Editorial Page
©Debre Markos University
All rights reserved.

EDITOR -IN-CHIEFS: MELKAMU BEZABIH (PhD)

EDITORIAL BOARD
MELKAMU BEZABIH (PhD)
GETINET BILEW (PhD)
ALEMAYEHU TEMESGEN (PhD)
YAREGAL ALENE (PhD)
ANTENEH GEREMEW (Assist.Prof.)

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
GETINET BILEW (PhD)

Local and International Advisory Board

No.	Name	Location	Place of Work
1	Prof. Belay Kassa	Ethiopia	Africa Union
2	Prof. Tirusew Tefera	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University
3	Prof. Masresha Fetene	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University
4	Dr. Belay Simane	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University
5	Dr. Endaweke Yizengaw	USA	
6	Prof. Demel Teketay	USA	
7	Prof. Teshale Tibebu	USA	
8	Dr. Benjamin Zaitchik	USA	Jhon Hopkins University
9	Prof. Jonathan Patz	USA	University of Wisconsin Madison
10	Dr. Getie Gelay	Germany	Hamburg University
11	Prof. Baye Yimam	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University
12	Prof. Yitaye Zelalem	USA	
13	Prof. Abebaw Gashaw	Ethiopia	Jimma University
14	Dr. Tilaye Gete	Ethiopia	Ministry of Education
			State Min. of Science and
15	Prof. Afework Kassu	Ethiopia	Technology
16	Prof. Darge Wole	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University
17	Dr. Getachew Mulu	Ethiopia	Debre Markos University

DEBRE MARKOS UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES (DMUJIDS)

Disclaimers

Authors are responsible for all the contents in their article(s) including accuracy of the facts, statements, citing resources, and so on published in this journal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page
Debe Markos University Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies (DMUJIDS)	vii
1. Introduction	vii
Aims and Objectives	vii
2. Editorial Policies	vii
2.1. Authorship	vii
2.2. Acknowledgements	viii
2.3 Submission of Manuscript	viii
2.4. Conflict of interest	ix
2.5. Confidentiality	ix
2.6. Peer review	ix
2.7. Misconduct	x
2.8 Changes in authorship	x
2.9. Correction and retraction of articles	x
2.10 Copyright Notice	xi
2.11. Plagiarism Policy of DMUJIDS	xi
3. Instructions to Authors	xii
3.1. Manuscript preparation guidelines	xii
3.1.1. Manuscript reparation Checklist	xii
3.1.2. Manuscript preparation checklist	xii
3.1.3. Types of articles considered for publication in DMUJIDS	xii
3.1.4. Original Research paper	xii

3.1.5. Review Articles	xiv
3.1.6. Correspondence (Letter to the Editor)	xv
3.1.7. Short communications	xvi
3.1.8. Case reports	xvi
3.1.9. New perspectives	xvi
3.2 Research Ethics	xvi
4. Review process	xvii
Proofs and Reprints	xvii
5. Fees and Charges	xvii
6. Copyright	xviii
7. Changes to Authorship	xviii
8. Fundamental Errors in Published Works	xix
9. Roles and Responsibilities of Authors, Editors and Reviewers	xix
9.1. Roles	xix
9.1. 1. The Role of the Editor in Chief	xix
9.1.2. The Role of Editors	xix
9.1.3. Role of Reviewers	XX
9.2. Responsibilities	XX
9.2.1. Responsibilities of editors	XX
9.2.2. Set Publication Decisions	XX
9.2.3. Fair Play	xx
9.2.4. Confidentiality	XX
9.2.5. Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest	xxi
9.2.6. Corrections	xxi

9.2.7. Ensuring the Integrity of the Published Recordxxi
9.2.8. Responsibilities of Reviewers
9.2.9 Contribution to Editorial Decisions
9.3. Declaring Conflict of Interest
9.3.1. Insuring Confidentialityxxii
9.3.2. Avoiding Plagiarismxxiii
9.3.3. Securing Fairness in Evaluation
9.3.4. Use of Standard formats to Review reports
9.3.5. Produce the Review in due Timexxiii
9.3.6. Provide Concrete Recommendationsxxiv
9.3.7. Ensure Standards of Objectivity
9.3.8. Give Feedback to Editor about Acknowledgement of Sources
9.3.9. Responsibilities of Authors
9.4. Reporting Standardsxxiv
9.4.1. Ensuring Data Access and Retentionxxiv
9.4.2. Ensuring Originality and Avoidance of Plagiarism
9.4.3. Avoidance of Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publicationxxv
9.4.4. Proper Acknowledgement of Sources
9.4.5. Provide Proper Authors for the Paperxxv
9.4.6. Disclose and Hazardsxxv
9.4.7. Appropriate Approval for Researches Involving Humans or Animals xxvi
9.4.8. Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest
1. የ ጣ ፍ ችሎታና ተፅዕኖ አድራጊ ተላውሎዎች ዝምድና፤ በአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤቶች፣
በሁለተኛው"ሳይክል" በ ሞምፉ ተሞሪዎች ተተኳሪነ ት¹1
1 ዶ/ር አሜረ ሰውን ት 2 ዶ/ር አለማየ ሁተማስ 3 ን

2. የሰው ማድያ ወንጀል፡ የወንጀሉ ነባራዊ ሁኔታ፣ አፈጻጸምና ምክንያቶች በምስራቅ ጎጃም
ዞን አማራ ክልል፤ ኢትዮጵያ25
1አለማየሁ ማላት 2አንተነህ <i>ገ</i> ረ ማውአለ ምታዬ
3. Numeral System in Dawuro
Dr. Alebachew Biadgie, Department of Amharic, Debremarkos University
4. Current Political Instability and its Impact on the Process of State Building in Ethiopia 71
Mulugeta Nega, Department of Civic Education and Ethics, Debre Markos University
5. ተረካዊ ስነ -ምግባር በአማርኛ ስነ -ጽሁፍ ዉስጥ፤ ታሪካዊ ዳሰሳ79
በደሞቀ ጣሰዉ (ዶ/ር)፣ የኢትዮፕያ ቋንቋዎቸና ስነ ጽሁፍ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረ ሚረቆስ ዩኒቨርስቲ
6. ባህላዊየማጭት አፈታት ዘዴዎች በምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን93
¹በምንታምር ልንገርህ፣ ²ሀረገወይን ጥሩዬ፣ ³ልዕልና ተዘ <i>ራ⁴ጌታ</i> ቸው <i>እም</i> ሬ
7. Determinants of Personal Financial Management Behavior among Debre Markos University Staffs
Dr. Beza Muche Teka, Department of Accounting, DebreMarkos University
8. Ethnic Interaction and Traditional Administrative Systems in Metekel, Northwest Ethiopia, 1898—1991
Dr. Ayenew Fenta, Department of History, Debre Markos University

Debe Markos University Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies (DMUJIDS)

1. Introduction

Debre Markos University, as part of its mission, is responsible not only to assist its academic staff to conduct problem solving research but also to disseminate research findings timely and appropriately. To this end, it has been publishing the research findings on annual symposium proceedings. However, the demand from the academic staff to have a scientific journal to publish their works initiates the launching of Debre Markos University Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, (here after referred to as DMUJIDS), the first journal in the history of the University.

Aims and Objectives

DMUJIDS is an interdisciplinary journal that aims to contribute knowledge to the academic world by publishing original research works from various disciplines. Our dedicated technical and editorial team members from different fields of studies ensures the quality and standard of the journal.

This journal is published bi-annually and is peer reviewed, dedicated to issues in all disciplines. The journal publishes original research and review articles in areas of agriculture, technology, science, health, business, justice and humanities. The journal addresses both theoretical and empirical problems related to the areas of study aforementioned.

2. Editorial Policies

DMUJIDS has the following editorial policy. This policy describes guidelines in the publication process of our journals.

2.1. Authorship

An author is an individual who has significantly contributed to the development of a manuscript. DMUJIDS recommends that authorship be based on the following four criteria:

- I. substantial contributions to the conception/design of the work
- II. acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for the work

II. drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and

IV. final approval of the version to be published.

2.2. Acknowledgements

Individuals who participate in the development of the manuscript but do not qualify as an author should be acknowledged. Organizations that provided support in terms of funding and/or other resources (if any) should also be acknowledged.

2.3 Submission of Manuscript

Authors should read the "Instruction for Authors" section of this guideline before making a submission. Manuscript should be prepared according to the style and specifications of the journal's policy. Submission should be electronic, provided that the text, tables, and figures are included in a single Microsoft Word file in Times New Roman font. A cover letter that contain the corresponding author's full address, i.e. telephone/fax numbers, and should be sent to the editor as an attachment with the file name that begins with the first author's surname. The author(s) may also suggest three to five reviewers for the manuscript, however, DMUJIDS may designate other reviewers.

The submitting (corresponding) author is responsible for ensuring that the article's publication has been approved by all the other coauthors. It is also the author's responsibility to ensure that the articles emanating from a particular institution re submitted with the approval of the necessary institution. Authors listed on the manuscript should meet the requirements for authorship specified above. The contribution of each of the authors shall be specified.

All authors should approve the final version of the manuscript prior to submission. Once a manuscript is submitted, it is therefore assumed that all authors have read and given their approval for its submission. Only an acknowledgement from the editorial office officially establishes the date of receipt. In this regard, a manuscript number will be mailed to the corresponding author within two days. Further correspondence and proofs will be sent to the corresponding author before publication unless indicated otherwise.

2.4. Conflict of interest

Authors should disclose all financial/relevant interest that may have influenced the development of the manuscript. Reviewers should disclose any conflict of interest and if necessary, decline the review of any manuscript they perceive to have a conflict of interest. Editors should also decline from considering any manuscript that may have conflict of interest. Such manuscripts will be reassigned to other editors/reviewers.

2.5. Confidentiality

A submitted manuscript is a confidential material. DMUJIDS management body will not disclose submitted manuscript to anyone except for editorial staff, potential reviewers, actual reviewers and editors (individuals who partake in the processing and preparation of the manuscript for publication). However, in suspected cases of misconduct, a manuscript may be revealed to members of DMUJIDS ethics committee and institutions/organizations that may require it for the resolution of the misconduct.

2.6. Peer review

DMUJIDS operates a double blind review process that is an important aspect of the publication of an article. It helps an editor in making decision on an article and enables the author to improve the manuscript.

Author(s) identity is removed from the manuscript and is hidden from the reviewers during the review process. The reviewer is left with only the manuscript without any information that might enable him/her uncover the identity of the author(s). Information such as name, address/affiliation, country, phone/fax number and email of the author(s) is removed. Any information in the acknowledgement and declaration of conflict of interest that may lead to the uncovering of the identity of the author is also removed from the manuscript prior to sending it to reviewers. Manuscripts are assigned to two or more qualified reviewers.

Reviewers make one of the following recommendations: Accept as is, requires minor corrections, requires moderate revision, requires major revision, or reject.

A Review Certificate is issued to reviewers after they review of the manuscript and the review reports will be sent to the author(s) without the identity of the reviewers' identity. A minimum of two review reports (one internal and one external) are required per manuscript. On receipt of the author(s) revised manuscript, the original one attached with the revised one and the review reports are sent to the editor. The editor makes one of the following decisions: accept, the manuscript requires improvement, or reject.

The editor has the authority to "Accept" or "Reject" a manuscript. If it is accepted, an Acceptance Certificate is issued to the author(s), and the manuscripts are processed for publication. If it is rejected, the author(s) are informed about the decision and no further processing is done on the manuscript. If it requires improvement, it is sent to the author(s) with the editor's recommendation for further revision. The editor makes a final decision on the revised one to "Accept" or "Reject" it.

2.7. Misconduct

Misconduct constitutes violation of this editorial policy, journal policies, publication ethics, or any applicable guidelines/policies. Any other activities that threaten/compromise the integrity of the research/publication process are potential misconducts. Suspected cases of misconduct will be investigated according to Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidelines.

2.8 Changes in authorship

Whenever there is a need to make changes in the authorship of the manuscript or a published article, it will be implemented according to COPE's specification. Only corresponding authors can make request for a change in authorship. Request should be made to the editor.

2.9. Correction and retraction of articles

Corrections may be made to a published article with the authorization of the editor of the journal. Editors will decide the magnitude of the corrections. Minor correction are made directly to the original article. However, in cases of major corrections, the original article will remain unchanged, while the corrected version is published. Both of the two versions are published together with a statement indicating the reason for the major change to the article. When necessary, retraction of articles is done according to COPE retraction guidelines.

2.10 Copyright Notice

Submission of an article to **DMUJIDS** implies that the paper has not been published previously (except in the form of proceedings, an abstract or as part of an academic thesis) or is not under review for publication elsewhere. Material which has been previously copyrighted, published, or accepted for publication will not be considered for publication in this journal. Submission of a manuscript is interpreted as a statement of certification that no part of the manuscript is copyrighted by any other publisher nor is under review by any other formal publication.

Responsibility for opinions expressed rest solely with the author(s) and their organizations and is not the responsibility of the **DMUJIDS** or its Editorial Board. The corresponding author is responsible to obtain all necessary copyright release permissions for the use of any copyrighted materials in the manuscript prior to the submission. The Editors reserve the right to edit or otherwise alter all contributions, but authors will receive proofs for approval before publication. The journal is not responsible for subsequent uses of the work. It is the author's responsibility to bring an infringement action if so desired by the author.

2.11. Plagiarism Policy of DMUJIDS

Plagiarism refers to the presentation or submission of the work of another party without citation or credits as one's own work. DMUJIDS does not allow any form of plagiarism, as it consider it a serious breach of scientific ethics. If the editorial board/author/readers/ find plagiarism in a manuscript already published in DMUJIDS, the journal's executive board will take appropriate action accordingly.

Such an action could include disclosure of the report or conclusions of the evaluation committee in the journal, expelling the author from DMUJIDS, barring the author (black listing) not to publish in the journal again or any other appropriate sanctions are made on the author. In addition, the published article is withdrawn from the website with a note of "Plagiarized" along with the published title. Authors are also be marked the same. On the web page, the link to the full text article will be disabled.

3. Instructions to Authors

The DMUJIDS welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and scientific excellence. English is the official language of the journal. Before submitting articles to the journal, authors must confirm that the submitted manuscript is their original work of and it is not published on or submitted for other journals concurrently. Conflict of interest should be clearly stated, the sources of data used in the development of the manuscript should be properly acknowledged, and all errors discovered in the manuscript after submission must be swiftly communicated to the editor.

3.1. Manuscript preparation guidelines

Preparation of the manuscript to be published in DMUJIDS should be made as per the following guideline.

3.1.1. Manuscript reparation Checklist

All the articles should adopt the APA style (latest edition) and in include the following items as per their order.

3.1.2. Manuscript preparation checklist

As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission's compliance with all of the requirements stated in this guideline. Submissions which do not adhere to this guideline will not be considered.

3.1.3. Types of articles considered for publication in DMUJIDS

Original research papers, review articles, correspondences (letter to the editor), short communications, case reports, and new perspectives are eligible for publication in this journal.

3.1.4. Original Research paper

Papers should be prepared in A4 (8.27X 11.69") page size, using standard fonts with size of 12, double-space with at least 1" (2.5cm) margin all around. All pages should be numbered starting from the title page. Times New Roman fonts must be used and remain uniform throughout the text. The authors must strictly adhere to the proper format of the journal for all sections of the manuscript. Reference should be made to papers in recent issues for the general layout of the

paper and for details. For authors whose native language is not English, DMUJIS strongly recommends serious edition of the language of their manuscripts before submission to avoid delays in receiving and processing its publication.

The manuscript should be organized in the following order:

A. Title

The title should be a brief phrase accurately describing and reflecting the contents of the paper. The title page should include the author's full names and affiliations, the name of the corresponding author along with phone, fax, and email information. Present addresses of authors should appear as a footnote.

B. Abstract and Keywords

The abstract should be informative and completely self explanatory. It should briefly present the topic, state the scope of the study, indicate significant data, and point out major findings and conclusions. The abstract should not be more than 300 word. Complete sentences, active verbs and the third person should be used. The tense should be in simple past. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. Following the abstract, about 3 to 7 keywords that may provide indexing references should be listed.

C. Introduction

The introduction should provide a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, and the proposed approach or solution.

D. Methodology

Materials and methods should be complete enough to allow the study to be produced. However, only truly new procedures should be described in detail; previously published procedures should be cited and important modifications of published procedures should be mentioned briefly. Methods in general use need not be described in detail.

E. Results/Findings

Results should be presented with clarity and precision. They should be explained, but largely without referring to the literature. Discussion, speculation and detailed interpretation of data should not be included in the results but should be put into the discussion section.

F. Discussion

The discussion should interpret the findings in view of the results obtained in this and in the past studies on the topic. This section can include subheadings, and when appropriate, both sections can be combined.

E. Conclusion and Recommendations

State the conclusions in a few sentences at the end of the paper. Your recommendations should be related to your discussions throughout the paper.

F. Acknowledgements

The acknowledgements (if necessary) of people, grants, funds, etc. should be brief.

G. References

Consult APA (latest edition)

3.1.5. Review Articles

It is expected that review articles would be written by individuals who have done substantial work on the subject. The following five types of reviews can be considered for publication in DMUJIDS.

1. Current Perspectives: These articles should provide insight into or comments on current directions of research on a topic, or they discuss potential new approaches to an area of investigation. It may include: abstracts (not more than 300 words), Keywords(3-5), up to 20 typewritten pages for the main body of the text, and minimum of 40 references.

- **2.** Critical Reviews: These should cover a current topic of interest that has not been recently reviewed, emphasizing a critical discussion of noteworthy developments in the field; the should not be just a compendium of studies on the topic and should not be only autobiographical. Its components are: abstract (300 words), keywords 3-5, up to 40 typewritten pages for the main body of the text, and maximum of 110 references.
- **3.** *Survey Reviews*: Should be a comprehensive survey of the research on a topic that has not been recently reviewed. It includes: abstract (300 words), keywords 3-5, up to 70 typewritten pages for the main body of the text, and maximum of 320 references.
- **4.** Forum Mini reviews: An organizer on a particular topic puts one set of reviews together; each set is composed of a maximum of 6 mini review articles and a preface. It covers: abstract (200 words), keywords 3-5, up to 15 typewritten pages for the main body of the text, and a maximum of 30 references.
- 5. Recent Techniques (in any area): The purpose of this review is to introduce recently developed techniques worldwide. The articles should be written in sufficient scientific detail and format to explain the characteristics of the techniques. It contains: abstract (250 words), key words 3-5, up to 70 typewritten pages for the main body of the text, and a maximum of 300 references.

Te journal expects the contributors to give post-publication updates on the subject of review. The update should advance in the field after the publication of the article and should be sent as a letter to the editor.

3.1.6. Correspondence (Letter to the Editor)

These should be short and decisive observations. The journal will occasionally consider publishing letters to the editor from readers and authors in the "Correspondence" section. Letters should be comments and clarifications on articles that have recently been published in this journal and be in concise form. They should preferably be related to articles previously published in the journal or they should not be preliminary observations that need a later paper for validation. The letter could have up to 700 words, and it could be generally authored by not more than four authors.

3.1.7. Short communications

Short communications should present a complete study that is limited in scope than is found in full-length papers. The items of manuscript preparation listed above apply to short communications with the following differences: abstracts are limited to 100 words; main body f the text of these communication should be not more than 2,000 words that normally occupy four journal pages and without any subheadings; manuscripts should contain not more than two figures and/or tables; maximum of 15 references and 2-4 keywords or short phrasesfor indexing should be mentioned.

3.1.8. Case reports

New, interesting and rare case can be reported. They should be unique, describing a great diagnostic or therapeutic challenge for the readers. Cases with clinical significance or implications will be given priority.

The manuscript could be up to 1000 words (excluding references and abstracts). These reports should have the following headings: abstract (150 words), key-words (3-5 words), introduction, case report, discussion and reference (maximum 12).

3.1.9. New perspectives

Newly detected diagnostic method, new drug or indication, any new finding or anything still under research which is going to be available can be discussed here. Word count should be maximum of 800, eight references, two table/figures and four authors.

3.2 Research Ethics

Studies involving human subjects should be conducted according to the World Medical Association (WMA) Declaration of Helsinki-Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects. Studies involving animals should follow appropriate ethical guidelines such as the Animal Welfare Act, The Animals Act (Scientific Procedure) order 1993, the EU parliament directive on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes, ARRP policies and guidelines, etc.

4. Review process

The review process is an important aspect of the publication process of an article. It helps an editor in making decision on an article and also enables the author to improve the manuscript. DMUJIDS operates a blind peer review system.

Before accepting to review a manuscript, reviewers should ensure that the manuscript is within their area of expertise, and they can dedicate the appropriate time for the work. All manuscripts are reviewed by an editor and members of the Editorial Board or qualified outside reviewers. Decisions will be made within two weeks and reviewers' comments will be sent to the authors shortly after submission. The editorial board will re-reviewed manuscripts that are accepted pending revision.

Proofs and Reprints

Electronic proofs will be sent to the corresponding author as a PDF file. Page proofs are considered to be the final version of the manuscript. with the exception of typographical or minor errors, no changes will be made in the manuscript at the proof stage. Alterations should be restricted to serious changes in interpretation or corrections of data. Extensive or important changes on page proofs, including changes to the list of authors or major changes to the title, are subject to editorial review. It is the responsibility of the corresponding author to ensure that all authors listed on the manuscript agree with the changes made on the proofs. Galley proofs should be returned within 48 hours of receipt in order to ensure timely publication of the manuscript. Only the corresponding author should submit one set of galley corrections to DMUJIDS.

5. Fees and Charges

DMUJIDS is an official journal of Debre Markos University. Hence, the management of the journal is financed by the University. DMUJIDS will have both printed and open access online versions. Fees and charges are mandatory for printed versions whereas the electronic version will be for free. For printed versions authors are required to pay a \$100.00 processing fee. Publication of the article in DMUJIDS is not contingent upon the author's ability to pay the charges. Neither is acceptance to pay the processing fee a guarantee that the paper will be accepted for publication. Authors may request (in advance) that the editorial office waive some of the processing fee under

special circumstances. Corresponding authors requesting for waivers must strongly demonstrate why their waiver applications should be granted. Authors who are eligible for waivers should apply immediately after the submission of their manuscripts.

6. Copyright

Submission of an article to **DMUJIDS** implies that the work subscribed has not been published previously (except in the form of proceedings, an abstract or as part of an academic thesis) or is not under review for publication elsewhere. Material which has been previously copyrighted, published, or accepted for publication will not be considered for publication in this journal. Submission of a manuscript is interpreted as a statement of certification that no part of the manuscript is copyrighted by any other publisher nor is under review by any other formal publication.

Responsibility for opinions expressed rest solely with the author(s) and their organizations and is not the responsibility of the **DMUJIDS** or its Editorial Board. The corresponding author is responsible to obtain all necessary copyright release permissions for the use of any copyrighted materials in the manuscript prior to the submission. The Editors reserve the right to edit or otherwise alter all contributions, but authors will receive proofs for approval before publication. The journal is not responsible for subsequent uses of the work. It is the author's responsibility to bring an infringement action if so desired by the author.

7. Changes to Authorship

This policy concerns the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of author names in the accepted manuscripts. Before the accepted manuscript is published, authors are requested to add or remove an author, or to rearrange the names of the authors. If there is any rearrangement made by the authors, it must be sent the letter for rearrangement to the Editor in chief. The letter should include: (a) the reason the name should be added or removed, (b) written confirmation from all authors, including the author being added, that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. Requests that are not sent by the corresponding author will be forwarded by the Editor in Chief to

the corresponding author, who must follow the procedure as described above. Publication of the accepted manuscript is suspended until agreement is reached on the authorship.

8. Fundamental Errors in Published Works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is t author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper.

9. Roles and Responsibilities of Authors, Editors and Reviewers

There are different actors that participate in the publication process of DMUJIDS. In this section the roles and responsibilities of these actors i.e. editors, reviewers and authors are described.

9.1. Roles

9.1. 1. The Role of the Editor in Chief

- ✓ Receive submitted papers
- ✓ May reject (or accept, rare\0 a paper outright, or
- ✓ Select an associate editor with requisite expertise who will, along with reviewers she/he selects, will read in detail and provide written critique and recommendation on whether to publish
- ✓ make final decisions on which papers are published
- ✓ Set standards and conventions for the journal.

9.1.2. The Role of Editors

- ✓ Read individual papers in detail and decide whether they merit consideration by experts to gauge contribution
- ✓ If yes, send the manuscript to reviewers and request critiques
- ✓ If capable, serve as an additional reviewer
- ✓ Remind referees of the need for timeliness

9.1.3. Role of Reviewers

- ✓ Provide an informed, expert judgment on the merits of a paper in the form of written comments suitable for transmission to the authors.
- ✓ Decide whether the paper represent a genuine, useful advance in methodology, understanding, and/or novel data analysis.
- ✓ send a separate letter or report for the Associate Editor (not to be seen by authors) recommending rejection or publication, either in its current form or after changes/revisions are made.

9.2. Responsibilities

9.2.1. Responsibilities of editors

Editors of DMUJIDS shall handle the following concerns to the standards and ethics of scientific publication:

9.2.2. Set Publication Decisions

The Management Team of DMUJIDS, consisting of the Editor-in-Chief, and the Editorial Office is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The Management Team may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright breach and plagiarism. The Management Team may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

9.2.3. Fair Play

An editor at any time evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to the nature of the authors or the host institution including race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or their political philosophy.

9.2.4. Confidentiality

The editors and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial

advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate. Journal of Interdisciplinary Science operate a web-based submission system, which is run in a way that prevents unauthorized access. In the case of a misconduct investigation, DMUJIDS may disclose material to third parties (e.g., an institutional investigation committee or other editors).

DMUJIDS doesn't disclose reviewers' identities. However, if reviewers wish to disclose their names and that is permitted.

9.2.5. Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research unless expressed with written consent of the author.

9.2.6. Corrections

When genuine errors in published work are pointed out by readers, authors, or editors, which do not render the work invalid, a correction (or erratum) will be published as soon as possible. The online version of the paper may be corrected with a date of correction and a link to the printed erratum. If the error renders the work or substantial parts of it invalid, the paper should be retracted with an explanation as to the reason for retraction (i.e., honest error).

9.2.7. Ensuring the Integrity of the Published Record

If serious concerns are raised by readers, reviewers, or others, about the conduct, validity, or reporting of academic work, DMUJIDS Management Team will initially contact the authors and allow them to respond to the concerns. If that response is unsatisfactory, DMUJIDS will take this to the institutional level. In cases when concerns are very serious and the published work is likely to influence clinical practice or public health, DMUJIDS may consider informing readers about these concerns, by issuing an 'expression of concern', while the investigation is ongoing. Once an investigation is concluded the journal will publish comment that explains the findings of the investigation. DMUJIDS may decide to retract a paper if the Editorial Board is convinced that serious misconduct has happened even if an investigation by an institution or national body does not recommend it.

DMUJIDS will respond to all allegations or suspicions of research or publication misconduct raised by readers, reviewers, or other editors. Cases of possible plagiarism or duplicate/redundant publication will be assessed by the journal. In other cases, DMUJIDS may request an investigation by the institution or other appropriate bodies (after seeking an explanation from the authors first and if that explanation is unsatisfactory).

Retracted papers will be retained online, and they will be prominently marked as a retraction in all online versions, including the PDF, for the benefit of future readers.

9.2.8. Responsibilities of Reviewers

Reviewers of DMUJIDS must handle the following concerns to the standards and ethics of scientific publication.

9.2.9 Contribution to Editorial Decisions

Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may assist the author in improving the paper.

9.3. Declaring Conflict of Interest

If a conflict of interest exists, reviewers should declare their conflicts of interest and resign themselves from the peer-review process. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

9.3.1. Insuring Confidentiality

Manuscripts are confidential materials given to a reviewer in trust for the sole purpose of critical evaluation. Reviewers should ensure that the review processes is confidential. Details of the manuscript and the review process should remain confidential during and after the review process. Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

9.3.2. Avoiding Plagiarism

It is the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own. It is unethical for reviewers to use information obtained during the peer-review process for their own or any other person's or organization's advantage, or to disadvantage or discredit others.

9.3.3. Securing Fairness in Evaluation

Reviews should be honest and objective. Reviewers should not be influenced by: the origin of the manuscript, Religious, political or cultural viewpoint of the author, and gender, race, ethnicity or citizenry of the author.

9.3.4. Use of Standard formats to Review reports

In evaluating a manuscript, reviewers should focus on the: originality, contribution to the field, technical quality, clarity of presentation, and depth of research. Reviewers should also: observe that the author(s) have followed the instruction for authors, editorial policies and publication ethics, and observe that the appropriate journal's reporting guidelines is followed.

The report should be accurate, objective, constructive and unambiguous. Comments should be backed by facts and constructive arguments with regards to the content of the manuscript. Reviewers should avoid using "hostile, derogatory and accusatory comments". Reviewers should not rewrite the manuscript; however necessary corrections and suggestions for improvements should be made.

9.3.5. Produce the Review in due Time

Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process. Reviewers should only accept manuscript that they are confident that they can dedicate appropriate time in reviewing. Thus, reviewers should review and return manuscripts in a timely manner.

9.3.6. Provide Concrete Recommendations

Reviewers' recommendation should be either: accept as it is, requires minor corrections, requires moderate revision, requires major revision, not suitable for the journal, submit to another publication such as (suggest a journal), or reject. Recommendation should be backed with constructive arguments and facts based on the content of the manuscript.

9.3.7. Ensure Standards of Objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

9.3.8. Give Feedback to Editor about Acknowledgement of Sources

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

9.3.9. Responsibilities of Authors

9.4. Reporting Standards

Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

9.4.1. Ensuring Data Access and Retention

Authors are asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

9.4.2. Ensuring Originality and Avoidance of Plagiarism

Authors should ensure that submitted work is original and has not been published elsewhere in any language, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Applicable copyright laws and conventions should be followed. Copyright material (e.g. tables, figures or extensive quotations) should be reproduced only with appropriate permission and acknowledgement.

9.4.3. Avoidance of Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication

An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

9.4.4. Proper Acknowledgement of Sources

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.

9.4.5. Provide Proper Authors for the Paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors.

The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

9.4.6. Disclose and Hazards

If the work involves chemicals, procedures or equipment that have any unusual hazards inherent in their use, the author must clearly identify these in the manuscript.

9.4.7. Appropriate Approval for Researches Involving Humans or Animals

Appropriate approval, licensing or registration should be obtained before the research begins and details should be provided in the report (e.g. Institutional Review Board, Research Ethics Committee approval, national licensing authorities for the use of animals).

If requested by editors, authors should supply evidence that reported research received the appropriate approval and was carried out ethically (e.g. copies of approvals, licenses, participant consent forms).

Researchers should not generally publish or share identifiable individual data collected in the course of research without specific consent from the individual (or their representative).

The appropriate statistical analyses should be determined at the start of the study and a data analysis plan for the pre-specified outcomes should be prepared and followed. Secondary or post hoc analyses should be distinguished from primary analyses and those set out in the data analysis plan. Researchers should publish all meaningful research results that might contribute to understanding.

Authors should supply research protocols to journal editors if requested (e.g. for clinical trials) so that reviewers and editors can compare the research report to the protocol to check that it was carried out as planned and that no relevant details have been omitted. Researchers should follow relevant requirements for clinical trial registration and should include the trial registration number in all publications arising from the trial.

9.4.8. Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.



1. የ ጣ ፍ ችሎታና ተፅዕኖ አድራጊ ተላውሎዎች ዝምድና፤ በአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤቶች፣ በሁለተኛው ''ሳይክል'' በሚሞሩ ተሞሪዎች ተተኳሪነ ት¹

 1 ዶ/ር አሜረ ሰውነ ት 2 ዶ/ር አለሜ ሁ ተጣነ 3 ን

- 1. በኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎችና ስነፅሁፍ የአማርኛ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረማርቆስ ዩኒቨርስቲ
- 2. የኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎችና ስነፅሁፍ አጥርኛ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረጥርቆስ ዩኒቨርስቲ

አሀፅሮተ ጥናት

የዚህ ጥናት ዋና ዓላማበተሚያዎች የማነፍ ችሎታና በነፃ ተላውሶዎች (በተሚያዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ በማፍ ክሂል ማስተሚያ ዘዴ፣ በቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ በቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ በቤተሰብ የኦሮ ደረጃ፣ በተሚዎች ፆታ፣ በተሚዎች እድሜ በተሚዎች የትውልድ ቦታ) ማከል ያለውን ዝምድና ማነየት ሲሆን፣ ነፃ ተላውሶዎች ከተሞሪዎች የማነፍ ችሎታ ጋር ምን አይነት ዝምድና አላቸው ከነፃ ተላውሶዎች ጣከከል ከተሞሪዎች የጣፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠ አዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸው የትኞቹ ናቸው? የሚተ ሁለት ማጎረታዊ ጥያቄዎችን ለማማለስ ሞክሯል፡፡ ጥያቄዎችን ለመማነስ፣ በጎዛምን ወረዳ ከሚነኙ የአንደኛ ደረጃ ሁለተኛ "ሳይክል" ትምህርት ቤቶች በአጣ ንሞና የተሚጡ 265 ተሚዎች በሚጃ ምንጭ ት አንልማለዋል፡፡ ሚጃውን ለማነብሰብ የማ ፍ ክሂል ፈተናና የፅሁፍ ማከይቅ ጥቅም ላይ ውለዋል፡፡ የተሰበሰበው ሚ ጀ ሁለቱንምማጎረታዊ ጥያቄዎች ለማማነስ በድህረት ትንተና ተተንትኖ፣ ነፃ ተላውሶዎች ከተማሪዎች የማ ፍ ችሎታ ጋር ማስነ ኛ (.121) ተዛ ምዶ እ ንዳላቸው፣ የተሚ ዎች የክፍል ደረጃና የትውልድ ቦታ ያላቸው ተላውሶዎች አንደሆኑ ጥናቱ አረጋግጧል፡፡ ከዚህ በማ ሳት፣ በዚህ ጥናት ያልተዳሰሱ ሌሎች የ ጣ ፍ ክሂል ተፅሕኖ አሳዳሪ ተላውሎዎችን ያካተተ ተጨሚሪ ጥናት ቢደረ ማና ከክሂሉ ችሎታ *ጋር* ያላቸው ዝምድና ቢታወቅ፣ *ሕንዲሁም*፣ *ማ*ምህራን የ*ማ*ፃ ፍ ክሂልን ሲያስተምሩ ከከተማልጆች

ጣፍቻ ቃላት (Key Words):- የጣንፍ ተነሳሽነት፣ የጣንፍ ክሂል ቸሎታ፣ ነፃ ተላውጦዎች፣

መግቢያ የ ጥና ቱ ዳ*ራ* የ ማ ፍ ክሂል ዋና አላማ ሙእ እክትን ካለምንም ጥነናክል ለአንባቢያን ማድረስ ነው፤ ይሁን እንጂ ክሂሉ ከሌሎች የቋንቋ ክሂሎች በበለጠ የተወሳሰበና አስቸጋሪ ስለሆነ፣ ፃህፍት ዘወትር የአንባቢያንን የችሎታ ደረጃ እያስታወሱ በአስተውሎት እንዲፅፉ ይጤይቃል (Javed፣ Juan and Nazli፣ 2013፤ Nacira፣ 2010፤ Styati፣ 2010)። በተጩ ም፣ ስለፅሁፉ ምልኡነት፣ ስለአንባቢው ስማቱ፣ እያንዳንዱ ዘውማ ስለሚኬይቀው ማስፈርት ማወቅ አለባቸው (Farooq፣ Uzair-ul-Hassan and Wahid፣ 2012)። እነዚህን ነገሮች ያልተገነዘቡ ፃህፍትና በአማባቡ ያልተማሩ ተሚያቸ በማፅፉበት ጊዜ የሚፈጥሯቸውችንሮች ብዙ ናቸው (Bilal, and et al. 2013፣ Farooq፣ Uzair-ul-Hassan and Wahid፣ 2012)። በማስኩ ሰፊ ጥናት ማድረግ የቻሉ ተሙ ምንዛቤያዊና ስነልሳናዊ ችግሮች ብለውበሶስት ዋና ዋና ምድቦች ይከፍሏቸዋል (Fisher፣ 2012፤ Myhill and Fisher፣ 2010)። ስነልቦናዊ ችግሮች የፃህፍትን ዝንባሌ (ማለትምተነሳሽነት፣ አማለካከት፣ ፍላጎት፣ ወዘተ.) የሚማለከቱ ሲሆኑ፣ ማንዛቤያዊ ችግሮች የህፍት ስለማነፍ የማያራቸውን እውቀት (የሃሳብ እጥረትንና የሃሳብ አደረጃጀትን) የሚማለከቱ ናቸው። ስነልሳናዊ ችግሮች ደግሞ፣ የፃህፍትን የቋንቋ አጠቃቀም ጥበባዊ እውቀት ይማለከታሉ።

