporation particularly Amhara television. ATV news room maintains more than 42 journalists and 19 editors employ, this room is responsible for news program and current affairs issues.

Related to June 22, 2019, attack/assasination in Bahir Dar and Addis Abeba city higher officials assassinations the medium journalist produces much more news and special programs. But, related to June 22 incidents all the journalists and editors did not participate equally by producing news or special programs. Only current affairs team (**ወቅታዊ ቡድን**) involve frequently in the issue. The team had 5 journalists and 3 editors during that time. In this study, journalists had been taken for in-depth interview purposefully.

In addition, the researcher conducted a pilot study and the result showed that the work managers also participate on producing news and special programs. So, the researcher believes for a better understanding the impact of agenda-setting process the institution General manager and vice manager should be interviewed respondents purposefully chosen on their broad experience.

3.7 Data Analysis Method

The study used qualitative data analysis method to explain and interpret each sample to drawing linkage between research question and the theoretical framework. Specifically, content data analysis used to get inferences about the messages in the text. The researcher role is "describing, interpreting, analyzing and critiquing social life reflected in-text" (McGregor 2003:2).

The data obtained through in-depth interview were analyzed using a thematic analysis technique which is an apt qualitative method that can be used in research teams and analyzing large qualitative data sets. The intention behind using descriptive analysis is in the process, they reflect on essential themes, what constitutes the nature of this lived experience. In-depth interview were transcribed. Transcription had been read carefully several times and coded. These same codes were recorded then the process of the data collection and analysis were done hand in hand to promote the emergence of themes which constructed based on the recruiting ideas and events which were helpful in identifying patterns and themes developed to analyze the finding critically.

This procedure increased the credibility of the data. After identifying the patterns and attempts made to find a different explanation and logical interpretations, the researcher report had been written.

3.8 The trustworthiness of the Study

Trustworthiness is seen as the strength of qualitative research. It is used to suggest determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participants, or the readers of an account (cook and Wall, 1980). To insure trustworthiness, the researcher employed the following strategies for this study.

- The researcher put different data sources of information by examining evidence from the sources and used it to build a coherent justification for themes.
- The researcher used easy and simple language and description to convey the findings.

3.9 Ethical issues

This study was conducted by taking in to consideration all the necessary logical procedures and no harm with ethical principles of research. Accordingly, researcher provided study participants honest information about the aim, objective, risks and benefits of the study to let them make an informed decision whether to participate in this study without external pressure and after that oral informed consent have been obtained.

Anonymity of the study participant was safeguarded by giving them pseudonyms instead of using their direct name to protect identities. Rights of the study participant were protected by respecting the self determination of the study participants for any decision they may have to refuse to respond some questions or to withdraw totally out of the study. Confidentiality of data was also maintained.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

The major objective of this study was to examine how Amhara Television reported the conflict during the June 22 attacks. With regard to the 2019 political unrest in Amhara region, the coverage of the crisis by Amhara TV station was coded with the time frame which covered from June 22, 2019, to July 21, 2019. Consequently, this section is going to present the results obtained from the qualitative data. To strengthen the analysis obtained by examining documents, this chapter presents, by including their interviewed opinions, essentially the role of journalists, editors and authorities of the Institute (who were involved in preparing and presenting news at the time) as in setting the agenda.

Using Thematic Analysis, the researcher analyzed the selected news into four categories. The first of these four sections deals with government officials and the parties' statements, the second is the news of the alleged perpetrators, the third is the public opinion, and the fourth is the news about the Special Forces.

4.1. Agenda setting in the June 22 attacks coverage

Herein, using an analysis of a few selected news pieces, an attempt is made to see whether or not the government willfully dictated state-controlled media. The study only focuses on Amhara Television due to its proximity to the center of the conflict and to the issues.

The study attempted to answer, using qualitative content analysis study technique, what kind of reports Amhara Television was airing and what sort of agenda widely dominated its reports on the June 22 assassination. The media, politicians and the public have each a big role to play in

shaping the agenda. The following analysis depicts what kind of agenda was being serviced on the selected dates from June 22-July 21.

In this study, 30 days relevant news reports were deliberately selected for analysis; a full video link of their entire content is included in the Appendix. Due to the interruption of the Internet between June 22 and 26 in Amhara region in general and Bahir Dar in particular, the relevant news reports were not uploaded to the Amhara Television website; hence, links to those reports could not be provided here. However, the audio files were transcribed and made available here.

4.2. Analysis of News Story from Amhara Television

The June 22 attack took place in the city of Bahir Dar, where the Amhara Media Corporation is based, but the organization was unable to obtain the information in advance. The Media Corporation was transmitting musical fillers between 5 pm to 6 pm on the date of the assassinations. The six O'clock news hour did not include any news or declaration regarding the attack. The agency obtained detailed information on the situation it had from the national broadcaster, Ethiopian Television. Due to Internet interruption and due to the dictates of government authorities, the agency was forced to transmit news reports and official statements directly from the national media. This is also what Amhara Television exactly did when the government issued a briefing on the attack for the first time

1. Thematic Area 1; Following is an excerpt from Amhara Television's report on the alleged perpetrators of the attack.

The Ethiopian prime minister's press secretary Nigussu Tilahun breaks the news to the public for the first time. Related with the issue he had said this at the breaking manner:

“Today there was attempt of coup in Amhara regional state. It was an organized and coordinated attack. But, the situation is under control. Now, the Amhara regional state including the city of Bahir Dar is under the federal government command. Many of those involved in the coup attempt are arrested and operations underway for arresting the rest of them.”

The agenda of the news media on the public usually have focused on public issues. Therefore, hours after the attack, Amhara Television took from Ethiopian Television and broadcast the speech the spokesperson made on the state television. The main reason for this was that Amhara Television had to interrupt its regular programs and had no choice but to broadcast the breaking news.

According to Althaus, & Tewksbury, (2002), the media gives us serious topics that are put under our noses on a daily basis, due to this Ato Nigusu’s statement only mentioned the issue that there had been a coup attempt in Amhara Regional State and did not specify the nature of the damage or who was behind the incident. It could be said that the statement was sufficient for the sake of informing the public in a timely manner.

Following the statement from the Press Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Office, the public was in a state of confusion as a reliable source of information that could clarify what had happened was lacking.

That the confusion and rumors did not lead to chaos was due to the robust psychological makeup of the society. That the media agency with the capacity and potential to calm the public was unable to provide any relevant information had exacerbated the tension. To make matters worse, the interruption of the regular programming of the media agency (Amhara Television) and its

replacement with musical fillers (transitions) led the public to suspect that the agency itself was in trouble.

Hours later, on June 15, 2011, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, dressed military uniform, appeared on television to present his version of the attack. As Shaw & David (2014), mentioned that "we are also allowed to voice that opinion in many different forms, whether it is verbally or written," the Prime Minister dressing of military uniform gives some confused clue for the audiences. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed said a coup attempt had been staged against his government in the northern part of the country and that senior officials had lost their lives in sacrifice. Speaking in national TV (with the logo of only Amhara TV) address, he said it was led by top military officers. The prime minister's office accused Amhara's regional security chief, Brig-Gen Asaminew Tsige, of plotting the coup attempt.

"The crisis we have seen in Amhara region is a coup attempt. Led by a higher ranking military officials and military staffs. Some are dead and others are wounded……The people of Ethiopia do not want a repressive and killer government. That has proved that it is possible to remove dictators with unified and democratic struggles in past years. The people of Ethiopia have with a unified voice showed that they will not accept government that has the attitude of dictatorship."

At this time, what attracted more public attention was the question why the PM made the statement only to Amhara Television and not the actual statement of the PM. The dominant belief among the public was that the assassinations were made with the support of the prime minister. There was a great deal of confusion among the community regarding the reporting on the conflict. We would see later how Ethiopian Televsion ended up broadcasting the PM's statement that was exclusively given to Amhara Television.

More than the press secretary's first day statement the Prime Minister's message that night dealt with a detailed number of issues, including the names of state and federal officials who were victims of the attack. He also explained that the attack was a coup attempt. This prescribed further statements that were given the following morning to frame who the attacker were and to mold the public's opinion in strict accordance to the government's version. It is a fact of cutting and trimming news stories in order to filter and present it as the sender wishes. In turn, people who use framing to deliver their views concentrate on the attributes of persons, public issues or other objects when mentioning them (Entman, 1993). In the process, the Amhara regional government and the federal government attempted to persuade and convince the public that the then head of the regional peace and security bureau, Brigadier General Asaminew Tsige, was responsible for the attack.

According to Entman (1993), frames reside in the specific properties of the news narrative that encourage those perceiving and thinking about events to develop particular understanding of them. As the particular concern of this study, the media had become increasingly obsessed with airing the opinions of politicians. The officials said that "the coup attempt and attack was orchestrated by Brig. Gen. Asaminew Tsige, the Amhara peace and security head with other agents. Brig. Gen. Asaminew and his colleagues were given amnesty over the last year by the new administration amid efforts to integrate them back to regular life."

According to a statement issued by the press office, the amnestied military leaders committed the act. What the authorities that gave the accusatory statements used as evidence was a coup attempt by the individuals in 2001 Ethiopian Calendar. It was an unsubstantiated allegation that the individuals had experienced themselves in such acts. When we look at the way Amhara

Television treated this statement, we can see that it presented as reality something that has not been verified at all.

The tone media use to disseminate news tells the audience not just news, but also the opinion of a particular report. Tone, or valence, is one more part of media framing and agenda-setting that influences audience's members to think a certain way about a particular issue (Cissel, 2012). In the 22 June 2019 Amhara Television, the then Sunday immediately following the attack regarding how suspected members of the Special Forces have been arrested in connection with the attack.

Speaker one: from the area called Gelad, these men began to run past us, threatening the villagers with guns. We made calls for the community to gather and we caught up with them near Mount Talek where we asked them to stop. But they did not want to give up easily, so they shot at us until they run out of bullets. Luckily, no one was hurt. Finally, when they run out of bullets, they surrendered. When we questioned them, they told us that six of their friends had escaped. We then took them to the police station and handed them over to the police in the presence of the Kebele (the lowes level of administratve government stracture in Ethiopia) administrator and the head of the local militia.

Speaker two: we were in a meeting at St. George's Church. Suddenly, there were shouts. We also heard a gunshot. Immediately, we set out to discover what was going on. There were two gunmen on the mountain and one of them fired towards us. While they tried to escape, we took strategic posts and were able to apprehend them. We then handed the criminals over. I'm really sorry that something like this happened in our region. Why are we hurting our country by fighting each other?

Speaker three: As it happened, we were sitting in mediation. When two of them came to Mount Galaad carrying their luggage, the children saw them and told us. We followed them and asked who they were. They pointed their guns at us. At this point, we made calls so the villagers could show up with their guns and surrounded the intruders. One of them said, please inspect our IDs if you would like, we are Amhara. A distant gunshot was heard while we tried to inspect his ID. He tried to escape but was apprehended and, together with his other friend caught by the villagers, we handed him over to the police.

In this news, we can see how, due to the repeated statements given by government officials using the media, the public have been influenced to picture one group as perpetrator and the other as victim. This is particularly evident from the way the second speaker refers to the armed fugitives as “these criminals”. The inclusion by Amhara Television in the news as criminalizing someone who has not been declared so by a court verdict exposes the identity of who sets the agenda for the agency.

In the 17th June 2011 (E.C) as media coverage flowed in one direction, it also caused confusion among government officials beyond the ordinary citizenry. According to Cissel, (2012), the formation of words, used in the news article creates a vehicle for persuasion that has the opportunity to form stereotypes and generalizations among the minds of its readers. The statement issued by the Federal Police Commission on June 17, 2011 is a good example. Amhara TV quoted the statement from other media outlets and repeated the obvious mistake. In a statement to reporters, the then-Federal Police Commissioner, Endashaw Tassew, assuredly spoke of the coordination of the attacks in Bahir Dar and Addis Ababa, which made his validity questionable. The main reason for this was the lack of time to investigate the incidents in the two

cities within 48 hours given the complexity of the case. The second reason was that he stated General Sa'are Mekonnen's assassinator as having committed suicide following the assassination.

“The escort (bodyguard) was looking for a convenient time to carry out the attack. After the attack, the escort commited sucide, as you know, I want to remind you. It is a suicide mission. Thus, the overall movement in Bahir Dar is closely linked to the movement in Addis Ababa. It is an attempt to break the defense chain of command by attacking the top of the defense force. ”

Hours later, the commissioner's contradictory statement that General Sa'are Mekonnen's "killer" did not died but was instead in a hospital was a clear indication that statements at the government level were unbelievable and that the media had only served as uncritical transmission tube by broadcasting whatever it was given.

In addition, the manner in which he stated that the incident was undisputably a coup d'etat was tantamount to odering the media to treat it as such.

"Is it a coup or is it not? There is no doubt about it. First of all, this man is the head of the security bureau. It has an army under it. This army is given (to the security bureau) in accordance with the constitution to protect the constitution and the people. He went outside this mission and did not line up this force to protect the people, to protect the constitution; these leaders were on their job, sitting in a meeting not at a bar when the act was committed. This is one indication that it was a coup attempt. Second, prior to the meeting, he had arrested security personnel working in his office. ”

For example, in an interview with the Voice of America three months later, former Federal Police Commissioner Indashaw Tassew was quoted as saying that the investigation was still incomplete. How then was the government, only three days after the attack, able to claim that it

possessed evidence of who the attackers were? The media should have asked serious questions to investigate the validity of the claims.

On the same day, the alleged mastermind of the attack was reported dead. Brigadier General Asaminew Tsige was aired with no details. Even that was done because of public pressure. Instead of reporting the incident as an incident, that the media took sides and considered the individual as criminal could be seen from the bias of the coverage.

Following the statement issued by the Federal Police Commission, the same report aired on Amhara Television clearly shows who is preparing the agenda for the media. In lieu of searching for the truth, the media has been observed, just like the government authorities, portraying and accusing the individual as criminal.

"Following the killings in Bahir Dar and Addis Ababa on the evening of Saturday, June 15, Brigadier General Asaminew Tsige was shot dead in Zenzelima, on the outskirts of Bahir Dar," the regional police commission reported.

Other than receiving and broadcasting the report, Amhara Television did not try to make a balanced report by taking both the opinion of the government and the accused. This is what we understand from the above news. The voice in which the death of the General was reported gives the impression that person is dead and that we want them to die.

The following is one amongst the reports of Amhara Television that show it to be an absolute proponent of the government's position. The news broke on Wednesday, and the division between us and them was well depicted.

> On June 18th Brigadier General Asamnwe Tsige's body was flown from Bahir Dar to his hometown of Lalibela. At Lalibela Cos Meda in the presence of religious leaders, family and friends of the local community were gathering to welcome Brigadier General Tsige's body. A funeral service was held at St. Lalibela Church.

The alleged telephone conversation of the manager of Amhara Mass Media, Ato Muluken Seteye with Brigadier General Asaminew Tsige, was at the time among the programs that caught our viewers' attention the most. A brief excerpt from the transcript of the allegedly recorded telephone conversation provided by the manager follows:

On June 29 (Asaminew Tsige}; we have taken action.

(Muluken); what are the details?

(Asaminew Tsige}; On leaders of the ADP, since already the public's peace and security has been made precarious and as they have failed to take up the demands of the public and as they have overturned the struggle, a measure has been taken against the leaders of the organization. Do not be alarmed. Say that the community in this area should be told to stay at home. The security forces and the militia of the area should regulate itself. At home! Everyone in Bahir Dar especially; should wait for instructions from the security bureau.

{Muluken}; shall we send a camera?

(Asaminew Tsige}; Send it to Guest House.

It is not clear why the conversations that preceded this selected piece of telephone conversation were not transmitted to the public in the same way. Shoemaker & Reese (1996) pointed out that the media serve as a means of the ruling power to produce and maintain the dominant ideology.

Therefore, the above idea can be said to have been chosen and transmitted. The manager said he did not have any communication after this broadcast piece and did not ask for details because he was shocked by what happened. Meanwhile, the manager claims to have consulted with other members of the administration, but as any internal regulations or guidelines for action in such a scenario were lacking, he asked for help from the government.

“The first thing I did was trying to calm things down and exchange ideas with the people I was leading. As I told you before, the affairs are very disturbing. Because broadcasting this information on the air waves has the potential to influence the public unduly. It was not clear to me what had happened. I myself was shocked. Therefore, it would be difficult if anyone was to follow this on the Amhara Mass Media.

Therefore, I tried to contact other government officials in that short period of time. I called the communication bureau chief but nobody picked up. I called our Board Chair, Ato Yohannes, and no reply. So this information is available. I do not know what was coming to our institution. Our institution is, of course, guarded by the special force. So, at that time, I did not know who exactly is in charge of the security of our institution. It was Saturday. No government institution operates outside the media. So it was difficult to exchange ideas. It was a little difficult and challenging time to explain to the community how to react.

What came to my mind later on was that, assuming that the incident was localized to Bahr Dar only, contacting federal authorities and in particular arranging for another security force to come and takeover security of the media institution. There were no guarantees to my personal security either. For it was from a person in high position that I was told to transmit the message. I therefore contacted the Press Secretariat of the Prime Minster.

After that, it is important that our federal government officials, especially other security forces, come and take control of the media. Personally, my safety was not guaranteed because I was told that I was delivering this message from a senior government official. So I called the Prime Minister's Press Secretariat. He was a former chairman of our board so I called and inquired what information he had. Even though I could not find out any detailed information from him and he could not give me any, I knew he had detailed information. I can't find any information. Soon, he told me that it would be better if all Amhara Media units discontinue all broadcast activity."

It is clear from this statement by the manager that the media does not have a system in place to deal with emergencies. It is clear from his speeches that they have decided to wait until a solution to the problem is offered by outsiders. There are several signs that the institution and the lives of the workers were, meanwhile, in jeopardy. One notices that in this case, the reporters and editors, who were not clear on the matter, were forced to broadcast only what was issued to them, because the manager stated in his speech that he had no knowledge of the events.

The manager said he had no authority over the institution until a week after the incident and that it was government authorities who were in control of even the messages transmitted.

Only after the message has been known and the deputy administrator of the state has sent a message to the defense authorities and after they in turn send messages that so and so have been allowed to enter the compound is when someone other than a staff member could enter the building," he said. So the incident happened on Saturday night and, from Sunday until after the funeral, people could come in and leave our premises. But no one else could come into the institution unless with prior authorization to get some message out. We can't say let or don't let so and so in.

Herein, besides agenda setting and determining what message to transmit, it appears that government officials have gone as far as even ordering the media to stop broadcasting. It is related with the prominent scholar Linksys (1986, p. 107) argues that "Press has the tendency to speed up the policy making process. Framing influence on the news media, focus on various public and political issues." while it is clear that the institution was in dire need of protection at the time, we can see from the manager's statements that it has been used to transmit the messages of defense commanders and political leaders. Some academician believed that the media deemphasizing certain issues, some with light coverage, and money rarely mentioned or totally neglected. As a result, even though the media has not been completely blacked out, its regular program has been shelved, serving as a station where only government assigned people transmitted their messages.

2. Thematic Area 2; the selected press releases related with the attack.

There were a number of press releases stated in the higher officials, the ruling party, different organizations and the government itself related with the attack in the following days via the Amhara television. The researcher was selecting 14 selected press releases for analysis.

In 22th June 2011 E.C, the Central Committee of the Amhara Democratic Party (ADP) has conducted an emergency meeting and issued a six-point resolution concerning the June 15th assassination of senior Amhara state leaders and defense generals. The statement also condemned the plotters and accomplices of the June 15th 2011 E.C assassinations and coup attempt.

According to Tusa, (2013) the setting of an agenda and generation of frames has generally been less studied than their effect, but it has frequently been assumed that agenda and frames are

created by ‘movement leaders.’ In this contact the first press release was stated by the Amhara Democratic Party's Central Committee. The central committee press statement said that the party's struggle was to "respect the human and democratic rights of its citizens" and condemned the act, saying the killing of leaders who led the struggle for the release of Asaminew Tsige and other individuals is “a brutal killing, a mark of ingratitude and treason.” While the attacks and crimes committed in the failed coup d'état and the atrocities committed on our leaders have embarrassed and humiliated the people of Amhara, those who are working to confuse and mislead our people by covering up or belittling the crime should refrain from this heinous act, it said.

The Central Committee said in a statement that the crackdown on individuals and groups involved in the failed coup was "quick and successful" and that efforts to "apprehend and bring to justice all perpetrators will continue to be strengthened." The central committee mentioned repeated disturbances in the region and said that "all necessary legal action will be taken to strengthen the security structure and ensure peace and security in the region."

The statement reminded that the organization is at a time when its internal unity is needed. He called on all parties to work together to overcome the obstacle created and stand for the peace and stability of the country.

The statement added that competing political parties and various bodies need to act responsibly by focusing on activities that promote stability, peace and unity. The Central Committee statement thanked all that stood with it, saying that the failed coup was not just an attack on the Amhara region and its people but an attack on all Ethiopians.

On 28 June 2011 the ex-president of the state of Amhara, Mr.Gedu Andargachew urges in response to the demands of the Amhara people without any rumors everyone have to work hard. He said in an interview with Amhara Television that it is imperative to work for the rule of law in all areas. As stated Cissel, (2012), the formation of words, used in the statement creates a vehicle for persuasion that has the opportunity to form stereotypes and generalizations among the minds of its audiences. The press statements which were presented the officials have the same content and readymade in the ways of its manner.

A discussion was held in Bahir Dar on July 1st, the current security situation in Amhara State. During the discussion, the security agencies issued a statement. It was broadcasting on the day which was mentioned in the above. The next day on July 2nd Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed said an investigation team has been set up to investigate the attacks in Bahir Dar and Addis Ababa. The Prime Minister presented the government's performance report for the 2011 Ethiopian budget year to the House of Peoples' Representatives. The media has been used messages to propagate only the government agenda.

"Political opinions, convictions, and behavior do not easily change in response to media, and even when they do, the links are often difficult to prove" (Muin, 2011, p.1). And the same is true on 27th the Amhara Democratic Party (ADP) has said that rumors of a leadership split within the organization were baseless. Senior executives of the organization told Amhara television that members of the Central Committee and the executive are currently working hard.

On June 28th, the Amhara State Police Commission has announced that it has launched an investigation into two hundred and eighteen suspects in connection with the assassination of senior officials of the state. The commission issued a press statement regarding the investigation.

But on June 29th, the Commission has denied allegations that it has launched a legal disarmament process. The commission noted that there is still better peace and security in the region.