ከተሞራሚ ዎቹ ሃሳብ ማንዘብ እንደሚቻለው፣ ሜልእክትን በፅሁፍ ማስተላለፍ ለሚፈልን ባህፍት አዎንታዊ ዝንባሌ፣ ከፍ ያለ የማ ፍ ማንዛቤና የቋንቋ አጢቃቀም ጥበባዊ እውቀት ያስፈልጓቸዋል፡፡ በሌላ አንላለፅ፣ ባህፍት ያለችግር ማ ፍ እንዲችሉ፣ በማጀሚያ ለማ ፍ የሚያራቸው ዝንባሌ አዎንታዊ የሚያንበትን ማንንድ ሚፈለግ፣ ከዚያም የማፅፉበትን ርእሰንዳይ ማጤንና ውስብስብ የሆኑ ንኡሳን የማ ፍ ክሂሎችን (የአባባፍ ስልትን፣ የአረፍተነንር አወቃቀርን፣ የቃላት አጢቃቀምን፣ ስርአተነጥብን፣ ወዘተ) ማነብ ይጠበቅባቸዋል፡፡ እንዲህ ስለሆነም፣ ክሂሉ "እሳቤ ብዙና ክሂለ ብዙ ክሂል" እየተባለይታወቃል (Abu Shawish 2009፤ Moochi፣ 2013)፡፡

የጣፃፍ ክሂል ችማሮች ብዛትና አለጣቃፋዊነት ያላቸው፣ በየደረጃው በሚስናወነው የጣማር ማስተማር ሂደት ጎልተው የጣታዩ ናቸው (Chokwe፣ 2011)። በዚህ ምክንያት በየደረጃው የጣን ኙተሚያዎች በደረጃውጣፃፍ ያለባቸውን ፅሁፍ ጣፃፍ አይችሉም(Lea and Street፣ 1998)። Munro (2003) በአለም አቀፍ ደረጃ በዩኒቨርሲቲ ተሚያዎች ያደረጉት ጥናት እንደሚያስረዳው፣ የተሚያዎች የጣፃፍ ችሎታ የደከመ ነውነ። ለድክመቱ በምክንያትነት ከጣኒ ሱ ተላውጥዎች ጣካከል የተሚያዎች ተነሳሽነት ማጥት፣ የጣማህራን ብቃት ጣንስ፣ የጣፃፍበት ቋንቋ አፍ ያልተፈታበት (ሁለተኛ ቋንቋ) መሆንና ብቁ ያልሆኑ ማስተማርያ ዘዴዎችን

ማስቀም እንደአብነት ተጠቅሰዋል (Chokwe 2011፤ Munro፣ 2003)፡፡ McGroarty (2009) በበኩላቸው፣ በማ ፍ ችሎታ ላይ ተፅዕኖ የሚያደርን ተላውሎዎችን የተሚያዎች ማ ሳሳት፣ የማማህራን የማ ፍ ክሂል ማስተሚያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተሚያዎች የቀደማችውቀት፣ ፆታ፣ እድሜና የትውልድ ቦታ ብለውይከፍሏቸዋል፡፡

ከላይ ከቀረበውሃሳብ ማንዘብ እንደሚቻለው፣ ተሚያዎች (በተለይም ጀሚሪዎች) ሜእክትን በፅሁፍ ማስተላለፍ እንዲችሉ አዎንታዊ ዝንባሌ ያስፈልጋቸዋል፡፡ ለዚህ ደግሞ ማምህራን ከሁሉ አስቀድሞውተሚያዎች ለማ ፍ የ ሚኖራቸው ዝንባሌ አዎንታዊ እንዲሆን ማጥር አለባቸው፡፡ ምክንያቱም ለማ ፍ የ ሚኖራቸው ዝንባሌ አዎንታዊ ካልሆነ ተነሳሽነት አይኖራቸውም፤ ከደረጃቸውአንፃር ማስናወን የ ማ ባቸውን የ ማ ፍ ክሂል ተግባራትምማስናወን አይችሉም፡፡

አንድ ተሞሪ ውጤታማ በሆነ ስልት ወይም ዘዴ ትምህርቱ ካልቀረበለት በስተቀር አዎንታዊ አጣላካከት ወይምተነሳሽነት ስላለውብቻምውጤታማሊሆን አይችልም ፡ ከስነ ዘዴውበተጩ የተወለደበት ቦታ፣ በሚጥርበት የክፍል ደረጃ፣ በእድሜ በፆታ፣ በጓደኞቹ፣ በማምህሮቹና በወላጆቹ የተነሳ ተፅዕኖ ሊደርስበት ይችላል፡፡ McGroarty (2009) Baker (1992)ን በሙጉቀስ፣ ፆታ፣ የቋንቋ ዳራ፣ ባህልና ተሞሪዎች የሚሞሩበት ትምህርት ቤት በሚሞሩት በማ ፍክሂል ብሎምበቋንቋክሂል ችሎታላይተፅዕኖ እንደሚያሳድሩ ያስረዳሉ፡፡

Ellis (1999) Labov (1991)ን በ ጥጥቀስ እንደሚሉት፣ አንድ በተረ*ጋጋ* ወይም ቋሚ በሆነ ማህበረልሳናዊ የቋንቋ አጢቃቀም ውስጥ ወንዶች ከሴቶች የበለጠ ኢሚደበኛ የሆነ ውን የቋንቋ አጢቃቀም ይጠቀጣሉ። ፡ በሌላ አባባል ሴቶች ከወንዶች የበለጠ ሚደበኛ የሆነ ውን ወይም ተቀባይነ ት ያለውን አጢቃቀምይጠቀጣሉ። ፡ Finlay (2004) ይህን ሃሳብ ሲያረ*ጋግ*ጡ፣ የሴቶችና የወንዶች አእምሮ አካላዊ ልዩነት አለው፤ ውስጠ ጆሮ አሰራሩ፣ አወቃቀሩና የጣጎረታዊ ነርቮች አቀማጥጥ የተለያየ ነው፤ ይህ አእምሯዊ ልዩነትም፣ ለተለያዩ የትምህርት አይነቶች የተለያየ የግንዛቤ ደረጃ እንዲኖራቸው ያደር ጋል። ፡ ተማራማሪው አያይዘውም፣ የሴቶች አእምሮ ለቋንቋ የወንዶች ለሳይንስ ትምህርቶች እንደተፈጠረ ያስረዳሉ። ፡ በዚህ ምክንያት፣ ተማሪዎችን በፆታ ከፋፍሎ ማስተማር እንደሚገጅ የሚማካሩ ተማራማሪዎች ጥቂት አይደሉም (Adeyemi፣ 2008፤ Chase፣ 2011፤ Moochi፣ 2013)።

ሌላው ተሚዎች በሚፅፋበት ጊዜ ለሚሰሯቸው ስህተቶች በሰበብነት የሚስቀሰው ንዳይ፣ ተለምዷዊ የማስተሚያ ዘዴዎችን ጥቅም ላይ ማዋል ነው (Adas and Bakir ፣ 2013፤ Nacira ፣ 2010)። ተለምዷዊ ዘዴ በየደረጃው ባሉ የክፍል ደረጃዎች ቋንቋን ለማስተሚር በጥም ተዘውትሮ የሚሰራበት ዘዴ ነው። ማጀሚያ አስተሚው ፅንሰሃሳቦችን፣ እውነ ታን፣ እንዲሁምሂደቶችን ያስተምራል፤ ከዚያምተሚዎች በተማሩት ማሰረት እውቀታቸውንና ሂደቱን በማስቀም ችግር እንዲፈቱ ይደረጋል። የራሳቸውን ብልሃት ፈጥረው እንዲማሩ እድል አይሰጥም፤ አማራጮቸው ለማምህሩ ጥንኛ ሚሆን ነው (Kilpartrick፣ 1985)። ይህ አይነቱ ዘዴ ተሚዎች በራሳቸውእውቀት፣ ተሞክሮና ማንድ ለችግሮች ማፍትሄ እንዲፈልጉ አያበረታታም። በጥንኝነት ማግርን ወይም ተስፋ ቆርጥ ማቆምን የሚያስከትል ነው። በተጩሚንም፣ ተሚዎች ወደፊት በህይወት ለሚነ ጥታቸውችግሮች ሁሉ ማፍትሄ ሊሆን አይችልም (Carpenter and Lehrer፣ 1999)። ስለሆነም፣ ተሚዎች ሲማሩ አዳዲስ ክሂሎችንና እውቀቶችን እንዲፈጥሩ ጥቃሚ በሆኑ ዘዴዎች ትምህርቱን ማቅረብና በዚያውም ችግር ፈቺነትን ማለማምድ ይንባል (Mochesela et al፣ 2007)።

ከላይ ከቀረበውሃሳብ የ ምንረዳው፣ በተሞሪዎች የ መፃ ፍ ችሎታ ላይ የ ተለያዩ ተፅዕኖ አድራጊ ተላውጦዎች መኖራቸውን ነው፡፡ በMcGroarty (2009) እሳቤም፣ በቋንቋ ትምህርት ውጤታማ ለመሆንምላለመሆንምተጠያቂ የሆነ አንድ ተላውጦየለም፡፡

1.2. የ **ጥና** ቱ አ ነ ሳሽ ቸ*ግር*

ብዙ ጥናቶች እንደሚጠቁመት፣ በየደረጃውያሉ ተመሪዎች ቋንቋን ለመጣር ተነሳሽነት የላቸውም (Cliff and Hanslo፣ 2009፤ Granville and Dison፣ 2009)። ተነሳሽነት የሌላቸው ተመሪዎች ደግሞበየደረጃውየ ሚሰጡትን የመፃ ፍ ክሂል ተግባራት መውጣት አይችሉም (Cliff and Hanslo፣ 2009)። Niven (2005) እንደሚሉት፣ ተነሳሽነት የሌላቸው ተመሪዎች ሲፅፉ በሚፈፅመት ችግርና በየደረጃውበሚጠበቀውፅሁፍ መከከለል ሰፊ ልዩነት አለ። ይህ ማለት በየደረጃውያሉ ተመሪዎች በየክፍል ደረጃው እንዲፅፉ የሚጠበቅባቸውን ፅሁፍ መፃ ፍ አይችሉም። ምክንያቱም፣ ወደየክፍል ደረጃውየመን ቡተመሪዎች በደረጃውእንዲፅፉ ለሚጠበቀውፅሁፍ ብቁ ሆነውና ተነሳሽነት ኖሯቸውየ ሚሞኩአይደሉም (Hirst et al.፣ 2004)።

በጣ ፍ ክሂል ትምህርት የ ማማህራን የ ብቃት ውስንነ ትምችግር ይፈጥራል (Chokwe፣ 2011)፡፡ በተለምዶ፣ በመግር ማስተጣሩ ሂደት የተነሳሽነት አለመግር ከተማሪዎች ብቻ የ ማምህ ጭተደርጎ ይን ማት ነበር፤ ማማህራን በሃሳቡ ባይስማምም Moore (1998) እና Moutlana (2007)

በጣ ፍ ብሎምበቋንቋ ትምህርት ዙሪያ ፆታምትኩረት ሊሰጠውይን ባል፡፡ ምክንያቱም፣ ባደን ሃንራት የተሰሩት ፍትነ ታዊ (Experimental) ጥናቶች፤ ወንድና ሴት ተመሪዎች፤ የጣ ፍን ክሂል ጩምሮ ጣንኛውንምየቋንቋ ትምህርት በጋራ ሲጣሩ፤ ሴቶች ከወንዶች የተሻለ ተጢቃሚእንደሆኑ አረጋጣጠዋል (Adeyemi፣ 2008፤ Chase፣ 2011፤ Moochi፣ 2013)፡፡ በሃንር ውስጥ የተካሄዱ ጥናቶችን ስንጣለከት ማን፤ በውጭሃንር ከተካሄዱት የጥናት ውጡቶች ጋር የጣቃረኑ ናቸው ፡ ይኸውም፣ በአጣርኛ ቋንቋ ትምህርት ችሎታና በፆታ ልዩነት ለሁለተኛና ለሶስተኛ ዲማሪ ጣንያነት የተደረጉ ሶስት ጥናቶች የተለያዩ ውጤቶችን አሳይተዋል፡፡ ለምሳሌ ፋንቱ (1989 አ.ም.) በ11ኛ ክፍል ባደረጉት ጥናት በሴትና በወንድ ተመሪዎች መከል የቋንቋ ችሎታልዩነት እንደሌለ ሲያሳዩ፤ ጌታቸው (2001 አ.ም.) በስምነተኛ ክፍል ተመሪዎች፣ አጣረ (2009 አ.ም.) በዩኒቨርሲቲ ተመሪዎች ባደረጓቸውጥናቶች ወንድ ተመሪዎች ከሴት የክፍል አቻዎቻቸውበተሻለ ጣንፍ እንደጣችሉ አሳይተዋል፡፡

የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃና የቋንቋ ችሎታም አዎንታዊ ተዛምዶ አላቸው ፡ McGroarty (2009) Burstall (1975)ን በሙጥቀስ እንዳቀረቡት፣ የዝቅተኛው ሙደብ አባል የሆኑ ተሙሪዎች በትምህርታቸው የከፍተኛው ሙደብ አባል ከሆኑ ተሙሪዎች ያነሰ ውጤት አስሙዝግበዋል፡፡ በእርግጥ የተሙሪዎች ማህበራዊ ደረጃ ከተለያዩ የኢኮኖሚደረጃና ብሄር በሙጡተሙሪዎች ላይ ከተግባቦታዊ ቋንቋ ክሂሎች (ሙዳሙጥና ሙና 7ር) አንፃር በችሎታቸው ላይ ምንም ልዩነት አላሙጣም፡፡ ከሙደበኛ የቋንቋ ትምህርት አንፃር ግን ሙከከለኛ 7ቢ ያላቸው ተሙሪዎች የሰራተኛው ሙደብአባል ከሆኑ ተሙሪዎች የበለጠችሎታ አሳይተዋል፡፡

ለቋንቋ ትምህርት በተለይም ለማፃፍ ክሂል፣ ተማሪዎች ተነሳሽነትና ክህሎት የላቸውም ፡ ለምን? የጫል ጥያቄ ቢነሳ፣ ብዙ ጫልሶችን ማስጡት ቢቻልም፣ የማስተማሪያ ዘዴ አማራረጥና አተንባበር ችግር ቀዳሚ ቱን ሊወስድ ይችላል፡፡ ሚው (1996 ዓ.ም.) እንደሚሉት፣ የጣ ፍክሂልን አዋጪበሆነ ዘዴ አለጣስተሚና በአብዛኛው በንድፈ ሃሳብ ወይም በይዘት ላይ ብቻ አተኩሮ ጣስተሚር አሚኛ ቋንቋን ለሚሞች ተሚዎች የጣ ፍክሂል ችግር ዋነኛ ምክንያቶች ናቸው፡፡ Clouthier and Shandola (1993) በበኩላቸው፣ ማግሀራን ተሚዎቻቸውን ሲያስተምች የንድፈሃሳብ ጥንኞች ሚሆን የለባቸውም ሲሉ፣ Cumming (2003) እና Hyland (2003) ደግሞ፣ የጣ ፍ ትምህርት ንድፈሃሳቦችን በጣቅረብ ብቻ የሚያስተምችት አለሚሆኑን ያስረዳሉ፡፡ መሚር አዳዲስ ሃሳቦችን ከማካኘት በላይ ነው፤ ቅድጣኝ ውቀትን እንደንና ጣንባትን ወይም ሚደስን ይፈልጋል (Mochesela፣ 2007)፡፡ እንደክኒን የሚዋጥም አይደለም፤ ተሚዎች በማንሀራቸው አጣቻችነት እውቀቶችን የሚቃስመት ወይም እንደንና የሚያደራጁበት፣ ከባዶ አእምሮነት ወይምከተቀባይነት በንቃት የሚስተፉበት (ማለትምበ መውያየት፣ በጣት ማምት ወይም በመቃወም የሚሞችት) ነው (Mochesela፣ 2007)፡፡ ለዚህ ደግሞ፣ ተስማሚጣስተሚያ ዘዴዎችን ማንኘት ያስፈልጋል፡፡

ከላይ በሃገር ውስጥም ሆነ ከሃገር ውጭ ከቀረቡት ጥናቶች እንደምን ማለከተው፣ የተለያዩ ተላውጦዎችን በተናጠል ከማጥናት ውጭ በማ ፍ ክሂል ችሎታ ላይ አሉታዊም ሆነ አዎንታዊ ተፅዕኖ የሚያደርሱ ተላውጦዎችን (የተማሪዎች የቀደሙ እውቀት፣ አማለካከት፣ ማ ሳሳት፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ ማበረታቻ፣ የማማህራን ማስተማሪያ ዘዴ፣ ፆታና ቦታ) አንድ ላይ ካጠኑ በኋላ የበለጠ ተፅዕኖ (ዝምድና) ያለውን ተላውጦ ወይም ያላቸውን ተላውጦዎች በማለየት ለችግሩ ማፍትሄ የሚሆኑ ሃሳቦች ያቀረቡ ጥናቶችን የዚህ ጥናት አከናዋኞች ባደረጉት ሰፊ ንባብ ማግኘት አልቻሉም ፣ የነዚህን ተላውጦዎች ትስስር በጥናት አለማረጋገ ጥክሂሉን በማስተማር ሂደት የሚያጋጥጮችግሮችን ለይቶ ለመቅረፍ አያስችልም ፣

1.3. የ ጥና ቱ ዓላ ማ

የዚህ ጥናት ዋና ዓላማበተሚያዎች የመፃ ፍ ችሎታና በነፃ ተላውጦዎች (በተሚያዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ በመፃ ፍ ክሂል ማስተሚያ ዘዴ፣ በቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ በቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ በቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ በተሚያዎች ፆታ፣ በተሚያዎች እድጭና በተሚያዎች የትውልድ ቦታ) መከከል ያለውን ዝምድና ማለየት ሲሆን፣ የሚስተሉት ዝርዝር ዓላማዎች አሉት፡፡

1. የተሜሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የመፃፍ ክሂል ማስተሜሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቓ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተሜሪዎች ፆታ፣ የተሜሪዎች እድሜና የተሜሪዎች የትውልድ ቦታ ከተሜሪዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር ምን አይነት ዝምድና እንዳላቸው መግለፅ፣ 2. በጥያቄ ቁጥር "1" ከቀረቡት ነፃ ተላውሎዎች ጣካከል ከተማሪዎች የጣፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠአዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸውየትኞቹ እንደሆኑ ጣላየት፣

1.4. የጥናቱ አስፈላጊነት

የጣፃፍ ክሂል በአንድ ቀን የሚቆብር ስላልሆነ፣ በችማሮች ዙሪያ በየጊዜው ሞወያየት፣ ጣን 21ር፣ ምርምር ጣካሄድ፣ አጮጩር ሴሚናሮችን ጣቅረብ ወዘተ. ያስፈልጋል፡፡ በጣሆኑም፣ ይህ ጥናት የጣስተሉት ጠቀሜታዎች አሉት፡፡

- ለማማህራንና ለተማሪዎች ማነፍን በማማር ማስተማር ሂደት ተፅዕኖ የሚያደርን ተላውሎዎችን በማለየት ይጠቁማል፡፡
- ለማማህራንና ለተማሪዎች በማ ፍ ችሎታ ላይ የትኞቹ ተላውሎዎች የበለጠ ተፅዕኖ እንደሚያደርን ሚረጃ ይሰጣል፡ ፡
- ለሚናሃትምህርት ቀራጮች፣ ለሙፅሃፍ አዘጋጆች፣ ባጢቃላይ ለትምህርት ባለሙያዎች ስነትምህርታዊ እንዛ ያደርጋል፡፡
- ከዚህ ጥናት ርዕሰንዳይ ጋር በተያያዘ፣ በማስኩ ለሚደረን ምርምሮች ማ ሻ በሚሆን ያገለማላል፡፡

1.5. የቁልፍ ተላውሎዎች ማያዊ ብያኔ

የጣፍተነሳሽነት (writing motivation)፡ - ፃህፍት የጣማፍ ተማባርን በሚያከናውኑበት ጊዜ የሚኖራቸውን የራስ ሙተማማን፣ ፍላጎት፣ ማ ቃቃት፣ ወዘተ. የሚያነሳሳ ወይም የጣን ድብና ከማለሰቦች ውስ ጣዊ ወይምውጫዊ ስጣት የሚማ ጭማፊት ነው፡ ፡

- የጣፍክሂል ችሎታ (writing skill performance)፡ አንድፅሁፍ ከሃሳብ አፍልቆት/ ከይዘት፣ ከሃሳብ አደረጃጀትና ከቋንቋ አጢቃቀም አንፃር ተገቢነቱ የሚጣዝንበትና የችሎታ ደረጃ የሚሰጥበት አቢይ ጣስፈርት ነው፡ ፡
- **ነፃ ተላውሎዎች፡** በዚህ ጥናት የተሞሪዎችን ተነሳሽነት፣ ፆታ፣ እድሜ የትውልድ ቦታ፣ የክፍል ደረጃ፣ የማማህራንን የመፃፍ ክሂል ማስተሞሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብን የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የትምህርት ሁኔታና ማበረታቻይማ\ከታል፡ ፡

ጥንኛ ተላውጡ - በዚህ ጥናት ጥንኛ ተላውጦ የሚላው ቃል የሚወክለው የተማሪዎችን የማፃ ፍ ክሂል ችሎታብቻነው ፡

የአጡናንዘዴ

2.1. የጥናቱ ንድፍ

ይህ ጥናት የተሞሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ ፆታ፣ የክፍል ደረጃ፣ የትውልድ ቦታ፣ የማምህራን የጣፃፍ ክሂል ጣስተሞሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የኑሮ ደረጃና ጣበረታቻ ከተሞሪዎች የጣፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር ያለውን ዝምድና ይፈትሻል፡፡ ስለሆነም፣ ተዛምዷዊ የጥናት ንድፍን ተከትሏል፡፡

2.2. የ ጥና ቱ ተሳ ታፊዎች

የወረዳውትምህርት ፅፈትቤት ሃላፊ በሰጡት ሚረጃ ማጎረት በጎዛምን ወረዳ 38 የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤቶች ይገኛሉ፡፡ ከእነዚህ ትምህርት ቤቶች ማካከል በእጣ ንሞና ስልት አምስት የአንደኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤቶች ተሚር ጠዋል፡፡ የእጣ ንሞና ስልት የተሚረጠበት ምክንያት፣ አንደኛ በወረዳውለ ሚገኙ ትምህርት ቤቶች እኩል እድል ስለሚጎጥና የጥናቱን ውጤት በወረዳው ውስጥ ለሚገኙ የአንደኛ ደረጃ ሁለተኛው ሳይክል ትምህርት ቤቶች ለማኪቃለል ስለሚያስችል ነው፡፡ ሁለተኛ የሚጡናውክሂል የማነፍ ክሂል ስለሆነ፣ ከዚህ በላይ ትምህርት ቤቶችን ሚርጥ ማጥናት አስፈላጊነቱ ባይካድም በየትምህርት ቤቱ የሚገኙትን ተሚሪዎች ድርሰት በተለያዩ ማስፈርቶች ሚረምግን ጊዜ የሚፈልግ በሚሆኑ ነው፡፡

በአምስቱ ትምህርት ቤቶች ከሚገኙት "ሳይክሎች" መካከል ደግሞ ሁለተኛው "ሳይክል" የሚስተሉትን ምክንያቶች ማስፈሪያ አድርጎ ተማር ጧል፡፡

አንደኛ፣ በ"ሳይክሉ" ከሚጕች ተሚዎቸ የሚገኘው የማነፍ ችሎታ ውጤት በተማሳሳይ የክፍል ደረጃ አማርኛን ለሚጕች አፍፈት ተሚያዎችና ለሚቀጥለው ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤት የሟጀሚያ "ሳይክል" ጢቃሚሚ ጃስለሚሳጥነው ፡ ሁለተኛ፣ ከዚህ በኋላ ለሚቀጥሉት የክፍል ደረጃዎች ማለትም ተማሪዎች ወደፊት ለሚኖራቸው የጣፃ ፍ ችሎታ ጣጎረት የሚጥሉባቸው ወሳኝ የክፍል ደረጃዎች በመሆናቸው በጣፃ ፍ ችሎታቸው ላይ ለሚታዩ ችግሮች ምንጭ የሆኑ ተላውሎዎችን ከወዲሁ አውቆ ጣፍትሄ ሚፈለግ ስለሚያስችል በታላሚንሞና ተጣር ጧል፡ ፡

Tabachnick & Fidell (1996)፣ በአንድ ጥናት የሚሰቀጥው የናጣኛ ብዛት (No) > 50 + 8m (m የነፃ ተላውጦ ብዛት) መሆን አለበት፤ በሚሉት ማጎረት፣ በዚህ ጥናት ለናጣኛነት የተማረጡት ተሳታፊ ተማሪዎች ብዛት የኮክራንስን የናጣኛ ማከን ቀጣር (Cochran's Sample Size Formula) በማከቀም 265 እንዲሆን ተደርጓል፡፡ ቀጣሩ የሚስተለውን ይማስላል፡፡

$$No = \underline{Z^2P^*Q}$$

$$D^2$$

P (maximum variability) = በታላጫው አካላይ ውስጥ የጫደገፈው ባህርይ ሲሆን ከዚህ በፊት የጫይታወቅ ከሆነ በተለምዶ 0.5 ተደርጎ ተወስዷል፤

O = 1-P ነ ው፡ ፡

D (Precision) = የስህተት ይሁንታ ሞጡን ሲሆን በተለምዶ 0.05 ተደርጎ ተወስዷል፤ ከላይ የቀረበውን የስርጭት ቀጥር በምያዝ አንድ ቁጥሩ ከታወቀ የጥናት አካላይ ውስጥ ወካይ የሆነ ናሞና ለሞውሳድ የማስተለውን ቀጥር ሞጡቀምተገቢነው፥፡

n = no.N

N+(no-1)

n = የና ሞኖ ሞጡን፣ no = ከላይየቀረበውቋሚቀሞር ሲሆን 384 ተደርጎ ተወስዷል፡ ፡

N = የ ጥና ቱ አ ካ ላ ይ ማጠን ነ ው፡፡ ፡

ስለሆነ ም፣ የዚህ ጥናት የጥናት አካላይ (N) = 853 ሲሆን፣ የናጣኛው ማጠን እንደሚከተለው ተሰልቶ 265 ሆኗል፡ ፡

n = 384 * 853

853 + (384-1) =**265**

2.3. የ ሞረጃ ሞነብሰቢያ ሞነሪያዎች

2.3.1 የ ጣ ፍ ክሂል ፈተና

የ ማ ፍ ክሂል ፈተና ውተ ማሪዎች በደረጃቸው ማወቅ የ ማጋባቸውን ክህሎት በተማለከተ ያሉበትን ደረጃ ለ ማዲተሽ የ ማያስችል ሲሆን የ ማስተሉትን ነ ጥቦች ታሳቢ በማድረ ማ ተዘጋጅቷል፡፡

- 1. አንደኛ የርእስ አሙረጥ፡ ተሚዎች ከዚህ በፊት የነበራቸውን ልምድና የክፍል ደረጃ ከማምት ውስጥ በማስንባት ለድርሰት መፃፊያ የሚያኑ 10 ርእሶች በጥናቱ ተሙራሚዎች ከተሚ ጡበኋላ ድርሰት በሚያስተምሩ መምህራን ተንምግሞው ለሁሉም የክፍል ደረጃዎች ተመሳሳይ የሆኑ ሶስት ርእሶች ብቻ ቀርበውላቸዋል፡፡ ተሚዎችም ከእነዚህ ርእሶች አንዱን በመምረጥሶስት አንቀፅ ያለውአንድ ድርሰት እንዲፅፉ ተጠይቀውፅፈዋል፡፡
- 2. ድርሰቱን የ ሜፅፋበት ቦታ፣ ጊዜና የ ቃላት ሞጡን፡ የተሞሪዎችን የ ጫ ፍ ችሎታ ለ ማወቅ የተዘ ፆጀውን የ ጫ ፍ ክሂል ፈተና የትምህርት ቤቱን ርእስ መምህርና የየክፍሎችን መምህራን በ ማስፈቀድ ትምህርት ቤት ውስጥ አጥኚዎች ባሉበት በ መደበኛው መርሃ ማብር እንዲፈተኑ ተደርጓል፡፡ ይህ የተደረገበት ምክንያት ተሞሪዎች በተቃራኒ ፈረቃ እንዲሞኩ ቢደረግ ለፈተናው ትኩረት ስለ ማይሰጡና ሁሉም ለጥናቱ የተሞረጡ ተሞሪዎች ሊገኙ ስለ ማይችሉ ነው፡፡ የ ጫ ፍ ክሂል ፈተናው በአንድ ሰዓት ውስጥ ከማማሽ እስከአንድ ገፅ ወይም ከ 150-200 በ ማደርሱ ቃላት ከቀረቡላቸው ሶስት ርእሶች ውስጥ አንዱን በ ማምረጥ አንድድርስት በነፃነት እንዲፅፉ ተደርጓል፡፡
- - 4. የፈተናው አስተራረም በተለያዩ የክፍል ደረጃዎች የሚን ተማሪዎች የፃፏቸው የጣኝ ክሂል ፈተናዎች በአንድ ቅጂ ተባዝተው በሁለቱ አጥኚዎች ታር ሞዋል፡፡ ፈተናዎቹ በሚታረ ጣሽት ጊዜ (አባሪ "ለ" ይጣላከቷል) ተጣሳሳይ የሆነ የውጤት አሰጣጥ ዘዴ ተግባራዊ ሆኗል፡፡ ይኸውም በአራጣዎች ጣካከል የሚኖረውን ልዩነት ለማጥበብና ተጣሳሳይ የአስተራረም ስልት ለጣስፈን ይቻል ዘንድ የድርሰት አስተራረም መሚህያው ተባዝቶ ሁለቱም አራጣዎች ተጠቅመውበታል፡፡ ባጢቃላይ በዚህ ጥናት "ተንታኝ" ዘዴ ተግባራዊ ሆኗል፡፡ ምክንያቱም፣ ተንታኝ የጣኝ ክሂል ሚረሚያ ዘዴ የጣኝ ፍ ፈተናውን አስተጣማኝነትና ተጨበጭነት ከፍያደርጋል (Weir፣ 1990)፡፡

2.3.2. የ ተሜሪ ዎች የ ፅ ሁፍ ማስይቅ

የዚህ ጥናት የፅሁፍ ማጢይቅ ዋና ዓላማበተለያዩ የክፍል ደረጃዎች ላይ የሚገኙ ተሚያዎች ስለማ ፍ ክሂል ያላቸውተነ ሳሽነ ት፣ ፆታ፣ እድሜ የክፍል ደረጃ፣ የትውልድ ቦታ፣ የመፃ ፍ ክሂል ማስተሚያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብየትምህርት ሁኔታና የቤተሰብየኑሮ ሁኔ ታ ከተሜሪዎች የ ማ ፍ ችሎታ ጋር ያላቸውን ተዛምዶ ማሳየት ነ ው ፡ በ ሚን ም እን ዚህን ዓላ ማዎች ታሳቢ ያደረጉ ጥያቄዎች ተዘጋጅተው ቀርበውላቸዋል፡፡ ጥያቄዎች ዝግና ክፍት እንዲሆኑ ተደርጓል፡፡ ዝግ ጥያቄዎችምበሊከርት ወይምበሬቲንግ ስኬል ሜልክ ቀርበዋል፡፡

ማከይቁ ሁለት ክፍል ያለው ሲሆን፣ በክፍል አንድ አጢቃላይ የተሚያዎች ሚ፭ (ማለትም የክፍል ደረ፭፣ እድሜ ፆታ፣ የትውልድ ቦታ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻና የቤተሰብየኑሮ ሁኔታ) ቀርቧል፡፡ የክፍል ደረ፭ውበሌላ ነ 7ር ሳይወከል እንዳለ (5፣ 6፣ 7፣ 8 ተብሎ) የቀረበ ሲሆን፣ ፆታ የወንዶች በ"0" የሴቶች በ"1" ተወክሎ ቀርቧል፡፡ እድሜን አስሜልክቶ ከ12 አመት በታች ያሉት በ"1" ከ12-15 በ"2" ከ15 በላይ ያሉት ደማሞበ"3" እንዲወከሉ ተደርንዋል፡፡ የትውልድ ቦታን በተመለከተ 7 ጦር በ"1" ከተማበ"0" ሲወከል፣ የቤተሰብ ሙሚር አለሙሚር የተሚረ በ"0" ያልተሚረ በ"1" ተወክሏል፡፡ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ሁኔታ የተሻለ በ"0"፣ መካከለኛ በ"1"፣ ዝቅተኛ በ"2" ተወክሏል፡፡ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻን በተማለከተ ደማሞየሚያበረታታ በ"0" ሲወከል የሚያበረታታ በ"1" ተወክሎ ቀርቧል፡፡ በክፍል ሁለት ከጥናቱ ጋር ተያያዥንት ያላቸው የተነሳሽንትና የመፃፍ ክሂል ማስተሚሪያ ዘዴ ጥያቄዎች በአዎንታዊና በአሉታዊ ሙንንድ ቀርበዋል፡፡ ሁለቱም የቀረቡት በባለ አምስት ሊከርት ስኬል ሲሆን በቅደም ተከተል በጣም እስማምለሁ (5)፣ እስማምለሁ (4)፣ በማጡኦ እስማምእሁ (3)፣ አልስማምም(2)፣ በጣምአልስማምም(1)ን ጥብእንዲይዙ ተደርንዋል፡፡

2.4. የ ሚረጃ ማነብሰቢያ ማነሪያዎች አስተማማኝ ነት

Cohen (2000) "አስተማማኝነትንና ትክክለኛነትን የሚቀንሱ ነገሮችን ማሉ በማሉ ማጥፋት ይቻላል ብሎ ማሰብ ሞኝነት ነው"፤ ይላሉ። ማሉ በማሉ መቆጣጠር ባይቻልም ምሁራን የሚያቀርቧቸውን ዘዴዎች ተማባራዊ በሚድረማ መቀነስ ማን ይቻላል። በመሆኑም የፅሁፍ ማጤይቅ ጥያቄዎችን አስተማማኝነት በተማለከተ በመስኩ እውቀት ያላቸውን ባለማያዎች ማጤይቁን እንዲያዩትና ሃሳባቸውን እንዲሰጡበት በማስዮቅ፣ ከመላሾች የተገኘውን መረጃ ማሰረት በሚድረማ ማጩምር የሚያርባቸው ጥያቄዎች ካሉ አዘጋጅቶ ማጩምር፣ መሻሻል ያለባቸው ካሉ ማሻሻል፣ መቅረት ያለባቸውን ማስውጣት፣ ማልፅነት የጎደላቸውን ማበራራት፣ ወዘተ. የመላሾችን መረጃ ማሰረት በሚድረማም የማጤይቆችን አስተማማኝነት፣ ከተቻለም ትክክለኛነት መወሰን እንደሚነባ ያስገነዝባሉ (Muijs፣ 2004፤ ያለው፣ 1998 አ.ም.)። በሚሆኑም የጥያቄዎችን አስተማማኝነት ለማውቅ 'ክሮንባክ አልፋ' ተማባራዊ ተደርጓል። ምክንያቱም "ለመላሾች የተሰጧቸው አመራጮች በሊከርት ወይም በሬቲንማ ስኬል መልክ ከሆነ 'ክሮንባክ አልፋ' ዘዴዎች ተማራጭ ት ይኖራቸዋል" (ያለው፣ 1998፣ 220)።

ከጫፍ ክሂሉ ፈተና የሚነኘውን ሚጃ አስተማኝነት በተማለከተ ደማሞ የአራጭት አስተማኝነት (Inter-rator Reliability) የክሮንባክ አልፋ ቀሚን በማስቀም ተሰርቷል፡፡ ይኸውምያለው(1998 አ.ም.) እና Cohen (2000) እንደሚሉት፣ ሁለትና ከዚያ በላይ የሆኑ ዳኞች አንድን ባህሪ በተለያዩ ሰዎች ላይ ተሜልክተው እንዲን መግመና ተመነሳይነ ቱን እንዲያማለክቱ ቢደረማ እነዚያ ዳኞች የተማለከቱትን ነገር ምን ያህል በተመነሳይ ሁኔ ታለመን ምንምችለዋል የሚላውን የሚያሳይ ነው፡፡ በአራጭንች መካከል ያለው አስተማኝነትም $\alpha=.83$ ሆኖ ተንኝቷል፡፡ ይህምተቀባይነት አማኝቶ ስራ ላይ ውሏል፡፡

2.5 የ ሞረ ጃ ሞነ ብሰቢያ ሞነሪያዎች ትክክለኛነ ት

ትክክለኛነት የምርምር ትክክለኛነት (Research Validity) እና የማላኪያ ትክክለኛነት (Measurement Validity) ተብሎበሁለት ይከፈላል (Dornyei፣ 2007)፡፡

2.5.1 የምርምር ትክክለኛነ ት

የምርምር ትክክለኛነት እንደ1ና ውስጣዊና ውጭዊ ትክክለኛነት (Internal and External Validity) ተብሎ ይከፈላል፡፡ ውስጣዊ ትክክለኛነት ማለት በምርምሩ የተ1 ኘው ውጡት በጥናቱ ውስጥ በተጩምሩት ወይምቁጥጥር ላይ በዋሉት ተላውጦዎች ምክንያት እንጂ በሌሎች ተላውጦዎች ምክንያት አለሚሆኑን የሚያሳይነው፡፡ ውጭዊ ትክክለኛነት ደግሞየምርምሩን ግኝት ለሰፊው የጥናቱ አካላይ (Population) ማጥቃለላችንን የሚያ ማለክት ነው (Dornyei፣ 2007፣ 46)፡፡

በ መሆኑ ም የ ዚህን ጥናት ውስ ጣዊ ትክክለኛነት ከፍ ለ ማድረ ማ ከነፃ ተለዋዋጮች (ተ ማሪዎች ለ ማ ፍ ክሂል ካላቸው ተነሳሽነት፣ ፆታ፣ እድሜ የክፍል ደረጃ፣ ከትውልድ ቦታ፣ ማምህራን ክሂሉን ከ ማያስተምሩ በት ዘዴ፣ ከቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ ከቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታና ከቤተሰብ የኑሮ ሁኔታ) እና ከጥንኛ ተላውጥ (ከተ ማሪዎች የ ማ ፍ ክሂል ችሎታ) ውጭያሉትን ይህ ጥናት አልተማለከተም ፣ Robson (1993) እንደ ማሉት፣ ማረጣ፣ ማቼት (Setting)፣ ታሪክ፣ የተጠኚዎችልዩ ባህርይ (Particular Constructs) በአንድ ምርምር ውጭዊ ትክክለኛነት ላይ ተፅእኖ የ ማያሳድሩ ተላውጥዎች ናቸው፣ ከዚህ አንፃር የዚህን ጥናት ውጭዊ ትክክለኛነት ለ ማረ ጋንጥ፣ -

ሀ. ከተጠኚዎች አሞራረጥ አንፃር፡ - Dornyei (2007) እና Singh (2006) እንደሚሎት፣ ወካይ ናጣኛ ጣምረጥያስፈልጋል፡፡ ይኸውምብዙናጣኛ ከወሰድን የአካላዩን (Population) ባህርይ የበለጠየሚውክልበሚያኑበቀጣሩ ጣጎረት ወካይናጣኛ ተጣር ጧል፡፡ ለ. ከተጠኚዎች ልዩ ባህርይና ከጮቼት (setting) አንፃር፡- Marczyk et al. (2005) እንደሚያስረዱት ተጠኚዎች በባህርይ፣ በጮቼት (Setting) ወዘተ. ከሚደበኛው ባህርያቸው የተለየ ሁኔታ የሚያሳዩ ከሆነ የምርምሩን ውጭዊ ትክክለኛነት ጥያቄ ውስጥ ይከቱታል፡፡ ለዚህም ሲባል፣ ለተማሪዎች የተሰጡት የማፃፍ ክሂል ፈተናና የፅሁፍ ማጤይቅ በተማሳሳይ ጊዜ እንዲሆን ተደርጓል፡፡

2.5.2 የ ማ\ ኪያ ትክክለኛነ ት

የማላኪያ ትክክለኛነ ት ደግሞበተለያዩ ተላውጦዎች መካከል ያለን ዝምድና የሚያማላክተውን መስፈርት ተኮር ትክክለኛነት (Criterion Validity)፣ በፈተና የተ7 ኘው ውጤት በንድፈሃሳብ ካለው ጋር ያለውን ስምምን ት የሚያማላክተውን ትወራ ተኮር ትክክለኛነት (Construct Validity) እና የይዘት ትክክለኛነት (Content Validity) የያዘነው (Dornyei፣ 2007)፡፡

በዚህ ማጎረት የፅሁፍ ማጤይቁንምሆነ የማ ፍ ፈተናውን የይዘት ትክክለኛነት Cohen (2000)፣ Mujis (2004) እና Weir (1990) እንደሚሉት፣ የፈተናውን ይዘት በባለማያዎች በማስንምንም የሁሉምጥያቄዎች ወካይና ጢቃሚሚሆን ተረጋግጧል፡፡ ከዚህ በተጩሚ የጥያቄዎቹን ግልፅነት ለማወቅ የዋናው ጥናት ሚጃ ከማጎብሰቡ በፊት ተማጎሳይ የክፍል ደረጃ ባላቸው ሌሎች ተሚያዎች ላይ ቅድሞ ጥናት (Pilot test) ተካሂዷል፡፡ በሜጩፈሻም የተንኙ ተሞክሮዎችን በማከተት ዋናውጥናት ተከናውኗል፡፡

2.6. የ ሚ ጃ ሙ ንተኛ ስልቶች

በዚህ ጥናት ከጫፍ ክሂል ፈተናና ከፅሁፍ ጥኬይቅ የተ7 ች ሚጃዎች በአሃዛዊ የሚጃ ሙተንተኛ ዘዴተተንትነ ዋል፡፡ ይኸውምየተሚዎች የጫ ፍ ክሂል ችሎታበፈተና ተሰብስቧል፤ የተሰበሰበው ፈተና በሁለቱ አጥኚዎች (ባለሚያዎች) ታርሜል፡፡ በመቀጠል በሁለቱ አራሚዎች መከከል ያለው የአስተራረም ስምን ት በኮኸነስ ዲ የአስተማንኝነት መዕሰኛ ዘዴ ተሰልቶ አስተማንኝ ሆኖ ስለተንኝ፤ የሁለቱ አራሚዎች አማካይ ውጤት ተወስዶ ለትንተና ውሏል፡፡ ከዚያም በተሚያዎች የጫፍ ችሎታና በነፃ ተላውጥዎች መከከል ያለው ዝምድና በድህረት ትንተና (Regression Analysis) ተሰርቷል፡፡ ድህረት ትንተና ያስፈለንበት ምክንያት፤ በአንድ ጥንኛ ተለዋዋጭ(የተሚያዎች የጫ ፍ ችሎታ) እና ሁለትና ከዚያ በላይ በሆኑ ነፃ ተለዋዋጮች (የተሚያዎች ተነሳሽነት፤ ፆታ፤ እድሜ የክፍል ደረጃ፤ የትውልድ ቦታ፤ የመንህራን የጫ ፍ ማስተሚያ ዘዴ፤ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፤ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታና የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ሁኔታ) መከከል የሚያረውን ማንኙነት ለማነየት ተመራጭሆኖ ስለተንኝ ነው፡፡ ባጢቃላይ በዚህ ጥናት ሞጡናዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ተማባራዊ ተደርጓል፡፡

3. የ ጥና ቱ ውጤት ትን ተናና ማበራሪያ

3.1. የውጤት ትንተና

የዚህ ጥናት የ፴፭ መሪያው ጣጎረታዊ ጥያቄ፣ "የተማሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የጣፃፍ ክሂል ጣስተማሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ጣበረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተማሪዎች የክፍል ደረጃ፣ የተማሪዎች ፆታ፣ የተማሪዎች እድሜና የተማሪዎች የትውልድ ቦታ ከተማሪዎች የጣፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር ምን አይነት ዝምድና አላቸው?"፣ የጣል ነበር፡፡ መረጃው በጣፃፍ ፈተናና በተነሳሽነት የፅሁፍ ጣጤይቅ ተሰብስቦ፣ በድረት ትንተና ተተንትኖ እንደጣስተለውበሰን ጠረዥ 3.1 ቀር ቧል፡፡

ሰንጡረዥ 3.1. በነጸ ተላዉጦዎችና በጫፍ ክሂል ችሎታ ጣካከል ያለዉ ዝምድና" በድህረት ትንተና

አር (R)	አር ስኩየር (\mathbf{R}^2)	አጀስ ትድ	ሰኩየር	
		(Adjusted R	2 ²)	
.389	.151	.121		

ከሰንጡረዡ መሜስት እንደሚቻለው፣ የተመሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የመፃፍ ክሂል ማስተመሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ማገረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብየትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብየኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተመሪዎች ፆታ፣ የተመሪዎች የክፍል ደረጃ፣ የተመሪዎች እድሜና የተመሪዎች የትውልድ ቦታ ከተመሪዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር ያላቸውን ዝምድና ለማሳየት R=.389, $R^2=.151$, $Adj\ R^2=.121$ ሆኖ ይታያል። ከውጤቱ መሜስከት እንደሚቻለው፣ በአስተማማኝነት የማስላት አቅም ያለው $Adj\ R^2=.121$ ነው። ይህም፣ ከላይ የቀረቡት ተላውሎዎች የመፃፍ ክሂል ችሎታን ማስነኛ በሚበል መንገድ የመተንበይ አቅም እንዳላቸው ያስረዳል። ምክንያቱም፣ በድህረት ትንተና ተዛምዶ ከ0-1 ባለው ስኬል የሚወሰን ሆኖ፣ <0.1 ደካማየመትንበይ አቅም ክ0.11 - .3 ማስነኛ የመተንበይ አቅም ከ0.31 - 0.5 መስከለኛ የመትንበይ አቅም እና>0.5 ጠንካራ የመትንበይ አቅም የሚሉ ማለኪያዎች ይኖሩታል። በዚህ ጥናት የተገኘው ውጤት $(.121)\ b0.11 - 0.3$ ባለው ያረፈ ስለሆነ፣ ነፃ ተላውሎዎቹ መስነኛ የመትንበይ አቅምእንዳላቸው መረዳት ይቻላል።

ሁለተኛው የጥናቱ ማጎረታዊ ጥያቄ፣ "በማጎረታዊ ጥያቄ ቁጥር "1" ከቀረቡት ነፃ ተላውሎዎች ማካከል ከተማሪዎች የማፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠ አዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸው የትኞቹ ናቸው? የማል ሲሆን፣ ትንተናው እንደሚከተለው በሰን ጠረ ዥ 3.2 ቀር ቧል፡፡

ሰን ጠረ ዥ 3.2 ከተሜሪዎች የ ማ ፍ ችሎታ *ጋ*ር የበለጠ አዎን ታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸው ተላውጦዎች ልየ ታ በድህረት ትንተና

ነፃ ተላውጦዎች	В	Beta	የጉልሀነት ደረጃ (Sig.)
የክፍል ደረጃ	1.189	.248	.001
እድ ሜ	1.049	.120	.104
ፆታ	739	068	.277
የትውልድ ቦታ	-2.159	169	.006
የቤተሰብ የትምሀርት ሁኔታ	1.226	.113	.072
የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ	.631	.045	.476
የቤተሰብ የኦሮ ደረጃ	.202	.021	.731
የተማሪዎች ተነሳሽነት	.937	.089	.214
የሞፃፍ ክሂል ማስተማሪያ ዘዴ	203	022	.759

ከሰን ጦረ ዡ እንደምንረዳው፣ በBeta ልኬት የክፍል ደረጃ .248፣ እድሜ .12፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ .113፣ የተሞሪዎች ተነሳሽነት .089፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ .045፣ የቤተሰብ የኦሮ ደረጃ .021፣ የማ ፍ ክሂል ማስተሞሪያ ዘዴ -.022፣ ፆታ -.068 እና የትውልድ ቦታ -.169 ሆኖ ከከፍተኛ ወደ ዝቅተኛ ያላቸውን አዎንታዊ ተዛምዶ ያሳያል፡፡ ይህምማላት የክፍል ደረጃ ሲጨምር የማ ፍ ክሂል ችሎታ አብሮ ይጨምራል፡፡ የተሞሪዎች የትውልድ ቦታ ከከተማ ይልቅ 7 ጠር ሞሆን ለማ ፍ ችሎታ ዝቅተኛ (-.169) ሞሆን ማንስኤ እንደሆነ ምያሳያል፡፡ በንልህነት ማከን ማላኪያውበ(Sig.)ም እነዚህ ሁለቱ ተላውጦዎች (የክፍል ደረጃና የትውልድ ቦታ) ንልህ አስተዋፅኦ (>.01) ሲኖራቸው፣ ሌሎቹ ተላውጦዎች ንልህ አስተዋፅኦ የላቸውም ፡

3.2. የውሴት ማበራሪያ

የዚህ ጥናት የጣጀ ሚያው ንኡስ አላማ፣ "የተሚያዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የጣኝ ፍ ክሂል ጣስተሚያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ጣገረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተሚያዎች ፆታ፣ የተሚያዎች እድጭና የተሚያዎች የትውልድ ቦታ ከተሚያዎች የመኝ ፍ ችሎታ ጋር ምን አይነት ዝምድና እንዳላቸው ጣውቅ" ሲሆን፣ ተላውሎዎቹ በድምር፣ ጣስነኛ የመተንበይ አቅም (Adj R² = .121) እንዳላቸው ሚዳት ተችሏል፡፡ ይህም፣ McGroarty (2009)፣ የተሚያዎች ሙ ሳሳት፣ የመምህራን የጣኝ ፍ ክሂል ጣስተሚያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ጣገረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ ፆታ፣ እድጭና የትውልድ ቦታ በተሚያዎች የቋንቋ ትምህርት ላይ ተፅእኖ የሚያሳድሩ ዋና ዋና ተላውሎዎች ናቸው፣ ከሚሉት ሃሳብ ጋር በጣስኑ ይስማጣል፡፡ በተጩሚያም ጥናቱ፣ በክሂሉ ላይ ተፅእኖ ሊያሳድሩ የሚችሉ (በዚህ ጥናት ያልተዳሰሱ) ሌሎች ተላውሎዎች እንዳሉ ያመላክታል፡፡

ሁለተኛው የጥናቱ ንኡስ አላማ፣ "በ፴ጅሚያው አላማ ከቀረቡት ነፃ ተላውሎዎች ሙከስል ከተሚዎች የማ ፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠ አዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸው የትኞቹ እንደሆኑ ማለየት ነበር፤። ፡ ይህን ለማለየት በተደረገ ውትንተና ከተላውሎዎች ሙከስል የክፍል ደረጃና የትውልድ ቦታ በማ ፍ ክሂል ችሎታ ላይ ጉልህ ተፅእኖ እንደሚያሳድሩ (<.01 እንደሆኑ) ሚ ጋገጥ ሲቻል፣ ሌሎቹ ተላውሎዎች ጉልህ ተፅእኖ እንደሌላቸው (>.01 እንደሆኑ) ሚ ጋገጥ ተችሏል፡፡ ይህም፣ Gomathi (2014) ከገጠር የማጡተሚዎች ከከተማእንደማጡት ተሚያዎች አስፈላጊ የሆኑ የትምህርት ማሳሪያዎች አይሟሉላቸውም ፡ እናም እንደከተማ አደግ ተሚያዎች ለትምህርት አይነ ቃቁም፤ ከሚሉት ሃሳብ ጋር ሲስማም፣ ሌሎቹ ተላውሎዎች ከፍተኛ ተፅእኖ እንዳላቸው ከሚያስረዱት ከMcGroarty (2009) እና ከሌሎች ሃሳቦች ጋር ብዙምአይጣጥም። ፡

4 **ማ**ጢቃለያ፣ **ማደምደ**ሚያና ምክረ-ሃሳብ

4.1. ማከቃለያ

የዚህ ጥናት ዋና ዓላማ በተማሪዎች የ ማ ፍ ችሎታና በተፅዕኖ አሳዳሪ ተላውሎዎች ማካከል ያለውን ዝምድና ማላየት ሲሆን፣ ተዛምዷዊ የጥናት ንድፍን ተከትሏል፡፡ እንዲማላሱ የተፈለጉት ማጎረታዊ ጥያቄዎችምየ ማስተሉት ናቸው፡፡

- 1. የተሜሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የጫ ፍ ክሂል ማስተሜሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተሜሪዎች ፆታ፣ የተሜሪዎች እድሜና የተሜሪዎችየትውልድቦታከተሜሪዎችየጫ ፍ ችሎታ ጋር ምን አይነት ዝምድና አላቸው?
- 2. በጥያቄ ቁጥር "1" ከቀረቡት ነፃ ተላውጦዎች ጣካከል ከተማሪዎች የጣፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠአዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸውየትኞቹ ናቸው?

እነዚህን ማጎረታዊ ጥያቄዎች ለማማለስ፣ ትምህርት ቤቶች በቀላል እጣ ንሞና፣ የክፍል ደረጃውበታላሚንሞና፣ ተማሪዎች በኮክራንስ የናማኛ ማከን ቀማር (Cochran's Sample Size Formula) ተማርጠዋል፡፡ ከነዚህ ተማሪዎች ማረጃውበማነፍ ክሂል ችሎታ ፈተናና በፅሁፍ ማከይቅ ተሰብስቦ በድህረት ትንተና ተተንትኗል፡፡ ውጥቱም፡

አንደኛ፣ የተሞሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የጣኝፍ ክሂል ማስተሞሪያ ዘዲ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቓ፣ የቤተሰብየትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የቤተሰብየኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተሞሪዎች ፆታ፣ የተሞሪዎች እድሞና የተሞሪዎችየትውልድቦታከተሞሪዎችየጣኝፍ ችሎታ ጋር ምን አይነት ዝምድና አላቸው? ከጣላው ጣጎረታዊ ጥያቄ ምላሽ፣ ጣጠነኛ (.121) የጣተንበይ አቅም (ዝምድና) እንዳላቸው ሞረዳት ተችሏል፡፡ ሁለተኛ፣ በጥያቄ ቁጥር "1" ከቀረቡት ነፃ ተላውጦዎች መካከል ከተሚያዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠአዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸውየትኞቹ ናቸው? ለሚለው መጎረታዊ ጥያቄ ምላሽ፣ የክፍል ደረጃና የትውልድ ቦታ በመፃፍ ክሂል ችሎታ ላይ ጉልህ ተፅእኖ እንደሚያሳድሩ (<.01 እንደሆኑ) መረጋገጥ ሲቻል፣ ሌሎቹ ተላውጦዎች ጉልህ ተፅእኖ እንደሌላቸው(>.01 እንደሆኑ) መረጋገጥ ተችሏል፡፡ በተጩሚያም፣ የክፍል ደረጃ እየጩሚኒ ሲሄድ የተመሪዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ አብሮ ሊጩምር እንደሚቻል፤ ከከተማልጆች ይልቅ የገጠር ተመሪዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ ዝቅተኛ እንደሚሆን አሳይቷል፡፡

ከትንተናውውጡት በማ ሳት ይህን ጥናት እንደሚከተለው ማደ ምደምተችሏል፡ ፡

- 1. የተሞሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የጫፍ ክሂል ማስተሞሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብየትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የክፍል ደረጃ፣ የቤተሰብየኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተሞሪዎች ፆታ፣ የተሞሪዎች እድጭና የተሞሪዎች የትውልድ ቦታ ከተሞሪዎች የጫና ችሎታ ጋር ማስነኛ (.121) ተዛምዶ እንዳላቸው በጥናቱ ውጤት ሞረጋገጥ ተችሏል፡፡ ይህ ማለት ከነዚህ ተላውሶዎች በበዛ ለጫና ችሎታ አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅኦ ያላቸውሎሎች ተላውሶዎች እንዳሉ ያማለክታል፡፡
- 2. በቁጥር አንድ ከቀረቡት ነፃ ተላውሎዎች መካከል ከተመሪዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠ አዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያላቸው የክፍል ደረጃና የትውልድ ቦታ መሆናቸው በጥናቱ ተረጋግጧል፡፡ ይህ ማለት፣ የክፍል ደረጃ እየጩምረ ሲሄድ የተመሪዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ አብሮ ሊጩምር እንደመቻል፤ ከከተማልጆች ይልቅ የ1 ጠር ተመሪዎች የመፃፍ ችሎታ ዝቅተኛ እንደሆነ ያሳያል፡፡ ይህም የክፍል ደረጃ መጩምር ለመፃፍ ክሂል ችሎታ አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅኦ ሲኖረው፣ 1 ጠር መውለድ በበኩሉ ለመፃፍ ክሂል ያለው አስተዋፅኦ አሉታዊ እንደሆነ ያስ1ነዝባል፡፡

4.3. *ም*ክረ-ሃሳብ

ከጥናቱ ከተ*ገኙ*ት ውጡቶች (ማደማደማያዎች) በማ ሳት የሚከተሉትን ምክረ-ሃሳቦች ማጎንዘር ተችሏል፡ ፡

1. የተሜሪዎች ተነሳሽነት፣ የጫፍ ክሂል ማስተሜሪያ ዘዴ፣ የቤተሰብ ማበረታቻ፣ የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የተሜሪዎች የክፍል ደረጃ፣ የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ፣ የተሜሪዎች ፆታ፣ የተሜሪዎች እድጭ የተሜሪዎች የትውልድ ቦታ ከተሜሪዎች የጫ ፍ ችሎታ ጋር ማጠነኛ (.121) ተዛምዶ ብቻ እንዳላቸው የጥናቱ ውጤት አሳይቷል፡፡ ይህም፣ ከነዚህ ተላውጥዎች በበዛ ለጫ ፍ ችሎታ አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅኦ ያላቸውሌሎች ተላውጥዎች

- እንደሚኖሩ ያማለክታል፡ ፡ ስለሆነ ም፣ በዚህ ጥናት ያልተዳሰሱ ሌሎች የ ማ ፍ ክሂል ተፅእኖ አሳዳሪ ተላውጦዎችን ያካተተ ተጩሞሪ ጥናት ቢደረ ማና ከክሂሉ ችሎታ ጋር ያላቸው ዝምድና ቢታወቅ፣
- 2. በቁጥር አንድ ከቀረቡት ነፃ ተላውሎዎች መካከል ከተመሪዎች የመፃ ፍ ችሎታ ጋር የበለጠ አዎንታዊ ዝምድና ያለው የክፍል ደረጃ ሲሆን፣ የበለጠ አሉታዊ ዝምድና ያለው ደማሞ የትውልድ ቦታ እንደሆነ በጥናቱ ተረጋግጧል፡፡ ይህም፣ ከከተማ ልጆች ይልቅ የገጠር ልጆች የመፃ ፍ ችሎታ ዝቅተኛ እንደሆነ የመያሳይ ነው፡፡ ስለዚህ መምህራን የመፃ ፍ ክሂልን ሲያስተምሩ ለገጠር ልጆች የተለየ ትኩረት ቢሰጡ የሚል ምክረ-ሃሳብያሰጣል፡፡

ዋቢ ፅሁፎች

- ሚ ውአለሙ፡ (1996)፡፡ *በሳል ድርሰት ማስተሚያ፡*፡ አ.አ.፣ ብርሃንና ሰላምጣተጫያ ድርጅት፡ ፡
- ሚው አለጭ፡ (2003)፡፡ *ዘማናዊ የአሚርኛ ቋንቋ ማስተሚሪያ ዘዴ*፡፡ (፪ ዕትም)፡፡ አዲስ አበባ፣ አልፋ አሳታሚድርጅት፡፡
- በድሉ ዋቅጅራ፡፡ (1996)፡፡ *በስነፅሁፍ ቋንቋን ማስተሚ:፡* አዲስ አበባ፣ ንግድ ማተሚያ ድርጅት፡፡
- ሰለሞን ሀለፎም ፡ (1989)፡ ፡ "አማርኛን በማስተማሪያ ዘዲን ት የ ቃል ፅህፈት (Dictation) ማና ፡ ፡ " ለአማርኛ ማስተርስ ዲግሪ ማሟያ የቀረበ ጥናታዊ ፅሁፍ (ያልታተማ፡ ፡ አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ፣ የቋንቋዎችና ሥነ ፅሁፍ ክፍል፣ አዲስ አበባ፡ ፡
- ተስፋዬ ሸዋዬ:: (1986):: *አንብቦ የ ሚ ዳትና የ ጣፃ ፍ ቸሎታን ጣፃ በር፡ :* አዲስ አበባ፣ ት. ሚጣዊድ ጌታቸውቸርነ ት፡ ፡ (2001)፡ ፡ "በደብረ ጣርቆስ ከተጣየ ጣን ኙ የ 8ኛ ክፍል ሴትና ወንድ ተጣሪዎቸ የ ጣፃ ፍ ክሂል ቸሎታ ንፅፅራዊ ጥናት፡ ፡ " (ያልታተመየ ሁለተኛ ዲጣሪ መጣሂ ቂያ) አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ድህረ ምረቃ ጣርሀ ማብር፣ የኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎችና ስነ ጽሑፍ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ አዲስ አበባ፡ ፡
- ፋንቱ ደምሴ፡ ፡ (1989)፡ ፡ "የፆታልዩነት አሚርኛ ቋንቋን በመሚር ረገድ ያለው ሚና፤ በእንጦጦ አጢቃላይ ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤትየ 11ኛ ክፍል ተሚሪዎች አጢቃላይ የቋንቋ ብቃት ላይ የተካሄደ ጥናት፡ ፡ " (ያልታተመየ ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ መሚረቂያ) አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ድህረ ምረቃ ሚርሀ ግብር፣ የኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎችና ስነ ጽሑፍ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ አዲስ አበባ፡ ፡

- Abu Shawish, J. (2009). "Analysis and Assessment of Palestinian EFL Majors' Written English". Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis. Sudan University of Science and Technology. Cartum.
- Adas, D. and Bakir, A. (2013). Writing Difficulties and New Solutions: Blended Learning as an Approach to Improve Writing Abilities. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 3 (9), 254-266.
- Adeyemi, D.A. (2008). The Gender Factor in Composition Writing with the Use of the Cooperative and
 - Individualized Approaches at a Junior Secondary School in Botswana, *Journal of Educational Enquiry*, 8 (1), 1-9.
- Bilal, H.A., and et al. (2013). Investigating the Problems Faced by the Teachers in in Developing English Writing Skills. *Asian Journal of Social Science and humanities*, 2(3), 238-244.
- Callahan ,F. J. and Clark, L. H. (1988). Teaching in the Middle and Secondary Schools: planning for competence. (Third Ed.), Macmillan publishing company.
- Carpenter, P.C. & Lehrer, R. (1999). Teaching and Learning Mathematics with Understanding. In E. Fennema & Romberg, T. A. (Eds). *Mathematics classrooms that promote understanding*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.
- Chase, B.J. (2011). "An Analysis of the Argumentative Writing Skills of Academically Underprepared College Students" Unpublished Doctor of Philosophy Thesis, Columbia University, Columbia.
- Chokwe, M.J. (2011). "Academic English in Writing in English Second Language Contexts: erceptions and Experiences of First Year University Students and Tutors." Unpublished Degree of Master, Specialization in TESOL, University of South Africa.
- Cliff, A. and Hanslo, M. (2009). The design and use of alternate assessments of academic literacy as selection mechanisms in higher education. *Southern African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies*, 27(3), 265-276.
- Clouthier, G. & Shandola, D. (1993). Teacher As Researcher. In Owens, D.T. (ed). *Research Ideas* for the Classroom: Middle Grades Mathematics. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.

- Collier, Virginia P. (1988). "The Effect of Age on Acquisition of a second Language for School" George Mason University.
- Creswell, J.W. (2012). Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Qualitative and Quantitative Research. Boston: Pearson Education Inc.
- Cumming, A. (2003). Experienced ESL/EFL writing instructors' conceptualizations of their teaching: Curriculum options and implications. In B. Kroll (Ed.), Exploring the dynamics of second language writing (pp. 71-92). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Dorneyei, Z. (2007). Attitudes orientations and Motivation in Language Learning. Advances in theory, Research and Applications Language Learning. *A Jornal of research in language studies*. V.53, pp 3-32.
- Elashri, I.I. (2013). "The Effect of the Gener-Based Approach to Teaching Writing on the EFL AL-Azher Secondary Students' Writing Skills and Their Attitudes towards Writing." Unpublished Phd Dissertation, Faculty of Education, Department of Methods and Curriculum, Mansoura University, Mansoura.
- Finlay, L. (2004 April). Where the Boys are. Todays' Parent, 21(3), 65-68.
- Fisher, R. (2012). Teaching Writing: a Situated Dynamic. *British Educational Research Journal*, 38(2), 299 317.
- Fisher, R., Michill, D. and Twist, L. (2011). Evaluation of Every Child a writer Report 2. Teaching and Writing in EC2W Classes. University of Exeter and National Foundation for Educational Research. DfE RR1086.
- Farooq, M.S., Uzair-Ui-Hassan, M., Wahid, S. (2012). Opinion of Second Language Learners about Writing Dificulties in English Language. *A Research Journal of South Asian Studies*, 27(1), 183-194.
- Gomathi, B. S. (2014). "Enriching the skills of Rural Students with Effective Methods of teaching English language using LSWR skills. *International Journal of Education and Information Studies*. 4(2), 65-69.
- Granville, S. and Dison, L. (2009). Making connections through reflection: writing and feedback in an academic literacy programme. *Southern African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies*, 27(1), 53-63.

- Harmer, J. (2001). The Practice of English Languege Teaching. London: Prentice Hall international. (UK) Ltd.
- Hirst, E, Henderson, R, Alan, M, Bode, J and Kocatepe. (2004). Repositioning academic literacy: Charting the emergence of a community of practice. *Australian Journal of Language and Literacy*, 27(1), 66-80.
- Hughes, A. (1989). Testing for Language Teachers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hurlock, E., B. (1972). Child Development. New York: MacGraw. Hill Book Company.
- Hutchinson, T. and Waters, A. (1987). *English for Speecific purposes: A Learning Centred Approach*.

 Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hyland, K. (2003). Second Language Writing. Hong Kong: Cambridge University Press.
- Javed, M., Juan, W.X. and Nazli, S. (2013). A Study of Students' Achievement in Writing Skills of the English Laguage. International Journal of Instruction, 6(2), 129-144.
- Kilpatrick, W.H. (1985). Foundations of Method. New York: Macmillan.
- Lea, M.R. and Street, B.V. (1998). Student Writing in Higher Education: an academic literacies approach. *Studies in Higher Education*, 23(2), 157-172.
- Lydia, Muthoni kamau. (2013). "Relation ship between family back ground and Academic Performance of Secondary School Students": A case of Siakago Division, Mbeebre Notrh District, Kenya.
- Marczyk, G., Dematteo, D. & Festinger, D. (2005). *Essentials of Research Design and Methodology*. USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- McGroarty, Mary (2009) "Language attitude, Motivation, and Standards." In Mckay, Sandra Lee and Hornberger, Nancy H. (2009) *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*. USA: Cambridge University Press.
- Mochesela, P.R. (2007). "The Role of the Problem Based Approach In the Performance of Grade 9 Learners In Solving Word Problems." Unpublished Masters Paper, University of South Africa, Mathimatics Education, South Africa.
- Moochi, C. N., Isaac, M. B. and Ipara, P.O. (2013). Performance Differences and Gender in Kiswahili Creative Writing: A Case Study of Selected Secondary Schools in Nyamira County, Kenya, *In the Journal of Pan African Studies*, 6(1), 37-52.

- Moore, R. (1998). How science educators construe student writing. In Angelil-Carter, S. (Ed.) *Access to success: Literacy in academic contexts*. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press.
- Muijs, D. (2004). Doing Quantitative Research in Education with SPSS. London: Sage Publications
- Munro, J. (2003). Fostering Literacy across the Curriculum. *International Journal of Learning*, 10(1), 327-336.
- Myhill, D. and Fisher, R. (2010 eds.). Writing Development: Cognitive, Socio cultural, Linguistic Perspectives. *Journal of Research in Reading*, 33(1), 35-44.
- Nacira, G. (2010). "Identification and Analysis of Some Factors' Poor Writing Productions: The Case Study of 3rd Year Students at the English Department Batna University." Unpublished Phd Dissertation, University of Setif, Faculti of Letters and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, Setif.
- Niven, P.M. (2005). Exploring first year students" and their lecturers" constructions of what it means to read in the humanities discipline: a conflict 162 of frames? *South African Journal of Higher Education*, 19(4), 777-789.
- Nunan, D. (1989). Designing Tasks for the Communicative Classroom. Cambridge: CUP.
- Patrick, N.L. (2009). The Power of Problem Based Learning (PBL) in the EFL Classroom. *Polglossia*, 16(1) 41-48.
- Pintrich, R. and Shunk, H. (2002). *Motivation in Education theory*. New York: Cambridge university press
- Richards, J. C., & Renandya, W. A. (2003). *Methodology in language teaching: An anthology of current practice*. (3rd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, J.C. & Rodgers, T.S. (2001). *Approaches and methods in language teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Richardson, V. (2003). Constructivist pedagogy. Teachers College Record, 105(9), 1623-1640.
- Robinson, P. (2001). Cognition and 2nd language instruction. U.N: Cambridge University press.
- Robson, C. (1993). Real World Research: A Resource for Social Scientists and Practitioner Researchers (2nd Ed.). UK: Blackwell Publishing.
- Rogers, C.G., Galloway, D., Armstrong, D. and Leo, E. (2000).Gender Differences in Motivational Styles. *European Education*, 32(4), 79-99.

- Russell, D.R. (2002). Writing in the academic disciplines: A curricular history. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press.
- Sage, S.M. (2000). A Natural Fit: Problem-based Learning and Technology Standards. *Learning & Leading with Technology*, 28(1), 6-17.
- Savery, J.R. (2006). Overview of problem-based learning: Definitions and distinctions. *The Interdisciplinary Journal of Problem-based Learning*, 1(1), 9-20.
- Savery, J.R., & Duffy, T.M. (1995). Problem Based Learning: An Instructional Model and Its Constructivist Framework. *Educational Technology*, 35(5), 31-38.
- Savery, J. R., & Duffy, T. M. (2001). *Problem-based learning: An instructional model and its constructivist framework (Tech. Rep. No. 16-01)*. Bloomington: Indiana University, Center for Research on Learning and Technology.
- Savin-Baden, M., & Major, C.H. (2004). Foundations of problem-based learning. New York: Open University Press.
- Shwartz, S. (2004). Should young people delay college? A Modest Proposal. *Phi Kappa Phi FORUM*, 84(4), 37-48.
- Silva, T. (1990). Second language writing: Research insights for the classroom. In B. Kroll (Ed.), Second language composition instruction: developments, issues, and directions in ESL (pp.11-23). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Silva, T. (1993). Toward an Understanding of Distinct Nature of L2 Writing: The ESL Researc and its Implementations. *TESOL Quarterly*, 27(4), 657-675.
- Silver, EA.; Kilpatrick, J.& Schlesinger, B. (1990). *Thinking Through Mathematics: Fostering Inquiry And Communication In Mathematics Classrooms*. USA: College Board Publications.
- Singh, Y. K. (2006). Fundamentals of Research Methodology and Statistics. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
- Skinner, E. C. (1985). *Educational psychology*. (4thed). New York: prentice. Hall.Inc.
- Solvberg, A.M. (2003). Computer-Related Control Beliefes and Motivation: A Panel Study. *Journal of Research on Technology in Education*, 34(4,), 473-487.
- Spencer, B. (2007). Towards greater equality: Power and role relations involved in response to student writing. *Language Matters: Studies in the Languages of Africa*, 38(2), 299-315.

- Styati, E.W. (2010). "The Effectiveness of Clustering Technique to Teach Writing Skill Viewed from Students Linguistic Intelligence" Unpublished Masters Thesis, Sebelas Maret University Graduate School English Education Department, Sebelas Maret.
- Tudor, L. (1986). *Learner cemeredness as language Education*. New York. Cambride university press.
- Weir, C. (1990). Communicative Language Testing. London: Prentice-Hall International (UK) Ltd.
- Zhu, W. (2004). Faculty views on the importance of writing, the nature of academic writing and teaching and responding to writing in the discipline. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 13(1), 29-48.