On July 1st the Amhara National Regional State broadcasting seems like strong but uniform message. It presents the unity of the Amhara people is known for its national security, but it is not disintegrated by the problems that arise from time to time. The rumor that there is a particular and different sect in the region is false. This is a conspiracy hatched by the enemy to create divisions between the leaders and the people. Knowing this, we must maintain our unity. Since the catastrophic June 15 incident, the people of the region have been able to stabilize the area in a matter of hours to prevent further damage. Aware of this relationship between media coverage and public concern, researchers McCombs & Shaw, arrived at a proposition that says, "People learn from the media that important issues are" (McCombs & Shaw, 1972, p.176). But in the following press statements no new and important things presented for the people. On July 2nd Demeke Mekonnen, Chairperson of ADP, said a three-month plan has been prepared during the meeting. He said that on his statement "We have strengthened the High Level Peace building Forum with the participation of zonal leaders and the Peace and Security Police. During the meeting; we discussed what our three-month plan should be. Meanwhile, an unexpected accident occurred on Saturday." On July 3rd in the same manner, Mr, Demeke Mekonnen, also said the party will continue its journey with the support of the Ethiopian and Amhara people. He was speaking at a memorial service for senior leaders in the Amhara region. During the event, the Addis Ababa ADP Committee donated more than 5 million birr to the families of the victims.

Benard Cohen (1963) said that "the press is significantly more than a purveyor of information and opinion. It may not be successful much of the time in telling people what to think, but it is

stunningly successful in telling readers what to think about" (p.13). In the following five press releases the government officials told the people only 'what to think about.' On July 5th ADP has responded strongly to the TPLF. On July 6th the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) is a process of re-creating the enemy and mobilizing supporters. On July 7th the social reformer says TPLF clearly shows that it has not stopped its accusations against the people of Amhara region for the past 27 years. And on July 12th ADP stated it is unacceptable to harass people on the basis of the June 22 attacks.

3. Thematic Area 3; the summary of highly victimized regional security forces.

The Amhara Special Forces were holding a three-day dialogue in Woldeya. The discussion was focusing on current issues and the general security situation in the region. It was broadcasted through Amhara television on June 19th 2011. As it's already known not only the Amhara region's top officials but also the region's police commission's security forces were injured in the June 15th attack. Eyewitnesses, survivors, and members of Special Forces commented on the scene.

As McCombs (1994) stated that today agenda-setting is generally viewed as working from two levels, salience and attribute salience. Salience, which is concerned with the central theme or object of a public issue/news story; while the second level is attribute salience, which is the salient characteristics of the theme or object as emphasized by the media. "I was the team leader at that time. The officer on duty was sergeant Gebre. While I was getting ready to go home, our commanders, Commander Wube and Commander Zewdu Alemu, came in.

The news media are primary sources of the pictures in our heads about the larger world of public affairs, a world that for most citizens is out of reach, out of sight, and out of mind (Lippmann, 1922). Therefore, the one among a lot of Special Forces told us the event as it's.

"I gave a command to the securities to be vigilant and to do their job efficiently since the commanders are inside. Meanwhile, the so-called New Forces jumped out of a car and entered the place. Usually they would go in and take care of their business, so I did not suspect anything new would happen. They have the same perception about the change, so we see each other as one. I even asked what they need right after they jumped out of the car and they just casually told me they needed to see the commanders. They immediately shot at the guard above, and they point a gun at me and forced me to sit in the corner, after that, they took control of the whole compound."

In the meantime, there was a great exchange of gunfire. As a result, they shot 4 friends who were with them. After a while they got help from the national defense and they were able to take back control of the area.

The following is one amongst the reports of Amhara Television that show it to be an absolute proponent of the government's position. The news broke on Wednesday, and the division between us and them was well depicted.

Society responds to the pseudo environment created by media, creating the perception of what the environment around them is. Agenda-setting establishes the salient issues or images in the minds of the public. The report examines the sacrifices made by the Special Forces to maintain peace in the region and to frustrate the coup. The news, however, did not try to determine the extent of the damage on all sides or the condition of the detainees. As a result, the concept of 'us

and them' has become prominent in the media. It was a report confirming the existence of two police forces in one region. It gave credence to rumors that there was Assaminew's army and the government's army.

4. Thematic Area 4; summary of opinions from the society and celebrity in the attack.

There were not mutual consensuses towards the incident among the people. Most of the people have been confused. It has been said that in the face of adversity in a country, religious leaders and scholars must play their part in making the people feel hopeful and to look forward to tomorrow. In order to prevent such problems, it is necessary to establish a better relationship by providing factual information. The researcher was selecting 5 selected opinions from the opinion leaders for analysis.

The agenda-setting theory states that media content sets the agenda for public discussion and mutual consensus. On June 26th the leaders of Bahir Dar and its environs said that we will work to ensure the peace and development of the people. The leaders discussed the current security situation in the region in Bahir Dar. On the other hand July 8th Scholars say the basic message of the TPLF statement is that Categorized the people of Amhara as hostile, Accused ADP and it aims to undermine Ethiopia's unity. TPLF is obstructing the change started by Ethiopia; therefore EPRDF should put the TPLF's agenda on the front.

On July 11th residents in Bahir Dar and its environs say that the root causes of the disruption of peace and security are occasionally observed. As a result, officials should focus on the law enforcement task. Residents said law enforcement should be transparent and fair. According to Althaus & Tewksbury (2002), the information is put there for a reason whether most people are aware of it or not. It gives us serious topics that are put under our noses on a daily basis. Due to

this on July 14th members of the Amhara Regional State Council Social Affairs Committee said that unity among the people should be strengthened by providing accurate information to the public. The Regional Government Communication Affairs Office said that the leader at all levels has difficulty providing timely information.

This is one of the occasions where Amhara Television sent a message to the people to keep the peace without getting panic. However, it is difficult to say whether the news was timely since it was broadcasted days after the incident. That the journalist kept refering to the incident as a coup shows that the government set agenda had taken over individuals working in the media. However, the agency's approach to consult intellectuals regarding a solution to the crisis was different. By departing from its previous 'us and them' reporting style and sending a message to the youth and other sectors of the public, the media had attempted to play its part in maintaining national security.

4.2. Interview discussion

As the study above shows, the role of government or political party leaders in shaping the agenda of the June 22 attack was significant. As a result, it is interesting to note the impact it has had on journalists and the media system. According to the results of this study, this June 22 attack three cases were reasons to shape the agenda. The first is that the public is very curious about the issue, second the potential for news of a political conflict is high and the influence of external forces that want the issue to be seen in only one direction is mentioned.

To support the analysis and build a picture of how news production process may be determining how June 22 attack issues are framed. Therefore researcher conducted six in- depth interviews with journalsits and news editors regulary covering the issues in the Amhara television.

Interviews with journalists and media executives were used to strength the study. Respondents also repeatedly noted that politicians had a significant influence on the process of preparing news. This study is more of qualitative the researcher interested to know the real perception of participant on agenda setting pattern they practice, and how that agenda setting pattern relate with conflict and current affaires news production as well as the outcomes from research participant point of view.The questions are related with the research objectives and under each specific objective.

For the sake of ensuring confidentiality, the researcher used assigned codes for in-depth interview participants while presenting the data of the study instead of using their real name. Accordingly, M1, M2 E1, E2, J1, J2, in addition, similar ideas are presented in one. Data gathered from depth interview shows that journalist and editors exchange their needs, feelings and desires with one another in different perspectives. More similar reasons were raised behind the way of agenda setting process. The data from journalist in-depth interview of M1, M2 E1, E2, J1 and J2, all indicate that the news room follows government orders and sets an agenda in many aspects of making news during conflict time. The respondents' data show to have the agenda come from the government, the public and the media. However, respondent explained that after the June 22 crisis, Amhara Television's agenda was under the control of the authorities and policy makers. At the news organization level, there are executive and technical pressure on news agenda selection and event to cover (Robinson, 1973). On the other hand, there are many corporations who work to influence the media by financing (Shoemaker, 1987). In this regard in-depth interview conducted to determine the impact on Amhara Television.The first respondent relative coded M1 to the study stated that the media had abandoned its own agenda and pursued the agenda of politicians.

> Once we have formulated our agenda with the Communications Officer and the Press Secretary, we will identify the people who will enter this institution. It is true that mr.Meluken said that after the informants were identified, they had to get the permission of the vice president of Amhara regional state. This is primarily because of the security of the institution. And secondly, I think the information that the government does not know should not be passed on.

When the media was established, it was said to be public and governmental, but at the time it was almost entirely under the control of politicians, the head of the news agency said. Before to the June 22 attack, Amhara TV had better freedom and was setting its own agenda and delivering it to its audience, the respondent said. The head of Amhara Television explains how the June 15 attack was reported in the news. The other research interview participant coded in this research as M2 explains the situation of agenda setting process in their news room as:

> The government has set the agenda in its own way. Let me give you one reason why it is not the institution's or public agenda. Apart from the agenda we discussed, it was a time when I used my authority in the institution to give a mission to journalists. The mission was to make news of Brigadier General Tsige's funeral. Other executives are unaware that we are preparing to make this news. I made this decision on my own because I have the authority. The news broke on Monday night. The funeral was scheduled for Tuesday. Because of this the enraged officers were trying to arrest me. For this and many other reasons, I can say that the media was not able to set its own agenda.

This indicates that the demand for news is high during times of conflict. Many parties put their own interests in the media and let the public hear only what they want. According to the

respondant, this was the result of the June 22 attack. Instead of monitoring the situation properly and disseminating information to the public, Amhara Television broadcasted the views of the authorities extensively. Especially in the first week after the incident the news and messages are transmitted only with the permission of the government. In the perspective of the respondent, this kind of news production system alienated journalists and prevented the institution from making its own decisions. The other respondant coded M1 also have related idea explains in his own wards as follows:

> When the media tries to do the news according to its own agenda and the needs of the people, the institution is under intense pressure from the authorities.

The respondent M1 to the June 22 attack stated that the media had limited capacity to cover the incident and that government officials had intervened extensively. The respondent E1, for his part, said government intervention was necessary because the institute had limited experience in reporting such incidents. In his view it:

> The government has used the media to control the crisis. If it gives the media full freedom, I believe there is a good chance that the conflict will escalate. As a result, the conflict may be prolonged and something worse could have happened. On the other hand, I believe it undermines media freedom.

Data gathered from journalist and editors interview on agenda setting process they follow and the practice show that the understanding of their knowldge is more similar in the professional level. Journalists understand the impact of the media on people. Many of agendas are prepared by the government and the media without public interest and recognition, (Althaus, & Tewksbury, 2002). Agenda seting process among members of news editorial; freedom to express feelings

dominated and controlled by the other government official and poltical party memeber. Because of this E2 and E1 explain that the level of free discussion and communication among members is limited during setting the agenda. Data gathered from the interview also show that their participation in decision making is to know the issue and the decision is mainly given to officials. On the other hand there are also manager's only give instructions what to do and what not without discussion. The interviewee coded M1, E2, E1 and J2 explain that they are not participating in agenda setting process even though in the end, they were the ones who made the news, but they were not involved in the decision.

What was the role of the editor? Who was in direct contact with the journalist at the time? An editor working for Amhara Television, who was on duty at the time of the attack, described how they handled the case as follows.

> We only found out what happened after we brodcasted the 12-hour news. The only order I received from the manager was me or the reader not to leave the office. But we thought we had finished the day's work. Later, when we looked outside, the compound was surrounded by soldiers. The city was in turmoil. In the process; I have seen that as a country and as an institution, there is a lack of capacity to deal with current problems. Instead of trying to recover and find the solution, they wallow in their sadness and thus, experience more failure.

The other respondant E1 to this study said that instead of trying to provide accurate information, On the contrary, journalists sided with Brigadier General Tsige, who is considered a murderer. Explaining this:

> Asaminew was a murderer. But journalists were working to support his idea. Take, for example, the case of Zenzelma farmers. When his soldiers are arrested their faces were covered in television. However, the farmer's images that arrested these men were public. This put the community at risk.

Respondents stated that only politically motivated issues would be dealt with in the post-conflict news and information. As a result, the media has neglected another responsibility, Such as economics, social and entertainment news and programs according to editors. News and current affairs reports were reviewed by the agency's officials and government officials for several days. As a result, the editors' ability to prepare editorial agendas and pass them on to journalists was completely curtailed, the respondent E1 said.

> The agendas are given from government officials, because, at that time the media was under the control of federal and state government officials. Agendas were not seted in the newsroom. In what way agenda can be formulated while informants are selected? There is also a chance that the news will not be broadcast after it is recorded. It also allows other outsiders to preview the recording before its brodcast. As a result, news editors and chief editors played no role in setting the agenda.

Completely the same response is given by J1; who has no role in agenda setting proces. He said,

> Journalists who participated in the news coverage of the event we were prepared to asked questions, but they were rejected. The reason given is that your questions are nothing more than aggravated. This prevents us from practicing our profession properly. Our officials had problems deciding freely. As a result, the institution could not operate independently. The government leads the event in its own direction.

From the two data collected method the researcher found that the news of the June 22 attack was being drafted by government officials. At the time, journalists in the Amhara Television were unable to provide information about the attack to the public. They did only what they were told to do. The interviewee coded J1, and J2 explain that: They want the public to know about the incident, but they say they can't do anything because there are officials in the institution who support the government's idea. They were also afraid of being arrested, including dismissal, if they did what they wanted to do by themself. The researcher also understands that the institute's management had failed to protect journalists' rights in connection with the June 22 attacks.

On the other hand data from J2 shows that the institute's management doesn’t communicate issues freely. Management meetings that were used to formulate a formal agenda were discontinued and only the government's proposal was accepted. The interviewee said that:

> The news broadcasts are well-regarded by the government and will be broadcast on Amhara Television.? What kind of message does the government want to convey? What kind of message does the government not want to broadcast on television? Is a priority. The people we are interviewing are the survivors from the attack and security forces. Most of our sources are pro-government. However, we did not include the local Witnesses and the community at the time. In addition, the news will be aired on television after being reviewed by the institution's executives and government officials.

Agenda-setting effects are understood as the dynamic process in which dominant people strongly influence the agenda of the media outlets by suggesting which topics are important to cover (McCombs,2004).According to the information gathered, journalists from chief editors are involved in the selection and production of news in Amhara Television. During the June 22

attack, the line was completely cut off. The government was seen as a major source of information and agenda setter at this time.

This approach has led to the media's tendency to pretend that what the government says is right. Instead of providing accurate information in a balanced way, journalists have become a way for one-sided opinion to spread in the community.respondant J2 explain this as follows;

> I don't think Amhara Television has played its role properly, because there are two diferent parties to the attack. The media should have gone beyond the statements of government officials and thoroughly investigated the cause and effect. However, the media did not do so, and the incident continues to be controversial. Beyond what the government has announced, who is the perpetrator? How and why did the attack take place? What action was taken? The media should have given more answers to these questions. But so far the institusion has not been able to fulfill its role.

Nevertheless, the issue raised by the journalist at June 22 attack coverage is a valid one. Agenda setting and framing researches shows that the media can influence what you think about, and, how you think about it (McCombs, 2004). This allows the media to follow the normative democratic approach. Which is a value based approach to building communities, based on the assumption that all people have a need to belong, want to have a sense of purpose (Rossmana and Shanahan, 2012). However, Amhara Television failed to fulfill its responsibilities due to pressure from the authorities. As a result, the respondents agree that the institution has lost the acceptance of the public during June 22 attack.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMENEDATION

In conclusion, this study succeeded in proving that the government officials set agendas for the public and frame stories to suit that agenda. On June 22, the assassination of senior government officials Amhara Television did not address public and media agendas. In connection with the tragic event that took place, extensive differences in agenda design have been observed in the media.

The findings support in connection with the incident, the government took full control of Amhara Television. In this case, the media has been spreading the same ideas over and over again, causing it to lose public trust. However, one of the elements that make news good news is that it contains new information. In particular, Conflict, has the potential to make good news and trap audience attention, but the media did not take advantage of the June 22 incident. Instead, the media had been working with the authorities to convey only one-sided opinion. This not only made the people to have the same information, but also created divisions. A good example of this is the disagreement between the victims, Dr. Ambachew's supporters and Brigadier General Asaminew's supporters were accused of eachother who carrying out the attack. Instead of resolving this issue, the media had been discriminating against one party over another. It has been reported several times in the news that one party is being abused and the other is being the abuser. The media covered the case in siding without a a court decision, including the issues that required a court response.

Following this, the media's broad coverage of government officials' statements and opinions has created a perception that “us” and “them”. Thus, found significant agreement between the press

and officials agendas. Lack of experiences, in setting agendas at times of crisis in the media (Amhara Television) created a conduicive environment for officials' interference. It explains who controls the media and who gives the agenda.

Party agendas differ from press agendas and public agendas in editing and news coverage.in this case, Amhara Television was closely monitored as it hosts party agenda. The researcher believes that the executives of the institute have been involved in building an agenda to influence the June 22 conflict. The media did not have an organized system for reporting on a conflict, so it was easy for outsiders' powers to capture it easily. The official idea won the news inspite of its agenda having the lowest correlation with the priorities of the public agenda. The Amhara Mass Media Agemcy (lately named as Amhara Media Corporation) had the opportunity to lead the event on its own agenda and provide additional information. However, this ability seemed to become limited during and after the incident. This is because the formation of the agenda took place through the interaction between media executives and politicians. Whenever the public was asked to express their views, they were not allowed to speak against the will of the politicians.

As the agenda does not reflect the public worries, the community used other social media options, such as Facebook, youtube and others. Unconfirmed rumors were circulating in the community due to the media's failure to play its role properly. The researcher believed that Amhara television deliberately set out to construct an agenda to influence the public using televisions influencing power.

In terms of relative priorities, broadcasted media agendas were relatively low compared to political agendas during the June 22 attack. The saddenness of the stories, proximity, prominense and the effect power had a dramatic agenda setting impact in terms of this issue.

According to the study, Amhara Television was unable to be independent and neutral in its coverage of the June 22 attack. As a result, it has long been used as a government tool to inform the public about the incident. The media set aside the mission of serving the people and the government and was only support the interest of government officials. The media has the potential to convince its audience and it has also the power to confuse the public with its misinformation. It can also have a profound effect on people thinking and attitudes through news and information. Because of this, they must take responsibility for the news and current affairs programs. In order for the media to be acceptable to the public, it must be impartial and disseminate accurate information.

5.1. Recomenedation

1. Setting an agenda helps a news item get more attention. An agenda can be prepared for a variety of purposes. It is important to know how to prepare an agenda and how to deal with it.

2. The Amhara Television News Department uses various agenda setting methods to prepare news. However, if it is properly planned and implemented; it has significant impact on the success of it. However, the current practice is largely about the policy of pursuing the agenda of politicians and the government. To prevent this, the media must be free from government pressure. Frequent training for journalists on self-sufficiency should be given and there is a need to put pressure on the government to take action against politicians who interfere with the media. The newsroom should organize itself with well-organized plan and non-emergency agendas. In addition to making strong plans, all employees need to be involved in the planning process.

3. A media institution should develop clear guidelines for resolving issues related to agenda preparation. It is also important to follow a professional approach. It is the responsibility of the media to inform and educate the public not only what they want but also what they need. It is important to make everyone involved by changing the top-down agenda setting process.

4. Accurate information can be disseminated to the public by treating public, media and government agendas fairly and professionally. This approach enables the media to achieve its purpose and also to make it more reliable source of information. The media institution should increase its ability to provide up-to-date news to audiences by actively monitoring local, national and international events.

In general, the agenda setting process can be an effective tool for delivering quality information, if it follows the professional process. Instead of disseminating fragmnet various information at the same time, it gives them the ability to formulate an agenda and disseminate the required information to the public.

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Appendix A

Bahirdar University

Faculty of social sciences

Department of media and communication post graduate program Interview Guide for Agenda setting practice in Amhara mass media agency.

Introduction: this interview guide has been prepared to understand editors and reporters experience in the agenda setting process in Amhara mass media agency.

The information that you are going to provide is very important to assess the issue. This interview will be for academic purpose only which does not considering from anything else and if you fell discomfort you can interrupt any time. Therefore you are kindly requested to give genuine responses. If you are willing, please complete the following questions. Thank you again.

- Background information of the participants

Sex……..

Age……..

Level of education…….

Occupation……

1. Who sets the agenda on Amhara Television?
2. What are the gaps in the process of setting an agenda in the institution?
3. What problem you face related with agenda setting for news? Do you have experience problem related with?
4. How does Amhara Television set the agenda when current events occur?
5. Do you believe that Amhara Television was biased in the June 22 attack? Please explain why.
6. If you could tell me whose agenda was widely covered during the June 22 attack on Amhara Television, Please elaborate?
7. At the time of the attack, did you and your colleagues have a role to play in shaping the agenda and your ability to follow the profession in the news?
8. How was the news prepared in connection with the June 22 attack?
9. Is there a need to adjust or else totally change the agenda setting process? What comments do you suggest?
10. How do you think the media should shape the agenda in the event of further conflict?
11. What recommendations do you have for future agenda setting process efforts such as these?

Is there anything more you would like to add?

Thank you for your cooperation!

Appendix B
News related to the June 22 attack

በወቅቱ ከተከሰተው ጥቃት ጋር ተያይዞ በባህርዳር እና አካባቢዋ በተፈጠረው አለመረጋጋት ክልሉን ወክሎ ስለጉዳዩ ፈጣን መረጃ የሚሰጥ ከፍተኛ ባለስልጣን አልነበረም፡፡ በዚህ ምክንያት የፌዴራል ባለስልጣናት የኢትዮጵያ ቴሌቪዢንን በመጠቀም ለህብረተሰቡ መልዕክት እና ማብራሪያ ይሰጡ ነበር፡ ፡ የአማራ ቴሌቪዢን መረጃውን ቀጥታ በአየር ላይ ከኢትዮጵያ ቴሌቪዥን በመውሰድ አሰራጭቷል፡፡ ቀጥሎ የቀረበው የምሽት ዜና ለዚህ አንድ ማሳያ ነው፡፡

ሰኔ 15 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

ጋዜጠኛ፤፤አሁን የደረሰን ዜና አለ፡፡ በአማራ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግሥት የመንግሥት መፈንቅለ መንግሥት ሙከራ ተደርጓል፡፡ ጉዳዩን አስመልከተው የጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር ጽ/ቤት ፕሬስ ሴክሬታሪ ሀላፊ አቶ ንገሱ ጥላሁን እዚህ ስቱዲዮ ይገኛሉ፡፡ ስለግዜዋት አመሰግናለሁ አቶ ንጉሱ

(አቶ ንጉሱ ጥላሁን) እኔም አመሰግናለሁ፡፡

(ጋዜጠኛ) ምንድነው የተፈጠረው ነገር?