2. የሰው ማድያ ወንጀል፡ የወንጀሉ ነባራዊ ሁኔታ፣ አፈጻጸምና ምክንያቶችበምስራቅ*ጎጃምዞን* አ*ሞ*ራክልል፤ ኢትዮጵያ

1አለማየ ሁ ማላት 2አንተነ ሀ 1 ረ ሞው1አለ ሞታዬ

- 1. የህግ ትምህርት ቤት፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ዩኒቨርስቲ፣ ኢትዮጵያ
- 2. የህግ ትምህርት ቤት፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ዩኒቨርስቲ፣ ኢትዮጵያ
- 3. የህግ ትምህርት ቤት፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ዩኒቨርስቲ፣ ኢትዮጵያ

አፅርኦተ-ፅሁፍ

*ሞበት ቃልኪዳኖች ላይ አውቅና አውቅና ያንኝ ሞስረ ታዊ ሰብዕዊ ሞብት ነው ፣ የዚህ ሞብት ጋሬ*ጣ ከሆኑ ድርጊቶች አንዱ በማለሰቦች የ*ሚ*ፈፀም የሰው መማደል ወንጀል *ም*ክንያቶች ከማህበረሰቡ ባህላዊ፣ ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታ አንፃር ይለያያሉ፡፡ በምስራቅ ጎጃም ዞን ባለፉት ስድስት አምታት 914 የሰው ማድያ ድር 2 ቶች ተፈፅ ማዋል፡፡ የዞኑ ፖሊስ ማምህያ ለዚህ ከፍተኛ የሰው ማደል ወንጀል ማስኤዎችና ምቹ ሁኔታዎችን በማዊ ሚ አስፈላጊ የሆኑ የህግ፣ አስተዳደራዊ እና ተቋማዊ አርምጃዎችን የሚስቁም ጥናት እንዲሰራለት ደብረ ሚናቆስ ዩነቨርሲቲን በጠየቀው ማሰረት ይህ ጥናት ተሰርቷል፡፡ ጥናቱ በዞኑ ካሉ 20 መንደል ወንጀል ያስተናንዱ ናቸው፥፡ ጥናቱ ማከናዊና አይነ ታዊ የጥናት ዘዴን የተጠቀመ ማነብሰቢያ በማስቀምከአ ቃቤ ህጎች፣ ዳኞች አና የህግ ታራሚዎች ጋር ቃለ ማስይቅ ተደርጓል፡ ከማህበረሰብ ተወካዮች፣ ከወረዳ ማኒሽያ ተወካዮች፣ ከአስተዳደርና ፀጥታ ተወካዮች፣ ከሜት አስተዳደር ተወካዮች፣ ከሚሚ ቤት አስተዳደር እና ከሴቶችና ህፃናት ፅ/ቤት

ከሚፀ ሙማድያዎች 49 በማቶ በሽማል የሚፈፀምሲሆን ጅንፍ በማገል የሚታወቀው በሽማል ጫና ላይ የሚሰላቀው የብረት ማስና ከሪያ ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ አያበረከተ ነው፡፡ በተለየ ትኩረት የሚች የማድያ አይነቶች በቡድን የሚቆሙ ማድያዎች አና በቤተሰብ መሀከል የሚፈፀሙ ማድያዎች አንደሆኑ ጥነቱ ያሳያል፡፡ ማምገር ቀደም የማድያ መንስኤዎች ድንንተኛ አና አለታዊ ማጭት፣ የመሬት ማጭት፣ ቂምነቀል አና ደካማየፍትህ ስርዐት አንደሆኑ ተለይተዋል፡ ፡ የመሬት አስተዳደርን ማሽሻል፣ የማጭት አስወንጅ አደረጃጀቶችን አና የሀይማኖት አባቶች ሚን ማስደማ ብሎም የፖሊስ መሞቅርን ማስና ከር ችማሩን ለመቀነስ የሚረዱ ዋነኛ የመፍትሄ ሀሳቦችናቸው፡፡

ቁልፍ ቃላት፡ - ሰው መግደል፣ የ ሜት ግጭት፣ በቀል፣ ሀይማኖት አና ወንጀል

1. የሰው መንደል ወንጀል በምስራቅ ጎ ጃምዞን

1.1. በምስራቅ ጎ ጃምዞን የስድስት አጣት የሰውመንደል ወንጀል አሀዛዊ ሚረጃ

በምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን ባለፉት ጥቂት አሞታት ውስጥ ያለውየሰው ማድያ ወንጀል ማከን አንዴከፍ አንዴዝቅ እያለ የሚታይነው ፡ በአንድ ዓጣት የሚቀንስበት ሁኔታ ከዚያም በሌላኛው ዓጣት ደግሞ የሚጨምርበት ሁኔታ አለ፡፡ ከዞኑ ፖሊስ ጣምሪያ በተገኘ ሚረጃ ጣጎረት ከ2005 እስከ 2010 ዓ.ም. ባሉት ስድስት አጥታት ብቻ 914 የሰው ማድያ ድርጊቶች ተፈፅ ጣሞል፡፡ ይህም ማለት በየአጥቱ በአማካይ 152 ሰዎች በሰው ይንደላሉ፡፡ የሚስተለው ሰንጠረዥ በ20 የዞኑ ወረዳዎችና ከተሞች ባለፉት ስድስት አጥታት የነበረውን የሰው ማድያ ጥከን የሚያሳይነው ፡

ተ.ቁ	ወረ ዳ/ከተማ	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	ድምር	ደረጃ
1	ቢቡኝ	8	8	2	5	2	3	28	16ኛ
2	ስናን	5	4	8	4	4	3	28	16ኛ
3	<i>ጎ</i> ዛ <i>ም</i> ዓ	14	10	17	17	13	14	85	1ኛ
4	<i>ማ</i> ቻከል	8	10	11	5	15	6	55	7ኛ
5	ደብረኤልያስ	11	4	8	5	5	8	41	12ኛ
6	ባሶሊበን	15	13	16	8	16	16	84	2 দ
7	አ ዋበ ል	9	5	12	2	8	6	42	11ኛ
8	አነ ደድ	10	5	3	7	4	3	32	15ኛ
9	ደባይ	10	5	3	6	7	10	41	12র্দ

10	ደጀን	2	9	10	6	13	15	55	<i>7</i> ኛ
11	እነ ማ ይ	6	7	10	12	13	10	58	4ኛ
12	ሸበል	12	15	8	16	10	19	80	3 ব
13	<u></u> እናርጅ	14	13	7	4	12	7	57	5ব
14	ጎጓቻ	8	6	10	14	7	10	55	7 ব
15	<u></u> እነ ብሴ	9	10	4	10	14	9	56	6 ኛ
16	ሁለ ት እ ጁ	7	10	9	13	6	5	50	10ኛ
17	ደ/ጣ	4	5	4	10	9	3	35	14ኛ
18	ብቸና	2	4	1	1	5	1	14	19ኛ
19	ደጀን ከተማ	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	20ኛ
20	ሞጥ	4	1	4	0	2	4	15	18ኛ
	ድምር	160	144	147	145	165	153	914	

ሰንሰረዥ 1፡ በምስ/ጎ ዞን የስድስት አጣት የሰው ግድያ ድርጊት በቁጥር (ምነጭ የምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን ፖሊስ ጣምሪያ)

ከሰንጡረዡበማልፅ እንደሚታየ ውከ2006 እስከ 2008 ዓ.ም. ባሉት ሶስት አሞታት የሰውማድያ በሚያበረታታ ሜልኩ ቀንሶ የነበረ ሚሆኑን ነው፡፡ ነገር ግን ቀጥሎ ባሉት ሁለት አሞታት ሜለትም በ2009 እና 2010 ዓ.ም. ቁጥሩ ከሰንጡረዡ ቀድሞ ከተማለከተው አማካይ ከፍ እያለ ማምጥቱን ሞታዘብይቻላል፡፡

የስድስት አጮቱ ሚጃ የሚያሳየው ጎዛምን 85 የሰው ማድያ በማስተናገድ ማንባር ቀደም ሚሆኑንና ችግሩ በወረዳው እጅግ አሳሳቢ ደረጃ ላይ እንደሚገኝ ነው። ከጎዛምን በማይተናነስ ማልኩ በባሶሊበን ወረዳ 84 እንዲሁም በሸበል 80 ማድያዎች ተፈፅ መዋል። የእኒህን ሶስት ወረዳዎች ሚጃ በአራተኛነት ከተቀጥበው እነ ማይ ወረዳ ጋር ስናነፃፅር ጉልህ ልዩነት ማየት ይቻላል። በእነ ማይ ወረዳ ባለፉት ስድስት አምታት 58 የሰው ማድያዎች የተፈፀ ሙሲሆን በሶስተኛ ደረጃ ካለው የሸበል ወረዳ በ22 ማድያ ያነሰ ነው። ይህም ጎዛምን፣ ባሶሊበን እና ሸበል ወረዳዎች በተለየ ሁኔታ ለችግሩ ተጋላጭና የተለየ ትኩረት እንደሚያስፈልጋቸው ያሳያል። በዚህ ረገድ በስድስት አምታት ውስጥ ዝቅተኛ የሰው ማድያ ያስተናገዱት ወረዳዎች ቢቡኝና ስናን ሲሆኑ እያንዳንዳቸው 28 የሰው ማድያ አስተናግዱት

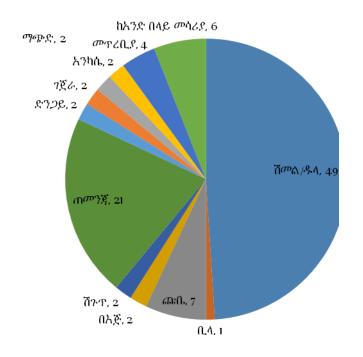
በሌላ በኩል የአራቱ ከተማ ማስተዳድሮች ሚረጃ የሚያ መላክተው የሰው ማድያ በደብረ ሚርቆስ እጅማ የከፋ ሚሆኑን ነው፡፡ በከተማው ባለፉት ስድስት አማታት 35 ማድያዎች ሲፈፀ ሙይህም ቢቡኝ (28)፣ ስናን (28) እና አነ ደድ (32) ወረዳዎች እያንዳንዳቸው ካስተናን ዱት ማድያ የበለጠ ነው፡፡ በተቃራኒ ውበደጀን ከተማባለፉት ስድስት አማታት የተከሰቱት የሰው ማድያዎች 3 ብቻ ናቸው፡፡

2. በምስራቅ ጎ ጃምዞን የሰውማድያ ወንጀል ማ ለጫዎች

2.1. ዋነ ኛ የ ማድያ ማህሪያዎች

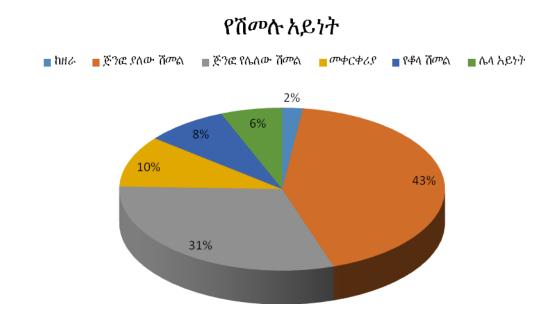
የሰው ማድያ ድርጊቶች በተለያየ ማሳሪያ የ ሚፈፀ ሙሲሆን የ ጥና ታችን አካል በነ በሩት አምስት ወረዳዎች ከተሞረ ሞሩ ማዝን ቦች እና ከቡድን ተኮር ውይይት ሞረዳት እንደተቻለው የ ማሳሪያዎቹ አይነት ላይ ንደብ እንደሌለና በሁሉም አይነት ማሳሪያ እየተፈፀመ መሆኑን ለሚዳት ተችሏል፡፡ ከነ ዚህምውስጥ የ ጦር ማሳሪያ እና ሽማል ዋንኞቹ ናቸው፡፡

የባድያ መሳሪያ አይነቶች



*ፓ*ይ ቻርት 1፡ የ*ግ*ድያ **ማ**ጎሪያዎች

ከላይ ካለው ፓይ ቻርት ሚ ዳት እንደሚቻለው ከተሚ ጭ 100 የ ማድያ ወንጀል ሙዝን ቦች ውስጥ ማጣሽ የ ሚጡንት ማድያዎች የ ተፈፅ ሙት በሽጫል ወይም በዱላ መሆኑን ነው ፡ በሽጫል የ ሚፈፅም ድብደባ የሰው ህይወትን እንዲቀጥፍ ትልቁን አስተዋፅኦ እያደረን ያለው ደማሞ በአካባቢው አጡራር ጅንፍ በጣገል የ ሚታወቀው በሽጫል ጩፍ ላይ የ ሚጡለቀው የ ብረት ማጡና ከሪያ ነው ፡ ለወንጀል አፈፃ ፅ ምትልቅ አስተዋፅኦ እያደረን ያለው ጅንፍ ላይ ህንዊ ክልከላ ተጥሎ ቁጥጥር እየ ተደረን ባይሆንም አንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ ጅንፍ ያለው ሽጫል ይዞ ከን ጡር ወደ ከተማ እንዳይን ቡ የ ሚደረማባቸው ሁኔ ታዎች እንዳሉ ሙን ንዘብ ተችሏል፡፡ በተለይም የንበያ ቀናት ላይ ከማጡጥ ጋር ተዳብሎ ለሰው ህይወት ሙጥፋት ምክንያት እየሆነ ስለሆነ በጫል የተጀሙሩ የቁጥጥር ስራዎች እንዳሉ ለሚረዳት ተችሏል፡፡



*ፓ*ይ ቻርት 2፡ የሽ**ጣ**ት አይነ ት

ከፓይ ቻርት 2 እንደምንረዳውበሽጫ ከተፈፀ ሞት 49 የሰው ማድያ ወንጀሎች ውስጥ ውስጥ 43 በሞቶ የሚሰንት የተፈፀ ሞት ጅንፎ ባለውሽጫ መሆኑን ነው፡፡ ሚረጃውበሚነበሰብበት ወቅት ማድያው የተፈፀሞው ጅንፎ ባለው ሽጫ መሆኑ በማልፅ ከተማለከተ ብቻ በዚህ ሞን ለጫስር የጣዝን ብንውሲሆን ሽጫነ መሆኑ ብቻ ተንልፆ ነንር ማን ልዩ ሞን ለጫካልተቀጥሰለት ጅንፎ የሌለው ሽጫነ በጫነ ወስደነዋል፡፡ በመሆኑም ጅንፎ በሌለው ሽጫነ ተፈፅ ሚነ በጫነ ከተጣዝን በው 15 የሰው ማድያ ወንጀሎች ውስጥም ጅንፎ ባለው ሽጫነ የተፈፀ ሙማድያዎች ሊኖሩ የሚቻሉበት እድል አለ፡፡ ይህ ከማምት ውስጥ ሲንባ በዞኑ በሽሜል ከሚፈፀሙየሰው ማድያ ውንጀሎች ውስጥበጅንፎሽሜል የሚፈፀማውየአንበሳውን ድርሻ እንደሚይዝ ማደምደምይቻላል፡ ፡

በሌላ በኩል ሽንጥና ጠጫጃ ከሽጫ በመቀጠል ዋንኛ የ ማድያ መጎሪያ ናቸው ፡ የጦር መጎሪያ መሃዝ በዞናችን ልክ እንደክብር መ ለጫተደርጎ የመቆጠር ሲሆን ያለእድሜንደብ ከልጅነት ጀምሮ መጎሪያ መሃዝ ይዘወተራል፡ ፡ የእከሌልጅ መጎሪያ አለውመገል እንደጀብድእና ዝና ሆኖ ይቆጠራል፡ ፡ ይህም በጣህበረሰብ ውስጥ ተቀባይነ ትን ለማትረፍ ብሎምእንደሴት ማገበያ እና ማስፈራሪያምይቆጠራል፡ ፡

የ ማጎሪያ ውህ ኃዊነ ት	በቁጥር
ህ <i>ን</i> ዊ/የ ተ ጣ ዝ <i>ገ</i> በ	7
ህን ውጥ	13
የ ሚ ኒሽያ/ፖሊስ	3

ሰንሰረዥ2፡ የሶር ማነሪያውህ ንዊነ ት

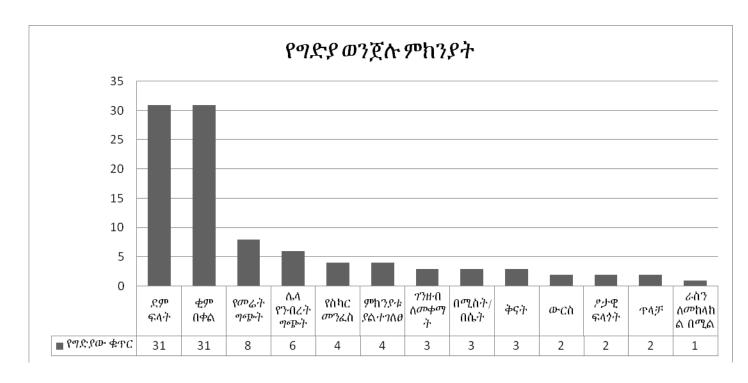
በተደረገ ው የ ማ ማ ብት ምር ሞራ ማነረት በጦር ማነሪያ በተፈፀ ማት 23 የ ማድያ ወንጀሎች ስለ ማነሪያው ህጋዊነት ከላይ ካለው ሰን ጡረ ዥ ሞረዳት ይቻላል፡፡ በዚህም ከ23ቱ የ ማድያ ወንጀሎች ከማማሽ በላይ የ ሚያኑት ህገ ወጥ በሆነ ማነሪያ የተፈፀ ሙነ በሩ፡፡ እዚህ ድምዳሜ ላይ ከሞደረሱ በፊት በተለይም በህገ ወጥ ማነሪያ ማድያውን የፈፀ ሙ ማለሰቦች በተደራራቢ

ወንጀል የሚስሰሱ ሚሆኑን ታሳቢ ተደርጓል፡፡ ህን ወጥ መሳሪያዎችን እየተሰሩ ያሉ የተለያዩ የቁጥጥር ስራዎች ቢኖሩምየህን ወጥ የመሳሪያ ዝውውርን በተደራጀ ሚልኩ እና በህግ ማዕቀፍ በታንዘ ሁኔታ ከመቆጣጠር አንፃር ከፍተኛ ክፍተት አለ፡፡ መንባስት ጣልቃን ብቶ ከእንደዚያ አይነት ድርጊት እንዲቆጠብ እና መሳሪያ የሚይዘውም ሰው ራሱን ያወቀ ሚሆኑን ሚረጋንጥ አለበት፡፡ህን የፀጥታ አካላት ቅድመጣከላከል እንደያደርን ማነቆ ሆኗል ተብሎ ይተቻል፡፡ ሰንጠረዡ እንደሚያ ማለክተው በግለሰብ መሳሪያዎች ከሚፈፀሙ ወንጀሎች ባሻንር በመንባስት መሳሪያ የሚፈፀሙየ ግድያ ወንጀሎችምትኩረት እንደሚዥ ያሳያል፡፡ ፖሊስና ሚሊሻዎች በአደራ የሚሰጣቸውን የጦር መሳሪያ በሌሎች በማነ ጠቅ ወይም አሳልፎ በመነጠት ከሚስሰተው የግድያ ወንጀል በተጩሚሪ ራሳቸው በወንጀሉ ተሳታፊ የሚሆኑበትና የነፍስ ማጥፋት የሚያደርሱበትም አጋጣሚአለ፡፡

ከላይ እንደቀረበውበ ማዕያ እና በሽ ማል የሚፈፀ ሙ ማድያዎች የተለ ማዱና ሚደበኛ የ ማድያ መን 7 ዶች ሲሆን አልፎ አልፎ አሰቃቂና ለየት ያሉ የ ማድያ አይነ ቶችም ይስተዋላሉ፡፡ ለምሳሌ በ2005 እና 2006 በተለይ በደጋማው ሁለት እጁ እነሴ አካባቢ በ ሙ ጉረቢያ ወይም በፋስ ከትክቶ መግደል ይስተዋል ነበር፡፡ በሌላ በኩል ወንጀሉ የተፈፀ ማው በደም ፍላት ወይም ጊዜአዊ ጡ በ በሚያንበት ጊዜ ገዳዩ በአካባቢው ባንኘው ነገር ድርጊቱን ሲፈፅም ይስተዋላል ለምሳሌ ቢላ፣ ድን ጋይ ወይም ሙ ተርቀሪያን ማንሳት ይቻላል፡፡

3. በምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን የሰውማድያ ምክንያቶች

በምስራቅ ጎጃም ዞን የሰው ማድያ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እንዲጨምርና አሁን ባለንበት ዘማን ሁሉ አሳሳቢ ሁኖ እንዲቀጥልና እንዲፈፀም ያደረጉ የተለያዩ ምክንያቶች እንዳሉ በቡድን ተኮር ወይይትና ለናጣና ከተወሰዱና ከታዩት መዛ ግብቶች ለማወቅ ተችሏል፡፡ ምክንያቶችም ለሰው ማድያ በዞኑ እንዲፈፀም በጣም በከፍተኛ ደረጃ አስተዋፅኦ እያደረጉ ያሉትንና ዝቅተኛ አስተዋፅኦ እያደረጉ ያሉትን ምክንያቶችን ከናጣና ከተወሰዱ መዛ ግብቶችና በቡድን ተኮር ወይይቶች ለማወቅ ተችሏል፡፡



*ግራ*ፍ 2፡ የ*ግ*ድያ ማስኤዎች

3.1. በድን*ገ* ተኛ እና እለታዊ ግጭት (ደምፍላት)

ከላይ ከተቀጥሰው ማራፍ እንደምንረዳዉ ለሰዉ ማድያ ወንጀል ምክንያት ከሆኑት ዉስጥ የአንበሳዉን ድረሻ የሚተት ደም ፍላትና ቂም በቀል ናቸዉ፡፡ ለማድያ ምክንያት የሆኑትን ለጣላየት ለናጣና ተጣር ሰዉ ከታዩት 100 ጣዛ ማብት ዉስጥ 31 የሚሆኑት የማድያ ወንጀሎች የተፈፀጣነት ምክንያት በድንንተኛ እና እለታዊ ማጭት በተፈጡሩ ፀቦች ነዉ፡፡ ይህ ጣላት በዝሆኑ ለማድያ መንስኤ ከሆኑት ነገሮች 31 ፐርሰንት የሚሸፍነ ዉ በድንንተኛ እና እለታዊ ማጭት ምክንያት የሚፈጡሩ ናቸዉ፡፡ ሰዉች ነገሮችን ታማሰዉ ጣላፍ ሲችሉ በትንሽና በቀላል ነገር በተለይም ደግሞ ጣጡጥ ከዉሰዱ ስመታዊ በመሆን ሰዉን በመምታት ለማድያ ምክንያት እየሆኑ ነው፡፡ ሰዉች ተራ እና ቀላል በሆነ ነገር ስመታዊ በመሆን የሚያመጣዉን ተጢያቂነት በሰከነ መንፈስ ማሰብ በለመቻል ምክንያት ለሰዉህይወት መጥፋት ምክንያት እየሆኑ ይገኛሉ፡፡ በደም ፍላት የሚፈጡሩ የህይወት መጥፋት ገዳይ ሆን ብሎ ለመግደል አቅዶበት ወይም የሆነ ጥቅም ለማንኘት ብሎ የሚያደርገዉ ሲሆን ተጎጅ ከተመታ በሁላ ወዲያዉኑ ወይም በህክምና እርዳታ ላይ እያለ ህይወቱ ሊያልፍ ይችላል፡፡ በናጣና ከታዩት መዛ ማብቶች መካከል ለሰዉ ማድያ ከፊት ለፊት የመታየ ውምክንያት ደምፍላትና ቂምበቀል ይሁን እንጅ ከተለያዩ ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር በተደረገ ቡድን ተኮር ዉይይትና ከታራ መምች ጋር በተደረገ ቃለ ጣጥይቅ ለማድያ

3.2. ቂምበቀል

ከላይ በሰን ጠረ ዡ እንደምን ማለከተዉልክ እንደ ደምፍላት ሁሉ ቂምበቀል ሌላኛዉ ለሰዉልጅ ማድያ ወንጀል እንደዋና ማነስዔ ሆኖ ይንኛል፡፡ ይህም ማለት ቂምበቀልና ደምፍላት ለሰዉ ማድያ ምክንያት ሆነ ዉ ከተዘረዘሩት ዉስጥ የ ማጀ ማሪያዉን ደረጃ ይሸፍናሉ፡፡ ቂም በቀልና ደም ፍላት በኃራ ሆነ ዉ ከተዘረዘሩትና ከ ማብብት ከተለዩት ወደ 13 ምክንቶች ዉስጥ ከ60 ፐርሰንት በላይ የ ማሆነ ዉን ይሸፍናሉ፡፡ ለጥናቱ ና ማና ከተማረጡት 100 የሰዉ ማድያ ማዝንቦች ዉስጥ 31 ማዝንቦች ለማድያዉ ማፈጠር ምክንያት ቂም በቀል ማሆኑን ያስረዳሉ፡፡ በ ማብት ምር ማራ ከተለዩ ምክንያቶች በተጩማሪ በቦድን ተኮርና ዉይይትና በቃለ ማጤይቅ በተንኙ ማረጃወች ቂምበቀል በዞኑ ለሰዉ ማድያ ወንጀል ማስፋፋት ትልቅ አስተዋፅኦ እያደረን ማሆኑ ተንልፃል፡፡

በምስራቅ ጎ ጃምዞን ቤተሰቡ በሰዉእጅ የተገደለበተት ለአቅሙአ ዓምየ ደረሰ ወንድ ካለ ከቻለ ገዳዩን ካልሆነ ደግሞ የገዳዩን የቅርብ ሰዉ የመግደል ባህላዊ ግዴታ አለበት፡፡ ደሙን ሳይሜልስ አንድ ሰውሰርግ ላይ ወይምየሆነ ጉዳይ ላይ ቁሞ አይፎክርም ወይም አያቅራራም፡፡ ከዚህ በተጩ የም በዝሆኑ ደም መሙላለስ እንደባህል በመቆጠሩና ደም ሳይሜልሱ መቅረት ጥቃትና በተለያየ ሜልኩ ስለሚያሰድብ ትልቅ ለሰዉ ግድያ ምክንያት ሊሆን ችሏል፡፡ "ወንድሙ በሰዉ ተገድሎበት ድግስ ተጠርቶ ወደድግሱ ከጓደኞቹ ጋር ሂዶ የታደመወጣት ምግብ ቀርቦለት ማገያ (ወጥ) አድርጉልኝ ብሎ ቢጠይቅ አወጥተህ አትበላም በማለት በአሽሚር ስለተሰደበ ወድያውኑ የወድሙን ገዳይ ቤተሰብ የሆነን ሰዉ ለመግደል ተገድዷል፡፡" የደም መሙላለስ አስከፊ ገፅታዉ ደግሞ ብዙ ጊዜ ገዳይ ስለሚሰፋ በደም መሙላለስ ስርአት ተጠቂ የሚሆነ ውና የጣን ደለዉደካማበሚሆኑ ቤት የተገኘ የገዳይ የቅርብ ሰዉ ሚሆኑ ነዉ፡፡ ይህም በሁሉም ጥናቱ በተሰራባቸዉ ወረዳወች የሚታገበር ለሰዉ ልጅ ግድያ ምክንያት የሆነ ሙጥፎ ባህል ሆኖ አግኝተነዋል፡፡ ደምመሙላለስ ብዙ ጊዜ የሚሰሰተዉ ዝምድና በሌላቸዉሰውች ሚህከልነው፡፡

3.3. የ**ሚ**ት **ግ**ጭት

ከላይ በሰን ጠረ ዡ እንደተገ ለፀ ዉ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ በምስ ራቅ ጎ ጃም ዝሆን ለሰዉ ማድያ ወንጀል ማስፋፋት የ ሜት ማጭትየ ራሱ ድረሻ አለዉ፡፡ ለና ማና ከታዩት 100 ጥፋተኛ ተብለዉ ዉሳኔ ካን ኙት ከባድ የ ማድያ ወንጀል ማዝገቦች ዉስጥ 8ቱ የ ወንጀል ማዝገቦች ለወንጀሉ ማከሰት ቀጥተኛ ምክንያታቸዉ ሜት ጉመነትን ያስረዳሉ፡፡ ይህም ማለት ከተዘረዘሩት ወደ 13 ከማደርሱ ምክንቶች ዉስጥ ከ100 ፐርሰንት 8 ፐርሰንቱን በማሸፈን በሶስተኛ ደረጃ ሜሬት ተቀምጧል፡፡ ይሁን እንጅ ከታራሚውች ጋር በተደረገ ቃለማከይቅና በቡድን ተኮር ዉይይት የተገኘዉ ሚጃ ለብዙ ሰዉ ግድያ ወንጀል ምክንያት ሞሬት ትልቁን ድርሻ ይይዛል፡፡ በሜሬት ጉዳይ የተነሳ ግጭት ደም ፍላትን አምኮቶ ወይም ቂም አስይዞ ለሰው ግድያ እያበቃ ይገኛል፡፡ ለናጣና ከተወሰዱ ጣ ግብቶች (በጣከናዊ) የተገኘዉ ሚጃና እና በቡድን ተኮር ዉይይትና በቃለ ጣኬይቅ (ዓይነ ታዊ) የተገኘዉ ሚጃ በዚህ ሜልኩ ተጣኮሙዉ ሊታዩ ይችላሉ፡፡ በአምስቱም ወረዳዎች በተካሄደ የቡድን ተኮር ዉይይትና በሶስቱምሚ ሚያ ቤቶች (በደብረ ሚናቆስ፣ ሞካእና ብቸና) ከታራሚዎች ጋር በተደረገ ቃለ-ጣኬይቅ በአካባቢዉ ለሰዉ ግድያ ዋና ሙንስኤ ሜሬት ሚሆኑን ሁሉምተስማምተዉበታል፡፡

ሞሬት በምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን ለሰዉ ማድያ ትልቅ ምክንያት የሆነበት ብዙ ምክንቶች እንዳሉት በጥናቱ ላይ በቡድን ተኮር ዉይይት የተሳተፉ አካላት በሰፊዉአብራርተዋል፡፡ ከሁሉምበላይ ለአካባቢዉ ማሀበረሰብ ሞሬት ትልቁ ሃብት ብቻ ሳይሆን የሀብቶችምሁሉ ምንጭነው፡፡ በዞን በጥሩ የኦሮ ደረጃ ላይ ሞኖር የሞቻለዉ በከተማምሆነ በን ጠር ሞሬት ካለዉነው፡፡ በዚህም ምክንያት የሀብቶች ሁሉ የበላይ የሆነ ዉንና የሀብቶች ምንጭ የሆነ ዉን ሞሬት ለማንኘት ህብረተሰቡ የሞይሞክረዉነንር የለም፡፡ ለዚህምህጋዊ በሆነ ምሆነ ህጋዊ ባልሆነ (ወንጀል ሞዲጸምን ጩምሮ) ማንድ ሞሬት ለማንኘት ይሞክራል፡፡ ሌላዉ ፍትሀዊ የሆነ የሞሬት ስርጭት አለሞናሩ ሞሬት ለሰዉ ማድያ ወንጀል ማንስኤ እንዲሆን አድር ብል፡፡ ሃብት ያላቸውና አቅም ያላቸውሰዎች በተለያየ ማንድ (በ ማስራየትና በእዳ ሰበብ) ብዙ ሞሬት ይዘዉየ ሚጠቀሙስላሉ ሞሬቱ የተወሰደበት በህግ አግባብ ተከራክሬ የማስማለስ እድል የለኝም ብሎ በማሰብ ንድሎ ወይምበዛቻ ሞሬቱን ለማስማለስ ይሞክራል፡፡

ከምንምበላይ ማን ሜሬት እንዲህ ለማድያ ምክንያት የሆነ በት ምክንያት ተብሎ በሁሉምየ ቡድን ተኮር ወይይት በተለይም ከፍትህ አካላትና ከንጠር ሜሬት አጢቃቀም ባለማያ የተወከሉት በአፅንኦት የንለፁት የክልሉ የንጠር ሜሬት አዋጅ የነበረበት ክፍተት ነው። የክልሉ የሜሬት አስተዳደር አዋጅ 133/98 ዋና ክፍትት የነበረዉ ወርስን በተማለከተና የወራሽነት ደረጃዎች ላይ ነበር። ወራሾችን በአራት ደረጃዎች በማስቀሙን የ ማጀሚሪያ ደረጃ ለአቅሙ አዳም ያልደረሱ እስከ 18 ዓጣት ያሉት ህፃናት፤ በሁለተኛ ደረጃ የ ማጀሚሪያ ደረጃ ወራሽ ከሌሉ ከ18 ዓጣት በላይ ሆኖ ሜሬት የሌለወ፤ በሶስተኛ ደረጃ ከ18 አጣት በላይ ሆነዉ ሜሬት ያላቸዉ እና የሜጨረሻ ደረጃ ወራሽ የጣቻ እናትና አባት በማለት ያስቀምን ነበር። ችግሩ ይፈጠር የነበረው የ ማጀሚሪያ ደረጃ ወራሽ ህፃን (እስከ 18 ዓጣት እድጣን ካለ ነው። ጣቻ ለምሳሌ 12 7 ጣድ ሜሬት ካለዉ ሁሉንም በህን ማሰረት የማውር ሰዉህፃን ነ ወምንም እንኳ ከ18

አጣት በላይ የሆኑና ሚሬት የሌላቸዉ ወንድሞችና እህቶች ቢኖሩትም ፡ ይህን ኢ-ፍተሃዊ የሆነን የሚሬት ዉርስ ለጣትላከልና ሚሬት ለማንኘት እድሚያቸዉከ18 በላይ የሆኑት በተለይም ምንም ሚሬት የሌላቸዉ ልጆች የጣጀሚያ ደረጃ ወራሽ የሆነ ዉን ህፃን ለመንደል ይዳዳሉ፡ ፡ በቅርቡ ተሻሽሎ የወጣው የሚሬት አዋጅ ቁጥር 252/2009 በዉርስ ምክንያት የሚጥጣዉን ኢ-ፍትሃዊ የሆነ የዉርስ ሂደት በማስተካከሉና ሁሉም የጧች ልጆች ባላቸዉ ደረጃ ኢንዲካፈሉ በሚድረን በዚህ ምክንያት የሚፈጠረዉን ግጭት ሊቀንሰዉእንደሚችል ይጠበቃል፡ ፡

ሌላውከላይከተገለጸዉጋር በተማሳሳይ ማልኩየነበረዉየአዋጅ ቁጥር 133/98 የክልሉየ ማሬት አዋጅ ክፍተት የቤተሰብ አባል በማል ለወራሽነት የማያበቃበት ስርአት ነዉ፡፡ የእናት አባቱን ማሬት በተዘዋዋሪ ለማውረስ የፈለገ ማያደርገዉ የነበረዉ የወለደዉን ልጁን እናት አባቱ ቤት ላይ በማስቀሙጥ የቤተሰብ አባል በማል ለወረስ እንዲበቃ ማድረማ ነበር፡፡ የልጅ ልጅ ሆኖ ማቻ ቤት የገባዉ በተለይም ህፃን ከሆነ የማቻ ልጅ የሆነ ከ18 አማት በላይ የሆነና ምንም ማሬት የሌለዉ ቢሆንም ማሬት በወርስ ማሉ ለማሉ የማሰጠዉ በህን ማሳረት ለህፃን የልጅ ልጅ ስለሆነ ዋና ልጅ ይህን ህፃን ለማግደል ይሞክር ነበር፡፡

ከወረዳ እስከ ቀበሌ የሚገኙ የሚቆት አስተዳደር ባለማያዎች ብቁና የሰለጡን እንዲሁም ከብልሹ አሰራር የጸዱ አለሚሆናቸዉችማሩ አንዲባባስ አድረጓል፡፡ የ1 ጠር ሚቆትን የሚሞሩት ብዙ ጊዜ በሚቆት አስተዳደር የሰለጡን ባለማያዎች ሳይሆን ከተለያየ ሴክተር ማስሪያ ቤት እየተውጥጥየሚሞጡባለማያዎች ናቸው፡፡ ማያዉን የሚሞሩት በሚቆት አስተዳደር ወይምማያውን ይሞጥናል ተብሎ የሚታሰብ በማስኩ የሰለጡን ሳይሆን በማምህርን ት የቆዩ፣ በማንኛዉምየህግ ማያ የሰለጡን፣ ጂኦግራፊ ያጡን ወይም ግብርና የተማሩ ግለሰቦች ናቸው፡፡ ይህም ህንን በትክክል በሙተግበርና ፍትሀዊንት በማስፈን በኩል ችግር ስለሚፈጥር ህብረተሰቡ የግሉን ማፍትሄ እንዲፈልግ ይገፋፋዋል፡፡

ሞሬት በ1989 ሲደለደልምቢሆን ሳይንሳዊ በሆነና በተሞረ የሰዉሃይል የተሰራ አልነ በረም ፡ ድልደላዉየተሰራዉከንበሬ ኮሞቴ ተዋቅሮ ሳይንሳዊ ባልሆነ ሞንድና ትክክለኛ ሞረጃ ሳይያዝ ሞሆኑ ችግር ፈጥሯል፡፡ የተሞዝንበ ሞረጃ ባለሞኖሩም ምክንያትና ድልደላዉ ፍትሀዊነት የጎደለዉነ ዉተብሎየክልሉ ሞንግስት ስላሞነ በትምየሞሬት ባለይዞታነት ሞረጋን ጨደብተር ለሞነራት ያሞች ዘንድ ትቸታ የሚገል ስርአት ተዘርግቷል፡፡ በሞስተቸት ለትክክለኛው ባለይዞታ አሆነ ግለሰብ የሞሬት ባለይዞታነት ሞረጋን ጨደብተር ለሞስራት በሚሞከርበት ጊዜ በትቸታ ሞሬት የተነ ጠቀ ካለ ወደ ግድያና ፀብየሚያሞራበት ሁኔ ታይታያል፡፡

ከዚህ በተጩሚ ም በማሳየ ላይ ውሃ ለቀቀክብኝ፣ ግሎሼን አበላህብኝ፣ ሚሬት ገፋህብኝ፣ የወል ሚሬትን ገፍተህ አረስህ በሚሉ ሚሬት ነክ ሰበቦች ወደ ግጩት በመግባት ለግድያ ሲያደርሱ ይስተዋላል፡፡ በአጢቃላይ ከላይ በተገለፁት ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶችና ሚሬት ለሰዉ ግድያ ወንጀል በዞኑ ዉስጥ ሚፈፀ ምቀዳሚምክንያት ሚሆኑን የቡድን ተኮር ዉይይት ተሳታፊዎች ጋር በተደረገ ቃለማኬይቅ ለማን ነዘብ ተችሏል፡፡

3.4. በፍትህ አሰ小ጥባለ ሞርካት ወይምበሀሰት ሞታሰር

በፍርድቤት የፍትህ አሰጥጥ ስርአት ሁሉምነ ነር ዉሳኔ የሚነጠዉ ማስረጃን ማጎረት በማድረ ማ መሆኑ እሙን ነዉ። ከማስረጃዎችም መካከል የአይን ምስክር ዋና ማስረጃ በመሆን ያለማላል። ለዚህምነዉ ምስክርች የፍርድቤቶች አይንና ጀሮ ናቸዉ የሚገለዉ። ይሁን እንጅ ከቅርብ ጊዜ ጀምሮ በምስራቅ ጎጃም ዞን የአይን ምስክሮች እዉነትን ከማናነር ይልቅ በሀሰት በመማስከር የሚፈልጉትን ለመጥቀምና የመይፈልጉትን ለመጓዳት በማሰብ የፍርድቤቶችን ስራ በማበላሽት በፍትህ አሰጥጡላይ አሉታዊ ተፅእኖ አሳድረዋል (Mekonnen Nigusie and Aberha Melese, Perjury in East gojjam zone, 2009, debre markos university, p 31)። በዞኑየሀሰት ምስክርነትሰዎች ያለአማባብ እንዲታሰሩና ጥፋተኛ የሆኑትም ያለአማባብ ከተጢያቂነት ነፃ እንዲሆኑ እያደረገ ይገኛል። ይህ ችማር እየሰፋ በሄደ ቁጥር ህብረተሰቡ በፍትህ ላይ ያለዉን አሜ ታበማሰጥት ፍትህን በራሱ እጅ ለማነጠት ስለሚሽ ለሰዉ ማድያ መከሰት ምክንያት ይሆናል። ምስክሮችበሀሰት ከተደራጁ የፍትህ አካላት በተለይም ዓ/ህማ እና ፍ/ቤት ስህተት እንዲሰሩ ምክንያት ይሆናል።

የአይን ምስክሮች ህግን በሙተርጎ ምበኩል የፍትህ አካላት ላይ ተፅዕኖ ባያደርጉምየፍትህ አካላት በተለያየ ምክንያት ስህተት ሊሰሩ ይችላሉ፡፡ ህግን በትክክል ቢተረጉ መምህብረተሰቡ ህጉን አምኖበትና ተቀብሎት የወጣ ካልሆነ ፍትሀዊ አይደለም ብሎ በማሰብ የራሱን እርምጃ እንዲወስድ ሊያደርገ ው ይችላል፡፡ እንደምሳሌ የሚስቀሰዉ ወንጀል ሰርተዉ ሚረ ሚያ ቤት ቆይተዉበይቅርታና በምህረት ሲወጡበተለይምተጎ ጅ የሆኑት የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎች ተገቢነ ዉ ብለዉሰለ ሚያምን ለብቀላ ይን ፋፋሉ፡፡

በአጢቃላይ ፍትህ በተለያየ ምክንያት ሲዛባና ተገቢ የሆነ ውሳኔ አላገኘሁም ብሎ ማህበረሰቡም ሆነ የማል ተበዳይሲያምን ፍትህን በእጁ ለማግኘት ወንጀል ይሰራል፡፡ ይህም በምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን ለሰዉማድያ ወንጀል እንደአንድ ምክንያት ይወሰዳል፡፡

6. በ*ም*ስራቅ ጎዛምዞን ለሰውማድያ ወንጀል *ም*ቹና አበረታች ሁኔ ታዎች

7.1. **Phr**

በዋናነት ለሰዉ ማድያ ወንጀል ምቹ ሁኔታዎች ተደርገዉ ከሚውሰዱ ነገሮች አንዱ የአልኮል ማከጥ እንደሆነ ይገለጻል፡፡ በተለይም ወጣቱ በገባያ እና በበአላት ቀናት ከማከን ባለፈ በማከጣት ለወንጀል እንደሚነሳሱ ሚረጃዎች ያማለክታሉ፡፡ ማከጥ በጠጡበት ሰዓት ያለፈ ቂምን በማሰብ ለማድያ ወንጀል ይዳረጋሉ፡፡ ይሄዉም ወጣቶች ከተማ ማኝታ ቦታ/ማከጥ ቤት/ ሲጠጥ ካማች በኋላ በቡድን ከከተማ ወጥተዉ ማንገድ ላይ በማከበቅ ድብደባ ሊፈጽሙ እንደሚችሉ ተጠያቂዎቹ አብራርተዋል፡፡ ይሄንንም በጉዳዩላይ እዉቀቱ ያላቸዉ የፖሊስ አባል እንደሚከተለዉይንልጻሉ

ስካር አለ በማስጥ ተገፋፍቶ ውጣቱ ከማከን በላይ ጠጥተው በቡድን ይወጣሉ ማንንድ ላይ ከከተማው ወጣ አንዳሉ ይደባደባሉ ይጋደላሉ፡፡ በሌላ የንብረት ወይም ማላዊ ሰብ ኖሮ አነዚህን ምክንያቶች ያደርጉና ከሰከሩ በኋላ ያንን ሰውየ ማጀማሪያ ላይ ተቀያይማው የነበረውን ሰውየ ካንኘው ይደበድበዋል፡፡

ከጥጡ ጋር ተያይዞም እንደምቹ ሁኔታ የተለያዩ ወቅቶችም ለወንጀል ጣገራከት ምክንያት ናቸዉ፡፡ በበጋ ወራት ምርትን ከሸጡበኋላ ከተማዉስጥ ሲጠጡያ መሻሉ፡፡ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች እንደ7 ለጹት አርሶ አደሩ ወቅቱን በስራ አሳልፎ በዚህ ሰዓት ለመዝናናትና ለስኬት ማ ለጨ በማድረማ ማጡጥን በማዘዉተር እና በስካር መንፈስ በማ ሳሳት የቆየ ቂም/በእርቅ የተወሰነ ማጭትን ሳይቀር/ ምክንያት በማድረማ የተለያዩ መጎሪያዎችን ሳይቀር በማጠቀም ለከባድ ወንጀል ይዳረጋል፡፡ የጥጣከተማፖሊስ የሆኑት የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ እንደ7 ለጹት፡

ሰዎች ሲጠጡበውስ ጣቸው ይዘውት ወይም አቂጣውት ይቆዩና ጥቅ ሲላቸው ይኸንን ነገር ይፈፅ ማተ

7.2. የሀይማኖት አባቶች ሜና ዓን ስ

ለወንጀል ጣገራከት የባለድርሻ አካላት ሃላፊነትን አለሙውጥትም አንድ ምክንያት ሊሆን ይችላል፡፡ ከነዚህም ውስጥ የሀይጣኖት አባቶች ጣና ሙቀነስ አንዱነው፡፡ በእር ማጥ የንስሀ ልጆቻቸውን እየያዙ በየውሩ ቃለ ንባኤ እየያዙ እየሙከሩ እያስተጣሩ ችግር ያለበትን ደግሞ እረፍ እያሉ፣ እየሙከሩ ሀይጣኖትን ቀንተው እያስተጣሩ ወንጀል ወይም ግድያ ለሙቀነስ የሚሰሩ በርካታ የሀይጣኖት አባቶች መግራቸው አይካድም፡፡ ነገር ግን ወንጀልን በተለይም ግድያን ከሙቀነስ አኳያ የሀይጣኖት አባቶች ጣና እየቀነሰ መምጥት እተስተዋለ ነው፡፡ ለዚህም የተለያዩ ምክንያቶች ማነሳት ይቻላል፡፡ አንደኛዉ በሀይጣኖት አባቶች በራሳቸዉ የተፈጠረ ችግር ሲሆን ሌላኛዉበምእሙ /በንስሃ ልጆቻቸው/በኩል ያለችግር ነው፡፡

በዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ የነበሩት የኦርቶዶክስ ተዋህዶ ክርስትና እምነት የሃይማኖት አባቶች እንደገለጹት አንደኛዉ ችግር የሃይማኖት አባቶች ብዙ የንስሃ ልጆችን መያዝና ሁሉንም በምክር ለማድረስ መቸገር ነዉ፡፡ ግድያ የሚፈጽመት በብዛት ወጣቶች ናቸዉ፡፡ ከዚህ አንፃር እነዚህን ወጣቶች ቢያንስ እንኳን ከወር አንድ ቀን ስለወንጀል ሃጢያትነት ተገቢ፣ አለመሆን ማስተማር አይችሉም፡፡ በተጩ ምህም ሀሰት ሲማስክር እየታወቀ ሳይቀር እንደንስሃ አባት ከማዉንዝ ወይም ከልጅነት ከማበረር ይልቅ ለምቶ ዝም ማለትወንጀሉ በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ቀስ በቀስነውርነቱ እንዲጠፋ እያደረገውነዉ፡፡

የሃይማኖት አባቶች በበኩላቸዉየ ማድያ ወንጀልን ለመቀነ ስ እንደአባት የበኩላቸዉን እየሰሩ መሆናቸዉን ነገር ማን በርካታ ተማዳሮቶች እንዳሉባቸውይን ላጻሉ፡ ፡

በተጩሚሪም ሌሎች ተጢያቂዎች የሃይማኖት አባቶች ሚና ማነስ ምክንያት ብለዉ የሚጠቅሷቸዉ አሉ፡፡ ይሄዉም አብዛኛዉ ማህበረሰቡ ለሃይማኖት ተንዥንቱ መቀነስና ከሃይማኖት ይልቅ ለባህል ተንዥ መሆኑ ሲሆን ሌላዉ ደግሞ በብልጩልጭ ነገር በጀብደኝነት በሙሣሪያ ባለቤትነትን ሙታለል እና እነዚህን እንደትልቅ ነገር ሙቁጠር ብሎም ሃይማኖታዊ ክልከላን ትእዛዝን ሙጣስ መዳፈር ናቸው፡፡ ስለሆነም የወጣቱ ታዛዥንቱ እና አባት አክባሪነቱ መቀዛቀዝየሃይማኖት አባቶችን ተስፋ እያስቆረጠይን ኛል፡፡

ነገር ማንየሀይማኖት አባቶች አሁንምቢሆን ተፅእኖአቸውን ሊያሳድን እንደሚችሉና ጠንክረዉ ካስተማሩ፤ ከጣትሩ ማንም ከእነርሱ ምክር እንደሚይወጣ ተስፋ እንዳላቸው የቡድን ተኮር ውይይቶች ተሳታፊዎች ተስፋቸውን ይገልፃሉ፡፡

የንስሃ አባቶች የነፍስ አባቴ እንደዚህ አድርገሀል ካሉኝ ሁሉን ነገር ትቼ በእሣቸው ቃል ነውየምንባ፡፡ እንሚአብሔር የሰጣቸውን ስልጣን ቅድምእንዴሉት አልተጠቀሙበንም እንጅ ቢጠቀሙበን የወንጀል ስርዓቱ ይቀንሣል፡፡ ስንጣላ የዚያምአባት አለውየእኔም አባት አለኝ አብረውቁጭበለውአይተውከአባትነት አወጣሃለሁኝ ይኸን ይኸን እኳ ብለው አንብበው የሚንዳ ሚሆኑን ቢያሳውቁ ማንኛውም ሰው አይንቀሳቀስም፡፡ የሀይማኖት ሚ አባቶች እንዲሁምትላልቅ የአገር ሽማንሌዎች የማስታረቅ ቸልታኝነት አለባቸው፡፡ ሰው

7.3. ደካማየ ወንጀል ህግ አፈፃ ፀም

የሃገሪቱ የወንጀል ህግ አፈጻጸም ክፍተት፣ የሚህበረሰቡ ትክክለኛ ሚጃ አለማስጡትና የሃሰት ምስክርነት በራሱ ለሰዉግድያ ወንጀል ከሚህበረሰቡ አለሙቀነስ ምክንያት እንደሆነም በዚህ ጥናት ታይቷል፡፡ ይሄምበግድያ ወንጀል በሚያዙ ሰዎች ላይም ተገቢ አስተሚሪ እርምጃ አለሙወሰድ እንደምክንያት ተነስቷል፡፡ የታሰሩ ሰዎች ከሚረሚያ ቤትሲወጡ ጥቃት ሰለባ አሆናለውየ ሚል ስጋት ግለሰቦች ስለ ግድያ ወንጀል የሚያውቁትን እንዳይማስክሩ እያደረጋቸው በሚሆኑ የሚወሰዱ የቅጣት እርምጃዎች ጠንካራ እንዲሆኑ ተሳታፊዎች ጠይቀዋል፡፡

የቅጣቱ ተማካጣኝ አለሚያን ሰዎች ተደ*ጋጋ*ሚ ወደ ወንጀል *እንዲ*ሰማፉ *እን*ደሚያደር*ግ* ተጠቁሟል፡፡ ይሄንንምየጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች *እ*ንደሚስተለዉይን ልፁታል፡፡

ሕንሌ ንድሎ ምን ሆነ ደርጅቶ አይደል የ ማካው በሚል ማ ሳሳትን ይፈጥራል፡፡ በዛ ላይ በአ ማክሮ ይፈታል ወይም በ ማይታወቅ ምክንያት ይፈታል ይህ በህብረ ተሰብ ውስጥ የ ማይን ባ ስ ሜት ይፈጥራል፡፡

በሚረሚያ ቤቶች የሚሰጡትን አገልግሎቶችም እንደ ጥሩ እድል በሙቁጡር ከእስር ሲፈታ ስለሚሰራውወንጀል እና በቀል የሚያስብይኖራል፡፡

ሰው *እየገደለ ማሽን ሲሚር ይውላል፤ ይህ ደግሞ ስራ ያጣ ሰውን ወንጀል ሰርቶ ገድሎ እንዲገባ ሊፈልግ ያደርገዋል፡ ፡ ሚረ ሚያ ቤት የእውነ ትም ሙቀ ጣጫ ሚሆን አለበት፡ ፡* ምጎክሮች የሚደረግላቸዉ ከለላ ደካማ መሆን፣ በሃሰት የሚሞጎክሩ ሰዎችን አጥርቶ ለፍርድ አለማቅረብም ሌላዉ የህግ ክፍተት እና ለሰዉ መግደል ወንጀሉ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚያደርግ ተሳታፊ ፖሊሶች ይገልጻሉ፡ ፡

ምስክርች ለነፍሳቸው ይሰጋሉ የነፍስ ማድያን ወንጀል ሰው ማስረጃ አልሆንም እያለ ነው ማስረጃ እያጣን ነው በዚህ ምክንያት፡፡ ማስረጃ የሚሞት ከሆነ የህግ ከለላ ከሌለው የህግ ጥበቃ ከሌለው ለምንድን ነው ማስረጃ የምንሆን እያለ ነው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ በሀሰት ተማስ ክሮበትምን ድለሀል ተብሎ የሚፈድበት አለ፡፡ የፍትህ ስር 0 ቱ እነዚህን የማጉራት አቅም አልንነባም፡፡ የፍትህ ስር 0 ቱ ላይ ህብረተሰቡ ያለው እምንት ደካማነው ቁልፍ አይነታዊ ማስይቅ)፡፡

7.4. ህ*ገ* ውጥ የ ጦር *ሞሣሪ* ያ ዝውውር

የሰዉ ማድያ ወንጀል ከሚፈጸምባቸዉ ማጎሪያዎች አንዱ የጦር ማጎሪያ ነዉ፡፡ ይህ የጦር ማጎሪያ በማህበረሰቡ በህጋዊም ሆነበህንወጥ ማንገድ በማለሰቦች እጅ ይገኛል፡፡ ይሄም በተደ*ጋጋ*ሚ የማድያ ወንጀል ምክንያት ሆኖ ይጡቀሳል፡፡ ማህበረሰቡ የጦር ማሳሪያ ባለቤትነትን እንደ ትልቅ የክብር ማ ለጫ አድርጎ ስለማቆጠር ማሳሪያ የሌላቸዉ ሰዎች ያላቸዉን ሰዎች በማግደል ማሳሪያ ማቀማትና ወደጫል ማሻፈት የተለማደ ማሆኑን ተሳታፊዎቹ ገልፀዋል፡፡

የ ሽበል ወረ ዓ ቡድን ተኮር ውይይት ተሳታፊ እንደ1 ለጹት፡

በአ ጢቃላይ ሙሣሪያን እንደባህል የ ሙውደድ በወረዳችን ላይ ይስተዋላል፡፡ በ ጣምበር ካታ ህጋዊ እና ህጋዊ ያልሆነ ትጥቅ ሙኖር ለወንጀሉ መገራከት ምክንያት እየሆነ ነው፡ ሰፊ የሆነ የ ሙሣሪያ ዝውውር አለ፡፡ ብዛት ያለውበህጋዊ ሙንንድምየተሙዘንበ ሙሣሪያ አለ፡፡ በህን ወጥ ሙንንድምየ ሚዘዋወሩ ሙሣሪያዎች አሉ፡፡ ይህን ሙሣሪያ በአማባቡ ያለ ማስቀም በተለይ በቸልተኝነት ለሚፈጸሙ የሰው ማድያ ወንጀሎች ሰፊውን ቦታ ይይዛል፡፡ ለምሳሌሰር ማ ላይ ሲፈክሩ ሙሣሪያ ሙታኮስን ማንሳት ይቻላል(ቡድን ተኮር ወይይት)፡፡

8. በምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን የሰውማድያ ወንጀልን ለመቀነ ስ ሊረዱ የ ማቻሉ የ መፍትሄ ሀሳቦች

8.1. የ ሞሬት አስተዳደርን ማሻሻል

ሞሬት አስተዳደር ላይ ያሉ ችማሮችን ለሞፍታት በተለያዩ ደረጃዎች የሚገኙ የሚሬት አስተዳደር ፅ/ቤቶች የራሳቸውን ጥናት እያካሄዱ የአቅም ማንባታ እና በህን ያሉትን ክፍተቶች ለሞዝጋት ጥረት እያደረን ቢ1 ኝም አሁንም ድረስ ሞሬት ዋንኛው የማጭት ምንጭ ብሎም የሰው ሞግደል ወንጀል ማነሻ ምክንያት ሚሆኑን ቀጥሏል፡፡

ትማበራ ከመግባታቸው በፊት አንድምታቸውን ለህብረተሰቡ ግልፅ በሆነ ሁኔታ ማነወቅ አዲስ የመቃሰቀሱ አለመግባባቶች ሊቀንስ ይችላል፡፡

ከህግ ክፍተት በተጩሚ ከቀበሌ ጀምሮ ያሉ የ ሜት አስተዳደር ባለሞያዎችን አቅም ማነደግ እና ከኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት የ ጭጠቡበትን አሰራር ጣዘር ጋት ያስፈልጋል፡፡ በቀበሌ ደረጃ የ ሚሚ ቡት የ ሜት አስተዳደር ባለሞያዎች ባብዛኛውየ ተሻለ የ ትምህርት ደረጃ ያላቸውናቸው ቢባልም በክልሉ የ ሚውጡ ህጎችን በአግባቡ ተርንሞ ከማስተግበር ጋር በተያያዘ አሁነ ምድረስ ክፍተት አለ፡፡ ለዚህም አዳዲስ ህጎች በ ሚውጡ በት ወቅት ሰፊ የ ግንዛቤ ማስጩ ጨፕሮግራሞች ታችኛው የ አስተዳደር መሞቅር ስር ያሉ ባለሞያዎችን ማዕከል አድርጎ መጎራት ገባዋል፡፡ ከሜት አስተዳደር ጋር በተያያዘ የ ሚታውየውን ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነትም ለመቀነስ ብሎም ለማስወንድ በየደረጃው ከሚሰጥ ትምህርት ባሻንር ጠንካራ የ ተጢያቂነት አሰራር ጣዝር ጋት ያስፈልጋል፡፡ በህግና በ ጣርህ የሚሰራ የ ሜት አስተዳደር ባለሞያ ማፍራት ከተቻለህብረተሰቡም አግባብ ባልሆነው ጣስጣር መሄዱን ይቀንሳል ወደፊትም እራሱ ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነትን የ ሚያየፍ ይሆናል፡፡ በተጩሚ ም አንድ ውሳኔ አላግባብ ባልሆነ ሁኔታ ቢወሰነም በ ሚቃጥለው ደረጃ ላይ ሊቀለበስ እንደ ማችል ለህብረተሰቡ ግንዛቤ በ መፍጠር ታችኛው የ ሜሪት አስተዳደር አካላት ላይ ሊኖር የ ማችልን ኪራይ ሰብሰቢነት ማድረቅ ይቻላል፡፡

ሌላው የ ሜት አስተዳደርን ስራ በሜትተና ለተሳሳተ ውሳኔ እንደ አንድ ምክንያት ሆኖ የሚሰቀሰው በቅጡያልተደራጀ የ ሜት ሚ ጃ አያያዝ በሚሆኑ የተቀናጀና የተደራጀ ሚ ጃ አያያዝ መማስረት የባለቤትነ ትን ጥያቄ በ ማፍታት ሊነ ሱ የ ሚችሉ የ ሜት ባለቤተነ ት እንዲሁም የድንበር ማጭቶችን ሊቀንስ ይችላል፡፡

8.2. የማጭት አስወጋጅ አደረጃጀቶችን ማና ማሳደማ

አሁን ባለውአወቃቀር ማጎረት በዞናችን በየኤጡአምስት ግጭት አስወጋጆች ሲኖሩ እንደ ቀበሌ ደግሞ ሶስት የሀገር ሽማግሌዎች አሉ፡፡ እነዚህ የሀገር ሽማግሌዎች እርቅ ላይ ግጭት አስወጋጅዎችን እየገቡ ይደግፋሉ ብሎም ከግጭት አስወጋጆች አቅም በላይ በሆኑ ጉዳዮች ላይ ይሳተፋሉ፡፡ ይህም አደረጃጀት በጠቅላላ ተጠሪነቱ ለፖሊስ ነው፡፡ ከነዚህም ማደበኛ አደረጃጀቶች ባለፈ ማህበረሰቡ የማያጋጥማትን ማንኛውም ግጭትና የፀጥታ ችግር ባሉት ኢ-ማደበኛ የሆኑ ማህበራዊ ግንኙነቶች፤ በእድሮች እና በማህበሮች ለማፍታት ይጥራል፡፡ ይህም የእለት ግጭቶች እንዳይነለብቱና ወደ ከፋ ደምማፋሰስ እንዳያማሩ ያስችላል፡፡

አሁን ባለውሁኔ ታ የ ግጭት አስወጋጅ ኮሚቴዎች በስፋት በእርቅ ስራ የ ሚያዙት ሀሳቡ ከ7 ዳይ ወ7 ን ሲቀርብላቸውእንደሆነ ይስተዋላል፡፡ የ ሞታረቅ ሀሳቡ በዋነ ኝነት ከ7 ዳይ በኩል ሊሞጥ ይችላል፡፡ አንዳንድ ጊዜም ታረ ሚዎች በሰላም ለሞኖር ካላቸው ፍላጎት አንፃር አል7 ደልኩም ብለውቢያስቡ እነ ኳ ለማታረቅና ለመነስ ዝግጁ ሲሆኑ ለግጭት አስወጋጅ ሽማግሌዎች የእርቅ ጥያቄ ያቀርባሉ፡፡ ነገር ግን ግጭት አስወጋጅ ሽማግሌዎች ይህን ከገዳይ ወገን የሚሞካን ጥያቄ ማከበቅ የለባቸውም፡፡ በተለይ በጊዜአዊ ጠብ የሚፈጠር ግድያ በቶሎ እርቅ ካልወረደ ወደ ደም መጣላለስ ያደርሳልና ግጭት አስወጋጅ ሽማግሌዎች ሁኔ ታዎችን እየተከታተሉ እግር በእግር እርቅ ማስፈፀምና የእርስ-በእርስ ማጋደሎችን ማከላከል ይጠበቅባቸዋል፡፡

በሌላ በኩል የካሳው ማከን ላይ ታራቂዎች ሳይስማም በመቅረት እርቁ እንዳይሰናከል ሽማንሌዎች ማፊት ማድረማና ከያንዳንዱ ወንን የሞቱትን ታሳቢ በማድረማ ማስፈፀም አለባቸው ምክንያቱም ብዙ ጊዜ ከሁለቱ ቤተሰቦች ሰው የሞተ እንደሆነ የኔ የበለጠ ሞቷል የ ሚል ክርክር ጉማታ አልከፍልም በሚል ለእርቅ ማደናቀፍ እንደምክንያት ስለማቃርብነው ፡ አንዳንድ ጊዜም አንድ እኩል ወይም ሁለት እኩል ካልሆንን አንታረቀም የ ሚል እምቢተኝነት ይስተዋላል፡፡ በተጩ የህ ከሁለቱም ወንን ሰው የሞተ እንደሆነ እና አጥፊዎች የታሰሩ እንደሆነ የቅጣት ማከናቸውን በማነፃፀር ጉማታ ማከየቅ ይስተዋላል፡፡ እንዲህ በሚሆንበት ወቅት ሽማንሌዎች የእርቁ አላማ ከንንዘብ ጥቅም ባለፈ ዘላቂ ሰላም እና የተረጋን ኑሮ ማሆኑን በጥልቀት ማስንንዘብይጠቅባቸዋል፡፡

ከሟች ቤተሰብ በኩል ለእርቅ ትልቅ እንቅፋት እየሆነ ያለውደም ሜለሰው ከሚጥባቸውእስር በላይ ክብራቸው ስለሚያስጩ ቃቸው ለእርቅ ፍቃደኛ አለመሆን ነው። ሌላው በእርቅ ሂደት ላይ እንቅፋት እየፈጠረ ያለው እዳሪ የውጡልጆች ለመን ማስት እጃቸውን ካልሰጡ አንታረቅም ማለት ነው። በዚህ ሁኔታ የህግ አካላት ተጠር ጥሪዎችን በህግ ከለላ ስር ያለማስንባት ድክጣት የሟች ቤተሰብ ማታረቅ እየፈለን እርቁ ሁሉን አካታች ባለመሆኑ እንዲያፈንፍግ ያስንድደዋል። በመሆኑም የሚማለከታቸው የህግ አካላት በሰው ግድያ ተጠር ጥሪዎችን ከተሰደዱበት ይዞ ለህግ በማቅረብ ዘንድ ያለቸውን አቅም በማነልበት በሟችና ንዳ ቤተሰብ ማካከል ያለውን የእርቅ ሂደት ማደንፍ ይቻላሉ። በተጩሚ ምያፈነን ጡውጥቶችን ወደ እርቅ እንዲንቡ በማድረግ ረንድ የሀይማኖት አባቶች ጥልቃ ቢንቡበት እርቁን አካታች በማድረግ የደምመማላለስን ስጋቻ ሙቀነስ ይቻላል።

ማጭት አስወጋጅ ሽማንሌዎች ከስራ ሰዐታቸው ላይ ቀንሰው የሰው ህይወትን ለማትረፍ እና በማህበረሰባቸውውስጥሰላምን ለማስፈን ለማያደርጉት አስተዋፅኦ ምንምአይነ ት ድጎ ማወይም ደሞውዝ ስለሌላቸው አንዳንዴ ስራቸውን ቸል እንዲሉ ሆነ ዋል የሚል ቅሬታ ይነሳል፡፡ በእርግጥ የማስታረቅ ስራ ከማውስደውረጅም ጊዜና እልህ አስጭራሽ የማንባባት ስራ አንፃር ብሎም ማጭት አስወጋጅ ሽማንሌዎች ማጭት ከተፈጠረ በኋላ ጥልቃ ከማንባት ባለፈ ማጭትን በማስላከል አስተዋፅኦ እንዲያደርጉ ሊያበረታታ የማችል ጥቅማጥቅምበማን ማስት ማሞቅር ስር ተካቶ በተለያየ መንገድ ቢተገበር የግጭት አስወጋጆችን ተነሳሽነት ያሳድጋል፡፡ በተጩ ምንም ግጭት አስወጋጅ ሽማግሌዎች ፖሊስ የሚሰጥቸው እንዛ በጣም ደካማ እነደሆነ ይናገራሉ፡፡
ለምሳሌ ሩቅ ቦታ ሄደው ለማስታረቅም በእግራቸው አልያም በራሳቸው የትራንስፖርት ወጪ ተንቀሳቅሰው እየሰሩ ሲሆን ፖሊስ ቢያንስ መኪና በመማደብ ወይም በሌላ መልኩ በማደገፍ እገዛ ማድረግ ይጠበቅበታል፡፡

8.3. የፀጥታሀይሉን ማስናከር

የፖሊስን ስራ ለሚያገፍ የተዋቀሩት የግጭት አስወጋጅ ኮሚቴ፣ የሰላምኮሚቴ፣ የወጣት ኮሚቴ እና ሌሎችምአደረጃጀቶች ስልጠና እየተሰጣቸውበቀበሌ ኦፊሰሮች በኩል ለተግባር ይወጣሉ፡፡
በትክክል ወደ ተግባር ስለመግባታቸው እና ስለሰሯቸው ስራዎች በየጊዜው እየተገናኙ ይወያያሉ፡፡ በተጩሚሪም ህብረተሰቡን በጥበቃ ቡድን በሚደራጀት የቅድመ መከላከል ስራ እንዲሰሩ የፀጥታ ሀይሉን በተሙሣሣይ በተቋሙ አደረጃጀት መሠረት ከቀጠና ጀምሮ በቀጠና ኃይል በቀበሌ ኮማንደር ታች ደግሞ ኤጥ ድረስ በቲምበሚል አደረጃጀት ተደራጅተው ማህበረሰቡ የራሱን ፀጥታ እንዲያስከበር ተልዕኮ ተሰጥቶታል፡፡

ነገር ግን እነዚህ አደረጃጀቶች የሰሩትን ስራ በየጊዜው ከጣንምንም እና ከጣከታተል እንዲሁም ከጣደገፍ አንፃር በየቀበሌው ያለው የፖሊስ ኦፊሰር ላይ የአቅም ጣንስ

ይስተዋላል፡ ፡ በዞኑ ባሉ ቀበሌዎች አንዳንድ የቀበሌ ኦፊሰሮች ያሉ ሲሆን አንዳንድ ጊዜም አንድ አፊሰር ሌሎች ቀበሌዎችን ደርቦ የ ሚሰራበት ሁኔ ታ አለ ምክንያቱም አንዳንድ ቀበሌዎች ላይ የፖሊስ ኦፊሰር ስላልተሞደበ ወይም በሚላቅበት ጊዜ በፍጥነት ስለጫይተካ ነው፡፡ ለምሳሌ እነ ማይ ወረዳ ላይ ዘጡኝ ቀበሌ ላይ የፖሊስ ኦፊሰር የለም ፡ በነዚህ ቀበሌዎች ስር የቀበሌ አማካሪ ምክር ቤት አለ፤ ግጭት አስወጋጅ ኮሚቴ አለ፤ የኈጥ ፖሊስ አለ እንዲሁም የቤተሰብ ፖሊስ አለ፡፡ *ነገር ግን* እነሱን የሚያነቃንቅ ፖሊስ ኦፊሰር የለም፡፡ ያሉት የቀበሌ ኦፊሰሮችም ሁሉን*ም ነ* ሎች አዳርሰው ወንጀልን ከ**ማ**ከላከል እና *ታ*ች ድረስ የተዘረ*ጉ* አደረጃጀቶችን ከሚያገፍ አንፃር የአቅም ማነስ ይስተዋልባቸዋል፡፡ በሚንም የፀጥታ ሀይሎችን ቁጥር በጫጩምር ፖሊስ ለማህበረሰቡ ያለውን ተደራሽነት ማነልበት ይቻላል፡ ፡ <u> ማግስት ተጩም</u>ሪ የሰውኃይል አሰልጥኖ ለቀበሌዎች አንድ አንድ ፖሊስ እንዲዳረስ <u>ማድ</u>ረግ አለበት፡ ፡ ይህም ከኮሚ ቲ ፖሊሲንማ አደረጃጀቶች ጋር በሚያን አደረጃጀቶቹ የሰው ማድያ ወንጀልን ለመቀነስ የሚጎሩትን ስራበሚደገፍየሰው ማድያ ወንጀልን መቀነስ ያስችላል፡፡ ይህን የፖሊስ ስራ ህዝባዊ ማሰረት ከማስያዝና ወንጀልን የማጡየፍ ማህበረሰብ ከማፍጡር አንፃር ሰፊ ስራ ይጡበቃል፡፡ ፖሊስ ተሯሩጦ ወንጀለኛን እንዲይዝ ከጫድረማ ባሻገር የህብረተሰቡን ማንዛቤ በማስፋት ወንጀልን ከምንጩለማድረቅ ሰፊ የማካላከል ስራ ማስራት ያስፈልጋል፡፡ ለዚህም ፖሊስ ከሽማግሌዎች እና ከሀይማኖት አባቶች ጋር በማካማር የአማላካከት ለውጥ በማምካት ወንጀል ጠል ማህበረሰብ ሞፍጠር ያስፈል*ጋ*ል፡፡ *ነገር ግን* አንዳንድ ጊዜ አንድ የፖሊስ አባል አንድ አካባቢ ላይ ሲቆይ ከህብረተሰቡ ጋር ይላ ሜ ል፡ ፡ ይህ በአንድ በኩል የ*ማ*ህበረሰቡን ችግር ለይቶ ከማወቅ አንፃር ማልካም ቢሆንም አ*ጉ*ል ል*ሞ*ዶችን እና አስተሳሰቦችን ከ**ሞ**ቀየር ይልቅ በዛውአስተሳሰብ ተውሰውይ*ገ* ኛሉ፡ ፡ በዞን እንዲሁምበውረዳ ደረጃ የማነኙ የፀጥታ አካላት በተለያየ ጊዜ የተለያዩ ወንጀሎችን <u>ማ</u>ስኤ ለማለየትና ምፍትሄ ለሚፈላለ*ግ* ጥናትና ምርምሮችን ያደር*ጋ*ሉ፡፡ በተለይምበቀበሌ ደረጃ በነዚህ ጥናቶች ላይ በመማስረት የማስተማሪያ ማንዋሎችን በማዘጋጀት የፃንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ትምህርት በሰላም ቡና ጠጡ ኘሮግራሞች ላይ እየተሰጠ ይገኛል፡፡ *ነገር ግን* ህብረተሰቡ ቀኑን አውቆ ያለቀስቃሽ እንዲሞካ በሞድረማ በኩል ክፍተቶች ይታያሉ ብሎም ህብረተሰቡ መደበኛ በሆኑ ሰብሰባዎች ላይ የመጎተፍተነሳሽነቱ ዝቅተኛ ነው፡፡ ስለዚህ እንደአማራጭ እድር፣ ማህበር እና ቤተክርስቲያንን የማጎሰሉ ህብረተሰቡ ያለቀስቃሽ የ ማን ኝባቸውን ምድረኮች ማስቀምየ ማቻልበት ሁኔ ታካለ ማሴን ያስፈልጋል፡፡

በየጊዜው ማንዛቤ ለማስጩበጫ እና ለተለያዩ አላማዎች በፀጥታ አካላት የሚስኑ ጥናቶች አበረታች ሆነው ሳለ የወንጀል ማንስኤን በአማባቡ የሚላዩ፤ በሳይንሳዊ የጥናት ዘዴ የዞን ፖሊስ፣ ፀጥታና ሚኒሽያ ፅ/ቤቶች በየጊዜውየሰው ማድያ ወንጀልን እንዲሁም ምክንያት የሚሆኑት ማጭቶችን ሙቀነስ ላይ ያተኮረ ንቅናቄ በጭፍጠር ታች ቀበሌ ድረስ ያለውን የፀጥታ ሀይል እንዲነ ቃቃ ማድረማ ይችላሉ፡፡ ከቡድን ተኮር ውይይቶች ማረዳት የተቻለው የፀጥታ ሀይሉ ቀዝቀዝ ባለበት ጊዜ ስርቆቶች፣ ድብደባዎች እና ማድያዎች እነደሚገራከቱ እና የፀጥታ ሀይሉ እንደ አዲስ በሚነ ቃቃበት እና በሚነቀሳቀስበት ወቅት ደማሞ የወንጀል ድርጊቶች በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ የሙቀነስ ሁኔታ እንደሚያሳዩ ነው፡፡ በአሙት እቅድ ውስጥ በማስተት በየ3 ወሩ አልያምበየ6 ወሩ ማህበረሰቡን የሚያሳትፍ የወንጀል መከላከል ንቅናቄ ማካሄድ ለጊዜው የወንጀል ድርጊቶችን ከሙቀነስ ባለፈ በዘላቂነት ወንጀል ጠል፣ ማጭትን በሰላማዊ ማልኩ ማፍታትን የሚምርጥ የሰለጠነ ማህበረሰብ ለመፍጠር እንደማነሻ ያገለማላል፡፡ ነገር ማን ወንጀልን በዘላቂነት ለሙቀነስ በቁጥጥር እና በጥበቃ ላይ የተማሰረተ አሰራር አዋጪ አይደለም ምክንያቱም ወንጀል በተለይም የሰው ሙንደል ማህበራዊ ክስተት በሚሆኑ በአጋጣሚ ሊከሰት የሚችል ነው፡፡ በሚሆኑም የሚሰሩ የንቅናቄ ስራዎች ህብረተሰቡ ላይ ዘላቂ የአስተሳሰብለውጥ ማምጥትን አላማያደረን ሚሆን ይጠበቅባቸዋል፡፡

የፀጥታ ሀይሉ የተጣለበትን ሀላፊነት በብቁ ሁኔ ታ እንዳይወጣ ማጎናክል ተደርገ ውከተነ ሱት ማጎናክሎች ማካከል አንዱ የበጀት እጥረት ነው፡፡ በቀጡና ደረጃ ሥልጡና ለማነጡት የማጭት አስወጋጅ ኮማቴ ሰብሣቢ ፣ የሐይማኖት አባቶችን ፣ የቀበሌ ዋና አስተዳዳሪዎችን ፣ አስተዳደር ፀጥታ ኮማንደሩን እያሰባሰቡ የጋራ እቅድ ለማንደፍ እና በየጊዜው እየተገናኙ ለማን ምን ምየበጀት እጥረት እንዳለ ተጠቁሟል፡፡ በሚያት ምየታቸኛው የፀጥታ ማማቅር ድረስ የበጀት ማሻሻያ ተደርጎ የሚማለከታቸው አካላት የተቀናጀ የፀጥታ ማስከበር እና የማጭት ማቆጣጠር ስራ እንዲሰሩ ማር ዳት ያስፈልጋል፡፡

8.4. የህብረተሰብየአማለካከት ለውጥላይ ማስራት

የማህበረሰቡ ለምን ተነካው እና አልሸነፍ ባይነት ከየትኛውም የማድያ ምክንያቶች ጋር በጥምረት ማታየት አለበት፡፡ በድርጊቱ ከማደርስበት የህግ ቅጥት እና ሌሎች ውጡቶች ይልቅ ተነክቷል ብሎ የማያስበውን ክብሩን በማያስበልጥ ማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ወንጀልን ለማከላከል ቅጥትን ከማጎደግ በላይ ድርጊቱ ተጎድቷል ብሎ የማያስበውን ክብር እንደማያስማልስለትና ይልቁንም በድርጊቱ የማጡፉ እና የማጎዱ ብዙዎች እንዳሉ በጥልቀት ማስተማር የተሻለ የወንጀሉን ድርጊት የማቀነስ አቅምአለው፡፡

በአንድ ማህበረሰብ ውስጥ የአማለካከት ለውጥ ማምጥት በአንድ ሌሊት ሊሳካ የ ሚቸል ባለ ሚሆኑ ተከታታይ፣ በተግባር የተደገፉ እና ሁሉንም ያሳተፉ የግንዛቤ ማስጩበጭዎች ሊተገበሩ ይገባል፡፡ ከነዚህም ማካከል የሚከተሉትን እርምጃዎች ሙተግበር ያስፈልጋል፡፡

- ▶ የሰው ማድያ ወንጀል ላይ የተሳተፈን ሰው ማህበረሰቡ በማልፅ እንዲያወማዝ እና በተለያየ ማልኩለድርጊቱ ተቃውሞውን እንዲገልፅ ማድረማ፤
- ▶ የማህበረሰቡን አማለካከት ልማታዊ እና ወንጀል ጠል ለማድረማ የማያስችሉ የባህል ጥናቶች ከደብረ ማርቆስ ዩንቨርሲቲ እና ሌሎች አጋር አካላት ጋር በጋራ ማስራት፤
- ▶ ከማህበረሰቡ የወጡተፅዕኖ ፈጣሪ ማለሰቦችን እና ምሁራንን ተሰሚነ ታቸውን በማጡቀም ከተለያዩ ቦታዎች በማነብሰብ ማህበረሰቡ ድረስ ወርደውእንዲያወያዩ ማድረማ፤
- ▶ የክልሉ ትምህርት ቢሮ የማህበረሰቡ ልዩ ችግር የሆኑትን በማለየት ከማጀማሪያ ደረጃ አንስቶ በስነ ዜጋ ትምህርት ካሪኩለምውስ ጥ እንዲካተት ማድረጣ፤
- ▶ ከታራሚዎች ጋር በተደረጉ ቀላ ማጤይቆች በተማሳሳይ ሲነሳ የነበረውሀሳብበእስር ላይ ሆነው ሲያስቡት ወደ ማጭት/ጥል ከማምራት ይልቅ ወደ ህግ ባማራሁ ኖሮ የሚል ፀፀት ነው፡፡ በሚሆኑም ህብረተሰቡ ለታራሚው ያለውን አማላካከት እንዲቀይር በማድረግ ታራሚዎች በሚረሚያ ቤት ውስጥ የተማፉትን ትምህርት፣ በማታሰራቸው እነርሱ እና ቤተሰባቸውያጣውን ለህብረተሰቡ እንዲያካፍሉ ማስቻል፤
- ▶ የደብረ ማርቆስ ማህበረሰብ ሬድዮ ከህግ ትምህርት ቤት ጋር በሙተባበር ያለውን ተደራሽነት በማስቀምበቋሚ ት የሰውግድያ ወንጀል በሟዥ ቤተሰብ፣ በ1 ዳይ ቤተሰብ ብሎምበማህበረሰቡላይየሚያደርሰውን አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ማስተማር፣

UnivUniversal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966).