(አቶ ንጉሱጥላሁን) ዛሬ በክልሉ በተደራጀ ሁኔታ በመንግስት መዋቅር ላይ ጥቃት ለመሰንዘር ተሞክሯል፡፡ በዚህም መፈንቅለ መንግስት በማካሄድ የመሪ ድርጅቱ ብአዴንን እና የአማራ ክልል ህዝብ ሲታገል ቆይቶ አሁን ያገኘውን ሰላም እና ነጻነት ለመንጠቅ እና በህዝቡ እና በመንግስት ላይ ጥቃት ለመሰንዘር እንቅስቀሴ ተደርጎል፡፡የተደራጀ እንቅስቀሴ ነው የተደረገው፡፡ ይሄ እንቅስቀሴ ከሽፎል፡፡ይሁን እንጂ ህብረተሰቡንም የክልሉንም መንግስትም በማሸመድምድ በፌደራል መንግስት ደረጃ እውቅና ከተሰጣቸው አንዱ እና ጠንካራ ክልል በቁጥጥር ስር ለማዋል ሙከራ ተደርጓል፡፡ ይሄ የተደራጀ ሀይል ያደረገው እንቅስቃሴ ነው፡፡ ይሄ የተደረገው እንቅስቃሴ አሁን ባለው ሁኔታ የፌዴራል መንግስት የጸጥታ መዋቅር ክልሉን እና በተለይም ባህርዳር ከተማ እና አካበቢዋን በቁጥጥር ስር አውሎ ይህንን ተግባር ያከናወኑ አካላት ላይ እርምጃ ለመውሰድ እንቅስቀሴ ውስጥ ገብቶል፡፡ ትዕዛዝም ተሰጥል፡፡ የክልሉ ህዝብ እና አጠቃላይ የመንግስት መዋቅሩ ይህንን በመገንዘብ በክልሉ መንግስት መዋቅር እንዲሁም በህብረተሰቡ በአማራ ህዝብ ላይ የተሰነዘረ ጥቃት መሆኑን በማወቅ አካባቢውን በንቃት እንዲጠበቅ እና ተረጋግቶ ሁኔታዎችን እንዲመለከት በዚሁ አጋጣሚ ጥሪ ማስተላለፍ እንፈልጋለን፡፡ ጥቃቱ የአማራ ህዝብ ጥቃት ነው፡፡ የመንግስት መዋቅሩ ጥቃት ብቻ

አይደለም፡፡ክልሉ ወደ መረጋጋት እና ወደ ሰላም እየመጣ ባለበት ካሁን ቀደም ህብረተሰቡ ያነሳው የነበረውን ህግ የበላይነት ይረጋገጥልን ጥያቄ መልስ ለመስጠት እየተሰራ ባለበት በተደራጀ ሁኔታ ዘረፋ ግድያ የመሳሰሉት ይከናወኑ የነበረውን ህብረተሰቡ ይጠይቅ የነበረውን ጥያቄ ምላሽ ለመስጠት የክልሉ መንግስትም የፌዴራል መንግስትም በቁርጠኝነት እየተንቀሳቀሰ ባለበት እና ሰሞኑን ይሄ ጉዳይ በጥልቅ በተገመገመበት ማግስት በመጨረሻው ላይ ይሄ ሙከራ እየተደረገ ነው ያለው፡፡ይሄ ሙከራ የክልሉ ጉዳይ ብቻ ሳይሆን ማንኛውም የትኛውም ክልል ላይ የሚደረግን መፈንቅለ መንግስት የፌዴራል መንግስቱ ጣልቃ ገብቶ የሚያስተካክል መሆኑ እንደተጠበቀ ሁኖ ይህንን እርምጃ የመግታት ስራ ከአሁኑ ተጀምሮል፡፡ ህብረተሰቡ ይህንን በመገንዘብ ክልልን ጥቃት ላይ ለመጣል እና ህዝቡን ለማንበርከክ የተደረገ ሙከራ መሆኑን በመረዳት አካባቢውን በንቃት እንዲጠብቅ፡፡ ከመንግስት የሚሰጡ አቅጣጫዎችን እንዲከታተል እና በዚህም መሰረት ትብብር እንዲደርግ በዚህ አጋጣሚ ለክልሉ ህዝብም ለመላው የሀገራችን ህዝብም በየትኛውም ክልል የሚደረጉ ማናቸውም ጸረ ህገመንግስተ እና መፈንቅለ መንግስት ተቀባይነት የሌላቸው መሆኑን እና መንግስትም በዚህ ረገድ ማናቸውን በታጠቀ ሁኔታ እንቅስቀሴ የሚያደርጉ ሀይሎችን የመቀልበስ እንቅስቀሴዎችንም የመግታት እና በቁጥጥር ስር የማዋል ሙሉ አቅም ያለው በመሆኑ ትዕዛዝ የተሰጠ በመሆኑ ህብረተሰቡ ይህንን ተገንዝቦ ወቅታዊ ሁኔታውን እየተከታተለ ክልሉን ወደነበረበት ሰላማዊ ሁኔታ እንዲመልስ በዚህ አጋጣሚ ጥሪ ማስተላለፍ እንፈልጋለን፡፡በክልሉም ይሁን በመላ ሀገሪቱን ያለውን የሰላም ሁኔታ እና መሰል እንቅስቀሴዎች እየተከታተልን ለህብረተሰቡ መረጃ የምንሰጥ መሆኑን በዚህ አጋጣሚ መግለጽ እፈልጋለሁ፡፡

ጋዜጠኛ፡፡፡የጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር ጽ/ቤት ፕሬስ ሴክሬታሪ ሀላፊ አቶ ንገሱ ጥላሁን ጉዳዩን አስመልክተው ማብራሪያ ስለሰጡን እናመሰግናለን፡፡

ሰኔ16 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

ገዳሙ በሬ ከዘንዘልማ ቀበሌ

ገላድ ከተባለው አካባቢ እነዚህ ሰዋች መንደርተኛውን በመሳሪያ እያስፈራሩ አልፈውን መሮጥ ጀመሩ፡ ፡በዚያ ወቅት ማህበረሰቡን በጨሀት እንዲሰባሰብ በማድረግ ታላቅ ከተባለው ተራራ ላይ ደርሰን እንዲቆሙ ጠየቅናቸው፡፡እነሱ ግን በቀላሉ እጃቸውን መስጠት ስላልፈለጉ ጥይታቸው እስኪያለቅ ድረስ ወደእኛ ተኮሱብን፡፡ጥሩነቱ ምንም ሰው አልተጎዳብንም፡፡ በመጨረሻ ጥይት ሲጨርሱ እጃቸውን ሰጡ፡፡ይዘን ስንጠይቃቸው ሌሎች ስድስት የሚደርሱ ጎደኞቻቸው እንዳመለጡ ነገሩን፡

፡ከዚህ በኋላ የሚሊሻ ጽ/ቤት አዛዥ እና የቀበሌ አስተዳዳሪው ባሉበት ወስደን ለፖሊስ አስረክብናቸው፡፡

ይሰማል ደጉ ሮቢት ቀበሌ

ባጋጣሚ ጊዮርጊስ ቤተክርስቲያን ተሰባስበን ነበር፡፡በዚህ መሀል ተጮኽ፡፡ጥይት ሲተኮስም ሰማን ወዲያው ምንድነው ብለን ለማጣራት ወጣን፡፡ተራራው ላይ ሁለት ታጣቂዋች አየን አንዱ ወደኛ ተኮሰ፡፡በዚህ መሀል ለማምለጥ ሲሞክሩ ቦታ ቦታ ይዘን በመጠበቅ ልንይዛቸው ችለናል፡፡ ወንጀለኞችንም ይዘን አስረክበናል፡፡ በእውነቱ በእኛ ክልል እንደዚህ አይነት ነገር በመፈጠሩ በጣም አዝኛለሁ፡፡ለምን ሀገራችንን እርስበርስ እየተጣላን እንጎዳታለን፡፡

ከፍያለው ንጉሴ

ባጋጣሚ ሽምግልና ተቀምጠን ነበር፡፡ገላድ ተራራ ላይ ሁለት ሁነው ሻንጣ ተሸክመው ሲመጡ ህጻናቶች አይተው ለእኛ ነገሩን፡፡እኛም ተከትለን እነማን ናቹህ ብለን ሰንጠይቃቸው መሳሪያቸውን ደቀኑብን፡፡ለሰፈሩ ሰው በመጮህ ጠብመንጃ ከየቤቱ እንዲወጣ በማድረግ ከበብናቸው፡፡አንደኛው ከፈለጋቹህ መታወቂያችንን እዩት አማራ ነን አለን፡፡እሱን ለማየት ስጠየቅ ከርቀት የጥይት ድምጽ ሲሰማ መትቶን ለመሮጥ ሲሞክር በአካባቢው ሰው ተደርሶበት ተይዞል፡፡ሌላው የመንደሩ ሰው አንዱን ታጣቂ ከያዙት በሆላ ወስደን ለፖሊስ አስረክበናቸዋል፡፡

ሰኔ17 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዢን

ሰበር ዜና

ሰኔ 15 ቀን ቅዳሜ ዕለት አመሻሽ ላይ በባህርዳር እና አዲስ አበባ ላይ የተፈጸሙትን የግድያ ወንጀሎችን ተከትሎ ከጉዳዩ ጋር እጃቸው አለበት የተባሉት ብርጋዴር ጄኔራል አሳምነው ፅጌ ከባህርዳር ከተማ መውጫ ዘንዘልማ ላይ በጥይት ተመተው መገደላቸውን የክልሉ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን አስታውቋል፡፡

ሰኔ18 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዢን

የብርጋዴር ጄኔራል አሳምነው ጽጌ አስከሬን ከባህርዳር ከተማ ወደ ትውልድ ቦታቸው ላሊበላ ከተማ ተሸኝቶል፡፡በነገው ዕለት ቤተሰቦቻቸው ወዳጆቻቸው የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ የመንግስት

የስራ ሀላፊዋች የሰሜን ወሎ ሀገረ ስብከት የሀይማኖት አባቶች በተገኙበት በላሊበላ ኮስ ሜዳ የአስከሬን ሽኝት ከተደረገ በኋላ በቅዱስ ላሊበላ ቤተክርስቲያን ስርዓተ ቀብራቸው ይፈጸማል።

ሰኔ19 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

ሰኔ 15 ቀን 2011 ዓም በአማራ ክልል በተፈጸመው ጥቃት ከክልሉ ከፍተኛ አመራሮች በተጨማሪ በክልሉ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን ግቢ በጸጥታ ስራ ላይ በነበሩ ሀይሎች ላይ ጉዳት ደርሶል። በጥቃቱ ቦታው ላይ የነበሩ እና በሂወት የተረፉ እና የልዩ ሀይል አባላት በቦታው የነበረውን ተመልክቶ አስተያየት ሰጠዋል።

በወቅቱ የቡድኑ መሪ እኔ ነበርኩ ።ተረኛ መኮነኑ ደግሞ ሳጅን ገብሬ ነው የነበረው።እኔ በዚህ መሀል ወደ ቤቱ ለመሄድ ስዘጋጅ አመራሮቻችን ኮማንደር ውቤ እና ኮማንደር ዘውዱ አለሙ ወደ ውስጥ ገቡ።ለጥበቃዋችም አመራሮች ወደ ውስጥ ስለገቡ ስራችሁን ነቅታቹህ ስሩ የሚል ትዕዛዝ አስተላለፍኩ።በዚህ መሀል በመግቢያ በር አዲስ ሀይሎች እየተባሉ የሚጠሩት ልዩ ሀይሎች ከመኪና እየዘለሉ ወደ ውስጥ ገቡ።ሁልግዜ ወደ ውስጥ ገብተው ጉዳያቸውን ስለሚፈጽሙ ምንም የጠለየ ነገር ይፈጠራል ብየ አላሰብኩም ነበር።ለለውጡም ያለቸው አመለካካት ከእኛ ጋር ተመሳሳይ ስለሆነ እንደ አንድ ነው የምንተያየው።ከመኪና እንደወረዱም ምን ፈልጋቹህ ነው ብየ ስጠይቃቸው አመራሮች ብለው መለሱልኝ።ወዲያው ግን ከላይ የነበረውን ጥበቃ ከመቅጽበት በጥይት መቱት እኔ ላይ መሳሪያ አነጣጥረው ወደ ጥግ እንድቀመጥ ካደረጉ በሆላ ግቢውን ተቆጣጠሩት።

ልጁን ሲመቱት ሳይ ምን ተፈጠረ ብየ ወጣሁ።አሰቀድመው በጀርባ ጭምር ከበውናል።አንዱ መጥቶ እጅ ወደላይ አለኝ ።እንዴት አብረን የምንሰራ ሰዋች እንደዚህ ይለኛል ብየ ለምን ብየ ስጠይቀው ድጋሚ እጅ ወደ ላይ ነው ምልህ ብሎ ጮሀብኝ።ወዲያውም ተደናግጬ ያለኝን አደረኩ። ከእኛ ልጆች ያገኙትን መሳሪያ ግማሾቹ ይሰበስባሉ ግማሾቹ ደግሞ ግቢውን ይቆጣጠራሉ።

እነሱ ያጠቁናል ብየ በፍጹም አልጠበኩም ነበር። ካስቀመጡኝ በኋላ ትጥቅህን ፍታ ነው ያሉኝ ።እኔም በመገረም ለምንድነው ትጥቄን የምፈታ ለአንድ አላማ በአንድ እየሠራን ብየ ብጠይቃቸውም ደብድበው የያዝኩትን መሳሪያ ነጠቁኝ።

በዚህ መሀል ከፍተኛ የተኩስ ልውውጥ ነበር፡፡ከእኛ ጋር የነበረው 4 ልጆችን አጠናል፡፡ከግዜ በሆላ ግን መከላከያ ተጨምሮን ቦታውን አስለቅቀን መቆጣጠር ችለናል፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y-ZTN54_KOQ

ሰኔ20 2011 ዓ.ም

ውስጣዊ ችግሮችን ወደ ሀሳብ አምጥቶ በመወያየት አንድነትን ማጠናከር እንደሚገባ የዐማራ ሙሁራን መማክርት ምክርቤት ጥሪውን አቀረበ፡፡በአማራ ክልል እና በአዲስ አበባ በደረሰው ጥቃት ህዝቡ ሳይሸበር ከመቻም ግዜ በበለጠ አንድነቱን እና ሰላሙን እንዲያጠናክር የሙሁራን መማክርት ጉባኤው ጥሪውን አቅርቦል፡፡

ሰኔ 15 2011 ዓም በአማራ ክልል በተሞከረው መፈንቅለ መንግሰት የአማራ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት አስተዳደር ዶ/ር አምባቸው መኮነን እና የርዕሰ መስተዳደሩ የሕዝብ አደረጃጀት አማካሪ አቶ እዘዝ ዋሴ የክልሉ ጠቅላይ አቃቤ ህግ አቶ ምግባሩ ከበደ ሂወታቸው ተሰውቶል፡፡ የዐማራ ሙሁራን መማክርት ምክርቤት አባላት ድርጊቱን አንገት የሚያሰደፋ ቢሆነም ችግሩን ማለፍ እና አንድነትን ማጠናከር ተገቢ ነው ይላሉ፡፡

“እጅግ በጣም ያልጠበቅነው ያስደነገጥነው ከፍተኛ አንገት ያስደፋን ችግር ነው፡፡ይህንን ችግር ደግሞ ማለፍ እንደሚቻል እናምናለን፡፡ይህ ጉደይ ደግሞ የማይቆረቁረው የዛ ክልል ተወላጅ ይኖራል ብየ አላስብም፡፡በመላው ሀገሪቱ ያለው ህዝብም ይቆረቁረዋል ብየ ነው የማምነው፡፡ ስለዚህ ይህ ቁጭት ሌላ አቅም ሊሆነን ይገባል፡፡”

“የገጠመን ችግር እጅግ አሳሳቢ ብቻ ሳይሆን እጅግ አሳፋሪ ነው፡፡አንገታችንን አስደፍቶናል፡፡ ነገርግን ወርቅ ወርቅነቱ በእሳት ሲፈተን ነው የሚታወቀው፡፡የአማራ ህዝብም አንድነቱን ማስፈተን ያለበት በዚህ ወቅት ነው፡፡”

የመማክርት አባላት የአማራ ህዝብ ጥያቄ በሰላማዊ መንገድ መመለስ እንደሚገባ በመግለጽ ችግሮች ላይ በመወያየት በማስተዋል እና በተረጋጋ ስሜት መፍትሄ ላይ ማተኮር እንደሚገባ አሳስበዋል፡፡

ችግር ሲከሰት የመጀመሪያ ስሜት የሚነግረን መፍትሄ ትክክል አይደልም፡፡መፍትሄዎች መምጣት ያለባቸው የመጀመሪያውን ስሜት ተቆጣጥረን ካሳለፍን በሆላ ነው፡፡ስለሆነም የአማራ

ማህበረሰብ ማተኮር አለበት ብየ የማስበው በችግሩ የተከሰተውን ስሜት መቆጣጠር ነው።ከዛም የጭግሩን መንስኤ ምክንያቶች በመለየት ወደ መፍትሄ አቅጣጫዎች ማምራት እንችላለን።

ችግሩን እያራገፍን በላዩ ላይ መቆም ነው እንጅ ጉዳዩን ሌትም ቀንም በማልመዝመዝ እየተጨነቅን እያዘንን እዛው ላይ ከቆየን ተቀብረን ነው የምንቀረው።ነገርግን ችግሮችን እንደ እድል ተጠቅመን ከእነሱ እየተማርን ልንሻገር ይገባል።

ህብረተሰቡ ከስሜታዊነት በጸዳ መልኩ በማስተዋል ለአማራ ክልል ሰላም እና አንድነት ለመመካከር ከመቼውም ግዜ በላይ መጠንከር እና በአብሮነት መቆም አለበት ይላሉ የዐማራ ሙሁራን መመክርት ጉባኤ አባላት ።በተለይም ወጣቱ ክልሉን በመጥቀም እና ለሰላም ያለውን ሚና ሊያሳይ እንደሚገባ አስታውሰዋል።

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7K4NgU66h-A

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{አሳምነው ጽጌ}፤እርምጃ ወስደናል፤፤

{ሙሉቀን ሰጥየ}፤ዝርዝሩ ምንድነው;

{አሳምነው ጽጌ}፤ እንግዲህ በአዴፓ አመራሮች ላይ ኦረዲ የህዝቡ ሰላማዊ እና የመኖር መብት ጥያቄ ውስጥ ስለገባ የሕዝቡንም ጥያቄ ማንሳት በመቸገራቸው አትሊስት የሕዝቡን ጥያቄ በመቀልበሳቸው በድርጅቱ አመራሮች ላይ ኦረዲ እርምጃ ተወስዶል።እንዳትደነግጥ እዚህ አካባቢ ሶሳይቲው ወደቤቱ እንዲገባ ያካበቢው የጸጥታ ሀይል እና ሚሊሻ ደግሞ እራሱን እንዲቆጣጠር ትላለህ።ወደቤት ሁሉም ባህርዳር በተለይ ሁሉም የሚሰጠውን መመሪያ እንዲጠብቅ ከጸጥታ ቢሮ በቃ።

{ሙሉቀን ሰጥየ}፤፤ካሜራ ወይ እንላክ?

{አሳምነው ጽጌ}፤፤ላክ ገስት ሀውስ

“የመጀመሪያው እኔ የምመራቸው ሰዋች ጋር ነገሩን ለማረጋጋት እና ሀሳብ እንድንቀያየር ሞክሬ ነበር።ቅድም እንደነገረኩህ ጉዳዩ መደናገጥ በጣም ይፈጥራል።ስለዚህ ወደ ክልሉ መንግስት ሽሽሽ..... ምክንያቱም ይህን መረጃ አየር ላይ ዝም ብሎ መላክ ህዝቡ ላይ

የሚፈጥረው ነገር አለ፡፡ለእኔም ምን እንደተፈጠረ ጉዳዩ ግልጽ አልሆነልኝም፡፡እኔም ተደናግጫለሁ፡፡ስለዚህ በሚዲያ ሰው ይህንን በአማራ ብዙሀን መገናኛ ድርጅት ቢከታተለው አስቸጋሪ ነው የሚሆነው፡፡

ስለዚህ ሌሎች የመንግስት የሥራ ሀላፊዎችን በዛች አጭር ግዜ ለማግኘት ነበር የሞከርኩት፡፡ የኮሙኒኬሽን ቢሮ ሀላፊው ጋር ስደውል ስልካቸው ጥሪ አይቀበለም፡፤የእኛ የቦርድ ሰብሳቢ አቶ ዩሀንስ ጋር ስደውል ስልካቸው አይነሳም፡፡ስለዚህ ይህ መረጃ አለ፡፡ወደ እኛ ተቋም ምን እየመጣ እንደሆነ አላቅም፡፡የእኛ ተቆም እንደሚታወቀው የሚጠበቀው በልዩ ሀይል ነው፡፡ስለዚህ የእኛን ተቋም የሚጠብቀው አካል በራሱ ማነው የሚለውን በእዛ ሰዓት ማወቅ አልችልም፡፡ቀኑ ቅዳሜ ነው የመንግስት ተቋማት ከሚዲያው እና ከተወሰኑ ተቋማት ውጭ የሚሰራ የለም፡፡ስለዚህ ሀሳብ ለመቀያየር ያስቸግር ነበር፡፡ ለህብረተሰቡ እንዴት ሁነን እንቁም የሚለውን ለመግለጽ ትንሽ የሚስቸግር እና ፈታኝ ወቅት ነበር፡፡ከዛም በኋላ የመጣልኝ እና ምናልባት ጉዳዩ የተፈጸመው ባህርዳር ላይ ብቻ ከሆነ ፌዴራል ያሉ የመንግስት የስራ ሀላፊዎችን በተለይ ደግሞ ሌላ የጸጥታ ሀይል መጥቶ ሚዲያውን እንዲቆጣጠር ማድረግ አስፈላጊ ነው፡፡በግሌ የእኔም ደህንነት ዋስትና አልነበረውም፡፡ምክንያቱም ከአንድ ከፍተኛ የመንግስት የስራ ሀላፊ ነው ይህንን መልዕክት እንዳስተላላፍ የተነገረኝ፡፡ስለዚህ ከጠቅላይሚኒስተሩ ፕሬስ ሴክሬታሪያት ጋር ደወልኩ፡፡የቀድሞ የእኛ ቦርድ ሰብሳቢ ስለነበሩ እሳቸው ጋር ደውዩ ያላቹህ መረጃ ምንድነው እኔ መረጃ ላገኝ አልቻለኩም ስላቸው መረጃው አላቸው ለኔ ግን ዝርዝር መረጃ ሊሰጡኝ አልቻሉም፡፡ ወዲያኑ የአማራ ብዙሀን መገናኛ ድርጅቶች ሁሉም ከስርጭት ውጭ ይውጡ ቢወጡ ይሻላል የሚል መልዕክት ነገሩኝ፡፡"

"ከእኛ ተቋም ሰራተኛ ከሆነው ውጭ የሚገባው እና መልዕክት እንዲያስተላልፍ የሚደረገው የሚያስተላልፈው መልዕክት ታውቆ እና የክልሉ ምክትል ርዕሰመስተዳደር ለመከላከያዎች መልዕክት ካስተላለፉ በኋላ የመከላከያ ከፍተኛ የስራ ሀላፊዎች ደግሞ ግቢውን ለሚጠብቀው የመከላከያ ሀይል እንዲገቡ እነከሌ የሚባሉ ሰዋች እንዲገቡ ተፈቅዶላቸው የሚል መልዕክት ከደረሳቸው ብቻ ነው፡፡ስለዚህ ችግሩ ቅዳሜ ማታ ነው እንደዚህ የተፈጠረው ከእሀድ ጀምሮ ስርዐተቀብራቸው እስኪፈጸም ድረስ የነበረው ሁኔታ በእኛ ተቆም ሰራተኞች መግባት መውጣት ይችላሉ ሌላ አካል ግን ከሚመለከታቸው አካላት አስፈቅዶ ሂዶ መልዕክት ለማስተላላፍ ካልገባ በስተቀር ማንኛውም ባለጉዳይ እኛ ተቋም ላይ መግባት አይችልም ነበር፡፡ኢቭን እኛ እከሌ ይግባ እከሌ አይግባ ማለት አንችልም ።"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uhf858jRd-c

(ሰኔ22 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዢን)

የአማራ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ ማዕከላዊ ኮሚቴ ሰኔ 15 በአማራ ክልል ከፍተኛ አመራሮችና በመከላከያ ሠራዊት ጀነራሎች ላይ የተፈፀመውን ግድያ አስመልክቶ አስቸኳይ ስብሰባ በማካሄድ ባለስድስት ነጥብ የአቋም መግለጫ አውጥቷል።

በመግለጫው ላይ ሰኔ 15/2011 ዓ.ም የተካሄደውን የከፍተኛ አመራሮች ግድያና መፈንቅለ መንግሥቱን ያቀነባበሩና በድርጊቱ የተሳተፉ አካላትንም አውግዟል።

የአማራ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ ማዕከላዊ ኮሚቴ ፓርቲ ከታገለባቸው ጉዳዮች መካከል "የዜጎች ሰብአዊና ዴሞክራሲያዊ መብት እንዲከበር" መሆኑን አስታውሶ ብርጋዴር ጄኔራል አሳምነው ፅጌን ጨምሮ ሌሎች ግለሰቦች ከታሰሩበት ነፃ እንዲወጡ በግምባር ቀደምትነት የታገሉትን አመራሮች "በግፍና በጭካኔ መግደል የእናት ጡት ነካሽነት እና ክህደት" ነው በማለት ድርጊቱን አውግዟል። አክሎም "በከሸፈው መፈንቅለ-መንግሥት የተፈፀመው ጥቃትና ወንጀል እንዲሁም የአመራሮቻችን የግፍ አገዳደል የአማራን ሕዝብ ያሳፈረና ያዋረደ ሆኖ ሳለ ወንጀሉን ለመሸፋፈን እና ለማሳነስ ሆነ ተብሎ አሉባልታ በመንዛት ህዝባችንን ለማደናገር እና አቅጣጫ ለማሳት የምትሰሩ አካላት ከዚህ ፅኩይ ድርጊታችሁ ተቆጠቡ" ሲል አሳስቧል።

የማዕከላዊ ኮሚቴው መግለጫ በከሸፈው መፈንቅለ-መንግሥት እጃቸው ያለበትን ግለሰቦችና ቡድኖች በህግ ቁጥጥር ስር የማዋል ሥራው በሁሉም አካላት ርብርብ "በአጠረ ጊዜና በተሳካ ሁኔታ የተፈፀመ መሆኑን" ጠቅሶ "አሁንም ወንጀለኞችን ሙሉ በሙሉ በህግ ቁጥጥር ስር የማዋልና ህጋዊ እርምጃ የመውሰድ ተግባር ተጠናክሮ ይቀጥላል" ሲል አስታውቋል።

በክልሉ በተደጋጋሚ የታዩ የሰላም መደፍረሶችን በማንሳትም የፀጥታ መዋቅሩን መልሶ ለማጠናከርና በክልሉ አስተማማኝ ሰላምና ደህንነት እንዲረጋገጥ "በልዩ ሁኔታ ተግባራዊ እንቅስቃሴ በማድረግ አስፈላጊው ሁሉ ህጋዊ እርምጃ ይወሰዳል" ብሏል።

ድርጅቱ ውስጣዊ አንድነቱ የሚያስፈልግበት ጊዜ ላይ እንደሚገኝ አስታውሶ የድርጅቱን አመራሮች፣ አባላትና ደጋፊዎች እንዲሁም የክልሉንና የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝቦች፤ "ከመቼውም ጊዜ በላይ በአንድነት በመቆም የተፈጠረውን ፈተና" በብቃት ለማለፍና አገራችንን ለመታደግ በፅናት እንድትቆሙ" በማለት ጥሪውን አቅርቧል።

አክሎም ተፎካካሪ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎችና የተለያዩ አካላት መረጋጋትን፣ ሠላምና አንድነትን የሚያጠናክሩ ሥራዎች ላይ በማተኮር በኃላፊነት ስሜት መንቀሳቀስ እንደሚጠበቅባቸው አስታውሷል። በመጨረሻም የከሸፈው መፈንቅለ መንግሥት በአማራ ክልልና ሕዝብ ላይ ብቻ የተፈፀመ ሳይሆን በመላው ኢትዮጵያዊያን ላይ የተፈፀመ ጥቃት መሆኑን በመግለፅ በዚህ ወቅት ከጎኑ የነበሩትን በአጠቃላይ አመስግኗል።

(ሰኔ22 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዢን)

የአማራን ህዝብ ጥያቄዎች ለመመለስ በአሉባልታዎች ሳይወናበዱ በበለጠ ቁጭት በጋራ መስራት እንደሚገባ አቶ ገዱ አንዳርጋቸው አስገነዘቡ።በሁሉም አካባቢ የህግ የበላይነት እንዲሰፍን በልዩ ትኩረት መስራት ለነገ የማይባል ተግባር መሆኑን ከአማራ ቴሌቪዚን ጋር በነበራቸው ቆይታ ተናግረዋል።

የስራ አስፈጻሚ አባል እና የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትሩ አቶ ገዱ አንዳርጋቸው ሰሞኑን የተከሰተውን ግድያ አስመልክቶ ከአማራ ቴሌቪዚን ጋር በነበራቸው ቆይታ በድርጊቱ ክፉኛ ማዘናቸውን ተናግረዋል።

ሀገርን ያሳዘን አስከፊ ድርጊት ነው የተፈጸመው።የሥራ ባልደረቦቼን ጎደኞቼን ወንድሞቼን በተለየም ደግሞ አስቸጋሪ ግዜ በገጠመኝ ወቅት ከጎኔ ተሰልፈው ሚከፈለውን ለመክፈል ተዘጋጅተው ሲንቀሳቀሱ የነበሩትን ነው ያጣሁት ።

ብርጋዴር ጀኔራል አሳምነው ጽጌ የህዝብ ጥያቄዎችን ለመመለስ ጥረት ሲያደርጉ ሌሎች የአዴፓ አመራሮች አላሰራ ስላሎቸው የወሰዱት እርምጃ ነው እየተባሉ ስለሚነሱ አስተያየቶችም አቶ ገዱ ተጠይቀው ምላሽ ሰጠዋል።

ታግሎ ነጻ ያወጣንን ህብረተሰብ በየቦታው ማንም ተደራጅቶ የሚያንገላታበት ሁኔታ መፈጠር የለበትም የሚል አቋም ነው አመራሮቹ የያዙት።አሳምነው ለብቻው የተለየ አቋም አልነበረውም፡ ፡በነገራችን ላይ አሳምነው እስር ቤት እያለኮ እነዚህ አመራሮች ለለውጥ እራሳቸውን አሳላፈው የታገሉ ናቸው።በተለየ ሁኔታ እነሱ ለውጥ የማይፈልጉ አሳምነው ለውጥ የሚፈልግ ተደርጎ የሚቀርብበት ነገር ለማን ይጠቅማል።

ብርጋዴር ጀኔራል አሳምነው ጽጌ ወደ አመራርነት እንዲመጡ የተደረገውም የህዝብን ጥያቄ ለመመለስ እንደሚያግዝ ስለታመነበት ነበር ይላሉ አቶ ገዱ አንዳርጋቸው።

“ግፍን ስለቀመሰ ለፍትህ ለህግ ልዕልና ይታገላል እና አመራር ሁኖ ቢገባ ያግዘናል፡፡ለክልሉ እድገት ለውጥ የአማራ ህዝብ ለሚያነሳቸው ጥያቄዎች ምላሽ ለማግኘት እገዛ ያደርግልናል ብለው ያሉ ሰዋች ናቸው የተገደሉት ፡፡”

ባልተረጋገጡ መረጃዋች ውዥንብር ውስጥ መግባት እየተባበሰ መምጣቱን የገለጹት አቶ ገዱ ለአሉባልታዋች ጆሮ መስጠት እንደማይገባ መክረዋል፡፡

“አሉባልታዋች ዋጋ አስከፍለውናል፡፡ይህን ትልቅ ህዝብ አዋርዶታል፡፡በጣም በርካታ ሰው ነው ሂወቱ ያለፈው፡፡እንደገና ነገሮችን ሰከን ብለን እንይ፡፡”

በቀጣይም በክልሉ የሕግ የበላይነትን ማስከበር የቅድሚያ የትኩረት ማዕከል ተደርጎ ይሰራል፡፡ ለዚህም ህዝቡ የፖለቲካ አመራሩ እና የጸጥታ መዋቅሩ በቅንጅት እንደሚሰራ አቶ ገዱ አስረድተዋል፡፡

“የህግ የበላይነትን የማረጋገጥ ጉዳይ አማራጭ የሌለው ቅድመ ሁኔታ መሆን አለበት፡፡ህግ በሌለበት የሀግ የበላይነት በሌለበት የሀሳብ ነጻነት አይኖርም፡፡የህግ የበላይነት በሌለበት ሰርቶ በነጻነት መኖር አይቻልም፡፡በስጋት ውስጥ ያለ ማህበረሰብ የትም መራመድ አይችልም፡፡የሀግ የበላይነት በሌለበት ሁኔታ የአማራ ህዝብ ጥያቄ መልስ ሊያገኝ አይችልም፡፡ምክንያቱም ጠንካራ የሆነ አንድነት ስለማይኖረን፡፡ስለዚህ ህብረተሰቡ የድርሻወን መወጣት አለበት፡፡የፖለቲካ እና የጸጥታ አመራሩ ይህን ሰላም የማስከበር ጉዳይ ከህብረተሰቡ ጋር ተቀናጅቶ መስራት አለበት፡፡”

በተፈጠረው ነገር የአማራ ህዝብ ውድቀትን ሳይሆን በእልህ እና በቁጭት በመነሳት የተሻለ ነገን መፍጠር አለበት ሲሉ አቶ ገዱ ጨምረው አሳስበዋል፡፡

የእነዚህ ወንድሞቻችን መስዋዕትነት በክብር የሚነሳበት መስዋትነታቸው ውድቀትን ሳይሆን ክብር እና ኩራት ሁኖ እንዲቀጥል በልዩ ሁኔታ መሰራት አለበት፡፡

ሰኔ23 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዠን

በአንድ ሀገር ችግር ሲያጋጥም ህዝቡ ከተስፋ መቁረጥ ስሜት ውስጥ እንዲወጣ በማድረግ ዛሬን ተሸግሮ ነገን እንዲናፍቅ የሀይማኖት አባቶች እና ልሂቃን ሚናቸውን ሊወጡ ይገባለ ተባለ፡፡እንዲህ አይነት ችግሮች እንዳይከሰቱ በእውነት ላይ የተመሰረተ የመረጃ ቅብብሎሽ እንዲኖር በማድረግ የተሸለ ግንኙነት መፍጠር ያስፈልጋል፡፡

ዕለተ ቅዳሜ ሰኔ 15 2011 ዓም ለማመን የሚከብድ እጅግ አሳዛኝ ዜና ተነገረ፡፡የአማራ ክልል ብዙ ተስፋ የጣለባቸውን መሪዋቹን በሞት ተነጠቀ፡፡የኢትዮጲያ ህዝብ ልቡ በሀዘን ተሰበረ፡፡ ያለፈው አልፎ ከዚህ ከባድ ችግር እንዴት መውጣት ይቻላል? ሙሀዘ ጥበባት ዲያቆን ዳንኤል ክብረት እና የፍልስፍና መምህሩ ዶክተር ዳኛቸው አሰፋ እንዲህ ይመክራሉ፡፡

“ቦቆሎ እያደገ ከፍ ብሎ ፍሬ ማፍራት ሲጀምር ገና በለጋነቱ እየቆረጥን ከጨረስነው ሀገር ያለዘር ትቀራለች፡፡”

“ሌሎች ሰዋች ገምተው ሲያሻቸውም ፈጥረው ለህዝቡ ከሚነግሩት አስተዳደሩ በፊት ለፊት ወጦ አውነቱ ይሄ ነው ብሎ በግልጽ ማሰረዳት አለበት፡፡የመረጃ ልውውጡ ለመተማመን በጣም ወሳኝ ነው፡፡”

ዳንኤል ክብረት እና ዶክተር ዳኛቸው አሰፋ ሀይል ኢትዮጲያን እንዳላሻገራት ካለፈው ታሪካችን መማር አለብን ይላሉ፡፡ችግሮችን በሰላማዊ መንገድ ከመፍታት ውጭ ሌላው የትም አያደርሰንም ሲሉ ሀሳባቸውን ጨምረው ገልጸዋል፡፡

“ጉልበት መጠቀም ኢትዮጲያ ውስጥ ከጥንት ጀምሮ ተሞክሮ ምንም ውጤት አላመጣም፡፡

ባጠቃለይ እንደ አማራ መረጋጋት በጣም ያስፈልገናል፡፡ክልላችን የምክክር ቤት ነው መሆን ያለበት፡፡ጠብመንጃ ማንሳት አያስፈልግም ፡፡ስልጣን ስላለን ብቻ ሁሉን መቆጣጠር ሳይሆን በውይይት ማመን ሌሎችን ማሳተፍ በጣም ወሳኝ ነው፡፡”

ህብረተሰቡ በተስፋ መቁረጥ ስሜት ውስጥ እንዳይወድቅ የማረጋጋት እና ነገን እንዲናፍቅ የማድረግ ስራን ያስፈልጋል ሲሉ ተናግረዋል፡፡

“ዛሬን ትቶ ወደ ትናንት ከተሳበ በዛሬው ትውልዱ ተስፋ ቆርጦል ማለት ነው፡፡ስለዚህ ወደፊት የሚያይ ትውለድ ለመፍጠር እንደ ሀይማኖት ተስፋ መስጠት የሚችል ምንም ነገር የለም እዚህ ምድር ላይ፡፡ሰው አይደለም ከምድር ከሞት ተሸግሮ ተስፋ መስጠት የሚችል ከሀይማኖት በስተቀር ምንም ነገር ስለሌለ የሀይመኖት አባቶች ይህን ተጠቅመው ካለንበት እንድንወጣ ማድረግ መቻል አለባቸው፡፡”

“ያለፈው አልፎል መደረግ የሌለበት ሁኖል ይህንን እናውቃለን፡፡አሁን ግን ወደፊት የምንሻገርበትን ነገር መመካከር ይኖርብናል፡፡በተለይም እርግጠኛ ሁነን የምንናገራቸውን ነገሮች

አዘግይተን ቁጭ ብለን እንመካከር፡፡" መገናኛ ብዙሀንም መረጃ ለህብረተሰቡ ሲያደርሱ መጠንቀቅ እንዳለባቸው አስገንዝበዋል፡፡ኢትዮጲያ የምትባል ሀገር ናት ያለችን፡፡ስለዚህ የምንሰራው ስራ በሙሉ የዚችን ሀገር ህልውና የዚህን ህዝብ ደህንነት የሚያሰጠብቅ መሆን አለበት፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Q2pSp5eNkI&t=99s

(ሰኔ24 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዢን)

በአማራ ክልል ወቅታዊ የጸጥታ ሁኔታ አስመልክቶ በባህርዳር ከተማ ውይይት ተካሄዶል፡፡ በውይይቱም የጸጥታ ተቋማቱ አቋም መግለጫ አውጥተዋል፡፡

ከሰሞኑ በአማራ ክልል ከፍተኛ አመራሮች የተፈጸመው ጥቃት እና የጸጥታ ስጋት አስመልክቶ የኢፍድሪ ምክትል ጠቅላይሚኒስተር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን ጨምሮ የአማራ ዲሞክራሲ ፓርቲ አዴፓ ማዕከላዊ ኮሚቴ አባላት እና በየደረጃው የሚገኙ የጸጥታ ተቋማት ሀላፊዎች በባህርዳር ከተማ ምክክር አድርገዋል፡፡በውይይቱም የክልሉ ሰላም እና የህግ የበላይነት ማረጋገጥ በሚቻልበት ሁኔታ ላይ ተመክሮል፡፡ የጸጥታ ተቋማት የክልሉን ወቅታዊ ጸጥታ ሁኔታ አስመልክተው መግለጫ አውጥተዋል፡፡በመግለጫው የክልሉ የጸጥታ ሀይል በክልሉ ልማት እና ሰላም እና ፍትህ እንዲሰፍን ቁርጠኛ መሆኑን ተገልጸል፡፡

ለህብረተሰባችን ሰላም ልማት ዲሞክራሲ እና መልካም አስተዳደር መስፈን እና መተግበር በግንባር ቀደምትነት የትግል አስተዋጾኡ በማድረግ ለውጡን ለማስቀጠል ትግሉ የሚጠይቀው ሁሉ አሻራችን በድል አድራጊነት በማተም ከጸጥታ አካላት ጋር በመሆን በጋራ በአንድነት የክልልን ሰላም እና ጸጥታ ደህንነት በአስተማማኝ ለመጠበቅ ጥሪውን አክብረን በፈቃደኝነት እና በተነሳሽነት የቆምን የአባላት ከአማራው ህዝብ አብራክ የተገኘን ልጆች ነን፡፡

በሰሞኑ በክልሉ ከፍተኛ አመራራች የተፈጸመው ጥቃት የክልሉን ልዩ ሀይል የማይወክል እና ተግባሩንም የሚቃወሙት መሆኑን ገልጸዋል፡፡የሚሰጣቸውን ግዳጅ በብቃት ለመፈጸም ዝግጁ መሆናቸውን መግለጫው አመላክቶል፤፤

የአማራ ህዝብ እና መንግስት የህዝብ አገልጋይ ልጆች በመሆናችን ከዚህ ተግባር ጋር የሐሳብም ሆነ የተልዕኮ ጥምረትም ሆነ ህብረት የለየልን ተግባሩንም በጥብቅ የምንቃወም መሆኑን እንገልጻለን፡፤እንደ ልዩ ሀይል ፖሊስነታችን የሚሰጠንንን ግዳጅ እና ተልዕኮ ሁሉ ለመፈጸም

ከደም ጠብታ እስከ ሂዋት መስዋዕትነት ለመክፈል አገልጋያ ግንባር ቀደም ሰራዊት መሆናችን ደግመን በቃልኪዳን እንረጋግጣለን፡፤

በከፍተኛ አመራሮች ጥቃት የተሳተፉ ተጠርጣሪዎችን ወደ ህግ ለማቅረብ የክልሉ የጸጥታ ሀይል ዝግጁ መሆኑን ተገልጸል፡፡

የአመራሮች እና የትግል አጋሮቻቸውን ደም ካፈሰሰ እና ሂዋት ከቀጠፈ ጋር በተግባርም ሆነ በሀሳብ የተሳተፈ በአብዛኛው በህግ ቁጥጥር ስር የዋሉ ቢሆንም ጥቂት አምልጠው የተሰወሩትን ከህዝባችን እና ከመንግስታችን እንዲሁም ከሌሎች ጎዶች እና አጋሮች ጋር በመሆን አድንን ወደ ህግ ለማቅረብ እና ተገቢ የህግ አፈጻጸም ሂደት እንዲያገኙ ለማድረግ የሚሰጠንንነ ተልዕኮ ለመፈጸም ሁሌም ዝግጁ ነን፡፡

ክልሉ ልዩ ሀይል መካከል የአላማ እን የተልዕኮ ልዩነት የሌለ መሆኑ በመግለጫው ተመላክቷል፡፡

“አዲስ እና አሮጌ ወይንም ነባር እና አዲስ በሚል የአንድ ህዝብ እና መንግስተ ልጆች ሰራዊት ለመለያየት የሚደረግ ጸረ ሰላም ሀይሎች መሰሪ ተግባር እና የተልዕኮ አስፈጻሚዎች ለመግለጽ የምንሻው በልዩ ሀይል ፖሊስ መካካል ምንም አይነት የሀሳብም ሆነ የጠልዕኮ መስተጋብር ልዩነት እንደሌለ፡፡ለአንድ ለአማራው ህዝብ እና መንግስት በቅንነት እና በታማኝነት እስከ ሂዋት መስዋዕትነት ከፍሎ ለማገልገል የቆመ መሆኑን አጥብቀን እንገልጸለን፡፡”

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s89SXOvOTXc&t=1396s

(ሰኔ25 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዢን)

በባህርዳር እና በአዲስ አበባ የተፈጸመውን ጥቃት የሚያጣራ የምርመራ ቡድን መቋቋሙን ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ፡፡ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተሩ የ2011 ዓም በጀት አመት የመንግስት የስራ አፈጻጸም ሪፖርት ለህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክርቤት አቅርበዋል፡፡