United Nations (1982). Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights General Comment No. 06 The right to life (article 6).

CDC (2012). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System. በድሬ ገፅ የሚገኝ http://wisqars.cdc.gov:8080/costT/.የካቲት 13/2009 ሕንዴተጎበኘው

የኢ**ፌ**ዲሪ ህገመንግስት (1987).

አያሴዉ አባተ (2007). ደም መቃባት በምስራቅ ጎጃም ዞን. ያልታተመ.

Mekonnen Nigusie and Aberha Melese (2009). *Perjury in East gojjam zone*. Unpublishedersal Declaration of Human Rights: 1948

3. Numeral System in Dawuro

Dr. Alebachew Biadgie, **Department of Amharic**, Debremarkos University, Ethiopia Email: alebekb@gmail.com

Abstract

This study investigates the numeral system of one of the complex and least studied languages of Omotic, Dawuro. For the study, the basic objective shaped is providing brief description of Dawuro numeral system. The data for the studyprincipally based on the first-hand that the researcher collected from the area of the native speaker of the language. Data collection methods employed were elicitation, group discussion and text collection. Various word paradigms, phrasal and clausal structures related to numeralswere collected by elicitation and more complex word paradigms were collected by group discussion. Traditional stories (such as fables) and texts from other genres (dialogues and descriptions of processes) were collected by text collection. Of the different approaches to the study of languages, this study is analyzed based on Dixon's (2010), Blake (2004), König (2008) and Comrie (1976). In the analysis, various forms and functions of numerical expressions of Dawuroare dealt with. As the result indicates, in their citation form, Dawuronumerals have the terminal vowel -a. They showsome similar characteristics with nouns since they inflect like nouns and adjectives. It is discussed that at one time in the past Dawuro used a quintesimal 5-base system. However, currently, Dawurois analyzed as a decimal numeral system. Dawuronumerals are classified as cardinals and ordinals. The cardinals are described in terms of their form and function. Basically, inDawuro cardinals function as the basic counting units and modifiers. When cardinals function as modifiers, usually their terminal vowel is dropped or altered to another vowel. Different systems are employed to form various types of cardinals. The ordinals on the other hand, are differentiated by morphological features. As a result, ordinals are formed by attaching the morpheme, **-ntsuwa** on the cardinals.

Abbreviations and Symbols

ADJ adjective ADD additive

ABL ablative case
AFF affirmative
ACC accusative
ADV adverb

AN adjectivization morpheme

C consonant
CAUS causative
CNV Converb

COM comitative case
COMP Complementizer
CON conjunction

COP copular verb

CND conditional marker

DM demonstrative

DAT dative case

DCL declarative

DIST distal demonstrative

DIR directive

EPN epenthetic vowel/glide

F feminine

INTRODUCTION

The Dawuro people and the language

Until 1984, 'Kullo'(now derogatory), which is believed to have originated from the name of a certain place called 'kuili', was the name of the Dawuro and their language (Hirut 2007:72). However, later by their own preference, 'Dawuro' became the name of the language and thepeople. The name Dawuro indicates impregnable, powerful and heroic people(Data 1997:12).

"The name Dawuro is employed for the people and their land (zone) that is found in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's region" (Admasu2014:20). According to the current Ethiopian political administrative structure, Dawuro is one of the Zones which is found in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Regional State where the Dawuro people live.

Bender (2000) classified Omotic languages based on morphological analysis. According to Bender (2000), the Omotic branch contains the languages that have pronouns of **ta** (for first person), and **ne**(for second person). In Fleming's (1975:47) classification, Dawurois considered as one of the four languages of North Ometo cluster. In Bender's (2000) classification, on the other hand, Dawuro is classified as one of 'WELAITTA CLUSTER' of North West Ometo. This supports the idea of Fleming (1976:48) which emphasizes that since they are mutually intelligible, North Ometo languages shall be considered as 'Wolaytta' type. However, scholars such as Hirut (2007:74) and Azeb (1994:1121) arguethat the languages Dawuro, Wolaytta, Gamo and Gofa are not the dialects of Wolaytta but distinct languages.

The sociolinguistic situation

Dawuro is said to have three dialects: Gene, Waka and Jimma (Allan 1976:324). Hirut (2007:72) on the other hand, suggests two regional dialects of Dawuro: Mes'a and Gok'a. This calls for further sociolinguistic investigation on the dialects. In this article, very few lexical differences are recorded and the researcher expects that the difference existed in the language is due to influences from neighbouring languages such as wolaytta and Gofa.

The language hadno written script until 1991. But after 1991, Dawuro has developed into written form inconnection with the country's major political and language development change (Hirut2007:72). Nowadays, Dawuro is used as a medium of instruction in primaryschools using Latin orthography.

Previous works on the language

A few studies with different degree of emphasis have been found onDawuro, which include books, articles, MA theses and senior essays.

Allan (1976) sketches the phonology, morphology and syntax of Dawuro. To the best of my knowledge, Allan's work is the first descriptive work on the language. In the phonology part, he identifies five vowel and twenty six consonant phonemes. In addition, Allan roughly assesses vowel length, diphthong, gemination, and syllable structure. In the morphology part, Allan gives a very general overview on noun modifiers, possessives, numerals, plurals, noun derivation, verb inflection and pronouns mentioning some basic properties. In the syntaxpart, Allan describes phrase and clause structures.

Alemayehu (1981) in his unpublished MA thesis entitled 'Omotic and Cushitic Verb Markers: APossible Isogloss' and Zaborski (1984) in his article entitled 'Remarks on the Verb in Ometo'include some linguistic data on morphology of the language. Hiwot (1988) in her senior essay entitled 'Kullo Verb Morphology' writes on the verb morphology of the language. She gives an overview of verb inflection for person, tense, mood and derivation. On the other hand, Siseraw (1989) in his senior essay entitled 'The Noun Morphology of Kullo' gives an overview on noun inflection and derivation in the language.

Azeb (1994:1121-1129) in her article entitled 'Ometo Verb Derivation: the Case of Basketo, Maale, K:oreteand Kullo'shows the similarities and differences of the languages based on thederivations and inflections. She investigates the internal relationship of these languages to point out their genetic correlation by means of their boundmorphemes. Another study on the language is Bender's (2000) work. In his book entitled "Comparative Morphology of the Omotic Languages", he deals with some aspects of the North West Omotic languages. Bender collects some verbal system of Wolaytta, Dawuro and Gamo and analyze verbal system of these related languages.

Hirut (2007) has an article on the language entitled "Some Aspects of thePhonology and Morphology of Dawuro". Hirut describes thephonology and morphologyof the language in detail. Alebachew (2010) in his MA thesis entitled "Verb Complements in Dawuro" also assesses the verb complements of the language. In this study, He classifiesDawuro verbs according to the complement they take. Tariku (2010) in his MA thesis entitled "Aspects of Dauro Phonology" discusses the sound system of the language and common morphophonemic processes. Even if Hirut (2007) gives very narrow overview, an in depth analysis of numeral is not undertaken for Dawuro.

Statement of the problem

Dawuro is one of the lesser studied languages in the Omotic family. There are only a fewlinguistic works done on the language. The available materials on the morphology and syntax of thelanguage are scanty. There is no work done hitherto on the morphology of the language in greater width and depth.Particularly, the numeral system of the language has not been studied well even if Hirut (2007) gives only an overview.Only Hirut (2007) provides very short explanation about cardinal numerals. Hence, the researcher is initiated to undertake this studyto fill the gap.

The following are the basic research questions of this study.

- 1. How the numeral system of of the language would be expressed?
- 2. How the inflectional morphology of the numeralsis stated?

Objective of the study

The general objective of this study is to provide an in-depth description of Dawuromorphology. The study particularly focuses on the following points.

- 1. Describing the numeral system of of the language
- 2. Explaining the inflectional morphology of the numerals

Scope of the study

This study focuses on the description of Dawuro numerals. Hence, it discusses the function and form of the numeral system of the language. The study does not include theoreticalissues, as it is exclusively descriptive. The data is collected from Waka and the surrounding area to avoid dialectal confusion.

Significance of the study

The concern of this study, as has been mentioned, is providing a descriptive analysis of Dawuro numerals. The significance of the present study relieson the following aspects.

1. Dawuro is an under-studied language, which has not yet been documented well. Thisstudy will contribute to the preservation of the linguistic characters of Dawuro, characters which will provide a reference and a point of departure for the developments of the language. It is also hoped that the study will help to fill the gaps in our knowledge of Dawuronumeral.

- Linguistswho desire to deal with Omotic languages generally and Dawuro specifically
 havefrequentlyclaimedthat they have encounteredproblems due to the lack of linguistic
 data. This study contributes, therefore, toourknowledge of a relatively unstudied member
 of the Ometo cluster, providing the latest facts on Dawuro numerals.
- 3. The findings of the morphological description can also be used as a springboard for further studies in field of Dawuro linguistics.

Methodological and theoretical consideration

This study isprimarily based on first-hand data. To avoid dialectal confusion the first-hand data was collected from Dawuro zone, Waka and the surrounding. Yosef abera, debebeadnew, BetelhemeBezabih, mengistuwole and selamawitmendisu are the informants and their age is 41,21, 25,24, and 28 respectively. Except Yosef abera all are university students and they are the native speaker of Dawuro. Elicitation, group discussion and text collectionare the methods that have been applied to collect data. Various word paradigms, phrasal and clausal structures are collected by elicitation. Some word paradigms, phrasal and clausal structures are also collected by group discussion. Text collection is also applied for collecting some data. The collected data are carefully transcribedand translated before being used in the analysis presented. All the data procured isannotated and recorded. All the evidence proving myfindings and analysis are based on the recordeddata and rechecked with the native speakers.

In the discussion, the data are transcribed phonemically; in very few instances, to show a phonetic environment transcription is made phonetically. Transcriptions enclosed by slashes are intended as phonemic. When necessary to show the phonological processes, phonetic writing is used and enclosed with bracket. Words, phrases, sentences and texts which are not enclose either by slash or brackets are considered as phonemic.

Of the variousapproaches to the study of languages, this article is analyzed based on different approaches to language descriptions. One of the approaches to language description used is Dixon's (2010) 'Basic Linguistic Theory'. According to Dixon (2010) basic linguistic theory has its origin in the work of Sanskrit and Greek grammarians and it is used for the description of languages. As a result, basic linguistic theory helps to describe inflectional and derivational morphemes of individual languages and how they interact and fit into the grammatical form of

the language. In case typology, concepts and descriptions of Blake (2004) and König (2008), Comrie (1976), Dahl (1985) and othershave been used.

Numeral system of Dawuro

In this section, various forms and functions of numerical expressions of Dawuro are dealt with.In their citation form, numerals have the terminal vowel **-a**.Numerals have some similarcharacteristics with nouns of Dawuro since they inflect like nouns. Numerals can be classified as cardinals and ordinals. Let us discuss the cardinals of Dawuro first.

Cardinals

Hirut (2007) discussed the numeral system of Dawuro. Hirut only described the cardinals but not ordinals. She only described the basic numeral with scanty data. She did not discuss the inflection of numerals.

Currently, Dawuro can be analysed as a decimal numeral system. As explained in (1) below, the numerals eleven to nineteen (11-19) are derived by combining the numerals one to nine (1—9) and the word for 'ten', támmá. However, it is also possible to suggest that at one time in the past the language used a quintesimal 5-base system. As observed in (1) below there is an element, ppuna, which can be a trace of a base 5 system. In the cardinal number from six to nine the element -ppuna attached at their ending. The elements in which the -ppuna part is attached seem also similar to the numbers one to five in a certain extent. For instance, the beginning syllables of the numbers láá-ppuna, 'seven' and hós-ppuna, 'eight'seem similar with the beginning syllables of the numbers laa-?á 'two'and héé-zzá 'three'. Similarly, the element ?úddúin?úddú-ppuna, 'nine' seem to have some similarity with the numeral ?ojda 'four'. Butthe cardinal numeral six shows no relationship with other numbers.

When numerals modify other numerals, usually their terminal vowel is dropped or altered to another vowel. Accordingly, the terminal vowel of cardinal numeral one, **a** is altered to the vowel **i** and the terminal vowel of cardinal numerals two to five (including ten), **a** alters to the vowel **u**. The terminal vowel of cardinal numerals six to nine, however, is dropped. The basic counting units and modifier cardinals of the language are the following.

1) Counting cardinals Modifier cardinals

? íttá	?íttí	'one'
laa?á	laa?ú	'two'
Héézzá	Heezzú	'three'
?ojda	?ojdu	'four'
?íceʃa	?ice∫u	'five'
?úsúppuna	?úsúppun	'six'
Lááppuna	Laáppun	'seven'
Hósppuna	Hósppun	'eight'
?úddúppuna	?úddúppun	'nine'
Támmá	Támmú	'ten'

Numerals between eleven and nineteen are formed from the combination of lower numerals (one to nine) and the word for ten,**támmá**. In these combinations no modifications of the base numerals occur. However, there is a conjunction which combines the base numerals and the word for ten. The coordinating conjunction is,—**nne**'and'which is suffixed to **támmá**, 'ten'.

2)	támmá-nne?íttá	'eleven'	=10+1	11
	támmá-nnelaa?á	'twelve'	=10+2	1
	támmá-nnehéézzá	'thirteen'	=10+3	13
	támmá-nne?ojda	'fourteen'	=10+4	14
	támmá-nne?íce∫a	'fifteen'	=10+5	15

támmá-nne?úsúppuna	'sixteen'	=10+6	16
támmá-nnelááppuna	'seventeen'	=10+7	17
támmá-nnehósppuna	'eighteen'	=10+8	18
támmá-nne?úddúppuna	'nineteen'	=10+9	19

Multiplets of ten are formed by modified form of the cardinals from two to nine followed by the word for 'ten', támmá. Accordingly, the numerals '20', '30', '40', '50', '60', '70', '80', and '90' laa?átámmá'two ten(lit.)', be expressed 'héézzátámmá, 'three can as ten(lit.)',?ojdatámmá'four ten (lit.)',?ícesatámmá'five ten (lit.)',?úsúppunatámmá'six ten (lit.)', lááppunatámmá 'seven ten(lit.)',hósppunatámmá, 'eight ten (lit.)', and **?úddúppunatámmá** 'nine ten' (lit.) respectively. However, they are reduced to the following (3)below.

3)	laa-támá	Laatámá	'twenty'	= 2*10	=20
	háá-támá	Háátámá	'thirty'	=3*10	=30
	?oj-támá	?ojtámá	'fourty'	=4*10	=40
	?í∫a-támá	?i∫atámá	'fifty'	=5*10	=50
	?úsúppu-támá	?usupputámá	'sixty'	=6*10	=60
	lááppu-támá	láápputámá	'seventy	=7*10	=70
	hósppu-támá	hóspputámá	'eighty'	=8*10	=80
	?úddúppu-támá	?úddúpputámá	'nineteen'	=9*10	=90
	s'eetá		'hundred'	100	

In (3) above to form multiplets of ten, the numerals from two to nine drop their last syllable and combined with the word **támmá**, 'ten' except the numeral five which drop the middle syllable. In addition, in the word for 'ten', **támmá**, mm is degeminated to mwhen combined with other

numerals. Tariku (2010: 22&40) uses the degeminated**m** in the cardinals **laatama**, 'twenty' 'and **?oitama**, 'fourty'. Besides, Hirut (2007: 120) uses the degeminated**m** for the cardinalstwenty, thirty, fourty and fifty but she uses the gminated**mm** for the numerals sixty to ninety. As a result, as the data shows, Iagree completely with Tariku (2010) but partially with Hirut (2007).

Multiplets of hundredsare formedwhen the numeral hundred is modified by the numerals from one to nine. The examples are given in (4) below.

4)	(?íttí)	s'eetá	'one hundred'
	laa?ú	s'eetá	'two hundred'
	Héézzú	s'eetá	'three hundred'
	?ojdu	s'eetá	'four hundred'
	?ice∫u	s'eetá	'five hundred'
	?úsúppun	s'eetá	'six hundred'
	Lááppun	s'eetá	seven hundred'
	Hósppun	s'eetá	eight hundred'
	?úddúppun	s'eetá	'nine hundred'
	∫á?á		'thousand'

In the above example, when one to ten numerals modify hundred, one to five (1—5) numerals change their terminal vowel (the vowel **a** alters to **u**) while the numbers from six to nine(6—9) drop their terminal vowel.

The following examples show the formation of cardinal numerals from one hundred one to one hundred nine.

s'eetá-nne ?íttá 'one hundred one' 101

s'eetá-nne	laa?á	'one hundred two'	102
s'eetá-nne	Héézzá	'one hundred three '	103
s'eetá-nne	?ojda	'one hundred four'	104
s'eetá-nne	?íce∫a	'one hundred five'	105
s'eetá-nne	?úsúppuna	'one hundred six'	106
s'eetá-nne	Lááppuna	'one hundred seven'	107
s'eetá-nne	Hósppuna	'one hundred eight'	108
s'eetá-nne	?úddúppuna	'one hundred nine'	109

Multiplets of thousand are formed in the same way as multiplets of hundreds. Já?á'thousand' ismodified by the numerals from one to nine as illustrated in (6) below.

6)	(?íttí)	∫á?á	'one thousand'
	laa?ú	∫á?á	'two thousand'
	Héézzú	∫á?á	'three thousand'
	?ojdu	∫á?á	'four thousand'
	?íce∫u	∫á?á	'five thousand'
	?úsúppun	∫á?á	'six thousand'
	Lááppun	∫á?á	'seven thousand'
	Hósppun	∫á?á	'eight thousand'
	?úddúppun	∫á?á	'nine thousand'
	Támmú	∫á?á	'ten thousand'

The conjunctive morpheme,—**nne**'and' plays animportant role in the cardinal number system of Dawuro. The cardinal numbers above ten always use this conjunctive word to express the numbers. Cardinal numerals above hundred use this conjunctive morpheme even twice or three times as considered in the illustrations given in (7) below.

7) a) s'eetá-nnetámmá-nne?íceſa

hundred-CON ten-CONfive

'One hundred fifteen'

b) ?íceʃ-ú ʃáʔá-nneʔíceʃus'eetá-nnetámmá-nneʔúsúppuna

five-NOM thousand-CON five thousand-CON ten-CON six

'Five thousand five hundred sixteen'

In the sentences (8) below the cardinals occur before nouns.

8) a) ?íceſu deſ-a-tú tá-w de?-e

Five goat-TV-PL:NOM I-DAT exist-1SG:PRS:DCL:AFF

'I have five goats.'

b) ?íceſu támmá-nne ?íceſu dorsá-tú zál?-étt-eddino

Five ten-CON Five sheep-TV-PL:NOM sell-PASS-3PL:PAST:DCL:AFF

'Fifty five sheep were sold.'

Cardinal numerals are also used as expressions of frequency. The forms of expressions of frequency are derived by combiningthe cardinal numerals with the wordtárá 'time'. The detail is given in (9) below.

9) ?íttí Tárá 'one time'

laa?ú Tárá 'two times'

The following sentences contain the frequentive cardinal numerals.

- 10) a) ta ?áb-ú héézzú Tárá máj-u-a ſámm-anawunu

 my father-TV:NOM Three Time cloth-TV-ACC buy-3MSG:FUT:DCL:AFF

 'My father will buy me cloth thrice.'
 - b) ?íttí tárá-ka wák-á-ko b-abeekki
 One time-ADD waka-TV-DIR go-1SG: PAST: DCL:NEG
 'I did not go to Waka even once.'
 - c) Lááppun Tárá Jál-u-a tal?-eddo Seven Time money-TV-ACC borrow-1PL:PAST:DCL:AFF

'We borrowed money seven times.'

Like nouns and adjectives, cardinal numerals inflect for case. The illustration in (11) below shows cardinal numeral in their masculinenominative, accusative and dative case. Numerals

60

² Cardinal numerals do not mark gender.

behave differently from those of nouns. The nominative is formed by dropping the terminal vowel **a** and attaching another vowel, **u**, on the numerals. Unlike nouns, the accusative is realized by attaching the morpheme-**a** (the morpheme is similar to theaccusative marker morpheme of nouns and the glide **w** is inserted to break vowel sequence). The dative marker -\(\delta\) and genitive marker morpheme -\(\mathbf{w}\)e are special for numerals (examine that for nouns, the dative marker is-\(\mathbf{w}\) or -\(\mathbf{ssi}\)(and that of genitive is -\(\mathbf{w}\)a. The rest of the peripheral cases are built on the accusative form with the usual case suffixes of nouns:-\(\mathbf{ppe}\)for ablative, -\(\mathbf{n}\)a for comitative, -\(\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{i})\) for instrument and -\(\mathbf{k}\)o for directive.

11)	Citation form		NOM	ACC	DAT
	?íttá	'one'	?íttú	?íttuwa	?íttó
	laa?á	'two'	laa?ú	laa?uwa	laa?ó
	Héézzá	'three'	Héézzú	Héézzuwa	Héézzó
	?ojda	'four'	?ojdú	?ojduwa	?ojdó
	?íce∫a	'five'	?íceſú	?íce∫uwa	?íce∫ó
	7úsúppuna	'six'	?úsúppunú	?úsúppunuwa	?úsúppunó
	Lááppuna	'seven'	lááppunú	Lááppunuwa	lááppunó
	Hósppuna	'eight'	hósppunú	Hósppunuwa	hósppunó
	?úddúppuna	'nine'	?úddúppunú	?úddúppunuwa	?úddúppunó
	Támmá	'ten'	Támmú	Támmuwa	Támmó

In (12) cardinal numerals are in their masculine genitive and ablative cases.

12)	Citation form		GEN	ABL	
	?íttá	'one'	?íttuwa-we	?íttuwa-ppe	

laa?á	'two'	laa?uwa-we	laa?uwa-ppe
Héézzá	'three'	héézzuwa-we	héézzuwa-ppe
?ojda	'four'	?ojduwa-we	?ojduwa-ppe
?íceʃa	'five'	?íceʃuwa-we	?íceʃuwa-ppe
?úsúppuna	'six'	?úsúppunuwa-we	?úsúppunuwa-ppe
Lááppuna	'seven'	lááppunuwa-we	lááppunuwa-ppe
Hósppuna	'eight'	hósppunuwa-we	hósppunuwa-ppe
?úddúppuna	'nine'	?úddúppunuwa-we	?úddúppunuwa-ppe
Támmá	'ten'	támmuwa-we	támmuwa-ppe

In Example (13) below cardinals are in their comitative, instrumental and directive cases.

13)	Citation form		COM	INS	DIR
	?íttá	'one'	?íttuwa-na	?íttuwa-ni	?íttuwa-ko
	laa?á	'two'	laa?uwa-na	laa?uwa-ni	laa?uwa-ko
	Héézzá	'three'	héézzuwa-na	héézzuwa-ni	héézzuwa-ko
	?ojda	'four'	?ojduwa-na	?ojduwa-ni	?ojduwa-ko
	?íceʃa	'five'	?íce∫uwa-na	?íce∫uwa-ni	?íce∫uwa-ko
	7úsúppuna	'six'	?úsúppunuwa-na	?úsúppunuwa-ni	7úsúppunuwa-ko
	Lááppuna	'seven'	lááppunuwa-na	lááppunuwa-ni	lááppunuwa-ko
	Hósppuna	'eight'	hósppunuwa-na	hósppunuwa-ni	hósppunuwa-ko

?úddúppuna	'nine'	?úddúppunuwa-na	?úddúppunuwa-ni	?úddúppunuwa-ko
Támmá	'ten'	támmuwana	támmuwa-ni	támmuwa-ko

Ordinals

In Dawuro cardinals and ordinals are differentiated by morphological features. As a result, ordinals are derived by attaching the suffix morpheme, **-ntsuwa** on the cardinals. When this morpheme isattached, the base of the cardinals modify their phonological shape. Illustrations are provided in (14) below.

14)	Cardinal numerals		Ordinal numerals		
	?íttá	'one'	?ítté-ntsuwa	'first'	
	laa?á	'two'	laa?é-ntsuwa	'second'	
	Héézzá	'three'	héézzé-ntsuwa	'third'	
	?ojda	'four'	?ojde-ntsuwa	'fourth'	
	?ícefa	'five'	?ícefe-ntsuwa	'fifth'	
	?úsúppuna	'six'	?úsúppu-ntsuwa	'sixth'	
	Lááppuna	'seven'	lááppu-ntsuwa	'seventh'	
	Hósppuna	'eight'	hósppu-ntsuwa	'eighith'	
	?úddúppuna	'nine'	?úddúppu-ntsuwa	'ninth'	
	Támmá	'ten'	támmú-ntsuwa	'tenth'	

As illustrated in (14) above, when the morpheme **-ntsuwa**isattached to the cardinals most of them modify their base. Forinstance, the cardinals one to four (1—5)drops their terminal vowel **a** and the vowel **e** is introduced instead. Similarly the cardinal ten drops its terminal vowel **a** and the vowel **u** attachesto it instead. When the terminal vowels are deleted they leave their tone

trace. The cardinals six to nine (6—9) drop their terminal vowel without replacing another vowel to be attached on it.

In large ordinal numbers, the morpheme **-ntsuwa** is attached on the last number as illustrated in (15) below.

15)	a)	laa?ú	s'eetá	-nne	hós	ppu-támá-nne	hósppun-ntsuwa
		Two	hundr	ed-CON	eigl	nt-ten-CON	eight-ORD
		'two hundr	ed eight	y eighth.'			
	b)	?íttí		∫á?á-nne		Hósppun	s'eetá-nne
		One		thousand-CO	N	Eight	hundred-CON
		Hósppun		támmá-nne		hósppun-ntsuwa	
		Eight		ten-CON		eight-ORD	

^{&#}x27;one thousand eight hundred eighty eighth.'

Ordinals are inflected for case andgender. The illustration in (16) below shows ordinals in their masculine nominative, absolutive and dative case.

16)	Ordinal		NOM	ABS	DAT
	?ítté-ntsuwa	'first'	?ítté-ntsú	?ítté-ntsuwa	?ítté-ntsuwa-w
	laa?é-ntsuwa	'second'	laa?é-ntsú	laa?é-ntsuwa	laa?é-ntsuwa-w
	héézzé-ntsuwa	'third'	héézzé-ntsú	héézzé-ntsuwa	héézzé-ntsuwa-w
	?ojde-ntsuwa	'fourth'	?ojde-ntsú	?ojde-ntstuwa	?ojde-ntstuwa-w
	?íce∫e-ntsuwa	'fifth'	?íce∫e-ntsú	?íce∫e-ntsuwa	?íce∫e-ntsuwa-w

As observed in examples (16) above, ordinals are inflected for case. When the ordinals are in the masculine nominative case, the element-wa is dropped. The vowel **u**, which bears low tone in the

citation form, gets high tone in the nominative form. Hence, high tone becomes the nominative marker morpheme for masculine. On the other hand, the masculine absolutive form of ordinals is the citation form. In adition, the dative form is marked by the dative marker morpheme of the language without modification of the base of ordinals. In (17) below, ordinals are in their genitive and ablative form.

17)	Ordinals		GEN	ABL
	?ítté-ntsuwa	'first'	?ítté-ntsuwa-wa	?ítté-ntsuwa-ppe
	laa?é-ntsuwa	'second'	laa?é-ntsuwa-wa	laa?é-ntsuwa-ppe
	héézzé-ntsuwa	'third'	héezzé-ntsuwa-wa	héézzé-ntsuwa-ppe
	?ojde-ntsuwa	'fourth'	?ojde-ntstuwa-wa	?ojde-ntstuwa-ppe
	?íceſe-ntsuwa	'fifth'	?íce∫e-ntsuwa-wa	?íce∫e-ntsuwa-ppe

As clearly observed in (17) above,to mark genitive and ablative cases the morphemes are attached to the citation form of ordinals without modification of their base. Similar situation is observed in comitative, instrumental and directive forms in (18) below.

18)	Ordinals		COM	INS	DIR
	?ítté-ntsuwa	'first'	?ítté-ntsuwa-na	?ítté-ntsuwa-n	?ítté-ntsuwa-ko
	laa?é-ntsuwa	'second'	laa?é-ntsuwa-na	laa?é-ntsuwa-n	laa?é-ntsuwa-ko
	héézzé-ntsuwa	'third'	héézzé-ntsuwa-na	héézzé-ntsuwa-n	héézzé-ntsuwa-ko
	?ojde-ntsuwa	'fourth'	?ojde-ntstuwa-na	?ojde-ntstuwa-n	?ojde-ntstuwa-ko
	?íce∫e-ntsuwa	'fifth'	?íce∫e-ntsuwa-na	?íce∫e-ntsuwa-n	?íceſe-ntsuwa-ko

In (19)---(20) below, ordinals are in their femininenominative, accusative, dative and genitive ablative, instrument and directive cases.

19)	Ordinals		NOM	ACC	DAT
	?ítté-ntsuwa	'first'	?ítté-nts-átt-á	?ítté-nts-átt-ó	?ítté-nts-átt-i-w
	laa?é-ntsuwa	'second'	laa?é-nts-átt-á	laa?é-nts-átt-ó	laa?é-nts-átt-i-w
	héézzé-ntsuwa	'third'	héézzé-nts-átt-á	héézzé-nts-átt-ó	héézzé-nts-átt-i-w
	?ojde-ntsuwa	'fourth'	?ojde-nts-átt-á	?ojde-nts-átt-ó	?ojde-nts-átt-i-w
	?íce∫e-ntsuwa	'fifth'	?íce∫e-nts-átt-á	?íce∫e-nts-átt-ó	?ícese-nts-átt-i-w ³

For feminine nouns, like other class nouns the nominative case marker is -á. The morpheme is attached in association with feminine marker morpheme -átt /-tt.When ordinals are in nominative form, the element -uwa is deleted from the citation form. Similarly, the accusative marker morpheme for feminine ordinals is -ó. It co-occurs with feminine marker, -átt/-tt.To mark feminine dative form, the dative marker is attached after the feminine marker. To break impermissible consonant cluster, epenthethicvowel i is inserted between the dativeand the feminine marker. Similar situation is observed when the genitive, ablative, comitative, instrument and allative marker are attached to feminine ordinals.

20)	Ordinals		GEN	ABL
	?ítté-ntsuwa	'first'	?ítté-nts-átt-i-wa	?ítté-nts-átt-i-ppe
	laa?é-ntsuwa	'second'	laa?é-nts-átt-i-wa	laa?é-nts-átt-i-ppe
	héézzé-ntsuwa	'third'	héézzé-nts-átt-i-wa	héézzé-nts-átt-i-ppe
	?ojde-ntsuwa	'fourth'	?ojde-nts-átt-i-wa	?ojde-nts-átt-i-ppe
	?íce∫e-ntsuwa	'fifth'	?ícese-nts-átt-i-wa	?íce∫e-nts-átt-i-ppe

³-nts is nominalizer morpheme

⁻áttfunction as the feminine marker

⁻óis absolutive/accusative marker

21)	Ordinals		COM	INS	DIR
	?ítté-ntsuwa	'first'	?ítté-nts-átt-i-na	?ítté-nts-átt-i-n	?ítté-nts-átt-i-ko
	laa?é-ntsuwa	'second'	laa?é-nts-átt-i-na	laa?é-nts-átt-i-n	laa?é-nts-átt-i-ko
	héézzé-ntsuwa	'third'	héézzé-nts-átt-i-na	héézzé-nts-átt-i-n	héézzé-nts-átt-i-ko
	?ojde-ntsuwa	'fourth'	?ojde-nts-átt-i-na	?ojde-nts-átt-i-n	?ojde-nts-átt-i-ko
	?ícese-ntsuwa	'fifth'	?íce∫e-nts-átt-i-na	?íce∫e-nts-átt-i-n	?ícese-nts-átt-i-ko

The following text contains feminine ordinal inflectional form.