5ተኛው የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክርቤት 4ተኛው አመት የስራ ዘመን 8ተኛ ልዩ ስብሰባ የ2011 ዓም በጀት አመት የመንግስት የስራ አፈጻጸም ሪፖርትን አዳምጦል፡፡በሪፖርቱም የዲሞክራሲ ስርዓት ግንባታ አፈጻጸም ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና ዲፕሎማሲው ተዳሶል የፖለቲካ ምህራሩነም ለማስፋት የተደረገው ሂደት ብዙሀን መገናኛ እና የፖለቲካ እስረኞች መፈታት በሪፖርቱ

በዋናነት አንስተዋል የኢፍዲሪ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ፡፡የዲሞክራሲ ምህዳሩን የማስፋቱ ሂደት በመብት እና በግዴታ መካከል ግራ መጋባትን በመፍጠር ሀገሪቱ እንዳትረጋጋ በር ከፍቶል፡፡በዚህም የለውጡ አንድ አካል እንዲሆኑ ለወውጡ በታደጋቸው አካላት የህዝብ ተስፋ የሆኑ አመራሮች ላይ የተፈጸመ ግድያ ከህዝብ ፍላጎት ውጭ በመሆኑ ሁሉም ኢትዮጲያዊ ሊያወግዘው ይገባል ያሉት ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተሩ ጉዳዩን የሚያጣራ የምርመራ ቡድን ተቋቁሞል ብለዋል፡፡

“ጉዳዩን የ የሚያጣሩ የምርመራ ቡድኖች ተቋቁመው እያጣሩ ሲሆን በየቦታው ያሉትን አጥፊዎች ለመያዝ እና ወደ ህግ ለማቅረብ እየጠሰራ መሆኑን፡፡ሁለት የተፈጠረው ችግር ሀገሪቱን በማተራመስ ስልጣን ለመንጠቅ የተደረገ ባዶ ህልም እንጂ ብሄር እና ወገንን ለይቶ ተፈጠረ አለመሆኑ ነው፡፡ሶስት የጥፋቱ አላማ ሀይልን ተጠቅሞ ከህዝብ በእምነት የጠሰጠን ሀላፊነት ላይ ክህደት በመጸም ስልጣን ለመያዝ መሆኑ፡፡አራት መንግስት እና ህዝብ ተባብረው ይህን ፈታና ያልፋል ሀገራዊ አንድነታችን ይጠበቃል ወደ ተያያዘቸው ከፍታ ትሻገራለች፡፡የህግ የበላይነት ይከበራል፡፡አጥፊዎች ለህግ ይቀርባሉ፡፡ለዚህም መንግስት በቁርጠኝነት እየሰራ መሆኑ፡ :”

በሪፖርቱ ላይ የሠላም የዲሞክራሲ እና የመልካም አስተዳደር ስራወች አፈጻጸም ሲገመገሙ በዜጎች ላይ ሞት ጉዳት መፈናቀል ተከስቶል፡፡በመሰረተ ልማት ላይ ጥፋት መጥቶል አክራሪ ብሄርተኝነት እና ግጭት የዜጎች መፈናቀል የወሰን የማንነት እና የአደረጃጀት ጥያቄዋችን ተገን አድረገው የሚከሰቱ ችግሮች ህገወጥ የጦር መሳሪያዎች ዝውውር የብዙሀን መገናኛ ጽንፈኝነት እና ህገወት ንግዶች ውስታዊ የደህንነት እና የጸጥታ ችግሮች በሪፖረቱ ተጠቅሰዋል፡፡እነዚህን ችግሮች ለመፍታት አሰራሮችን ማስተካከል ተቋማዊ ለውጥ የአመራር ማሻሻያ በተደራጁ ብደኖች ውስጥ መንቀሳቀስ በሰብአዊ መብት ጥሰት እና በከባድ የሙስና ወንጀል የተጠረጠሩ ሀላፊዎች እና ግብረአበሮቻቸውን በህግ ተጠያቂ ማድረግ የተወሰዱ መፍትሄዎች ናቸው ይላሉ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ፡፡

“በሀገራችን ላይ ከፍተኛ የሽብር ተግባር ለመፈጸም ሲሰንቀሳቀሱ የነበሩ 48 የሽብር ቡድን አባላት በቁጥጥር ስር በማዋል ያሰቡት የሽብር ጥቃት ሳይፈጸም መከላከል ተችሎል፡፡ብሄርን መሰረት ያደረጉ ግጭቶች ለመቀስቀስ እና ጥቃቶችን በማድረስ እንዲሁም ዜጎችን በማፈናቀል ወንጀሎች ውስጥ የተሳተፉ 799 ተጠርጣሪ አመራሮች እና የጸጥተ አካላት ተይዘው ለህግ ቀርበዋል፡፡እንዲሁም ከመሳሪያ ዝውውር ጋር በተያያዘ 235 ሰዋች በህገወጥ ገንዘብ ዝውውር

ላይ የተማሩ 63ሰዋች ወደ4ሽ1 ዜጎችን ሲያስኮበልሉ የነበሩ የተያዙ 51 ህገወጥ የሠዋች አዘዋዋሪ ደላሎች ተይዘው ለህግ እንዲቀርቡ ተረደርጎል፡፡ሰላምን ለመጠበቅ እየተሰራ ያለው ደግሞ ልዩነትን የመፍቻ ነባር መንገዶችን በመጠቀም ዘላቂ የሰላም ግንባታ ስራወችን ማከናወን ነው፡፡"

ለወንጀለኞች የማይመች ማህበረሰብ በመፍጠር ህግ እና አሰራርን ባህሉ የሚያደርግ ዜጋ በመፍጠር በኩል ህዝባዊ ቅቡልነት ያላችው ህጎች ማዘጋጀት አስፈላጊ ነው ተብሎል፡፡ሌላወ የለውጡ ፈታኝ ጉዳዮች ከተባሉት መካከል የዜጎች መፈናቀል ነው፡፡አሁን ያለው አስተዳደር ከመምጣቱ በፊት 1.2 ሚሊዮን ዜጎች ተፈናቅለው መቆየታቸውነ የሚገልጸው ሪፖርቱ በመጋቢት ወር 2011 ዓም ጀምሮ 1.1 ሚሊዮን ገዳማ የሚጠጉ ዜጎች ከመኖሪያ ቀያቸው መፈናቀላቸው ያመላክታል፡፡በዘላቂነት መሰል ዜጎች መፈናቀል ግጭትን ለማስቆም እየተሰራ እንደሆነ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተሩ አንስተዋል፡፡

"ከ2.3 ሚሊዮን ተፈናቃዮች መካከል ባለፉት ወራት በፌዴራል እና በክልል አካላት የጋራ ጥረት 2.1ሚሊዮን በላይ የሚሆኑ ዜጎችን ወደ ቃያቸው ተመልሰዋል፡፤ይህም አሀዝ የጠቅላላውን 94 ፕረሰንት ገደማ ይሆናል፡፡ቀሪዋቹ 130 ሽ የሚሆኑት ዜጎቻችንም በቅርቡ ለመመለስ እና ማቋቋም ከፍተኛ ርብርብ እየተደረገ ይገኛል፡፡"

ቀጣይ ትኩርት ከሚደረግባቸው ጉዳዮች መካካል ሰላም እና መረጋጋት ለማስፈን በመሆኑ የሰላም መታጣት መንስዔው የሆኑ ጉዳዮችን በመለየት ፖለቲካውን ወደ ተረጋጋ ውይይት በመቀየር የተቋማጽ እና የዲሞክራሲ ባህል ግንባታ ላይ የህግ አስፈጻሚ አካላትን ተቆማዊ ብቃት ማሳደግ የእርቀ ሰላም ኮሚሽን ወደ ስራ ገብቶ ተገቢውን ውጤት እንዲያመጣ እንደሚሰራ በሪፖርቱ ተመላክቷል፡፡

(ሰኔ26 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዢን)

የህዝቡ ሰላም እና ልማት እንዲረጋገጥ እንሰራለን ሲሉ የባህርዳር እና የአካባቢዋ አመራሮች ተናገሩ፡፡አመራሮቹ በክልሉ ወቅታዊ የጸጥታ ሁኔታ ላይ በባህር ዳር ከተማ መክረዋል፡፡

በባህር ዳር ከተማ በተካሄደው የሰላም እና የጸጥታ ውይይት መድረክ የተሳተፉ የባህርዳር ከተማ እና የዙሪያ ወረዳ አመራሮች ከሰሞኑ የተፈጸመው ጥቃት ችግር እንዴት ማለፍ

እንድሚቻል የተማርንበት እና የክልሉን ህዝብ አስተዋይነት እና አርቆ አሳቢነት ያሳየ ነበር ነው ያሉት፡፡

“ለወደፊቱ በደንብ ተጠናክረን ጥንቃቄ በተሞላበት እያንዳነዱን እርምጃ መጎዝ እንዳለብን አሳይቶናል

ህዝቡ በራሱ የራሱን ሰላም የጠበቀበት ሁኔታ ስላለ ይህ ትልቅ አስተምህሮ ነው፡፡ወደፊት የሚገጥመንን ችግር ለችግሮቹ መፍትሄ የሚሰጸጠው እራሱ ህዝቡ እንደ ሆነ እና ህዝቡ የሀገሩ ባለቤት እንደሆነ ትልቅ አስተምህሮ የወሰድኩበት ነው፡፡”

“የአማራ ህዝብ የሚያነሳቸው በርካታ ጥያቄዎች አሉ፡፡ነገም ከነገም በሆላ ቤየትኛውም ግዜ አንድን አመራር ስለሞተ ብቻ ሳይሆን አንድ አመራር ስለተሰዋ ብቻ ሳይሆን የአማራ ህዝብ እንደ ህዝብ አንድ ሁኖ የጀመራቸው በርካታ ጥያቄዎች አሉ፡፤እነዚህን ጥያቄዎች ደግሞ ይለመለሱ ዘንድ ነገም ከነገም በኋላ አንድ ሁኖ የበለጠ ከብረት ጠንክሮ የሚቀጥልበት መልካም አጋጣሚ ይፈጠራል የሚል እምነት አለኝ፡፡ምክያም ይሄ ጉዳይ በወጣቱም በሁሉም የህብረተሰብ ክፍል ከፍጠኛ ቁጭትም ጭምር ስለፈጠረ ማለት ነው፡፡”

የክልሉ ህዝብ የልማት የፍትህ እና የመልካም አስተዳደር ጥያቀዎችን አንዲመለሱም የህዝቡን እና አመራሩን አንድነት በማጎልበት መስራት እንደሚጠበቅም አመራሮቹ ተናግረዋል፡፡

ያለውን ልማት ለማስቀጠል ህብረተሰቡ ጋር አብረን በጋራ በመሆን ህብረተሰቡ የሚያነሳቸውን ጥያቄ ወዲያውኑ ምላሽ እየሠጠን የምንቀጥልበት ሁኔታ ማማቻቸት አለብን ብየ አስባለሁ፡፡

“በማዘን በመቆዘም ችግር ሊፈታ አይችልም ፡፡ችግር ሊፈታ የሚችለው የታቀዱ እቅዶችን ወደ ተግባር በማስገባት በእልህ እና በወኔ በመንቀሳቀስ ነው፡፡በእልህ እና በወኔ ለመንቀሳቀስ ደግሞ ከላይ አስከ ታች ያለው አመራር እጅ እና ጎንት ሁኖ መስራት አለበት ፡፡”

“አንድ ሁነን ተጠናክረን ወጣቱም ሌላው የህብረተሰብ ክፍል እነዚህ ጎዶች የጀመሩትን ትግል ዳር ለማድረስ አነድ ሁነን መንቀሳቀስ መቻል አለብን ማለት ነው፡፡”

የባህርዳር ከተማ አስተዳደር ከንቲባ አቶ ሙሉቀነን አየሁ ውይይቱ ህገወጥ ድርጊትን መከላከል እና የህግ የበላይነት መረጋገጥ እንዳለበት የጋራ መግባባት የጠደረሰበት እንደነበር ተናግረዋል፡፤

“እንዲህ አይነት ኢሰብአዊ ድርጊት መፈጠር የሌለበት መሆኑን የጋራ መግባባት ላይ ደርሰናል። አሁንም ቢሆን እንዲህ አይነት ጉዳይ ውስጥ ጠንከር ብለን መጓዝ አለብን ።የህግ የበላይነትን ማስከበር ትልቁ ስራችን ነው ብልን ያሰብነው።የተግባባንበት።”

ህብረተሰቡ ከጸጥታ ሀይሉ ጋረ በመተባበር የአካባቢውን ሰላም መጠበቅ እንደሚገባው አቶ ሙሉቀን ጥሪ አቅርበዋል።

(ሰኔ27 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዥን)

የአማራ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ በድርጅቱ ውስጥ የአመራር መከፋፋል ተፈጥሮል ተብሎ የሚወራው ወሬ መሰረተ ቢስ አሉባልታ ነው አለ።የድርጅቱ ከፍተኛ አመራሮች ለአማራ ቴሌቪዥን እንደገለጹት በዚህ ወቅት የማዕከላዊ ኮሜቲ እና ስራ አስፈጸሚ አባላት በቁጭት ወደ ስራ ገብተዋል ነው ያሉት።

የአማራ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ አመራሮች አንድነት የላቸውም ተከፋፍለዋል የሚሉ በማህበራዊ ሚድያ እና በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ የሚናፈሱ ሀሳቦች አሉ እናንተ ምን ትላላቹህ ብለን ለድርጅቱ ከፍተኛ አመራሮች ጥያቄ አቅርበናል። የአዴፓ ፖለቲካል ዘርፍ ሀላፊ አቶ አብርሀም አለኸኝ በጉዳዩ ላይ ማብራሪያ ሰጠዋል።

“የማዕከላዊ ኮሜቴን የአሰባሰበው በመጀሪያ መታወቅ ያለበት ብየ የማምነው ሁላችንንም ያሰባሰበን የህዝብ አላመ ነው።የአማራ ክልል ህዝቦች ጥቅም ነው።ከማህበራዊ ፍትህ አኳያ ከፖለቲካዊ ፍትህ አኳያ ከኢኮኖሚ ፍትህ አኳያ ድርጅታችን ይዞ የሚንቀሳቀስበት አጀንዳ ስላለው በእዛ በአጀንዳ ውስጥ የተሰባሰብን ከተለያየ የህብረተሰብ ክፍል የተወጣጣን አካላት ነን። ከዚህ አንጻር በአጠቃላይ አላማችን ላይ ምንም አይነት ልዩነት የለንም።ይህም ማለት ከተፈጥሮ የሚመጣ የሀሳብ ልዩነት የለም ማለት አይደለም።ስራን ማዕከል አድረጎ መነጋገር ስራን ማዕከል አድረጎ መከራከር መወያየት ይኖራል።የሀሳብ ልዩነቶች ያጋጥማሉ።ግን ደግሞ ከድርጅታችን ባህል በመነሳት ማጀሪቱ ኦቭር ሪድ ስለሚያደርግ አንዳነድ የሀሳብ ልዩነቶች ቢኖሩ እንኮን በሀሳብ ብልጫ እየተገዛን የምንሄድበት የአሰራር ስርዓት ነው ያለን።”

የአዴፓ የፖሊሲ ጥናት እና ስትራቴጂ ጉዳይ ሀላፊ አቶ ደሴ ጥላሁን የአቶ አብርሀምን ሀሳብ ተጋርተዋል።

“እንግዲህ በአማራ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ ማዕከላዊ ኮሜቴ አባላት መካከል አሁን ከገጠመን ችግር በመነሳትም ብናየው ከዛ በፊትም ባለው ግዜ የአማራን ህዝብ መሰረታዊ ጥያቄዎች የድርጅታችንን የፓረቲው አቋም በማድረግ ምላሽ እንዲያገኙ በምናደርገው ትግል በጣም ሰፊ መናበቦች ናቸው የኘበሩት ብሎ መውሰድ ይቻላል፡፡አሁን ባልተጠበቀ መንገድ የገጠመን አስከፊ ሁኔታ እና ችግርም ቢሆን ችግሩ አንድምታው ምንድነው? እነዴት ነው ሊያጋጥመን የቻለው ?ወደፊት ህብረተሰቡን ከዚህ ችግር አመራር ሰጠን ልናሻግረው እንችላላን በሚል የተቀመጡ የመፍትሄ አቅጣጫዎች ዙሪያ በጣም ሶሊድ አቋም ይዞ ነው አመራራ እየሰጠ ያለው፡፡ከዚህ አንጻር የተለያዩ አሉባልታዎች ይኖራሉ እኒህ አሉባልታዎች በዋናነት የተጠና አላማ ይዘው የሚነዙ የአማራን ህዝብ አንድነት ችግር ውስጥ ለመጣል ሆን ተብሎ የሚሰሩ አመራሩ የተከፋፋለ በማስመሰል የአማራ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ ጠንካ የአማራ ህዝብ ድርጅት መሪ ፓርቲ ሁኖ እንዳይወጣ ባላች ጽኑ ሁኔታ ነው እንደህ አይነት አሉባልታ እያደረጉ ያሉ ብለን እናምናል፡፡ነገር ግን አሉባልታው መሰረተ ቢስ ነው፡፡አሁን በዚህ ችግር የአማራ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ ማዕከላዊ ኮሜቴ አባላት እና ከፍተኛ አመራች ችግሩን ለመሻገር እና የአማራን ህዝብ አሁን ከተደቀነበት ፈተና በፍጥነት እንዲወጣ ለማድረግ ቁርጠኛ አመራር እየሰጡ ያሉበት ከመቼውም ግዜ በላይ የአማራ ህዝብን አንድነት እንዲጠናከር ግልጽ አቅጣጫ አስቀምጠው ትግል እያደረጉበት ሉበት ወቅት ላይ እንገኛል፡፡”

አመራሮች በተለይ በዚህ ወቅት የአዴፓ ከፍተኛ አመራሮች ሰኔ15 2011ዓም የተሰውለትን እና የድርጅቱን አላማ ይዘን የአማራን ህዝብ ወደ ተሸለ ደረጃ ለማድረሰ የምናደርገውን ጥረት ህዝቡ ሊረዳን ይገባል ብለዋል አቶ አብርሀም፡፡

“የአማራ ህዝብ ትልልልቅ ጥያቄዎች አሉት፡፡የልማት ጥያቄዎች አሉት የመልካም አስተዳደር ጥያቄዎች አሉት የፖለቲካ ጥያቄዎች አሉት የዲሞክራሲ ጥያቄዎች አሉት፡፡እንዚህን ጥያቄዎች መሬት ከማስነካት አኳያ ሁላችንም አንድ መሆን አለብን ብለን እናምናል፡፡እንደ ድርጅት አመራራ በዚህ በኩል ምንም አይነት ብዥታ የለብንም፡፡ህዝባችንም አያሳፍረንም ብለን ነው የምናምነው፡፡በተለይ በተለይ ጓዶቻችን የተሰውለት ትልቅ አላማ አለ፡፡የአማራን ህዝብ ከድህንት የማሻገር አላማ ከኋላ ቀርነት የማሻገር አለማ ከኢፍትሀዊ ስርዓት የማሻገር አላማ ነበራቸው፡፡ ለዚህ አላማ ሲታገሉ ነው እነዚህ ጓዶቻችን የተሰውት እና የህንን የጓዶቻችን አላማ አስከመጨረሻው ድረስ ይዘን ህዝባችንን ወደ ላቀ ጉዳይ እናሸጋግረዋለን የሚል እምነት ነው

ያለን፡፡በዚህ በኩል ምንም አይነት ብጥጥታ እንደሌለብን የአማራ ህዝብ ሊያወቅልን ይገባል የሚል አስተያየት ነው ያለኝ፡፡”

የአማራ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ በቀጣይ በትኩረት የሚሰራቸውን ተግባራት አቶ ደሴ አብራርተዋል፡፡

“አሁን በምንገኝበት የክረምት ወቅት በጣም ወቅታዊ የሚባል ሰፋፊ ስራዎች አሉ፡፡አርሶአደሩ በመሀር የሰብል የልማት ስራ በስፋት የሚሳተፍበት በጣም ክሪቲካል ወቅት ነው፡፡በችግርም ውስጥ ሁኖ በየአካባቢው ህግ እና ስርዓት እንዲከበር ከመንግስት ከድርጅታችን እና ከጸጥታ መዋቅራችን ጎን ተሰልፎ ጎን ለጎን ደግሞ እርፉን እንደጨበጠ ስራውን መስራት ይኖርበታል ብለን እናምናለን፡፡ለዚህ አመራር እየሰጠን ነው ያለነው፡፡በዚህ ክረምት ምርት አላመረትንም ካለን ነገ የአማራ ህዝብ ብቻ ሳይሆን ሀገራችን ከፍተኛ አደጋ ውስጥ የሚገባባት እንዳለ እንገነዘባለን፡፡ስለዚህ በችግር ውስጥም ሁነን ከሀዘን በመውጣት በቁጭት ወደ ስራ እንዲገባ የማድረግ ስራ እንሰራለን፡፡”

(ሰኔ28 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዥን)

በአማራ ክልል ከፍተኛ አመራሮች ጋር በተያያዘ በሁለት መቶ አስራ ስምንት ተጠርጣሪዎች ላይ ምርመራ መጀመሩን የክልሉ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን አስታውቋል፡፡ኮሚሽኑ የተጠርጣሪዎችን የምርመራ ሂደት አስመልክቶ ጋዜጣዊ መግለጫ ሰጥቶል፡፡

የአማራ ክልል ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን ኮሚሽነር አበረ አዳሙ በክልሉ ከፍተኛ አመራሮች ጥቃት የተያዙ በሁለት መቶ አስራ ስምንት ተጠርጣሪዎች ላይ ምርመራ እየተካሄደ መሆኑን በጋዜጣዊ መግለጫቸው ላይ አስታውቀዋል፡፡

“ከእነዚህ ከተያዙት ውስጥ አንድ መቶ አስራ ሶስቱ ቀላል የሚባል ጥርጣሬ ነው ያለን፡፡ለይተን አስቀምጠናል፡፡በቅርብ ግዜ ውስጥ ጉዳዩ ውሳኔ ያገኛል፡፡ከዚህ ውስጥ አንድ መቶ አምስት የሚሆኑት ደግሞ በተወሰነ መንገድ ከሌሎች ለየት ባለ መንገድ ተጠርጣሪ ስለሆኑ በእነሱ ላይ አሁነም ምርመራ ቀጥለናል፡፡ይሄ ማለት መቶ አምስ ሁሉ ወንጀለኛ ነው ማለት አይደለም፡፡ ታውቃላቹሁ የማጣራት ስራ በተለይ በእንደዚህ አይነት ወቅት ከባድ ስለሆነ አሁንም ይህ ማጣራት ቀጥሎል፡፡ይሄ ፍርድ ቤት የሚያውቀው ነው በግልጽ በህጋችን መሰረት እየተካሄደ ያለ መሆኑን መግለጽ እንወዳለን፡፡”

በተጠርጣዋች ላይ የሚካሄደው ምርመራ በክልሉ ፖ/ሊስ ኮሚሽን የሚመራ መሆኑን ኮሚሽነር አበረ ተናግረዋል፡፡

ይሄ የሚመራው በአማራ ክልል ፖ/ሊስ ብቻ ነው፡፡ከፌዴራል የመጣው የምርመራ ቡድን የመጡት በቴክኖሎጂ እንዲያግዙን እንጂ በዋናነት ጉዳዩን የምንመራው ምርመራውነ የምናከናውነው በክልሉ ፖ/ሊስ መሆኑን ግልጽላደርግላቹህ እውዳለሁ፡፡እንደትላንትናው ጫለማ ቤት የለም፡፡እንደ ትላንትናው ብቻን መታሰር የለም፡፡ወንድሞቻቻን ናቸው፡፤

የክልሉ የጸጥታ ሀይለ እና ህብረተሰቡ በወንጀል ድርጊቱ ተጠርጣሪ ግለሰቦች አንዲያዙ ያደረጉትን አስተዋጾኦ ኮሚሽነሩ አድንቀዋል፡፡

“በዚህ አጋጣሚ ልገልጽላቹህ የምወደው የፖ/ሊስ ሰራዊት አባላችን የጸረ ሽምቅ አባሎቻችን የአካባቢው ሚሊሻዋቻችን ባልተጠበቀ መንገድ በፍጥነት በመንቀሳቀስ መንገዶችን በመዝጋት ማን የት አለ የሚለውን ለይቶ በማየት የአደረጉት ተሳትፎ እና ያደረጉት ስራ በዚህ አጋጣሚ ላደንቅ እውዳለሁ፡፡”

ኮሚሽነር አበረ የአማራን ልዩ ሀይ ከህዝቡ ለመነጠል የሚደረግ የሴራ ፖ/ለቲካ እንዲቆም ጥሪ አቅርበዋል፡፡

“የአማራ ልዩ ሀይለ መሰባሰብ ያልተዋጠላቸው የአማራ በራሱ ህዝብ በራሱ ልጆች መጠበቅ የማይመቻቸው ሀይሎች የሚያናዙትን መርዘኛ ፖ/ለቲካ ተከትሎ ሚድያውም ይህንኑ የሚያነፍስ ፌስቡኩም ይህን የሚያናፍስ ከሆነ በመጀመሪያ ያ የአማራ ጠላት መሆኑን ማወቅ አለበት፡፡አማራን የሚጠብቀው አማራ ነው፡፡አማራ ልዩ ሀይል እና አማራ አንድ ናቸው፡፡አሁን የመጣ ልዩ ሀይል ቀደመ የነበረ ልዩ ሀይል የሚባል ነገር በእኛ ውስጥ የለም፡፡”

በክልሉ ሰላም እና መረጋጋት የሚዲያ ተቋማት ከፖ/ለቲካ ወገንተኝነት እናሰሜታዊነት ወጥተው ሀላፊነታቸውን እንዲወጡም ጥሪ አቅርበዋል፡፡

(ሰኔ29 2011 ዓ.ም አማራ ቴሌቪዢን)

በአማራ ክልል ህጋዊ ትጥቅን የማስፈታት ስራ እንደተጀመረ ተደርጎ የሚሰራጨው መረጃ ከአውነት የራቀ መሆኑን የክልሉ ፖ/ሊስ ኮሚሽን አስታወቀ፡፤በክልሉ በአሁኑ ወቅትም የተሸለ ሰላም እና ጸጥታ መኖሩን ኮሚሽኑ አመልክቶል፡፡

በአማራ ክልል አሁን እየታየ ያለው እስተማማኝ ሰላም እና ጸጥታ በህብረተሰቡ ትብብር እና በጸጥታ መዋቅሩ የተገኘ መሆኑን የተናገሩት በክልሉ ፓሊስ ኮሚሽን ኮሙኒኬሽን ሚዲያ ልማት ሀላፊ ምክትል ኮሚሽነር ሰኢድ አህመድ ህብረተሰቡ እያሳየ ያለውን ትብብር አጠናክሮ እንዲቀጥል ጥሪ አቅርበዋል፡፡

በክልላችን ህዝብ በከተማም በገጠርም ከፖሊስ ጋር ተቀናጅቶ ከፖሊስ ጋር እገዛ በማድረግ መረጃ በመስጠት ለስራው ድጋፍ በማድረግ -በሰፊው እየተንቀሳቀሰ እና የጸጥታ ስራውን እየደገፈ ስለሆነ የክልላችን ህዝብ ይህንን አጠናክሮ እንዲቀጥል እንፈልጋለን፡፡በሚያስገርም ሁኔታ አሁን ባሳለፍነው ሳምንት ትላንትና በደረሰን መረጃ መሰረት አብዛኛው የክልለሰችን አካባቢዎች ቀበሌዎች እና ወረዳዎች ዞኖች ከሌላው ግዜ እጅግ ባነሰ ሁኔታ ወንጀል የተመዘገበበት ወይንም ደግሞ መደበኛ ተራ ወንጀል የምንላቸው ሁሉ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ የቀነሰበት ሂደት ነው መኖሩን ለየፖሊስ መመሪያዎቻችን እና ጽ/ቤቶቻችን የደረሰው መረጃ ያመላክታል፡፡

በክልሉ ህጋዊ የጦር መሳሪያ የማስፈታት እርምጃ እየተወሰደ ነው በሚል የሚሰራጨው መረጃ ከአውነት የራቀ እና አሉባልታ መሆኑን ምክትል ኮሚሽነሩ አመላክተዋል፡፡

ከትጥቅ ማስፈታቱ ጋር ተያይዞ የሚወሩ አንዳንድ አሉባልታዎች አሉ፡፡በህጋዊ መንገድ የታጠቀውን የህብረተሰባችንን ክፍል በህግ የታጠቀው በመሆኑ ምክንያት ማንም ሊያስወርደው አይችልም፡፡ማንም ይህን መብቱን ሊጥሰው አይችልም፡፡በህግ ያገኘው መብት ስለሆነ ማለት ነው እና ይሄ አሉባልታ ነው፡፡የክልላችን ህዝብም በህጋዊ መንገድ ትጥቅ የያዘ ሰው ማንም ሊነካበት የማይችል መሆኑን እና ህጋዊ መብት ያለው መሆኑን እንዲገነዘብ የሚወሩ ወሬዎች ከዚህ አንጻር አሉባልታ መሆናቸውን መረዳት ያስፈልጋል፡፡ ነገር ግን ሲንቀሳቀስ ህጋዊ የጦር መሳሪያ ፈቃዱን ይዞ መንቀሳቀስ ተገቢነት ያለው መሆኑን በዚሁ አጋጣሚ እመክራለሁ፡፡

በህገወጥ የሚዘዋወሩ የጦር መሳሪያወችን ግን ህጉ በሚፈቅደው መሰርት ቁጥጥር እንደሚደረግ የጠናገሩት ምክትል ኮሚሽነሩ ያለ ህጋዊ ፍቃድ የጦር መሳሪያ የታጠቁ ግለሰቦች ላይ ቁጥጥሩ ተግባራዊ ይደረጋል ብለዋል፡፤

ህገወጥ ትጥቅን መቆጣጠር በክልላችን ያለውን ሰላም ወደ ተሸለ ደረጃ ከማድረስ አኳያ የራሱን የቻለ ፋይዳ አለው፡፡በህገውጥ ትጥቅ የሚፈጸሙ ዘረፋዎች በህገወጥ ትጥቅ የሚፈጸሙ ወንጀሎችን መከላለከል የምንችልበት አንዱ ስትራቴጂ ህገወጥ ትጥቅ ዝውውርን መግታት

መቻል ነው።ይህን ለማድረግ ደግሞ ከአጎራባች ክልሎች ከፌዴራል የጸጥታ አካላት ጋር በመቀናጀት የሚሰራበት ሁኔታ ስላለ ህገወጥ ትጥቅ ዝውውርን ህገወጥ ጦር መሳሪያ ዝውውርን እና ኮንትሮባንድን በህገወጥነቱ ረገድ አስፈላጊው ክትትል ቁጥጥር ይደረጋል። ሲገኝም ተገቢ የሆነ ህጋዊ እርምጃ ይወሰዳል፡፤

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hEKhGKdF5NM&t=273s

ሀምሌ 1 2011

ከአማራ ብሔራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የተሰጠ መግለጫ

የአማራ ህዝብ አንድነት ለሀገር ዋስትና ሁኖ በታሪክ ደምቆ የሚታወቅ እንጂ በየወቅቱ በሚከሰቱ ችግሮች የሚበተን አይደለም።በክልሉ ውስጥ የተለየ ቡደኝነትኝነት እንዳለ ተደርጎ አመራሩን እና ህዝቡን ከፋፍሎ ለሌላ ችግር ለመዳረግ በጠላት እረጃጅም ክንዶች ተለክተው የሚለቀቁ መሰረተ ቢስ ወሬዋችን በመስማት ቅንጣት ልንደራደር ሆነ ልንጠራጠር አይገባም። የሰኔ 15ቱ አሰቃቂ ክሰተት ከተፈጸመ ጀምሮ የክልሉ ህዝብ ተጫማሪ ጉዳት እንዳይደርስ በከፍተኛ ስክነት አካባቢውን በመጠበቅ ሁኔታው በአጭር ሰአታት ውስጥ እንዲረጋጋ አስችሎል።የአማራ ህዝብ ትላከንትም ዛሬም በመከራም በደስታም ጊዜ አብሮ የሚዘምት አብሮ የሚኖር ህዘብ ነው።አማራ በክልሉ ውስጥ ጎጥ እና ወንዝ ለይቶ ሊለያይ ይቅር እና በየትኛውም ቦታ ከየትኛውም የኢትዮጲያ ብሄር ብሄረሰብ ጋር በፍቅር በአንድነት ተጋብቶ እና ተዋልዶ በመኖር የሚታወቅ ለበአንድነት ሀይልነቱ የሚታወቅ ታላቅ ህዝብ ነው።የአማራ ህዝብ በየትኛውም የከፋ ወቅት የራሱን ውስጥ ህብረት ብቻ ሳይሖን የሐገርን አንድነት አስጠብቆ እና ሁሉንም ከዳር ዳር አስተባብሮ በጽናት የሚቆም ሀገርን በመከራ ዘመን የሚያሻግር የተበተንንነ የሚሰበስብ የላላ ግንኙነትን የሚያተናክር የማዕዘን ድንጋይ የሀገር ምሶሶ እና ወጋግራ ነው። ይህን ሀቅ የማያቁ እና ማንነቱን የማይረዱ ዘመን የወለዳቸው ደካሞች ችግር በተፈተረ ቁጥር የውስጥ አንድነቱን ለመፈተን እና የውጭ ሰላሙን ለመንሳት በሬ ወለደ አጀንዳ እየፈጠሩ ማሩን እያመረሩ እና ወተቱን እያጠቆሩ እንደሚፈታተኑትም እሙን ነው። እነዚህ የአማራን ህዝብ አንድነት እና መልካም እሴት በውል የማይረዱ ሀይሎች ግን ተላንት አፍረው እና ተሸማቀው እንደከሰሙት ሁሉ ዛሬም የውርደት ካባን ተከናንበው ይመለሳሉ እንጂ የአማራን የሺ ዘማናት እሴት በተራ አሉባልታ የሚፈታተኑት አይሆኑም።ፈጽሞም አይሳካላቸውም። የአማራ ህዝብ መሪዋቹ ሞቱ ብሎ የሚበተን ዝሩ ህዝብ አይደለም።መሪን አምጦ መውለድ

ብቻ ሳይሆን ኮትኩቶ ማሳደግም ያውቅበታል እና በዚሁ የዳበረ ልምዱ መሪ ቢሞት መሪን ተክቶ የሐገርን አንድነት አጽንቶ ይቀጥላል፡፡ህዝባችን ዘመነ መሳፍንትን የተሸገረ የተበተነነ መሰብሰብ የተቀደደን መስፋት የሚችል ልባም እና ባለ ራዕይ ህዝብ ነው፡፡በውስጡ ባሉ ደካሞች ስንፍናምሆነ በዘመነ ጠላቶቹ ሴራ አይበተነም፡፡የሩቅ ዘመን ታሪኩን ትተን የቅርብ ግዜ ህዝቡ የገጠመውን ፈተና ብናነሳ አማራ ለዘመናት በተሴራበት ሴራ ሲፈናቀልም ሆነ ሲገደልየአንዱ ህመም ሌላውነ እያስተከዘው የሚቆዝምእና አንገት ደፍቶ የሚያለቅስ ህዝብ አለመሆኑን በተግባር አረጋግጦል፡፡ጎንደር ሲከፋ ጎጃም ፈጥኖ ይደርሳል ወሎ ይዘምታል ሸዋ ይቆጣል፡፡ወሎ ሲፈተን ጎንደር ጎጃም ሸዋ ይነቃነቃል፡፡በጎጃም ኮሽ ሲል ጎንደር ወሎ ሸዋ አንድ ልብ መካሪ አንድ ቃል ተናጋሪ ይነሳል፡፡እንኮን ጎጃም ለጎንደር ሸዋ ለወሎ ይቅር እና በየትኛውም አካባቢ የሚኖር አማራ ለየትኛውም ኢትዮጲያ ብሄር ብሄረሰብ ለመከራው ፈጥኖ ደራሽ ለደስታው ደግሞ ደጋሽ ነው፡፡ይህን የዘመናት እሴት እና መሬት ላይ ያለ ሀቅ መዘንጋት ለስህተት ይዳርጋል፡፡ይህ ህዝብ አላዋቂዋች በሚፈጥሩት ስህተት የሚሳሳት ደካሞች በሚደቅኑት እንቅፋት የሚደናገር ሴረኞች በሚያጠምዱት ወጥመድ የሚሰለፍ ድንጉጥ ህዝብ አይደለም፡፡ ሁሉንም ባለእኩይ አላማዋችን በየአግባባቸው ማረም እና መቅጣት የሚያውቀበት በልህ እና አዋቂ ህዝብ ነው፡፡ይህ ምንም አይነት ፈተና ቢደርስበት መሻገርን ያውቅበታል፡፡የክልሉ መንግስት ትልቁ ስንቁ መተማመኛው የህዝቡ ታላቅነት ነው፡፡አማራ በተናናሾች ሴራ የማያንስ በደካሞች ስንፍና የማይፈተን ህዝብ መሆኑን አሳምሮ ስለሚውቅ እና በውል ስለሚረዳ ይህን መሪዋቹን ያጣበትን ወቅት የሚሻገረው እና ነገን በድል የሚኖርበት እምነቱ የጸና ነው፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OlR0UcYZ4qc&t=772s

ሀምሌ 2 2011

በአማራ ክልል ከፍተና አመራሮች ላይ ተፈጸመውን ጥቃት ተከትሎ ያጋጠመውን አመራር ክፍተት ለመሙላት እተሰራ መሆኑን የአዴፓ ሊቀመንበር እና የኤፍድሪ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮነን ተናገሩ፡፡ከአደጋው በሆላ የአማራን ህዝብ ውስጣዊ አንድነት ለማፍረስ ሚንቀሳቀሱ አካላት ከድርጊታቸው እንዲቆጠቡም አሳስበዋል፡፡አቶ ደመቀ መኮነን በሰኔ 15 እና በክልሉ ወቅታዊ ሁኔታ ዙሪያ መግለጫ ሰጠዋል፡፡

ሰኔ 15 2011 ዓም ባህርዳር ከተማ በክልሉ ከፍተኛ አመራሮች ላይ የደረሰውን አሰቃቂ አደጋ አስመልክቶየአዴፓ ሊቀመንበር እና የኤፍድሪ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮነን

ከጋዜጠኞች ጋር ቆይታ አድርገዋል፡፡በግላቸው ከገጠሞቸው የሀዘን ወቅቶች ውስጥ የሰኔ 15 ጥቃት ልባቸውን እንደሰበረው አቶ ደመቀ ክልሉ እና መሪ ድርጅቱ አዴፓ አመራሮቹን ያጣበት አሳዛኝ ክስተት ነው ብለዋል፡፡

ይሄ ድርጊት እጅግ በጣም አሳዛኝ እና ልብ ሰባሪ የኢትዮጲያ ህዝብ ከዳር አስከ ዳር ያዘነበት የአማራ ህዝብ እና አዴፓ ትልቅ ጥፋት ተፈጽሞባቸዋል፡፡እነዚህ አመራሮች የአዴፓ የቁርጥ ቀን ልጆች ናቸው፡፡እነዚህ አመራሮች የባሬ ብቻ ሳይሆን የነገ ተስፋዎች ስለነበሩ ጥቃቱ እጅግ መሪር እና አሳዛኝ ነው፡፡

ከሰኔ 15 ጥቃት በፊት ሰኔ 12 በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ከክልሉ ከፍተኛ አመራሮች እና የጸጥታ ሀላፊዎች ጋር ምክክር መደረጉን ያወሱት አቶ ደመቀ በዚህ በውይይቱም የሶስት ወር እቅድ ተዘጋጅቶ አቅጣጫ የተቀመጠ ቢሆነም የቅዳሜው ክስተት ግን የነበረውን እንዳልነበር አድርጎታል ነው ያሉት ፡፡መቀመጡን የአዴፓ ሊቀመንበር አቶ ደመቀ መኮነን ተናግረዋል፡፡

በክፍተኛ አመራር ደረጃ የተካሄደው የሰላም ግንባታ መድረክ ቀጥሎ ሌሎች የዞን የጸጥታ አመራሮችን እንዲሁም ደግሞ የሰላም እና ደህንነት የፖሊስ ሌሎች አመራሮች በተሳተፉበት የዚህን የውይይት ጭብጥ ቀጣይ የሶስት ወራት እቅድ ምን ላይ ማተኮር እንዳለበት እና ምን መስራት እንዳለብን እና ምን እንደሚጠበቅባቸው ማስተዋወቀ እና የማሰማራት ስራ ቀጥሎ የሚሰራ ስራ ነበር ፡፡በዛ አቅጣጫ ደረጃውን የጠበቁ በክልል በዞን የሚቋጥል ስራ እንደሆነ ነው የዕቅዳችን ማዕቀፍ፡፡እንግዲህ በዚህ ጉዞ ላይ እያለን የቅዳሜው ለታው ያልተጠበቀ ሁኔታ የደረሰው፡፡

ከጉዳቱ በኋላ ክልሉን ለማረጋጋት በተሄደበት ርቀት የክልሉ ህዝብ እና የጸጥታ አካሉ የተሳተፉበት በመሆኑ ተጨማሪ ጉዳት ሳይከሰት ክልሉን ማረጋገት ተችሎል፡፡ ተጠርጣሪዎችንም ወደ ህግ የማቅረቡ ስራ በጥንቃቄ እተሰራ ነው ብለዋል አቶ ደመቀ፡፡

በዚህ ዙሪያ ተሳታፊ ናቸው ተብለው የተጠረጠሩ እነዚህን ወደ ህግ የማቅረብ ስራ በከፍተኛ ትኩረት እየተሰራ ነው፡፡እዛ ላይ ጥንቃቄ እንዲደረግ ትኩረት ተሰጠው እና ወደፊትም በአግባቡ መታየት ያለበት፡፡አንደኛ በእንደዚህ አይነት ሁኔታ ከበቀል እና ከመጠቃቃት የጸዳ ማድረግ ነው፡፡ከፍተኛ ትኩረት የሚሰጠው ይሄ ነው፡፡ ጉዳዩ ታጥቦ ጭቃ እንዳይሆን ድሮ ረገምነውን ድሮ የወቀስነውን ድሮ እንለውጥ ያለነውን አካሄድ አሁን መድገም አያስፈልግም፡፡ከበቀል እና ከመጠቃቃት የጸዳ እንዲሆነ ማድረግ ያስፈልጋል፡፡

በአሁኑ ወቅት የክልሉን ሰላም ማረጋገጥ ባለፈ ያለውን አመራር ክፍተት ለመሙላት በሰከነ መንገድ እየተሰራ ነው ብለዋል አቶ ደመቀ፡፡

ድርጅቱ ቀደም ብሎ አቅሙን በማሳደግ ከወጣት ከሙሁራን አመራሮችን በስፋት የማስገባት እና ለመጪው ዘመን ጠንካራ ድርጅት ሁኖ እንዲቀጥል ለማድረግ እተሰራ ያለ ስራ ነው፡፡በዚህ ላይ ቀድሞ የተሰራውን ስራ መሰረት አድርጎ አሁን በመሀል ያገጠመንን ክፍተት ለመሙላት በአጭር ግዜ የማሞላቱ ስራ ይሰራል፡፡ በሂደት ደግሞ እተጠናከረ እንደሚቀጥል ይህንንም ጠቁሞ ለማለፍ

ይሁን እና ይላሉ አቶ ደመቀ አማራ ህዝብ ካጋጠመው አስደንጋጭ አደጋ እንዳይወጣ በተለያዩ አጀንዳዎች ተጠምዶ እንዲቆይ እና የአማራን ህዝብ ስነልቦና የማይመጥን ዘመቻች የከፈቱ አካላት ከድርጊታቸው ሊቆጠቡ ይገባልም ብለዋል፡፡

የአማራ ህዝብ እጅግ በጣም አንድ ጉዳት ደርሶል፡፡ልጆቹን አጦል፡፡አንገቱን አስደፍቶል፡፡ሌላ ጥቃት አይገባውም፡፡መታረም አለበት፡፡ይሄ የድሮ ትርክት አማራ ጠል የሆነ ትርክት አማራን መቀርቀር አይፈቀድም፡፡ሁለተኛ በውጭ ሚዲያ እና ከእሱ ጋር በተያያዘ በዚህ ቦታ ላይ ከይቅርታ ጋር ስም ቢጠቀስም ይመጥናል ብይ ነው የማምነው፡፡እንደ ሄርማን ኮን ያሉት የአማራ የገዥ መደብ ምጥጥኑን ማስመለስ የሚያደርገው ጥረት እንደሆነ ተቀነቀነው እና የተሰጠው መግለጫ የአማራን ህዝብ የኢትዮጲያን ህዝብ አይመጥንም፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h04oe0oBcHY