22)tá-ssíhéézzúmítst-átt-tu-a de?-aj?íttígáláss-a?úntútu

I-DAT threesister-F-PL-ACCexist-1SG:PRS:DCL:AFFone day-TVthey:NOM

goll-i-a-ko b-aaddi?ítténts-átt-á tá-ssímaj-u-a

 $house-TV-ACC-DIRgo-1SG: PAST: DCL: AFF \\ ORD-F-NOMI-DATcloth-TV-ACC \\$

ſámm-addula?énts-átt-óſal-u-a ?ímm-á g-aaddi

buy-3FSG:PAST:DCL:AFF

ORD-F-ACCmoney-TV-ACCgive-IMP:SGsay-

1SG:PAST:DCL:AFF

héézzénts-átt-i-ppe?ájné?ócc-addi

ORD-F-EPN-ABL nothingask-1SG:PAST:DC:AFF

'I have three sisters. One day, I went to their house. The first one bought me cloth. I asked the second one to give me money. From the third, I did ask nothing.'

When the ordinals modify the noun, they do not carry case and gender markersrather ordinals modify their stem.

23)	Citation form	Modifier form			
	?ítténtsuwa	?ítténtsó	'afirst'		
	laa?éntsuwa	laa?éntsó	'a second'		
	héézzéntsuwa	Héézzéntsó	'a third'		
	?ojdentsuwa	?ojdentsó	'a fourth'		
	?íce sentsuwa	?íce∫entsó	'a fifth'		

As in (24) belowsince the citation form is the basic form, when the ordinals are in their modifier form the element **-wa** deleted and the vowel \mathbf{u} alters to vowel $\mathbf{\acute{o}}$ as illustrated in.

24)	a)	?ítténtsó	?as-a-i	gej-a-ppe	j-eedda
		ORD	man-TV-NOM	market-TV-ABL	come-3MSG:PAST:DCL:AFF
	'A first man came from market.'				

b) ?ítténtsó ná?-á-i k'ara
ORD boy-TV-NOM Intelligent

'A first boy is intelligent.'

c) laa?éntsó ná-átt-á ?ádussa-tt-ó ORD child-F-NOM long-F-ACC

CONCLUSION

In Dawuro two types of numerals are identified: cardinals and ordinals. It in their citation form, Dawurocardinals and ordinals have the terminal vowel -a. They inflect like nouns even if their inflectional morphemes seem different in some ways. It is suggested that Dawurocardinals bestanalysed as a decimal numeral system. However, it is possible to suggest that at one time in the past the language used a quintesimal 5-base system. When cardinalsused as modifiers, theyusually dropor altertheir terminal vowel. The basic counting units and modifier cardinals of the language are one to ten. Numerals between eleven and nineteen are derived from the combination of lower numerals (one to nine) and the word for ten, támmá. In the combinations, the coordinating conjunction, -nne and is suffixed to támmá, ten and combines the lower numerals and the word for ten.

^{&#}x27;A second girl is tall.'

Multiplets of ten are derived by modified form of the cardinals from two to nine followed by the word for 'ten', **támmá**. Multiplets of hundreds are formed when hundred is modified by the numerals from one to nine. Multiplets of thousand are formed in the same way as multiplets of hundreds.

Cardinal numerals are also used as expressions of frequency. The forms of expressions of frequency are derived by combining the cardinal numerals with the word **tárá**'time'.Like nouns cardinal numerals are inflected for case. In Dawuro, ordinals are formed by attaching the morpheme, **-ntsuwa** on the cardinals followed by the change ofphonological shape of the cardinals. The phonological process triggers the change of phonological shape. Except some phonological change of the cardinals, ordinals follow the same pattern as the cardinals. Ordinals are inflected for case and gender.

REFERENCES

Admasu A .(2014). The Origin, Significance and Physical Condition of the Great Medieval Defensive: Dry Stone Walls of Dawuro/Kati HalalaKeela, Southwest Ethiopia. ELRC Working Papers. PP. 17-39.

Alebachew B. (2010). Verb Complements in Dawuro. MA Thesis, Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.

Alemayehu H.(1981). Omotic and Cushitic Verb Markers: A Possible Isogloss. MA Thesis, Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.

Allan, E. J. (1976). Kullo.In Bender M.L. (ed.).*The Non-Semitic Languages of Ethiopia*. pp 324-351. Michigan: Michigan University Press.

Azeb Amha.1994. Ometo Verb Derivation: the case of Basketo, Male, KoreteandKullo. In Harold Marcus(ed.), *New Trends in Ethipian Studies*.Pp1121-1130.Papers from the 12th International Conference of EthiopianStudies. New Jersey: Red Sea Press.

Azeb A. and Dimmendaal, G. J. (2006). Converbs in an African perspective. In F.K. Ameka, A. Dench and N. Evans (eds.), *Catching Language: The Standing of Grammar Writing*.

Berlin/Newyork. PP 393-440.

Bender, M. L. (2000). *Comparative Morphology of OmoticLanguages*. Muenchen: LINCOM EUROPA.

Blake,B. J. (2004). Case (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Comrie, B. (1976). Aspect: An Introduction to Verbal Aspect and Relatd Problems.

 Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dahl, ö. (1985). Tense and Aspect Systems. New York: Basil Black Well Inc.
- Data D. (1997). Rural Livelihoods and Social Stratification among the Dawro, Southern Ethiopia.MA Thesis, Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.
- Dixon, R.M.W. (2010). *Basic Linguistic Theory: Methodology*(Volume 1). Oxford:Oxford University Press.
- -----(2010). *Basic Linguistic Theory: Grammatical Topics* (Volume 2). Oxford:Oxford University Press.
- -----(2010). Basic Linguistic Theory: Further Grammatical Topics (Volume 3). Oxford:Oxford University Press.
- Fleming, H. (1969). The Classification of West CushticWith in Hamito Semitic. In Daniel (ed.). *Eastern African History*. USA, Washington.
- -----. (1974). *Omotic as an Afroasiatic Family. Studies in African Linguistics*, Supplement 5: 81–94.
- -----. (1975). Cushtic and Omotic. In Bender, M.L.(ed.) , *Language in Ethiopia*.PP34-53. London: Oxford Univerity Press.
- -----. (1976). 'Omotic Overview'. In Bender M.L (ed.), *The Non-Semitic Languages of Ethiopia*. Pp299-323. Michigan: Michigan State University.
- -----.(2007). 'Some Aspects of the Phonology and Morphology of Dawuro.'In Zaborski, A. (ed.), *Folia orientalia*.vol.xlii-xliii.Cracow:Polish Academy of Sciences.
- Hiwot T. (1988). Kullo Verb Morphology. Senior Essay, Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.
- König, C. (2008). The Marked-Nominative Languages of Eastern Africa. InBernand. Heine and Derk. Nurse (eds), *A Linguistic Geography of Africa*. 251–271.
- Cambridge:CambridgeUniversity Press.
- ----- (2008). Case in Africa. Oxford:Oxford University.
- Siseraw D. (1989). Noun Morphology of Kullo. Addis Ababa: Senior Essay, Addis Ababa University.
- Zaborski, A. (1984). 'Remarks on the Verb in Ometo.' In S. Rubenson, (ed.), *Proceeding* of the Seventh International Conference of Ethiopian Studies. East Lansing: African Studies Center: Michigan State University.

4. Current Political Instability and its Impact on the Process of State

Building in Ethiopia

Mulugeta Nega, Department of Civic Education and Ethics, Debre Markos University

Abstract

This study aimed at examining the current political instability and its impact on the process of state

building process in Ethiopia. Thus, in this study qualitative research method was employed. Both

primary and secondary sources of data were gathered where the primary data was collected through

key informant interviews having 18 participants of the community elders, religious leaders including

academicians in Ethiopian Universities in the field of political science. The secondary date was

obtained through books, articles and journals. The data was analyzed by using document and

thematic analysis techniques. The study found out that limited or independent media, frequent ethnic

tensions, ineffective governance, racism, loose national unity, lack of trust on the national

government, an increase in political conspiracy, security gaps, legitimacy gaps, the issue of

secession and disintegration weakened the unity and strength of the country as a whole thereby

posing obstacle in the state building process in Ethiopia. Finally, this study recommended that strong

democratic institutions are mandatory to bring peace and stability which will in turn consolidate the

state building process in Ethiopia.

Keywords: Instability, Political Instability and State Building

1. Introduction

According to Cambridge English Dictionary, instability entails uncertainty caused by the

possibility of a sudden change or a kind of turmoil and disorder in the present situation. Oxford

English Dictionary also defines it as the quality of a situation in which things are likely to change

or fail suddenly.

Given that the degree of political instability in a state is not explicit, it has posed a challenge for

various scholars to define the meaning of the concept. Despite these challenges the term is

understood as interrupted continuation of political democracy and the prevalence of major

political movements which is the direct opposite of a democratic rule of the game. It is also

71

defined as a condition in a political system by which the institutionalized patterns of authority break down or the expected compliance to political authorities is replaced by political violence (Pin, 2008).

Political instability has become a serious and threatening problem especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. It is creating massive problems and hindering the progress of a stable state. Functionalist modernization analysis essentially viewed political instability as a challenge facing traditional societies as they move into modernity (Ahmed, 2018). In these countries, the functional prerequisites of the political system, namely, political socialization and recruitment, interest articulation, interest aggregation, political communication (input), rule-making, rule application, and rule adjudication (output), are not performed effectively by political structures (Ibid).

Political instability is the propensity for regime or government change, political upheaval, or violence in society, or instability and uncertainty in government policy, like regulatory, tax, property, or human rights law (https://online.kettering.edu/news). When the political system fails in its primary roles of integration and adaptation and, therefore, system maintenance will be jeopardized. The problem of instability creates political disorder which has to do with the level of institutionalization of political organizations and procedures. Institutionalization could be measured by the level of adaptability, complexity, autonomy, and coherence of these organizations and procedures, and political instability is a function of the decay of political institutions (Ibeanu, 2014). In the absence of order and stability everything will be at stake that is any state could never prosper or advance in a holistic manner, nor could it develop with political instability (Ahmed, 2018).

2. Methodology and Methods

In this study qualitative research method was applied. A phenomenological research design was employed. Both primary and secondary sources of data were gathered where the primary data was collected through key informant interviews having 18 participants of the community elders, religious leaders including academicians in Ethiopian Universities in the field of political science. In addition the secondary data was acquired through books, articles and journals. The data was analyzed by using document and thematic analysis techniques.

3. The Current Problems and Their causes

According to Badwaza (2018) in his "Review of Current Developments in Ethiopia", the issues which have been mentioned as a challenge to Ethiopian current reform practices are the indications for the persistence of political instability and disorder in the country. Internal power struggles within and between the four constituent parties of EPRDF have not yet been resolved definitively. Party and government officials who are not on board with the "reform" agenda are in a position to disrupt the momentum of change and cause frustration among the public. Most of the media that are existing in Ethiopia today have a damaging impact on the stability of the country because of lack of rationality and misguiding the public through conflict provoking information. Ethnic-based clashes are also indicators for the current political instability which is expressed as frequent and protracted violence and political instability. The existing ethnic and identity based clashes that flared in Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and Somali regions caused the death of hundreds of civilians and the displacement of more than one million people. The injection of armed members of former insurgent groups into an already tense ethnic and political dynamics in these parts of the country easily fueled violent clashes. Violent confrontations between these rebel forces and federal and regional government security forces have already been witnessed in parts of the Oromia Region as a major problem for stability.

The state's most basic function is to ensure security and maintain control over its territory. Terrorists and other criminal groups often take advantage of a government's inability to control its territory in order to mount violent, hostile, or illicit acts. The state plays a central role in meeting the basic needs of its people by providing education, health care, and an environment conducive to economic growth. When a state fails to meet these needs, the people are vulnerable to poverty, disease, humanitarian crises, and political upheavals. States foster legitimacy by protecting basic rights and freedom and by enabling citizen participation in the political process. An absence of legitimacy allows for violent political opposition and increases opportunities for corruption (Badwaza, 2018).

In addition, Erwin Van Veen (2016) found that the historical factors that led to political instability in Ethiopia are legacy of centralization, control and coercion which continues to

influence styles of rule and administrative approaches, legacy of exclusionary rule with ethnic undertones that limits broader distribution of power and risks counter-mobilization. According to Annett (2000), political instability or unrest has its own indicators like the occurrence of a civil war, increased number of assassinations, ineffective control of the nation power structure, any successful or unsuccessful armed rebellions whose aim is independent from the central government, violent demonstrations or clashes involving physical force, an increasing threat to the survival of a government. In one way or the other most of this indicators are being frequently observed these days in Ethiopia and their by threatening political order or stability.

4. State Building and Political Instability

State-building involves development of effective governance institutions to serve the society's developmental, social, and political needs (Wang, 2009). The idea of state-building contains assumptions about an ideal type of well-functioning state, a politically impartial civil service, taxation, welfare and service delivery (Thidu, 2009). It is concerned with the state's capacity, institutions and legitimacy, and with the political and economic processes that underpin state-society relations (DFID, 2010). Center for Global Development (www.cgdev.org) defined state building as creating and strengthening the institutions necessary to support long-term economic, social, and political development. These institutions are legislatures, judicial systems, executive agencies, and police including the military forces. It also implies the re-construction of functional countries, in other words countries that are capable of providing their citizens with basic functions and services and that meet their responsibilities and obligations as members of the international community. A weaknesses in legitimacy, authority, and capacity leads to political instability that becomes a threat for state building process.

Generally state-building process stresses state-society relations by taking the social contract at a centre stage. Because it is operating at the interface between state and society, It is quit essentially political in character, it is about how power and authority is used, and in whose interests. Even it is not a technical process but a transactional one and also essentially concerned with how the state interacts with society, that is its legitimacy, responsiveness and accountability; and state-building is principally an endogenous process, shaped by national actors(Ingram, 2010).

State building process is manifested by strengthening/establishing democratic processes that help to build trust (election support, mediation/ reconciliation, transparency, accountability, anticorruption campaigns, etc.); working closely with legitimate local institutions (projects should be perceived as projects set up by the government as opposed to donors or local NGOs); strengthening pluralism and civil society and getting the population involved in the planning; implementation of policies and measures (participation); political mediation in crises; legitimate UN peacekeeping missions; reinforcement of the military and civil security sector; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants; promotion of the rule of law, e.g. through legislation, courts and the administration of justice and promotion of human rights organizations and the free press. In one way or the other all the above listed manifestations are resulted from political disorder and instability (Henning, 2017).

5. Causes of Current Political Instability in Ethiopia

In its Ministry of Report the Danish Immigration Service (2018) stated that in Ethiopia interregional confrontations over political representation and resources are common. Many of these confrontations are acted out as localized inter-communal violence between different ethnic groups. Ethiopia is a linguistically and culturally diverse country of more than 80 ethnicities/nationalities. In order to keep the country together Ethiopia's new administrative structure has been built on the principle of ethnic federalism. The core of these principles is that the nine regional states of Ethiopia to a certain extent have self rule, have the right to elect their leadership and use their own language. According to several interlocutors, ethnicity remains an engine for political conflict. Ethnic competition and mistrust can be felt at all levels of society, including in organizations where much efforts have been invested in creating a workplace free of ethno-nationalist sentiments. All of these factors are current stability problems thereby threatening the state building process in Ethiopia.

According to the interview results, while thinking about causes of political instability the incapability to reach on consensus over the history, constitution and state structure of the country is the main obstacle. Failure to respond to identity questions and boundary related problems of regional states also can be taken as the major causes. There are varying perceptions on the history of Ethiopia. Some say that Ethiopia is created by force during Menelik II which is mainly raised by TPLF/EPRDF, OLF and other extremist groups. These groups argue that for the sake

of state formation, many ethnic groups were lost their lives and as they were oppressed by the ruling class particularly the Amhara political elites and the general public. On the other side there are arguments on Ethiopia's having a long history which is estimated to be over three thousand years. They believe that the state formation was accomplished consent and force. Therefore, by his contradiction is apparent in the current Ethiopian political scenario which becomes a cause for the frequent political instability in the country.

One of the interview result also shows that the disagreement on the provisions of FDRE constitution and the existing state structure namely ethnic federalism. Many political groups exposed that the constitution was enacted based on the interest of TPLF and OLF rather than the people. This was due to the general public was not consulted or represented during the enactment process and the constitution does not give rights for the citizens rather for the ethnic groups. In addition it also considers a particular group as oppressor of all other ethnic groups in the state. Further the document takes ethnic federation as panacea to ensure the equality of nations and nationalities. Many scholars and political groups suggest that the constitution must be revised through the participation of the people. To them ethnic federalism weakens the national unity of the state. They raise the various ethnic conflicts that are prevalent throughout the country as a major evidence for this case. On the other side extremist ethno nationalists consider the constitution as significant for the equality and peaceful co-existence of the state in general. Such a disparity paves the way for political instability which then poses a considerable impact on the state building process in the nation.

One of the key informants also added that economic, political and social marginalization is another cause for the happening of political instability in the country. It is believed that a certain political group is dominating the economy and the political power which creates antagonism among the political groups. Weak state institutions like parliament, constitutions, electoral boards, media, security (police and defense forces), human rights commissions, etc. These institutions are unable to respond the real problems or questions(identity and establishment of regional states) of the people instead they always provide political responses. So these institutions are becoming an instrument to target the groups which have a political stand against the ruling political parties. An ongoing poverty and unemployment is also added to the above mentioned problems to be worsened and more aggravated the problem failure to bring harmony

among the political parties in EPRDF. For instance, the relation between TPLF and ADP can be mentioned. The political conspiracy is also poses a threat to the political stability and order of the country. Ineffective governance, ethnic nationalism, hate speech, ineffective legal system, and the former misguided policy advocated by TPLF further provoke the problem.

As it is evident from the above discussions, the prevailing political instability adversely affects the state building process. This is because the instabilities and disorders happening in the country leads to secession and disintegration. Today, some regions are not willing to take orders and tasks raised from the federal government, unbalanced political and economic power and authority, chaos and civil war, emergence of regional questions like Sidama, Wolaita, etc., lack of trust on the national government and border conflicts between neighboring regions all of which in one way or the other produce weak national unity and this clearly jeopardizes the state building process of the country in general.

6. Conclusion

Political instability creates a serious problem and it becomes an obstacle for order or stability of a state. There are some indications for the incidence of current political instability in Ethiopia. These include, limited or independent media, frequent ethnic tensions, ineffective governance, racism, loose national unity, lack of trust on the national government, an increase in political conspiracy, security gaps, legitimacy gaps, the issue of secession and disintegration like the case of Sidama and Woilata are a clear indication which weaken the unity and strength of the country as a whole. The idea of state-building contains assumptions about an ideal type of well-functioning state, a politically impartial civil service, taxation, welfare and service delivery. So when we look at the case in Ethiopia it is the opposite. This implies that all of these current instable political developments greatly affect state building process which further hinders its progress.

7. Recommendations

To avert the occasion of political instability in Ethiopia, the government should first set up an equal ground for all citizens in every affair that concerns them. It should change the existing biased media to be neutral and independent. The government must also establish law and order by implementing its legal means of force when illegal acts prevail in the country. Strong democratic institutions are also mandatory to bring peace and stability and thereby consolidate

the state building process. The main problem in Ethiopia today is everyone wants to have his or her own interests be fulfilled by forgetting what is expected from each of them. So not only we consider our interests but we should also think about responsibilities. Most importantly we Ethiopians need to work greatly on attitudinal change at the grassroots level.

Reference

- Badwaza(2018). Reform *in Ethiopia: Turning Promise into Progress*. Hearing: Reviewing Current Developments in Ethiopia. Freedom House.
- Centre for Global Development. *Rich World, Poor World*: A Guide to Global Development (Unpublished).
- Danish Immigration Service(2018). *Ethiopia Political situation and treatment of opposition*. Ministry of Report.
- Department for International Development (2010). Building Peaceful States and Societies.
- Henning(2017). What is state building and how do we promote it in fragile countries? KfW Development Research Development in Brief.
- Ingram(2010). State Building: Key Concepts and Operations in two Fragile State.
- Pin(2008). Essays on Political Instability. University of Groningen.
- Thida(2009). Reconnecting joined-up approaches: Nation-building through state-building. Spiru Working Paper 25.
- Wang(2009). *Nation Building, State Building, and the Road to Democracy*: Political Development in 60 Years Of the People's Republic.

Electronic/Internet Sources

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1122271/ Retrieved on 11/7/2019 at 2:58
http://dictonary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/instability Retrieved on 11/10/2019 at 10:01
https://online.kettering.edu/news/2016/06/14/impact-political-instability-global-sourcing
Retrieved on 11/7/2019 at 2:49

https://agendaforhumanity.org/cr/1 Retrieved on 11/7/2019 at 2:56

5. ተረካዊ ስነ -ምግባር በአጣርኛ ስነ -ጽሁፍ ዉስጥ፤ ታሪካዊ ዳሰሳ በደሞት ጥሰዉ (ዶ/ር)፣ የኢትዮፕያ ቋንቋዎችና ስነ ጽሁፍ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረ ጣረቆስ ዩኒቨርስቲ፤ email: demeketasew123@gmail.com

አ ጢቃሎ

ጽሁፍ የሜፋበት እና የሚነበብበት የራሱ የሆነ ስነምንባርም አለዉ፡፡ ይህንንም ምሁራን ተረካዊ ስነ-ምባባር (narrative Ethics) በማለት ይጠሩታል፡፡ ይህ ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ የዘማናዊ አሚኛ ስነ-ጽሁፍ ከዉልደቱ ጀምሮ አሁን አስከደረሰበት ጊዜ ድረስ ከተረካዊ ስነ-ምንባር አንጻር የተስተዋሉ ለዉሎችን በአራት የታሪክ ምዕራፍ (ማለትም ቅድሞ ሶርነት (ከ1928-32)፣ ድህረ-ሶርነት (ከ1932-1966)፣ ድህረ-አይነት ተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር አንደሚስተዋል ተንትኗል፤ በየታሪክ ምእራፉ የተስተዋሉ ልዩነቶችን ሃሳብያንለንለ ሲሆን ተረካዊ ትንታኔ (Narrative analysis) ደግሞከቀዳሚሕና ሁለተኛ የ ሚ ጃ ምንጮች የተሰበሰቡ ሚጃዎችን ለሙነንተን ጥቅም ላይ የዋለ የሚጃ ሙነንተኛ ዘዴ ነው፡፡ የሚጃዎችን በሁሉምታሪካዊ ምእራፎች በተማነሳይ ሜነኩ እንደ ሜስተዋል፤ ይልቁንምየ አ ሚኛ ስነ -ጽሁፍ ተረካዊ ስነ-ምንባር ከምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ እየተዳከመጸና ስነ-ጽሁፉምይበል ጥኢ-ስነ-ምንባራዊ እየሆነ እንደመካ ያሳያል፡፡

ቁልፍቃላት፡ - ተረክ፣ ተረካዊስነ - ምግባር፣ ስነ - ተረክ፣ ተረካዊትንታኔ

1. ማቢያ

አጣርኛ ቋንቋ ማዕዝን ተክቶ የቤተመንማሰት ቋንቋ ከሆነበት ማዜ ጀምሮ እስካሁን ድረስ በኢትዮጵያ ሁለንተናዊ ጉዳዮች ላይ ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ ሲያበረክት ቆይቷል በጣበርከት ላይም ይገኛል፡፡ ሆኖም ምሁራን በአብዛኛዉ እንደሚነማጣነት አጣርኛ የስነ ጽሁፍ ቋንቋ የሆነ ዉ ከ19ኛዉ ክ/ዘ መን ጀምሮ ነ ዉ፡፡ (ታደሰ እና አሊ 1995፡ 17) ከዚህ ማዜ ጀምሮ ኢትዮጵያዊያን በርካታ ጤቃሚ ሃይጣኖታዊ እና አለጣዊ የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎችን በዚሁ ቋንቋ ሲያበረክቱ ቆይተዋል፤ በጣበርከት ላይምይገኛሉ፡፡

ዘማናዊ ልብወለድ በአማርኛ ማጻፍ ከተጀማረ ከአንድ ክፍለ ዘማን በላይ ሆኖታል፡፡ በ1900ዓ/ምየታተማችዉ እና ለንባብ የበቃችዉ የአፈወርቅ 7 ብረ እየሱስ "ልብወለድ ታሪክ" ዘጣናዊ ስነጵሁፍን ለአጣርኛ ያስተዋወቀች የጣጀመሪያዋ ልብወለድ ናት፡፡ አሁን የምናነባቸዉ፣ የምናጡናቸዉ እና የምንተነትናቸዉ በርካታ የአጣርኛ ስነጵሁፍ ስራዎች የተገኙትየዚችንልብወለድ ዉልደት ተከትሎነዉ ማለት ይቻላል፡፡

የአሞርኛ ስነ-ጽሁፍ እድገት እና ታሪክ በተለይምከይዘት እንጻር በብዙ የአገር ዉስጥምሆነ የዉጭምሁራን ተጠንቷል፣ ተተንትኗል (ምንምእንኳ በቂነ ዉለጫላት ባይቻልም)፤ ሆኖምየዚህ ስነ-ጽሁፍ ቅርጻዊ ማንነቱ በቅጡአልተዳሰሰም፤ ዘማ ኛዉን የስነጽሁፍ ጥናት ጽንሰ-ሀሳብ እና አንድምታ ማጎረት አድርጎ የተሰሩ ጥናቶች እጅግ ዉስን ናቸዉ፡፡ በሚሆኑምየዚህን ስነ-ጽሁፍስነ ዉበትምሆነ ጭብጥአጉልተዉየሚያሳዩ ጥናቶች አስፈላጊ ናቸዉ፡፡

ይህ ጥናት በዚህ ረገድ ያለዉን የእዉቀት ክፍተት ለመማላት የሚያግዝ አስተዋጽኦ ለማድረግ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነዉ፡፡ ጥናቱ በአመዛኙ ቅርጽ ላይ የሚያተኩር ሲሆን የስነ-ተረክ (narratology) ጽንሰ-ሃሳብን መጎረት አድርጎ በተለይም የአዉዳዊ ስነ-ተረክ (contextual narratology) አስተሳሰቦች ላይ ተሞር ኩዞ ለማጭናት ይሞክራል፡፡

ስነ-ተረክ፣ ተረክን (narrative) የሚያጡና የስነ-ጽሁፍ ጵንሰ-ሃሳብ ሲሆን ዘማ ኛ ከሆኑት መካከል በከፍተኛ ደረጃ አለማቃፋዊ ተቀባይነት እያገኘ ያለ እና ከስነጽሁፋዊ ጥናቶች ባሻገርም ለሌሎች የጥናት ማስኮች እንደ ጥናት ስልት ሆኖ በማገልገል ላይ የሚገኝ ነው። ስነ-ተረክ አንድን የስነጽሁፍ ስራ ከተለያዩ አቅጣጮዎች ለሙተንተን የሚያስችሉ በርካታ የማጥኛ ስልቶችን እና አስተሳሰቦችን የያዘ ሰፊ ጵንሰ-ሃሳብ የያዘ ሲሆን ከነዚህ ውስጥም አንዱ እና በኢትዮጵያ የስነጽሁፍ ጥናት ውስጥ እስካሁን በቅጡ አማለግሎት ላይ ያልዋለው ተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር (narrative ethics) ይገኝበታል።

በዚህ ጥናት ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር በአማርኛ ስነ ጽሁፍ (በተለይም በአማርኛ ልብወለድ ስራዎች ላይበማተኮር) ዉስጥ እንዴት እንደ ማታይ ለማዳስ ይሞከራል፡፡ የስነ-ጽሁፉን ታሪካዊ እድን ት ተከትሎምተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር እየተሸሻለ ነ ዉወይስ እየደከመነ ዉየ ሚላዉን ጥያቄ ለመማለስ ይሞክራል፡፡

2. የ ቁልፍ ቃለት ትንተና

ከርእሱ ለሚረዳት እንደሚቻለዉየዚህ ጥናት ትኩረት ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር በአሚርኛ ስነ -ጵሁፍ ዉስጥ ምን ይጣስላል የጫል አብይ ጥያቄ መጣለስ ላይ ነ ዉ፡ ፡ ሆኖምይህን ጥያቄ ከመጣለሳችን በፊት ተረካዊ ስነ -ምግባር ምንድን ነዉ የሚለዉን ጥያቄ ማብራራት የማድ ላል፡ ፡ የተረካዊ ስነምግባርን ምንነት ለማብራራትም በቅድሚያ ተረክ ምንድን ነዉ የሚላዉን ማውቅ ያስፈልጋል፡፡

ተረክ ምንድን ነዉ የሚለዉን ጥያቄ በሞማለስ ሂደት በርካታ ምሁራን ለበርካታ ጊዜያት ሲከራከሩበት እና ሲወያዩበት ቆይተዋል ክርክሩ አሁንም እንደቀጡለ ነ ዉ፤ በሚሆኑም አንድ ወጥየሆነ ብያኔ ለማስጡት ያስቸግራል፡፡ ፋድረም(2005፡ 1-2)የራሱን ሳይጬዊር ከዘጡኝ በላይ በተለያዩ ምሁራን ስለ ተረክ የሰጧቸዉን ብያኔዎችን ዘርዝሮ አቅርቧል፡፡ ይህም የተረክ ብያኔ ምን ያክል ስምምን ት ላይ ያልተደረሰበት ሚኑን ያሳያል፡፡ ሆኖም በሁሉም ብያኔ ዎች <u> ወስጥተደጋጣሞየተገለጸ እና እንደ ተረክ ማለያ ተደርጎ ሊወሰድየ ማቾል ሃሳብአለ፡፡ ምንም</u> እንኳ የሁነ ቶች ብዛት ና የአደራደር ሁኔታ ከምሁር ምሁር የተለያየ ቢሆንም ሁሉም ብኔ ዎች አንድን ተረክ ተረክ ነ ዉ ለማለት በዉስ ጡ ቢያንስ አንድ ሁነት በሆነ ዓይነት ቅደምተከተል ተሰንዶ ማ ኘት እና በሆነ አካል ሙተረክ አለበት ይላሉ፡፡ እዚህ ላይ የሚነሳዉ ጥያቄ ነ ዉ ስለ ድርጊቶቹ እና አደራደራቸዉ የሚነ ማረን? የሚሎት ናቸዉ፡፡ እነዚህን ጥያቄዎች የጫቆጠረዉ ጌራርድ ጀነት (1980፤ 1988) የተባለ ምሁር ሲሆን ተረክን የሶስት ክፍሎች የእርስበርስ ማንኙነት ዉጤት አድርጎ ያቀረበዉ ምሁራዊ ትንታኔ እስካሁን ሰፊ ተቀባይነት ያንኝ ሃሳብነው። ፡ እንደ ጀነት (1980) ንለጻ ተረክ ሶስት ክፍሎች አሉት እነሱም፤ ዲሰኩር (discourse) ወይም "ተረክ" ይለዋል፣ ታሪክ (story)፣ እና ትረካ(narration) ይባላሉ፡ ፡ ከነዚህ ክፍሎች 血ስጥ ለጀነት ጢቃሚዉ እና በስነ-ተረክ ጵንሰሃሳብ ሊጡና የሚገባዉ ቀዳሚክፍል ትረካ ነው፡፡ እንደሱ አገላለጽ ትረካ ለታሪክምሆነ ለ ዲሰኩር ማጎረት ነው፡፡ አንድ ሰዉ ሞተረክ ሲችል ታሪኩን ይና*ገ ራ*ል፤ ታሪኩን በትረካ **ሞ**ልክ ሲያቀርብ ደግሞ ዲሰኩር ይፈጡራል ይላል፡ ፡ በዚህ እሳቤ <u>ማ</u>ጎረት ጀነት በተረክ እና በትረካ ወይም "በተነ*ገ*ረዉ" እና ፡ ይህን እሳቤ ማጎረት በማድረማምበአተራረክ፣ በታሪክ እና በ ተረክ በእያንዳንዳቸዉስር

እንደ ጀምስ ፊላን (2013፡ 23-24) ነለጻ ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር በታሪክ እና በትረካ እንዲሁምበ ስነ-ምግባራዊ እሴቶች (moral values) መካከል ያለዉን ተዛምዶ ይማለከታል፡፡ ተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር ስነምግባራዊ እሴትን የታሪክ እና የትረካ ማስተሳሰሪ ነ ምድ አድርጎ ይወስዳል ምክንያቱም ተረክ በራሱ በግልጽም ሆነ በሽፍን አንድ ጸሃፊ፣ ተራኪ፣ ገጸ-ባህሪ፣ ወይም ተደራሲ በተረክ ዉስጥ እንዴት ያስባል፣ ይገ መግጫል እና ተግባሩን ይፈጽጫል የሚላዉን ጥያቄ እንድንጡይቅ ስለሚያስገ ድደን፡፡ ሥለሆነ ምተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር ጫላት በተረክ እና በትረካ መካከል ምን አይነት ስነምግባራዊ እሴት አለ ሚላዉን ሚዳስስ የጥናት ጣስክ ነዉ ጫላት ይቻላል፡፡

የተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር ጥናት ሰፊ እና በርካታ ጥቄዎችን እያነሳን ጫእስ ጣስጡት የምንችልበት ጣሆኑን ምሁራን ይገልጻሉ፡፡ ፊላን (ዘኒከጣሁ) እነዚህን ጥያቄዎች በአራት ከፍሎ አቅርቧቸዋል፤ "1) the ethics of the told, 2) the ethics of the telling, 3) the ethics of writing/producing and 4) the ethics of reading/reception. " ፊላን ከጡቀሳቸዉ አራት ጥያቄዎች መጣካከል ቀደምሲል ስለ ተረክ ባስቀጣጥን ዉ ብያኔ ጣስረት የዚህ ጥናት ትኩረት በጣጀ መሪያዉ እና በሁለተኛዉጥያቄ ላይ ብቻየተጣጎረተ ይሆናል፡፡

በዚህም ማጎረት የ ማጀ ማሪያ ዉ ትያቄ ትኪረት ማያደር 7 ዉ በ 7 ጸ - ባህሪያት እና ድር ጊቶች ላይ ሆኖ፤ የ 7 ጸባህርያት ድጊቶች (በተለይምየ ማነ ቡበት ማጭት እና ማጭቱን ለማፍታት የ ማውስዱት አ ማራጭ) ስነ ምግባራዊ ምህዳር ፣ የ 7 ጸ - ባህሪያት የ እርስበርስ ማንኙነት ስነ ምግባራዊ ሁኔ ታ ምን ይማስላል የ ማሉትን አይነት ጥያቄዎች ለማማለስ ይጥራል፡፡ ሐለተኛዉ ጥያቄ ደማሞ የልብወለዱ ዉስ ጥዊ ጉዳዮች በተለይም በተራኪዉ እና በትረካዉ ላይ አተኩሮ የእነዚህን ስነ ምግባራዊነት የ ማኒኩይት ነ ዉ፡፡ በዚህም ተራኪዉ ለትረካ የ ተጠቀጣገትን ቋንቋ፣ የድር ጊት አደራደር እና የ ታሪክ ማረጣ ስነ - ምግባራዊነት በተደራሲዉ ላይ የ ማዲጥረዉን ስነ ምግባራዊ ዉጤት ለምትን ተን ይሞክራል፡፡

የአንድን የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራ ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ለማጥናት በሚሞከርበት ጊዜ ትኩረት ሊሰጣቸዉ የሚገቡ ጉዳዮች አሉ፡፡ ከነዚህም ዉስጥ አንዱ ፈሬይ (1995፡ 58) እንደሚስቁጣዉ ስነ ምግር የሃላፊነት ጉዳይ ነዉ፡፡ የደራሲዉ፡ የተራኪዉ፤ የገጸ-ባህሪያት ሃላፊነት፡፡ ስለሆነም ስነ ምግባራዊ ጥናትእነዚህ አካላት የሚሰበቅባቸዉን ስነ-ምግባራዊ ሃለፊነት ተወጥተዋል ወይ:የሚለዉን ጥያቄ ለመማለስ መሞከር ይኖርበታል፡፡