ሀምሌ 3 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

የአማራ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ የኢትዮጲያን እና የአማራ ህዝብን ደጀን አድረጎ ጉዞውን ይቀጥላል ሲሉ ድርጅቱ ሊቀመንበር አቶ ደመቀ መኮነን ተናገሩ፡፡ለቀመንበሩ ይህንን ያሉት በአማራ ክልል ጥቃት ለተፈጸመባቸው ከፍተኛ አመራሮች በተዘጋጀ የመታሰቢያ ፕሮግራም ላይ ነው፡፡በዝግጅቱ የአዲስአበባ አዴፓ ኮሜቴ ያሰባሰበውን ከ5 ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ ለተጎጂ ቤተሰቦች አበርክቶል፡፡

በአማራ ክልል ከፍተኛ አመራሮች ላይ ለተፈጸመው ጥቃት መታሰቢያነት አዲስ አበባ የአዴፓ ኮሜቴ ዝግጅት አዘጋጅቶል፡፡በዝግጅቱ አዴፓ ሊቀመንበር እና የሀገሪቱ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን ጨምሮ ከፍተኛ ባለስልጣናት የተጎጂ ቤተሰቦች እና ቤተዘመዶች

ተገኝተዋል፡፡አዲስ አበባ የአዴፓ ኮሜቴ በአዲስ አበባ ከሚገኙ ደጋፊዎቹ አባላት እና ከአማራ ተወላጆች በአራት ቀናት ውስጥ ከ አምስት ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ ሰብስቦ ለተጎጂ ቤተሰቦች በእኩል ሁኔታ ተከፍሎ ተሰጥል፡፡አዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳዳር በከተማዋ ውስጥ ለስራ የሚሆን ቦታ አዘጋጅቶ እንደሚሰጥ ቃል ገብቶል፡፡ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን በመልዕክታቸው አብሮ ከማዘን ባሻገር አብሮ ማጽናናትም ባህል በመሆኑ የአዴፓን አመራር እና አባላት በአስተዋሽነታቸው ፕሮግራሙን በማዘጋጀታው አመስግነው የተሰውት አመራሮችጤድርጅቱ ሁነኛ እና የለውጡ አራማጆች የነበሩ ናቸው የእነሱን ርዕይ ለማስቀጠል ሁሉም ህብረተሰብ በአንድነት እንዲረባረብ ጠይቀዋል፡፡

(ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን)በወንድሞቻችን መልስን አናገኛቸውም፡፡ ነገርግን ደግሞ እነሱ ልጅነታቸውን የጨረሱበት ለበለጸገች ኢትዮጲያ ተስፋን የተለሙበትን ትልቅ አላማ ወደ ዳር በማድረስ ልንክሳቸው ቃላችንን ልንጠብቅ እንገደዳለን፡፡

የአማራ ህዝብ አንድነት ከመቼውም ግዜ በላይ መጠንከር እንዳለበት የጠየቁት ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተሩ አዴፓ የኢትዮጲያን እና የአማራ ህዝብን ደጀን አድረጎ ጉዞውን ይቀጥላል ብለዋል፡፡

(ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስተር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን) አዴፓ እንደ እነቦይ ካብ እነዲሁ በቀላሉ የሚናድ አይደለም፡፡የኢትዮጲያን እና የአማራ ህዝብን ደጀን አድረጎ ለውጡን ወደፊት የሚራምድ በለጸገች ኢትዮጲያን ለመገንባት ታጥቆ የተሰለፈ ዋጋ የከፈለ ድርጅት ነው፡፡ በየምዕራፉ ፈተናዎች እያጋጠሙት መጠዋል፡፡ፈተናዎች ከውስጡም ከውጭም እየተወጋ በህዝቡ መሀል እና በግንባር ቀደም አባሎቹ እና መሪዎቹ እየተንቀሳቀሰ ለድል እየበቃ የመጣ ድርጅት ነው፡፡

የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ በማህበራዊ ዘርፍ አስተባባሪ እና የንግድ ቢሮ ሀላፊ ኢንጂነር እንዳወቅ አብቴ በበኩላቸው አመራሮቹ ለአማራነት ትግል መስዋዕት በመሆናቸው ለቤተሰቦቻቻው አለኝታነት የተዘገጀ ፕሮግራም ነው ብለው አዴፓም ህዝቡን ለማስተሳሰር እና ላማቀናጀት የተሰጠውን ሀላፊነት በአግባቡ ለመወታተ ከመቼውም ግዜ በላይ እንደሚሰራ ተናግረዋል፡፡

(ኢንጂነር እንዳወቅ አብቴ)እንደ አዴፓ ዜጎቻችንን አጠናል፡፡ነገር ግን ደግሞ አዴፓ ሁልግዜም ጀግኖች ይኖሩታል፡፡ኪዚህ በበለተ ህዝቡን በማረባረብ በማስተሳሰር በማደራጀት አብሮነቱን

ጠብቆ እንዲሄድ እና ለበለጠ ትግል ለበለጠ ስራ ለበለጠ አላማ እንዲሰለፍ ከመቼውም ግዜ በላይ እርብርብ የሚያደርግበት ግዜ ነው።

በጥቃቱ ሂወታቸውን ካጡት ውስጥ የዶክተር አምባቸው ባለቤት የሆኑተ ወይዘሮ የሹሜ ደምሳሽ ድጋፉ የአዴፓን እና የህዝቡን አለኝታነት ያረጋገጠ ነው ብለዋል።

(የዶክተር አምባቸው ባለቤት የሆኑተ ወይዘሮ የሹሜ ደምሳሽ)ለሞራላችንም ሆነ ለምን አለሁ ማለቱ ጥሩ ነው የምለው እኔ።ወደኋላ እንትን እንዳንል ያግዘናል ነው ምለው እኔ።የሉነ ስሜት እንትን ሲል አለሁ የሚለው ነግር ጥሩ ስሜት ፈጥሮልናል።

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RojpJSjU9Fw

ሀምሌ 4 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዢን

የአማራ ልዩ ሀይል በወልደያ ለሶስት ቀናት የሚቆይ ውይይት እያደረገ ይገኛል።ውይይቱም በተለያዩ ቀጠናዋች በወቅታዊ ጉዳይ ላይ እና በክልሉ አጠቃላይ የጸጥታ ሁኔታ ላይ እየመከረ ነው።

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dw5R1mmyc2E

ሀምሌ 5 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዢን

የአማራ ዲሞክራሲዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ ለትህነግ ህውሀት ጠንካራ ምላሽ ሰጠ።በቀጥታም ይሁን በተዘዋዋሪ የህውሀትን የፖለቲካ ደባ ላማስፈጸም የሚኝቀሳቀሱ ተላላኪ ፖለቲከኞች እና ቡድኖችም ከአጥፊ ድርጊታቸው እንዲቆጠቡ ጠይቀዋል።የአማራ ዲሞክራሲዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ በዲሞክራሲያዊ አግባብ አወንታዊ ሚና እንዲጫወቱ ሲል ጥሪውን አቅርቦል። አዴፓ በወቅታዊ ፖለቲካዊ ጉዳይ ላይ መግለጫ ሰጦል።

ትህነግ ህውሀት ከምስረታው ጀምሮ የአማራን ህዝብ በጠላትነት ዩፈረጀ ከሌሎች እህት እና ወንድም ህዞቦች ጋር በፍቅር እንዳይኖር ትምክህተኛ እና ሌሎች አግላይ ሰያሜዋችን እየሰጠ ለዘመናት የፈጸመው ግፍ እና በደል ሳያነሰው ዛሬም ከለውጥ ማግስት በአደባባይ ተሸንፎ እርቃኑን በተጋለጠበት በዚህ ሰዓት የአማራን ህዝብ አንገት ለማስደፋት እና የትምክህት ትርክቱን ይዞ ብቅ በማለት ድርጅቱ መቼም ቢሆን መፈወስ የማይችል በሽታ ያለበት መሆኑን ያጋለጠ ተግባር መሆኑን የአዴፓ ስራ አስፈጻሚ ኮሜቲ በመግለጫው አስታውቋል።

ትህነግ ህውሀት ከተፈተረበት ግዜ ጀምሮ ሁለት ሀገር መንግስት ዕይታ ያለው አንድም ቀን ለህዝባችን አንድነት የማይጨነቅ እላፊ ጥቅም እስካላገኘ እና በስልጣን ላይ አስከቆየ ድረስ ብቻ አስመሳይ የአንድነት ሀይል ሆኖ መቀጠል የሚፈልግ ነገርግን እንደዛሬው በስልጣን ላይ ሁኖ አድራጊ ፈጣሪነቱ ሁሉንም ማሳካት ሳይችል ሲቀር በቁም ቅዥት ከትግራይ ህዝብ ስነልቦና ባፈነገተ መልኩ የሻዕቢያገዢ ፖለቲካ የሙጥኝ ያለ እምነት የማይጣልበት ድርጅት መሆኑን የአዴፓ ስራ አስፋጻሚ ኮሜቲ በመግለጫው አመላክቶል።

የአዴፓ ስራ አስፋጻሚ ኮሜቲ አሁን በምንገኝበት የለውጥ መድረክምሜአማራ ህዝብ እና ድርጅታችን አዴፓ የተበላሸውን የሐገራችን ፖለቲካ እንዲታረም ከሌሎች የለውጥ ሀይሎች ጋር በመሆን ፊት ለፊት የተፋለመ እና የለውጡን ውጤቶች ጠብቆ ለማዝለቅ የሚታትር ድርጅት እንጂ እንደ ትህነግ ህውሀት በከፋፋይነት በሽታ የተጠመደ አለመሆኑን በመግለጫው አስታውቆል።ሰኔ 15 2011 ዓም በክልላችን ከፍተና አመራሮች እና በመከላከያ ሀይላችን የጦር ጀኔራሎች ላይ ያነጣጠረው ግድያ እና የመፈንቅለ መንግስት መከራ ድርጅቱን ከህዝባችን እና ከጸጥታ መዋቅራቸውነ ጎን በመቆም ድርጅታችን አዴፓ ታግሎል።ይህንን ታሪካዊ ወቅት እና የትግላች አንድ አካል የሆነውን ጥረታችን ለሌ፤ሎች መሪ ድርጅቶች መደገፍ እና ማገዝ ሲገባው ትህነግ ህውሀት ድርጊቱን ለራሱ በሚተቅመው መንገድ በመረዳት ይቅርታ እንድንጠይቅበት መግለቻ ማውጣቱ ተደማሪ ታሪካዊ ስህተት ከመሆኑም በላይ ተከበረውን የትግራይ ህዝብ ባህል እና እሴት የማይመጥን ለመላው የኢትዮጲያ ህዝብ ያሳዘነ መግለቻ መሆኑን የአዴፓ ስራ አስፈጻሚ አስታውቆል።

በተሳሳተ መረጃ ጭቁኑን የትግራይ ህዝብ ስጋት በመፍጠር የአማራን ህዝብ ተጠርጣራ በማድረግ ህውሀት የሚያደርገው ቅስቀሳ ማድረግ ያለበት መሆኑን ለመላው የአዴፓ አመራሮች እና አባለት ለክልላችን ህዝቦች ለኢትዮጲያ እና በመላው አለም የሚገኙ የአማራ ተወላጆች ለመላው የኢትዮጲያ ህዝቦች ለተከበረው የትግራይ ህዝብ ለእህት እና አጋር የፖለቲካ ድርጅቶች ኢፍድሪ የመከላከያ ሰራዊት እና ለክልሉ የጸጥታ ሀይሎች የአዴፓ ስራ አስፈጻሚ ኮሚቴ የአብሮነት እና የአጋርነት ጥሪ አቅርቦል።አዴፓ በአማራ እና በክልሉ ህዝቦጀች ስም ለሚንቀሳቀሱ ተፎካካሪ የፖለቲካ ሀይሎች አወንታዊ ሚና እንዲጫወቱ ጥሪ አቅርቦል።በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ በቀጥታም ይሁን በተዘዋዋሪ የትህነግ ህውሀት ፖለቶካ ደባ ለሚያስፈጽሙ ተላላኪ ፖለቲከኞችን እና ቡድኖችን አስጠንቅቆል።

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L15KFB68Ufk&t=11s

ሀምሌ 6 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

የትግራይ ህዝብ ነጻነት ግንባር ትነግ ሀውሀት ያወጣው መግለጫ ጠላትን በመፍጠር ድጋሚ ደጋፊን ለማሰባሰብ የተደረገ ሂደት ነው ሲሉ የትግራይ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ትብር ትዴት ምክትል ሊቀመንበር ዶክተር ኢንጅነር ግደይ ዘርአጽዩን አስተያየታቸውን ለአማራ ብዙሀን መገናኛ ድርጅት ገለጹ።የክልሉ ህዝቦችም የፖለቲካ መጠቀሚያ እንዳይሆኑ መጠንቀቅ አለባቸው ሲሉ አሳስበዋል፡፤

የትግራይ ህዝብ ነጻነት ግንባር ትነግ ሀውሀት ሀምሌ 3 ቀን 2011 ዓም ባወጣው መግለጫ ስለ አማራ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ ዝርዝር ጉዳዮችን አስቀምጦል።ድርጅቱ በዚህ ግዜ ከእህት ድርጅት አዴፓ ጋር መቆም ነበረበት ያሉት የትግራይ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ትብር ትዴት ምክትል ሊቀመንበር ዶክተር ኢንጅነር ግደይ ዘርአጽዩን ተላትን በመፍጠር ደጋፊ ለመፍጠር ያደረገው ሂደት ነው ሲሉ መግለጫውን ኮንነውታል።

መጀመሪ ቲፒኤል ኤፍ መግለጫ ማውጣት አልነበረበትም ነው የምለው።አሁን ባለው ሁኔታ እንዲያውም ነየተጀመረው የሰላም አካሄድ እና የጽንፈኞች የማጥራት ሁኔታ ማበረታታት ያለበት ነው ሁኖ የሚሰማኝ።ያንን ነበር መግለጽ የነበረበት የምለው።ጥሩ ጅማሮ ነው ቀጥሉበት አብረን ከነናቹህ አለን ማለት ነበረበት።እንደእሱ አላደረገም።ይሄ የቲፒኤል ኤፍ ታክቲክም ነው አንዳንዴ ሁልግዜ ጠላትን መፍጠር ይወዳል።ህዝቡን ለመሳብ የግድ ጠላት መፍጠር አለበት እና አስፈላጊ ባልሆነ ሁኔታ ላይ እንደዛ አይነት የጥላቻ መንፈስ መፍጠሩ አስፈላጊ አልነበረም።በአሰራራቸውም እንዚህ ሁለት ፓርቲዋች የአንድ ፓርቲ የአንድ ግንባር አባሎች ናቸው።በውስጣቸው ያለው ልዩነትም ካለ እዛው ውስጥ ሁነው ሊፈቱት ይችሉ ነበር።

በትህነግ የተጠየቀው ህገመንግስት ይከበር ጥያቄ ትክክል ቢሆንም እራሱ ከሚመራው ድርጅት ህግን ማክበር መጀመር አለበት ብለዋል የትግራይ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ትብር ትዴት ምክትል ሊቀመንበሩ።

ህገደንብ ተጣሰ ህገደንቡ እንዲሆነ ለሚለው የመጀመሪያ ተጠያቂ ቲፒኤል ኤፍ ነው።ቲፒኤል ኤፍ የጠነሳበት አላማ ከመጀመሪያው ጀምሮ ዲሞክራሲያዊ መብት እንዲኖረው ሰብአዊ መብት እንዲጠበቅ ፍትህ እንዲኖር ስርዓት እንዲፈጠር ነበር።ይህን ሁሉ አፍርሶታል።ሀያ ሰባት አመት አፍርሶታል አሁንም እያፈረሰው ነው፡፤

ኢንጅነር ግደይ እንደ መፍትሄ ያስቀመጡት ሁለቱ ድርጅቶች ልዩነታቸውን በውይይት በመፍታት እነደ ኢህአዴግ ቢቀጥሉ ለፖለቲካ ሂደታቸው የተሸለ ነው ብለዋል።

እነዚህ ፓርቲዋች ሁለቱም ቢነጋገሩ እና ልዩነታቸውን ቢፈቱ መልካም ነው እላለሁ።ቢቻል ኢህአዴገግ ውስጥ ሁነው ቢቀጥሉ ደስ ይለኛል።ከመጀመሪያውም ኢህአዴግ እንደ አንደ ፓርቲ ሁኖ ይህ የተጀመረውን ለውጥ እና ሀገሪቱን እየመራ በሰላም ከወሰደን እና ለዲሞክራቲክ ምርጫ ከደረስን በምርጫ አሸናፊ የሉነው ድርጅት ሊመራ ይችላል።ካለሆነ ግን በውስጣቸው ልዩነት ካለ የግድ ነው።መለያየት ሊወጣ ይችላል ሊለያዩ ይችላሉ የግባሩም ስትራክቸር ሊቀያየር ይችላል እኮ።

በአማራ እና በትግራይ ክልል የቆየው የህዝብ ለህዝብ ትስስር በሰላማዊ መልኩ መቀጠል እንዳለበትም ኢንጂነር ግደይ አስታውሰዋል።

ሁለቱ ፓርቲዋች ህዝቡን መጠቃቀሚያ እንዳያደርጉት በህዝቦች መካከል ምንም አይነት ግጭት የለም።ፓርቲዋቹ የጳርቲ ልዩነቶችን ሊኖራቸው ይችላል።ልዩነታቸውን እራሳቸው ይፍቱት። ህዝቡን ግን አያጋጩ።የሚያጋጭ ምክንት የለም።የትግራይ ህዝብ ከአማራ ህዝብ ጋር አይጋጭም የአማራ ህዝብም ከትግራይ ህዝባ ጋር የሚያገጨው ሁኔታ የለም።

የትግራይ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ትብር ትዴት ምክትል ሊቀመንበር ኢንጅነር ግደይ ዘርአጽዩን እነዳሉትም ኢህአዴግ ውህደት ላማድርግ እየተዘጋጀው ነው ባለበት ወቅት እንደዚህ አይነት መግለጫዋች መታየታቸው በአላማ እና በመርህ ደረጃ በኢህአዴግ ውስጥ መፈረካከስ እንዳለ የሚጠቁም ነው ሲሉ አንስተዋል።

ሀምሌ 7 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪገርን

ከሰሞኑ ህውሀት የሰጠው መግለጫ ላለፉት ሀያ ሰባት አመታት በአማራ ክልል ህዝብ ላይ ሲያደርስ የነበረውን ውንጀላ አሁነም አለማቆሙን በግልጽ ያሳየ ነው ሲሉ የማህበረሰብ ለውጥ አራማጆች የአማራ ብዙሀን መገናኛ ድርጅት ተናገሩ።በዚህ ወቅት የአማራ ህዝብ ውስጣዊ አንድነቱን ከምንግዜውም በላይ ማጠናከር ይገባዋል ብለዋል።

የትግራይ ህዝብ ነጻነት አውጭ ግንባር ትህነግ ሀምሌ 3 2011 ዓም የተለያየ ይዘት ያለው መግለጫ ማውጣቱ የሚታወስ ነው።የመግለጫው እና የትህነግ ድርጅታዊ ባህሪ ምን ይመስላል

የአማራ ብዙሀን መገናኛ ድርጅት የማህበራዊ ለውጥ አራማጅ ከሆኑት ስዮም ተሸመ እና ቹቹ አለባቸው ጋር ቆይታ አድረጎል፡፡

(ስዮም) ህውሀት ምንም ነገር ቢያደርግ ምንመ ነገር ቢሰራ መቼም ቢሆን የማይቀየረው ነገር ለአማራ ህዝብ ያለው ስር የሰደደ ጥላቻ ነው፡፤ከአመሰራራቱ ጀምሮ እስከ ውድቀቱ ማግስት እስከ ትላንት ድረስ አዴፓ መግለጫ ሲሰጥ የትግራይ ህዝብ ለብቻ ነው ህውሀት ለብቻ ነው፡፡ ለይቶ ነው፡፡ህዝብ እና ፓርቲ ለይቶ ነው፡፡ሊሰመርበት የሚገባ ነጥብ ነው፡፡ህውሀት ትምክህተኛ ብሎ ሲልህ በሙሉ ህዝቡን ነው ሚሰድበው፡፡ማሸማቀቅ ነው፡፡እዛ ውስጥ ጥላቻ ነው ያለው እዛ ውስጥ ቂም ነው ያለው እዛ ውስጥ በቀል ነው ያለው፡፡በደነገጠ በተጎዳ በቆሰለ ማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ሂደህ ማላገጥ ማሾፍ መሳደብ የዛን ህዝብ ስነ ልቦና መስበር ነው፡፡

(ቹቹ)የተሰጠው መግለጫ ተስፋ መቁረጥን መሰረት ያደረገ ግን ደግሞ ለኢህአዴግ የመቀጠል እና ያለመቀጥል ጉዳይ መሰረታዊ ሁኖ ነው የተሰማኝ በመግለጫው፡፡

ትህነግ በመግለጫው ከሌሎች ድርጅቶች ጋር አብረን እንሰራለን የክልል እንሁን ጥያቄ ሊፈቱ ይገባል፡፡የሚል መልዕክት ማካተቱ መጠቀሚያ ሊያደርግ እንጂ ለመብታቸው ጠበቃ ለመቆም አይደለም ሲሉ አስተያየታቸውን ሰጠዋል፡፡

(ስዮም) የሲዳማ ህዝብ የክልልነት ጥያቄ ሲያነሳ ገና በ1990ዋቹ ሲያነሳ ይህንን ጥያቄ ተቃውሞ ህዝቡን የጨፈጨፈው መለስ ዜናዊ አይደልም ?የሲዳማ ክልል አውራጃ ሁኖ ለዘመናት የኖረውን ክልል እንዳይሆን ነጥሎ ለብቻው በደቡብ ክልል ውስጥ ተጠቃሎ እንዲቀመጥ ያደረገው፡፡እና የክልልነት ጥያቄ ባነሱ ቁጥር የሚጨፈጭፋቸው ህውሀት ኢህአዴግ አይደለም እንዴ?

(ቹቹ) የክልል ጥያቄ ይፈታ እነደዚህ አድረጉ የሚለው ድጋፍ ማሰባሰብ ነው፡፡ይቺን ብል ከእኔ መጠው ይጠጋሉ የምትል ካልኩሌሽን ተሰርታ ካልሆነ በስተቀር አውነት ለህገመንግስቱ በማሰብ ወይንም በመጨነቅ የመጣ ሀሳብ አይደልም፡፡ያው አሁን ከኢህአዴግ እየተነተለ የመሄዱ እድል እየሰፋ ስለመጣ ሌላ ሀይሎች ለማሰባሰብ የሚጠቀምበት ዘዴ መሆኑ መታወቅ ያለበት ነው ሚመስለኝ፡፡

የትህነግን መግለጫ ተከትሎ የአዴፓ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ ሀምሌ4 2011 ዓም ምላሽ ሰጠል።ምላሹን እንዴት አገኛቹሁት ተብሎ ለተነሳላቸው ጥያቄ ከብዙ ትዕግስት በሆላ የጠሰጠ ተገቢ እና አስተማሪ ይዘት ያለው ምላሽ ነው ሲሉ ተናግረዋል።

(ስዮም) መልስ ነው የሰጠው በሆነው ልክ።ህውሀት ከተመሰረተበት ዕለት ጀምሮ አስከዛሬው ድረስ የማይድን የመከፋፈፈል በሽታ የተጠናወተው ዘረኛ እና ጸረ አማራ ድርጅት እንደሆነ በግልጽ ቋንቋ ነው የተናገረው።እውነቱን ለመናገር አዴፓ አስከ ዛሬ ካወጣቸው መግለጫዎች በግልጽ ከተናገራቸው እና ካስደሰቱኝ መግለጫዎች መካከል ይሐየ ነው።አካፋን አካፋ ማለት ያስፈልግል፣፤አለዚያ ማንኪያ ነኝ ብሎ ሲፈተፍት ይገኛል ነው የሚባለው።ህውሀት አይደለም ወይ በማንፌስቶ ደረጃ አላወጀም ወይ ይህን ህዝብ በማሸማቀቅ ይህን ህዝብ ባገነው አጋጣሚ ሁሉ ሊያዋርደው ጥረት አላደረገም ወይ ይህን ህዝብ ሀዘን ላይ ሁኖ እንኳን ምህረት አደረገለት ወይ? ልጆቹን ቀብሮ በተመለሰ ማግስት የሚያደርገው እንቅስቃሴ ፍቅር ነበር እንዴ ስር የሰደደ ጥላቻ የማይለቅ አመራር ያለው ነው።ጠላት እንኳን ቢሆን ተሸንፎ ሀዘን ላይ ሁኖ ገብተህ እንትን አትልም።የሀውሀት ከዛ የዘለለ ነው።በአገኘው አጋጣሚ ሁሉ የአማራን አንገት መቀንጠስ ነው የሚፈልገው።

(ቹቹ)ህውሀት ያወጣው መገለጫ ብአዴንም የሰጠው መልስ በሁለቱ ድረጅቶች አጠቃላይ ነገሩ የተበላሸ መሆኑኑ ሌላ ሀይል ካልገባበት በስተቀር በአንድ መቀጠል የማይችል መሆኑን የሚያሣይ ምልክት ነው ያለው።ይህ ግን የህዝቡ መሆን የለበትም ።ይህንን የአማራ ህዝብም የትገራይ ህዝብም በጥንቃቄ መመልክት አለባቸው።

 በቀጣይ አዴፓ ምን ሊሰራ ይገባል ተብሎ ለተነሳው ጥያቄ ስዩም ተሸመ የሚከጠለውን ምላሽ ሰጠዋል።

የአማራ ህዝብ ትልቅ ህዝብ ነው።አማራ ህዝብ ይቺን ሀገር ወደፊት የማስቀጠል ዕዳ አለበት።የታሪክ ዕዳ አለበት ህልውናውም እዛ ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው።በአብሮነት ላይ የጠመሰረተ ነው።አሰቦ ስለ አብሮነት ስለ አንደነት ስለልማት ስለ እድገት እያሰበ ነው ወደፊት መራመድ ያለበት።ከተሸነፈ በሀሳብ ለእልና ዘቅጦ ኪተሸነፈ ፖለቲካ ቡድን ጋር አጉል አሰጣ አገባ እና እልህ ውስጥ መግባት የለበትም።

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=spCOytkKlXs

ሀምሌ 8/2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዠን

የትህነግ ህውሀት መግለጫ መሰረታዊ መልዕክት የአማራን ህዝብ በተላትነት የፈረጀ አዴፓን የወነጀል እና ኢትዮጲያን አንድነት ለመናድ ያለመ ነው ሲሉ ሙሁራን ተናገሩ።።ትህነግ ህውሀት ኢትዮጲያ የጀመረቸውን ለውጥ በተፈለገው መንገድ እያደረገ ስለሆነ እህአዴግ የህውሀት ትህነግን ጉዳይ በአጀንዳነትሊይዘውም ይገባል ብለዋል።

የትህነግ ህውሀት ከሰሞኑ ባወጣው መግለጫ ከአዴፓ ጋር አብሮ ለመስራት እንደሚቸግር።። ኢህአዴግ መጭው ምርጫ መካሄድ አለመካሄዱን እንዲያሳውቅ ።ከሌሎች ድርጅቶች ጋር አብሮ መስራት እንደሚፈልግ እና መሰል መልዕክት ያለው መግለጫ አውጥቶል።።የመግለጫው መሰረታዊ ጽንስሀሳብ የአማራ ህዝብን በጠላትነት የፈረጀ አዴፓን የወነጀለ እና የኢትዮጲያን አንድነት ለመሸርሸር የታለመ ነው ሲሉ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሰብዊ መብት እና ፌዴራሊዝም መምህር ረዳት ፕሮፌሰር ሲሳይ መንግስቱ አቶ ዳንኤል ማሞ ደግሞ የኢትዮጲያ ጥናት እና ምርምር ተቋም ባለሙያ እና በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የፒ ኤች ዲ ተማሪ እንዲሁም አቶ አለማየሁ ሰይፉ የህግ ባለሙያ እና ጠበቃ ገልጸዋል።

ትህነግ የተናካሽነት ባህሪውን በተግባር በሚያሳይ መልኩ መግለጫ አውጥቶል።።የዚህ መግለጫ መሰረታዊ መልእክት አማራን ህዝብ ማዳከም ነው።

የሴራ ፖለቲካ አሁነም እንድልተላቀቀ 1968 ላይ ደደቢት እያለ ያወጣውን ማኒፌስቶ አሁነም እያራመደ እንደሆነ ድርጅቱ የሚያሳይ ነው።

መግለጫው አንድም አዴፓን ኦፌንድ ማድረግ ማነሳሳት ወደ አልተፈለገ ሀላፊነት ወደ ጎደለው አቅጣጫ የመምራት።። ትህነግ ህውሀት ከአዴፓ ውጭ ከሌሎች ድርጅጾች ጋር መሸራጽ እፈልጋለሁ በደቡብ ክልል የሚነሱ ጥያቄወች መልስ ማግኘት አለባቸው ማለቱ ተልዕኮውን ለማስፈጸም ዘዴ የመፈለግ እንጅ ተቆርቆሪነት እንዳልሆነ ህዝቡ ሊረዳ ይገባል ሲሉ ረዳት ፕሮፌሰር ሲሳይ መንግስቱ እና አቶ አለማየሁ ሰይፉ ተናግረዋል።

የሲዳማን የበሄር የክልል እንሁን ጥያቄ አፍኖት የቆው ላለፉት 27 አመታት ትህነግ ራሱ ነው፡ ፡ደቡብ ብሄር ብሄረሰብ ህዝቦች ትህነግ ጠበቃ ሁኖ አያቅም።

ሌሎቹ በእኔ አካል በእኔ አምሳል ሊራመዱልኝ ይችላሉ።።አዴፓ ግን መቼም በዚህ ሁኔታ ሊሄድልኝ አይችልም የሚል ቅኝት ያለው ይመስለኛል።

ትህነግ ህውሀት በሰጠው መግለጫ ኢህአደዴግ በቀጣይ ምርጫ መካሄድ አለመካሄዱ ሊያሳውቅ ይገባል ማለቱ እና ከአዴፓ ጋር አልሰራም ማለቱ ራሱን ከኢህአዴግ እንዳገለለ የሚያሳ አንድምታ አለው ሲሉ ተናግረዋል፡፡

ኢህአደዴግ በቀጣይ አመት ምርጫ የሚካሄድመሆን አለመሆኑን ሊያረጋግጥ ይገባል ሚል መልዕክት አለው፡፡ኢህአዴግ ብለው ሲጠሩ እነሱን ከኢህአዴግ ውጭ አድርገዋል፡፡

ከአዴፓ ጋር አልሰራም አለ ፡፡ይህንን ነገር በነገራችን ላይ በጣም ማጋነን አያስፈልግም፡፡ የትግራይን ህዝቦች የሚወክሉ ሌሎች ድርጅቶች አሉ፡፡

ረዳት ፕሮፌሰር ሲሳይ መንግስቱ እና አቶ ዳንኤል ማሞ እንደሚሉት የትህነግን መግለጫ መሰረት በማድረግ አዴፓ የሰጠው መግለጫ ወቅታዊ እና ተመጣጣይ ነው ሲሉ አስረግጠዋል፡፡

ህዝብን ጠላት አድረጎ የፈረጀ የ1968 ማኒፌስቶ ነበረው፡፡ይህ ትህነግ በይፋ በአደባባይ የአማራ ህዝብን ይቅራታ አልጠየቀም፡፡አዴፓ መግለጫ ይህንን የቆየ ግፊት የቆየ እሳቤ በተግባር መለሰ ይመስለኛል እና የተህነግን ባህሪ በደንብ አድረጎ የገለጸ ነው፡፡

አሁንም ቢሆንም አዴፓ ለመላው የኢትዮጲያ ህዝብ ጥሪ አድረጎል፡፡አካሄዳቸው ልክ አይደለም፡፡ አካሄዳችሁን አርሙ የሚል እንጅ አሁንም ጦር ሰበቃ አይደለም፡፡

በአማራ ህዝብ ላይ የተጋረጡ ችግሮችን ለመፍተታት አዴፓ ወይንም አማራ ህዘብ ከመቼውም በላይ አንድነቱን አጠናክሮ መቀጠል አለበት፡፡ከትህነግ ጋር አብሮ መስራት እንኮን ቢፈልግ ትህነግ የአማራን ብሎም የኢትዮጲያን ህዝብ ይቅርታ መተየቅ አለበት ሲሉ ሀሳባቸውን አጋርተዋል፡፡

በመስዕዋትነት የተለዩትን መሪዋችንም በአስቸኮይ አሞልቶ የበለጠ ጠንካራ ሁኖ መውጣት አለበት፡፡እልሁን ቁጭቱን የበለጠ የሚያጠናክር መሆን አለበት፡፡ትህነግ ላይ ያለውን ይህን የመወላወል ሁኔታ በማይመለስ መልኩ ይዜ መግለጫ አሳይቶል፡፡ስለዚህ አሱን አጠናክሮ መቀጠል አለበት፡፡የአማራ ህዝብ ጠላጥ ትህነግ ነው፡፡የሚለውን አስረግጦ መዜድ አለበት፡፡ ስለዚህ ትህነግ ከአዴፓ ጋር አብሮ መስራት ከፈለገ የአማራን ህዝብ ይቅርታ መተየቅ ማስደረግ አለበት፡፡

ኢህአዴግ ትህነግን ጉዳይ በአጀንዳነት ይዞ ሊቀርብ ይገባል፡፡ለውጡ በተፈለገው መንገድ እንዳይሄድ ትልቅ እንቅፋት እንደሆነ ህዝብም ሆነ መንግስት ሊገነዘብ ይገባልም ሲሉ አሰተየየታቸውን ሰተዋል፡፡

የትህነግ ጉዳይ በአጀንዳነት እንዲያዝ መቅረብ አለበት ብየ አምናለው፡፡በቀጣይ ስራ አስፈጻሚ ምክርቤት ስብሰባ ላይ ለውጡ በሚፈለገው ደረጃ እንዳይሄድ እያደናቀፈ ነው፡፡

ወንጀለኞችን ወይነም በወንጀል በህግ የሚፈለጉ ባለስልጣናትን መቀሌ ላይ ሰብስቦ እንዳይነኩ እየታገለ ነው፡፡እየተከላከለ ነው፡፡

የመፍትሄው አካል መሆን ያለበት መላው ህዝቡ ነው፡፡ ምንድነው ከጀርባቸው ያለው፡፡ህዝብን አንድ የሚያደርጉ ፖለቲከኞችን ነው ህዝቡ መቀበል ያለበት፡፡

ቁጭ ብሎ አንድ ስዕል በጋራ እኩል ማየት የሚቻልበት ሁኔታ በፖለቲከኞቹ ላይ መፈተር አለበት

ሰኔ 15 2011 ዓ.ም በአማራ ክልል እና በ መከላከያ ተቋም ከፍተኛ አመራሮች በደረሰው ጥቃት ትህነግ አዴፓን ተጠያቂ ማድረጉ ህጋዊ አግባብ የለውም ሲሉ የህግ ባለሙያ የሆኑት አቶ አለማየሁ ሰይፉ ተናግረዋል፡፡

አዴፓ ወንጀል አድራጊ ነው ወይ ነው፡፡ይህ ሳይመለስ ብድግ ብሎ አዴፓ ይቅርታ መጠየቅ አለበት የሚለው ነገር በማንኛውም መስፈርት ሊያስኬድ የሚችል ነገር አይደልም፡፡ይሄ መታረም ያለበት ነገር ይመስለኛል፡፡ይሄ ነገር በምርመራ ላይ ነው፡፡ተጣርቶ ለህዝብ ይፋ ይደረጋል፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eu0wlmqIjrM

ሀምሌ 9 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

የአማራ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ፓርቲ አዴፓ ማዕከላዊ ኮሜቴ በባህርዳር ከተማ ፖለቲካዊ እና ወቅታዊ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ያካሄደው ውይይት አስመልክቶ በሰጠው ጋዜጣዊ መግለጫ አቶ ዮሀንስ ቦያለውን የፓርቲው ምክትል ሊቀመንበር በማድረግ ሲመርጥ አቶ ተመስገን ጥሩነህ የአማራ ክልል እጩ እርሰ መስተዳደር በማድረግ መምረጡን አስታወቆል፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ieWRw5-ycA

ሀምሌ 10 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

የአማራ ክልልን ሰላም ለማስጠበቅ እየሰሩ መሆናቸውን የክልሉ ልዩ ሀይል ፖሊስ አባላት ተናገሩ፡፡የል ሀይል አባላቱ በክልሉ የሰላም ሁኔታ ዙሪያ መክረዋል፡፡

የምዕራብ ጎንደር ዞን የልዩ ሀይል አባላት እና አመራሮች በክልሉ የሰላም ሁኔታ እና በጸጥታ ሀይሉ አሰራር ላይ ከሰሞኑ መክረዋል፡፡ልዩ ሀይሉ ለክልሉ ህዝብ ሰላም መከበር በአንድ አላማ የቆመ እና ወደፊትም የህዝቡንም የህዝቡን ሰላም ለማስከበር ቁርጠኛ መሆኑን ተሳታፊ አባላቱ ተናግረዋል፡፡

አማራ ክልል ህዝብ ከአሁን በፊት ዱላ ብትር በዛበት ህዝብ ነው፡፡ከአሁን በፊትም በመከላከል ስናገለግል የቆየነ ነን፡፡አሁንም በክልላችን ህዝባችን ሁሌ እየተደበደበ አይኖርም በሚል እራሳችን አዘጋጅተን ለህዝቡ ለልማት በሰላም ወጥቶ እንዲገባ እርሻውን እንዲርስ ነጋዴውም እንዲነግድ በልማት ላይ እንዲሳተፍ እና የራሳችን መስዕዋት እንዳርጋል በሚል ክልሉ በጠራን ጥሪ ተዘጋጅተን በአሁኑ ሰዓት ከነባሩ ልዩ ሀይለም ተስማማተን ስራ እሰራን ነው ያለነው፤፤

እንደ አማራ ራሳችንን እንሰዋለን በሚል አምነንበት የወጣንበት እስከሆነ ድረስ የልዩነት አሰራር አለ ብየ የምናገረው ነገር የለኝም፡፡ከእኔ በታች ያለው አባለትም ሆነ ከእኔ እስከ ሬጅመንት ድረስ አምኖበት እንደገባ ነው የማውቀው፡፡

ፊት ተደራጅቶ የቆየ ኋላ ተደራጅተን የመጣን ካልሆነ በስተቀር አዲስም ሆነ ነባሩ ልዩ ሀይል የአማራ ልጅ ነው፡፡አማራ በሚጠቃበት ግዜ በአንድ መስመር በአንድ ምሽግ ለመውደቅ የወሰነ ሰው ነው፡፡ ፡ስለዚህ አሁን በበተፈጠረው ሁኔታ መነሻ አድርገው ከግዳጅ አፈጻጸሙ ጋር የመታዩ ነገሮችን መነሻ አድርገው አጉልተው አግዝፈው ልክ ትልቅ ችግር እንዳለ አስመስለው እስርስበርስችን እንድንዋጋ የሚናፈስ ወሬ አግባብነት የለውም ህዝቡ ይህንን ሊረዳን ይገባል፡፡

ከሌሎች ህዝቦች ጋር ዘብሮ መኖርን ልምዱ ደረገው አማራ ክልል ህዝብ ከቅርብ ግዜ ወዲህ በውስጥም ሆነ በውጭ ጥቃት ሲደርስበት ይስተዋላል፡፡ችግሩን ለመቅረፍም እንደሚሰራ ልዩ ሀይሉ ገልጸል፡፡

ህዝባችን እተደበደበ ነው የኖረው አሁንም እየተደበደበ ነው።በተለያየ አቅጣጫዋች ሴራ እየተሰራበት እንደለ እናውቃለን።ስለዚህ ህዝባችን ሲሞት ቁመን አናይም።ዛሬም ሆነ ነገ ቅድሚ መስዋዕት መሆን ያለብን እኛ ልጆች አስከሆነ ድረስ እና ሰራዊታችንም ይሄን አሰምኖ ለትግል የወጣበት ሁኔታ ነው ያለው። የእኛ ስራ የአማራን ህዝብ ሰላሙን ማረጋገጥ ነው።የኣመራ ህዝብን ደህንነት ማረጋገጥ የአማረ ህዝብ ልማትን እንዲያላማ እንዲሰፍን ማረጋጋጥ ነው። ስለዚህ ትልቁ ተልእኮችን ይሄ ነው።ይህን ተልእኮች ደግሞ ለአማራ ህዝብ ሂወታችን አሳልፍን እንሰጣለን ብለን ነው በዚህ በልዩ ሀይል ዙሪያ የተሰማራ ነው።

ክልላዊ ሁኔታውን እናውቃለን እንገነዘባለን ።ጠንካራ ህዘብ ነው።አብሮ መኖር የሚያውቅ ህዝብ ነው።ተቻችሎ ተፋቅሮ መኖር የሚችል ህዝብ ነው።ይህ ህዝብ ባለበት ሁኔታ ሲታይ ከተለያዩ የሚመጡ ጥቃቶች አሉ።ከተለያዩ አቅጣጫ በዚህ ወቅት ለአማራ ህዝብ መቆም ግዴታ ነው።

የልዩ ሀይል ፖሊስ አባላቱ የተከፋፈለ እና ለህዝቡ ያልቆመ ተደርጎ የሚወራውም መሰረት ቢስ መሆኑን አባላቱ አስረድተዋል።

የተቋቋመበት ዋናው ምክንያት የአማራ ህዝብ እና የአማራ ክልልን መታደግ ብሎም ለሀገሩ መትረፍ ነው።ስለዚህ ይሄ ስለሆነ የተፈጠሩት ሁኔታዋች ሁሉ የሚያወናብዱት ግርግር የሚያስፈጥሩት እና ምንም ሁከት የፈጠሩበት አይደሉም ወዲያው ነገሮችን በትኩረት በትክክለኛው መስመር ላይ ነው ቁሞ የተገኘው።

በምዕራብ ጎንደር ዞን ገንዳ ውሀ ከተማ በተደረገው የምክክር መድረክ እንደተገለጸው የልዩ ሀይል ፖሊስ አባሉ ከክልሉ ህዝብ ጎን ቁሞ ሰላሙን እንደሚያስጠብቅ አስታውቋል።

ሀምሌ 11 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

በባህርዳር ከተማ እና አካባቢው በሰላም እና ጸጥታው መስተጓጎል መነሻው የሆኑ ክስተቶች አልፎ አልፎ እየተስተዋለ በመሆኑ መንግስት ህግ ማስከበር ተግባሩን በትኩረት ሊሰራ እንደሚገባ ነዋሪዋቹ ገለጹ።የህግ ማስከበር ተግባሩ ሲከናወኑ ግልጽነት በተሞላበት እና ፍትሀዊነት በተላበሰ መልኩ ሊሆን እንደሚገባወም ነዋሪዋቹ ተናግረዋል።

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aIgiI49CfNo

ሀምሌ 12 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

የሰኔ 15 ጥቃት ሰበብ በማድረግ ህዝብን ማዋካብ ተቀባይነት የለውም ሲል አዴፓ አስታወቀ፡፡ ዜጎች ከጥቃቱ ጋር ምንም ግንኙነት ሳይኖራቸው በብሄር ማንነታቸው ብቻ የሚደርስባቸው ጥቃት እንደሚታገልም ፓርቲው አስታውቆል፡፡ከክልሉ ውጭ ለሚኖሩ የአማራ ብሄር ተወላጆች ፖለቲካዊ ውክልና እና ለፍትሀዊ ተጠቃሚነትም እንደሚሰራ ፓርቲው ገልጾል፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f0lp6u6rBgo

ሀምሌ 14 2011 አማራ ቴሌቪዥን

የህዝብ ለህዝብ ግንኙነትን በማጠናከር ትክክለኛ መረጃን ለህብረተሰቡ በማድረስ በህዝቦች መካከል ያለውን አንድነት ማጠናከር ይገባል ሲሉ የአማራ ክልል ምክርቤት የማህበራዊ ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ አባላት ገለጹ፡፡በየደረጃው ያለው አመራር መረጃ በወቅቱ የመስጠት ችግር እንዳለበት የክልሉ የመንግስት ኮሙኑኬሽን ጉዳዮች ፅ/ቤት አስታውቋል፡፡

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m5hMHcWl9xM