የዚህ ጥናት ዋነኛ ትኩረትም በአጣርኛ ስነጽሁፍ ዉስጥ እነዚህ አካላት ስነምግባራዊ ሃላፊነ ታቸዉን በሞዉጣት ረገድ ያለዉ ሁኔታ ምን እንደሚሞስል ከታሪካዊ አዉድ አንጻር ማኩናት ነዉ፡፡ ሆኖም የእነዚህን አካላት ሰነምግባራዊ ግዲታ ለማኩናት ሲሞከር በሄትኛዉ የዘሞን እና የማህበረሰብ ሰነምግባራዊ አዉዶች ዉስጥ ማኩነት ይቻላል ስነምግባር በዘሞን የሚላወጥ እንደማሀበረሰቡም ስሪት ሚለያይ አይደለም ወይ ሚል ጥያቄ ሊነሳ ይችላል፡፡
በርማጥ እንዲህ ያሉቱ ትያቄዎች አማባብነት ያላቸዉ ናቸዉ፡፡ ሆኖም ቀደም ሲል ለሙጥቀስ
እንደተሞከረዉ ተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር ከሚያነሳቸዉ ጥያቄዎች ወስጥ ሁለቱ እና በዋነኝነት
ሞጽሀፍን ማሰረት አድርንን ልንሜልሳቸዉ በምንችላቸዉ ጥያቄዎች ላይ ብቻ እንድናተኩር
የተደረንበት ምክንያት ይኸዉነው፡፡ በሚንም የዚህ ጥናት ትኩረት ትረካ ላይ ስለሆነ
የአማርኛ ስነ-ጽሁፍን ተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር በሙትንተን ረንድ በየዘሙን ያለዉን ማህበረሰባዊ
አስነምግባር እንዴት በልብወለዶቹ ወስት ተንጸባረቀ የሚል አቀራረብ ሳይሆን ያለዉየ ኢትጵያ
ስነ-ጽሁፍ ሊኖረዉ ማ ባዉን የስነምግባር ደረጃ ይዟል ወይ የሚላዉን ጥያቄ ለመማለስ የሞታር
ነው፡፡ ዕዚህ ላ ሌላ ማሰረታዊ ትያቄ ማ ሳቱ ማድ ንው፡፡ ለመሆን የኤትዮጵያን ስነጽሁፍ
በጠቅላላዉ የአማርኛ ስነጽሁፍን በተናጥል ሊንልጽ የሞቻል የስነምግባር ደረጃ አለን; ይህ
ጥያቄ ማሰረታዊ ከመሆንም ባሻማር ወደፊት ጠንከር ያለ ምርምር የሚፈልግ እንደሆነ የዚህ
ጽሁፍ አቅራቢ ያምናል ሆኖም ለዚህ ጥናት እንደ ማነሻ ሊያን ለማለን የሞቻል ሃሳብ በፍልስፍና
ምሁሩ ክላውድ ሳምነር (1985፡ 427) ቀርቦልናል፡፡ ሳምነር የኢትጵያዊያንን የአአጻጻፍ
ሰስነ-ምግባር ከአውሮጳ ዉያን ጋር እያነጻጸረ እንዲህ ይተነትነ ዋል (ለሃሳብ ሙሉነት ሲባል
ጥቅሱ የተወሰደዉ በተንኝበት ቋንቋነው፡፡

Whereas, the Western world has a tendency to consider things as they are in their impersonal objectivity, the Ethiopian [...] world is clearly anthropocentric. The westerner takes as its starting point the world of external reality, which is distinct and measurable. The [...] Ethiopian does not break away from the world in which he leaves. He does not disengage himself from it, he does not stand out; he is part of it. His starting point is within himself, in his own personal experience. He does not try to express what is in his mind: he rather attempts to evoke it [...] The Westerner reconstructs and recreates the outside world with the framework of his own thought. The Ethiopian starts from what is already in his mind and endeavors to transmit it by suggestion [...] the westerner would liketo conceive truth and to demonstrate it; the [...] Ethiopian seeks tooffer himself to it and to have it desired by others. The western world is the world

በር ማጥ ሳምንር ይህን ሃሳብ የሰነዘረ ዉ ስለኢትጵያዊያን ቀደምት የማዕዝ ስነጽሁፍ ሊቆች ነ ዉ፡፡ ሆኖም የአማርኛ ስነጽሁፍ ማ ሻ ይኸዉ የማእዝ ስነጽሁፍ በሚሆኑ የአጻጻፍ ልማዱም የቀደሞዉን ማምሰል እንደሚኖርበት አያከራክርም ፡ በተለይም ሳምንር የጠቀሳቸዉ ተረካዊ ስነምግበርን የሚሞለከቱ በመሆናቸዉ አማርኛ ስነ-ጽ ሁፍን ከነዚህ የስነምግባር ማኅረቶች አንጻር ማንምንምተንቢነው፡፡

ከጥቅሱ ለሚሂዳት እንደሚቻለዉ ኢትዮጵያዊያን ጸሃፍት ሶስት ጣጎረታዊ ስነ ምግባራዊ ልማዶች አሏቸዉ። እነ ሱም 1) ሰዋዊ ጉዳች ላይ ማተኮር ወይም ለሰዉ የሚሰጠዉን ክብር አለማንደል ፣ 2)የ ሚኖርበትን ማህበረሰብ አለሚርሳት፤ የማህበረሰቡን ባህላዊ፣ ማህበረሰባዊ እሴቶች ማክበር ፣ 3) በጽሁፉ የሚነ ልጸዉ ሃሳብ የራሱ ብቻ ሳሆን ማህበረሰቡም ሚሆኑን ማረጋገጥ እና 4) ማህበረሰባዊ ሂሶችን ሲሰነ ዝር በነ ቀፌታ ሳሆን በምክር ማልክ ማድረግ ናቸዉ። እነ ዚህ ሶስት ባህርያት እንደ ስነ -ምግባር ማጎረቶች ተደረገዉ ሊወሰዱ ይችላሉ ምክንያቱም በአንድ የልብወለድ ስራ ዉስጥ የሚስተዋሉ የትረካ እና የተረክ ስነ ምግባሮች ከነ ዚህ የጸሃፍት ሃለፊነት ዉጭአይደሉምእና። ሆኖምእነ ዚህን ሃሳቦች ለትንታኔ በማስቀምሂደት ደራሲያንን በቀጥታ ሳይሆን ቀደምሲል ስለ ተረክ ምንነት በተጠቀሰበት ክፍል በቀረበዉ ማጎረት በትረካ ዉስጥ እንዴት እንደ ማታዩ ለማዳሰስ ይሞክራል።

ከዚህ ቀጥሎባለዉክፍል ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር በተለያዩ የአማርኛ ስነ ጽሁፍ ታሪካዊ ምዕራፎች ዉስት እንዴት እንደሚታይ ለማዳስ ማከራ ተደርጓል፡፡ (የታሪክ ክፍፍሉ የተወሰደዉ ጌራርድ (1971) ን ተከትሎሲሆን እሱ ካጡናቸዉታሪካዊ ግዜያት ወዲህ ያሉት በአትኝዉየተጩምሩ ናቸዉ)

3.የ ተረካዊ ስነ *ም*ባር *ታ*ሪካዊ ቅኝት

በዚህ ክፍል በእያንዳንዱ የአማርኛ ስነ-ጽሁፍ ዘማን ምን እንደሚሞስል ለማየት እንሞክራለን

3.1. ቅድሞጦር ነ ት ዘ ሞን

ይህ ጊዜ ሚማለከተዉከጥልያን ወረራ በፊት የነበረዉን የስነጵሁፍ ታሪክ ሲሆን ጠቅለል ባለ ማልኩ ሲንለጽ ይህ ማዜ ፈርቀዳጅ የስነጵሁፍ ስራዎች የወጡበት እና አማርኛ ከዘማናዊ የስነጵሁፍ አጻጻፍ ጋር ትዉዉቅ የጀሚረበት ማዜ ነዉ፡፡ ይህ ዘማን ለኢትዮጵያን ጸሃፍት አስቸጋሪ ዘማን ነበር ማለት ይቻላል፤ ምክንያቱስ ቢሉ በአንድ በኩል ዘማናዊ የድርሰት አጻጻፍ በራሱ አዲስ በመሆኑ ደራስን ያንን ለማልማድ የሚከፍሉት ማስዋዕትነት ቀላል የሚገል ስለማይሆን እና፤ በሌላ በኩል ደማሞእኒሁ ጸሃፍት የለማዱትን ጥንታዊ የኢትዮጵያ ስነጵሁፍ አጻጻፍ ዘዴ (ሁሉም ማለት ይቻላል በዚህ ዘማን የነበሩ ጸሃፍት የቤተክህነት ትምህርት ዉስጥ

ያለፉ ናቸዉ) ትተዉ ወደ አውሮጳዊን የአጻጻፍ ስልት ለመግባት ሂደቱ አስቸጋሪ ስለጫሆን የሚሉ መላምቶችን ማስቀጣት ይቻላል፡፡ ያም ሆነ ይህ በዚህ ዘመን ብቅ ያሉት የስነጽሁፍ ስራዎች ምንምእንኳ የአዎሮጳ ዉያን ስነጽሁፎች ተጽእኖ ያረፈባቸዉቢሆንም(በተለይ ከቅርጽ አንጻር) የራሳቸዉን ማንነት ግን ለማፍጠር የቻሉ ናቸዉ፡፡ በአማርኛ ስነጽሁፍ ላይ ጥናት ያደረጉ ምሁራን እንደሚስማማስት የዚህ ዘመን የስነጽሁፍ ስራዎች ማሳረት ጣዮች ብቻ ሳይሆኑ ኢትዮጵያዊዉን የስነጽሁፍ ይትባህል ከ ዘማናዊዉ ጋር አጣጥጣዉ ማቅረብ የቻሉ ዘመን አይሽሬ ስራዎች ናቸዉ፡

ከተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር አንጻር ስንማለከታቸዉ ቀደም ሲል እንደ ጣንምሚያ ነጥብ ያስቀሙጥናቸዉን አራት የስነምግባር ሚርሆዎች አሟልተዉ እና 7 ኛቸዋለን፡፡፡ የዚህን ዘመን የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች ተረካዊ ስነምግባር ጠቅልለ ባለ መልኩ ለማቀሙጥ የዮናስ አድማሱን (2001፡ 13) አባባል ማጠቀምበቂ ነው፡፡ እንደ ዮናስ አ 7 ላለጽ ይህ ዘመን "የልብወለድ ታሪክን ዳራ ፋና ተከትለዉ አዲስ እና ዘመናይት ኢትዮጵያን ለመን ንባት ብዕራቸዉን አንስተዉ የለውጥን አስፈላጊነት በተለያየ መንገድ፤ በለዘበና ትህትና ባልራቀዉ ስልት ያቀነቀን ደራስያን" ዘመን ሲሆን ደራስያንም በእሳቸዉ አ 7 ላለጽ "ትሁታን ፋና አብሪዎች" የሚል ስም ተሰጥቷቸዋል፡፡

በዮናስ 1 ለጻ ጣጎረት የዚህ ዘመን የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች ማህበራዊ ብቻ ሳሆን አ1 ራዊ ጉዳዮችን ሲያነ ሱ ማህበረሰባቸዉን ማዕከል ባደረገ ማልኩ ሲሆን ለዉጥ ናፋቂነ ታቸዉን ምበትህትና ምክር በሚጣስል መልኩ ያቀርባሉ፡፡ የአተራረክ ስልታቸዉም ቢሆን ምን ያክል ምጡቅ ብቻ ሳይሆን ተለምዷዊዉን የአጻጻፍ ስልት የተከተለ እንደነበር ለማሳየት አስፋዉ ዳምጤ (2001: 115) ያሉትን እንደ ማሳያ መጥቀስ ይቻላል፡፡ አስፋዉ የዚያን ዘምን አንድ ደራሲ ጠቅሰዉ እንደጻፉት የልብወለድ ታሪክ በአ1 ላለጽ ረ1 ድ ሲታይ "አ ሚርኛዉ ቅልጥፍ ያለ፤ ለአንደበት ተስማሚ ለጆሮ ያል1 ለማ ላንባቢዉ የሚሞች ለሰሚዉ የማይሰለች እንዲሆን አድርጎ ነዉ የጣፈዉ፡፡ ምስል ከሳች ድንቅ 1 ለጻዎች የሞሉበት ለዛማ ጽሁፍ ነዉ" ብለዋል፡፡ ልብወለድ ታሪክ ብቻ ሳትሆን ሌሎችምበዚህ ዘመን የተጻፉ ስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች በትረካ ስልታቸዉ ተመሳይ ባህሪ እንዳላቸዉ ምሁራን ይስማማሉ፡፡ ባጢቃላይ ቅድመ ጦርነት ዘመን የአ ሚርኛ ስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች ተረካዊ ሰነ ምንባርን በተምለከተ ምሉዑነት የማታይባቸዉ ናቸዉ ማለት እንችላለን፡፡

3.2. ድህረ - ጦር ነ ት ዘ ማ

ምንም እንኳየ 1928ቱ የጣልያን ወረራ የኢትጵያን የስነጽሁፍ ታሪክ ሂደት ለተወሰነ ግዜም ቢሆን ቢያደናቅፈዉም ኢዮዊንን ግን ከሞፍተር አላቆጣቸዉም በጦርነት ዉስም ሆነዉ ድርሰት ደርሱ ነበር፡፡ ጥልያን ተባርሮ ንንሱ ወደ ማነበረ ስልጣናቸዉ ከተማለሱ በኋላ ጸሃፍት የፈጡራ ስራዎቻቸዉን ለህዝብ ለማድረስ አልዘንዩም ፡ ቀደም ሲል ከነበረዉ ዘማን ጽሃፍት የቀሰጣትን የስነጽሁፍ ልምድ በልጥ አጎልብተዉ እና አሻሽለዉ ዘጣን አይሽሬ ስራዎቻቸዉን ማበርከት የጀጣሩች ወዲያዉነበር፡፡ ይህ ዘማን የአማርኛ ስነ-ጽሁፍ ልዕልና ዘማን ማሆኑን ብዙዎቹ ምሁራን ይስማምሉ፡፡ ሆኖም ከተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር አንጻር ስንጫለከተዎ ይህ ዘማነ እንደቀደሞዉዘማን ማትዕ ነ ዉለማለት አያስደፍም ፡ የዚህ ትናት ትኩረት ልብወለዶች ላይ በሚያኑ በዚህ ዘመን ከተጻፉት ዉስጥ የተወሰኑትን ለአብነት እየጡቀስን ለማየት እንሞክራለን፡፡ እንደ ዮናስ (2001፡ 16) አ*ገ*ላለጽ በዚህ ዘ**-**ማ ያሉ ጸሃፍት እንዲህ ነበሩ ብለን የቁርጥየለየለት ዉህድሆነ ማላዩ ለማውጥት ያስቸማራል፡፡ "ድብልቅልቅ ነ ዉ፡፡ ማስቶ ነ ዉ፡ ፡ አንድ ወህድ የሆነ እንደሃረማ ተሞዛ ሊወጣ የሞቻል ሞጓዩ ካለ አብዛኞቹ አለባብሶ <u>ማ</u>ረስ ሳይሆን ስር ነቀል ለዉጥ ያስፈልጋል ወደ**ማ**ለዉ አቋም ማማካታቸዉ ነዉ፡ ፡ " በዚህ ድብልቅልቅ መማንነት ዉስጥ ታዲያ ምን አይነት ተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር ይስተዋል ነበር፡፡ ስርነቀል ለዉጥ ናፋቂ ልብወለዶች ዉስጥ ያሉ 7ጸ ባህያት የግጭት ምክንያቶች ከሞላ *ጎ*ደል ተሞሳሳይናቸው፡፡ ብዘዙዎቹ የማህበረሰባዊ ፖለቲካ ስሪቱ እንደ ግጭት ምንጭነ ው፡፡ የህን ማ ሻ በማድረ*ግ* እነደ ፍቅር ሰክምቃብር ያሉቱ ገዥን ከጭሰኛ ሲያ*ጋፍ*ኤእንደ ካድማስ ባሻ*ገር* ሉት ደግጭዘማናዊነትን ከ ባህላዊለት ያጋጭሉ እነደ አደፍስ ያሉቱ ደግሞ በየደረሱበት የማህበረሰብን እሴቶች በጣናድ ላ ተጡ<u>ምዱ ገ</u>ጸ ባህርያት በሚፈጥሩት *ግጭ*ት ታሪካቸዉን ይነ ግራሉ፡ ፡ በሁሉም በኩል የ **ሚ**ስተዋሉት ግችቶች ስነ ምግባራዊ እሴታቸዉ እንዴት ነ ዉ ብለን ስንጡቅ ምናገነዉ ሞልስ እንደ ጸሃፊዎቻቸዉ ባህሪ የተለያ ነው፡ ፡ ለአብነት ባሻንርን ስንወስድ በንጸ ባህሪያቱ ድርጊት የምናየ ዉነባር ማህበረሰባዊ እሴቶችን በማኮሰስ አዲስ እና ከነባሩ ፍጹምተቃራኒ የሆነ አስተሳሰብን ማድነቅነው፡፡ አበራ ጓደኛዉየአበራን ቃላቅ ወንድምየሚሞቱበት አማብብ፡ ሉሊት ማንነ ቷን የ*ም*ትገልጽበት ማን*ገ* ድ እና አመቃላይ *ገ*ጸባህርቱ የተሳሉበት ሁኔ ታ ስነ ምግባራዊእሴትን በተላበሰ **ማ**ልኩ ነ ዉ **ማ**ላት ያስቸግል፡ ፡ የ ሚጎ ብኩበት ማን ድ ባፈነ ን ጠ ሜ\ ኩ ትህትና የ ራቀ ዉ ተቃዎሞየ ሚያሰ ማን ጸባህርት ና ቸዉ፡፡ ፡ የአደፍስ ለዉትን ሚጎብክበት ሙንገድ የባለ ነዉ፡፡ ገጸ ባህሪዉ እሱ የሚያስበዉን እንጅ ለማህበረሰብ የ ሚታቅ ሞዉን ነገር ሲያደርግ አይስተዋልም ፡ የአደፍርስ ድፍረት እምነትን በእ ውቀት ለ መቀየር እስከ መሞከር ደርሳል፡፡ ይህ አይነቱ የ 7 ጸባህሪ አሳሳል ስነ ምንባራዊ

ነ ዉወይ ብለን ስንጠቅ አላማዉምንምይሁን ምንምቀደምሲል ካስቀሙናቸዉየኢትዮጵያ ስነጽሁፍ ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ሚፈለጫዎች አንጻር ተቀባነት የሌላቸዉ ናቸዉ፡፡ በዚህ ዘማን
ከታዩ የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች ዉስጥ በዚህ ጥናት አቅራቢ አስቴት በተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር አቻ
የሚይንኝለት ፍቅር እስከሙቃብር ነ ዉ፡፡ የፍቅር እስከሙቃብር ዋነኛ የ ጥነ ካሬዉ ምንጭ
ያለዉ የተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ትንካሬ ይማስለኛል፡፡ ለዉጥ ናፋቂዉ ጉዱ ካሳ ተቃዉሞዉን
የሚያሰማበት ማንድ ትህትና ያልተሌዉ ነዉ ማለት ይቻላል፡፡ ፊታዉራሪን የሚያስረዳበት
ማንድ ትንሽምቢሆን ማዳፈር የሚታይበት ቢሆንምየታናሽ እና የታላቅ ማንኙነት የጣሰ ነዉ
ለማለት ኣስደፍም፡፡ ከሁሉም በላይ ዘህ ልብዉለድ ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ጎልቶ የሚታየዉ
በአተራረክ ስልቱ ነዉ፡፡ የቃላት ሚረጣዉየድርጊት ገለጻዉ ፍጹምኢትዮጵያዊ ስነ ምግባርን
የተላበሰ ነ ዉማለት ይቻላል፡፡ ለዚህምማስያ ይሆን ዘንድአንድ ምሳሌ እንጥቀስ፡፡

የፊቃውራሪ ጣሽሻ ባለቤት ሒያጅ (አ ጣን ዝራ) መሆናቸዉበ መጽሃፉ ተደጋግሞተገልጾ ይገኛል፡፡
ይህን ተግባራቸዉ ግን ከጣን ጋር እና እንዴት እንደሚፈጽሙበ ግልጽ አይነ ገረንምህን ጣድረግ
ኢተዮጵያዊ ስነ ምግባር አይደለም እና፡፡ ይለቁንስ ተራኪዉ "ቡን ተጠርተዉ ሄዱ ብሎ" ብቻ
ይጠቁጣናል፡፡ እንዲህ አይነቱ አነጋገር ስነምግባራዊ ከመሆኑም ባሻገር ትህትናንም
ያሳያል፡፤ ተራኪዉልብውለዱ ለጣውከውለዉ ማህበረሰብ ስነ-ምግባራዊ እሴቶች ራሱን ያስገዘ
መሆኑን ጣየት ይቻላል፡፡

ጡቅልል አድር*ገን* ስንማለከቱ የዚህኛዉ ዘማን የስነ-ጽሁፍ ስራዎች ከተረካዊ ስነ ማባር አንጻር በተለያየ ማደብሊቀማጡየ ማዥሉ ናቸዉማለት ይቻላል፡፡

3.3. ድህረ - አ ብዮት ዘ ማ

በዚህ ዘማን የ ታዩት የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች እንደ ቀደጫ ዘማን ሁሉ ድብልቅልቅ የሚገል ማንነት ያላቸዉ አይደሉም ፡ በተለይም በዘማ ማጀማሪያ ላይ ብቅ ያሉት ስራዎች አብዮታዊነትን የሚሰብኩ የአብዮቱ ዘብ የሆኑ ነበሩ፡፡ ማዜዉ የለዉጥ ነበር እና በስራዎቻቸዉ የሚስሏቸዉ 7 ጸ ባህርያት የለዉጡአቀንቃኝ መሆናቸዉ አያስደንቅም ፡ ለዉጡም አብዮታዊ ስለነበር በ7 ጸ ባህርያት ማከል የሚነሳዉ ማጭት በለዉጡ ደጋፊ እና በለዉጡ ተቀዋሚ ማከከል ነበር፡፡ ስለሆነ ምየ እነ ዚህን የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች የተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር እሴት በዚህ ጥናት ላይ እንደ ማ ለጫአድርንን ባስቀሙጥናቸዉ ሚህዎች ማዳኘት አስቸጋሪ ሊሆን ይችላል፡፡ ንጸባህርያት በማብርም በስነ ምግባርም ከ ኢትዮጵያዊነት ይልቅ ለሎች ሶሻሊሰት ሀንራት የቀረቡ ናቸዉ፡፡ ስለሚብ ልዩነት፤ ስለህብረተሰባዊነት፤ እና ስለመነሰሉት አብዮታዊ ሚርሆዎች ሲሰብኩ

ነባሩን ንቀዉ ብቻ ሳይሆን አጥጥለዉም ነበር፡፡ የአዲሱ ቡሆ የነባሩ እርሾ እንደሚያስፈልንዉ ረስተዉ ነበር፡፡ ነባሩን አዉድሚዉ የአዲሱን እድንት የሚናፍቁ ይጣስላሉ፡፡ ይህ ባህሪያቸዉ በጠቅላላዉ ሲታይ ተረካዊ ስነምግባር ጉድለት የነበረባቸዉ ናቸዉእንድንልያስንድደናል፡፡

ይህ የይወደም ጣርህ በትረካቸዉም ዉስጥ ይስተዋላል፡፡ ባብዛኞቹ በአዲስ ቴክኒክና ፈጡራ (expermentation) ላይ ያተኮሩ ይጣስላል፡፡ የበዓሉ ግር ማአብዮታዊ ልብወለዶች እና የዳኛቸዉ ወርቁ "አደፍርስ" ለዚህ ማሳያ ናቸዉ፡፡ ነበሩ የተረት አይነት አተራረክ ያተጣቻቸዉ አይጣስልም፡፡ ይህ አይነት ትረካ በራሱ ችግር ነ ዉባይባልምይሕ ጥናት ይዞት ከተነሳዉርዕስ አኳያ ስናየዉያ ቀደምባለዉ ዘጣን ስነምግባራዊ ነ ዉስንል እንደነበረዉ በሁሉም የእድሜክልል ላለ አንባቢ የሚስማጣ የአተራረክ ስልት ባለጣከተላቸዉ ተረካዊ ስነምግባርን ያሟሉ ናቸዉለማለት አያስደፍርም፡፡

ከነዚህ አብዮታዊ የድርሰት ስራዎች ለየት ያለ ቅርጵ እና ይዘት ይዘዉብቅ ያሉት የዚህ ዘማን ስራዎችን በተለየ ቡድን ከልሎ ማየት ተገቢነው፡፡ የነ ሲሳይ ንንሱ፣ የነፀሃይ ማላኩ፣ የነ ፍቅረ ማርቆስ ደስታ እና ሌሎችምስራዎች በዚህ ቡድን ዉስጥ ሊጠቃለሉ የማዥሉ ናቸው፡፡

እነዚህ ስራዎች ከአብዮታዊነት ወጥተዉአንድንዶቹ ግላዊ ፍላጎት ላይያተኮሩ ሲሆኑ አንዳንዶቹ ደግሞ ማህርዊ ችግሮችን ተረካቸዉ ማጠንሰኛ አድርገዉ ብቅ ብለዋል፡፡ እነዚህ ልብወለዶች በነሱ ዘማን ከተደረሱት አብዮታዊ ልብወለዶች አንጻር ስንማለከታቸዉየተሻለ ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ማስተዋልባቸዉናቸዉ ማለት እንችላለን፡ ፡ የገጸባህርያት አሳሳላቸዉ፤ በእነሱም ማካከል የማፈጥሯቸዉ ግጭቶች ከማህበረሰቡ ልማድና ወግ ጋር የማስማምአና ቀደምሲል በዚህ ጥናት ማጀማሪያ ላይያስቀምጥናቸዉን ኢትዮጵያ ስነ-ጽሁፍ የስነ ምግባር እሴቶች ከሞላ ጎደል የማያ ማሉ ናቸዉ ለማለት እንችላለን፡፡

በአጢቃላይ ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር በዚህ ዘማን የስነ ጵሁፍ ስራዎች ላይ ሲታይ እንደየ ስራዎች ተፈጥሮ የሚላያይ በመሆኑ በአንድ ጠቅልል ባለ አገላለጽ ለማስቀሙጥ ያስቸግራል፡፡ በመሆኑ ምበሁለት ከፍለን አብዮታዊያን ጽሁፎች ከተረካዊ ስነ ምግበር የራቁ፤ እንዲሁም ማህበረሰባዊያንን ለተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር የቀረቡ ናቸዉ ብለን ማጠቃልል እንችላለን፡፡

3.4. የ አ ሁን ዘ ማ

በዚህ ጥናት የአሁኑ ዘሞን ተብሎየተጠቀሰዉ አሁን በስልጣን ላይ ያለዉ ሞን ፃስት ስልጣን ከያዘበት ጀምሮ ያለዉ ግዜ ነ ዉ፡፡ ይህ ዘመን በብዙ ምክንያቶች ከቀደመት ዘሞናት የተለየ ባህሪ ያለዉ እና እንዲህ ነዉ ብሎ አንድ ጥቅልል ስም ለሞስጡት የሚያስቸማር ነው፡፡ ይህ አይነተ ብዙነት በስነጽሁፉም ዉስጥ ጎልቶ ይታያል፡፡ ምንም እንኳ የአንድ ዘመን ስረዎች ናቸዉ የሚያስብላቸዉ ባህሪ ባይታጣባቸዉም (ወደኋላ እንማለከተዋለን) ልክ እነደቀደመት ዘጣናት ስነ ጵሁፎች በጥቅል ለመግለጽ ከባለፉትበበለጠ አስቸጋሪ ሆኑ እናገኘቸዋለን፡፡ በዚህ አስጨጋሪ ሁኔታ ዉስጥም ቢሆን በዘሞኑ ከተጻፉት ዉስጥ ልቀዉ (ጎልተዉ) የወጡት ላይ በተናጥል በማተኮር ተረካዊ ስነ -ምግባር በዚህ ዘመን ምን የ ማስላል የ ሚላ ዉን ለ መሜለከት እንሞክራለን፡ ፡ ዮናስ (2001፡ 118) ይህን ዘማ ከስነ ጵሁፍ አንጻር ሲገልጹት "ንቃትም ትጋትም ያጠጠበት" ይሉታል፡ ፡ የእሳቸዉ ትችት በጸሃፍት ትጋት እና ንቃት ላይ ያተኮረ ይጣስላል፡፡ በተለይም የቅዉቀት እና የክህሎች ችግር ጎል እንደሚታይ ጠቆም ለሞድረማ የፈለጉ ይሞስላል፡፡ የዚህ ጽሁፍ አቅራቢ የአሁኑ ዘሞን ስነጽሁፍ ባብዛኛዉ(ሁሉንም ማለት ይከብዳል) ማስጠ ያየለበት ነ ዉበሚላዉይስማሜል ሆኖም ከ ዮናስ በተለየ *ማ*ስጡየበዛዉበ ስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች የተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ላይ ነ ዉየ **ሜ**እ ማምን ማአለው: :

ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር በኢትዮያ ስነ ጵሁፍ ዉስጥ እየተጓደለ የ ማካዉ ከሁለተኛዉ ዘ ማ ጀምሮ እንደሆነ ቀደምሲል አይተናል፡፡ ከዛ ግዜየጀሚረ "ኢ-ስነ ምግባራዊነ ት" አሁን ላይ ሲደርስ የባሰበት ይማስላል፡፡ ለዚህ አባባል ማስረጃዎችን እንጥቀስ፡፡

የዚህ ጥናት አቅራቢ የሶስተኛ ዲማሪ ማሟያ ጽሁፉን የጻፈዉበ ዘጣናችን የአጣርኛ ረጅምልብወለዶች ላይነው፡፡ በጣሆኑ ምለማስረጃነት የሚሰቀጣዉበደንብ ሚያቃቸዉን እና ጥልቅ ንባብ ያደረገባቸዉን ሶስት ርጅም ልብወለዶች ነው፡፡ "የቡርቃ ዝምታ"፣ "ማራጫቃጭሎች" እና "ዴርቶጋዳ"፡፡ ጸሃፊዉበነዚህ ልብወለዶች ወካይነት ስለ ዘማት ስነጽሁፍ ጣናገር አማባብነዉ ብሎ ያምናል ምክንያቱም እነዚህ ልብወለዶች የዚህን ዘጣን ማጀመህያ አጋማሽ እና የቅርብ ግዜ በቅደም ተከተል ከመውከላቸወዉም በተጩሚ በስፋት ተነበዉበአንባቢያን ዘንድ የራሳቸዉቦታይዘዉማን ችበመሆናቸዉነው፡፡ ቀደምባለዉክፍል ስለ ተረካዊ ስነ ,ምግባረ በተነ ተነ ዉእና እንደ ማ ሻ ባስቀሙን ዉ ጣስፈርት ጣጎረት *እነ* ዚህን ስራዎች ስ*ንገ* መንጣቸዉ ብዙ *ጉ*ድለቶች የ ሚስተዋሉባቸዉ ሆነ ዉ እና*ገ* ኛቸዋለን፡ ፡ እነ ዚህ የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች አንዳንዶቹ(ለምሳሌ የቡርቃ ዝም) ማህበራዊ እሴትን <u>ማናድ ብቻ ሳይሆን ማህበረሰብን እራ</u>ን ለማና*ጋ*ት ታስበዉ ስራዎች ማህበረሰብን ከሙተቸት ይልቅ በማህበረሰብ ላይ ለማላገጥ ብቻ የተጻፉ ይጣስላሉ፡ ፡ ሌሎቹም(ዴርቶ2ዳ ለማሳሌ) የራሳቸዉን ማህበረሰብ ፈጥረዉ ስለዛ ብቻ ሊነ ማፋን የ ሚሞክሩ እና የራችንን አለምእረስተን በነ ሱ አለምእንድንደ ምምየ ተራፉ የሚያራዉ የቅርጽም ሆነ የጭብጥ አንድነት ካለሞኖሩ ባሻንር በዉስጣቸዉ አቅፈዉ የያዟቸዉገጻ ባህርያትም ሲሚ ሞሩ ማለኝነትን (individualism) የሚያጢቃቸዉሆነ ዉ ይ7 ኛሉ፡፡ (ደሞቀ፤ 2006) ይህ ማለኝነ ት ከተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር አንጸጻር ተቀባይነ ት የ ሞኖረ ዉ ጉዳይ አይደለም ፣ ቀደም ሲል ሳምነር ባቀሞከዉ የኢትዮጵያዊያን ጸሃፍት ስነ ምግባራዊ ባህሪ ነ*ገ* ለጸዉ **ማ**ጎረት ኢትዮጵያዊያን ጸሃፍት የ*ማ*ጽፉት ስለ *ጋራ* ማንነት እና የ*ጋራ* እሴቶች እንጅ ስለማለኝነት አይደለም ፡ በሚንምየዚህ ዘማ የስነ ጽሁፍ ስራዎች ከዚህ የራቁ ሆነ ዉእናንኛ ቻለን፡ ፡

ሌላዉበዚህ ዘማን ያሉ የስነ ጵሁፍ ስራዎች የ ታይባቸዉ የ ተረካዊ ስነ ምንባር ንድለት የትረካ ማን ዓቸዉነ ዉ፡፡ ሁሉምቀደምሲል እንደ ወካይ ያስቀሙጥናቸዉ ልብወለዶች ላይ ላዩ ን ሲነ በቡ ጥሩ የ ትረካ ስልት ተከትለዉ የ ተጻፉ ይማስላሉ፡፡ ሆኖም ጠለቅ ብሎ ለሚ ማራቸዉ በሁሉም ስራዎች ዉስጥ የ ማን ነ 7 ጸ ባህር ያት ማለት ይቻላል የራሰቸዉ የ ተሟላ ስብዕና የሌላቸዉ እንዴዉም በ ተራኪወ የ ተሸፈኑ ናቸዉ ልንል እንችላለን፡፡ የዚህ ዘማን ተራኪዎች ትዕ ማስ አልባ ናቸዉ፡፡ በተረካቸዉ ዉስጥ ማና 1 ር የ ማፈልንትን 7 ጸ ባህር ያት እስኪና 7 ሩት አይጡ በቁም ባልተን ባ ማን ድልተን ባ ጊዜ ራሳቸዉን በ7 ጸባሀረዉ ዉስጥ ዱላዉ የ ዘባር ቃሉ፡፡ የዚህ ዘማን ተራኪዎች ስንፍና የ ማያ ጤቃቸዉ (loose narrators) ናቸዉ፡፡ ይህ ባህሪቸዉ ቀደም ሲል በነ በሩት ዘማናት ካየናቸዉ ተራኪዎች የ ተለዩ እንዲሆኑ ያደር ጋቸዋል፡፡ ከዚህ ዘማን በፊት በነ በሩት ዘማናት ስነ ጽሁፎች ዉስጥ የ ምና 7 ኛቸዉ ተረኪዎች (ሁሉም ለማለት ቢከብድም ባብዛኞቹ) የ 7 ጸ ባህረዉን ማብት የ ማያ ያከብሩ የ እነሱን አስተሳሰብ በእሱ ላይ ለጭጭ የ ማይደፍ ነ በሩ ብለን ማና 7 ር እንችላለን፡፡ ለዛ ነ ዉ ቀደምት የ ስነ ጵሁፍ ስራዎችንስናስብ ከተራኪዉ (ደራሲዉ) በፊት 7 ጸባህር ያትን የ ምና ታዉሳዉ፡፡ በዚህ ዘማን

ስራዎች ዉስጥ ማን ይህ አይነት ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ስለሌለ የስራዎቹ ማላያ ደራዎች እንጅ 7 ጻ ባህርያት አይደሉም ፡ ለዛነዉ ስለ አኖሌ ሳይሆን ስለ ተስፋዬ 7/አብ የምንጩ ቀዉ(የቡርቃ ዝምታ)፣ ስለ መዝንቡ ሳንረዳ ስለ አዳምረታ የምናስበዉ(ማጭ ቃጭሎች) እና ስለነ ማራዥ ረስተን ስለ ይስመንከ ወርቁ የምናብሰለስለዉ) ይህ ከተረካዊ ስነ ምግባር ማርህ አንጻር አ-ስነምግባራዊ ነዉ፡፡ በስነተረክ አስተምህሮማጎረት አንድ ተራኪ ስንፍና የተጩ ዉከሆነ ተረኩምአ-ተዕማኒ (unreliable) ይሆናል፡፡ ዕንዲህ አይነቱ የስነጽሁፍ ስራ ደግሞተረካዊ ስነምግባር አለዉለማለት ያስቸግራል፡፡

በዚህ ዘማን የስነጵሁፍ ስራዎች አ-ስነምግባራዊነት ላይ ብዙ ማለት ይቻላል ይ7ባልም፤ ሆኖምለማሳያነት ይህን ያክል ካልን በቂ ነው፡፡ እነዳጢቃላይ ግን ይህ ዘማን ተረካዊ ስነ-ምግባር እጅግ ደክሞ የሚስተዋልባቸዉ የኢትዮጵያ የስነ ጵሁፍ ዘማን ነዉማለት ይቻላል፡፡

4.ማከቃለ ያ

በዚህ አጭር ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ ለማሳየት የተሞነረዉ ተረካዊ ስነምግባር በኢትዮጵያ የስነጽሁፍ ታሪክ ከሄተ ወደ ሄት እነ ሄደ ነዉ፡፡ በቀደሚዉሀተታ እንደተማለከተዉም ወደ ቀረበዉ የስነጽሁፋችን ታሪክ በማካንቁጥር ተረካዊ ስነ ምግባርም እየደከመ ይማካል፡፡ ለዚህ ምክንቶቹ ብዙ ናቸዉ ማለት ይቻላል፤ ሆኖምየዚህ ጥናት አዉድ ይህን ርእስ ስለማያተቃልል ሌሎች ተማራማሪዎች ይህን ጉዳይ በጥልቀት ሊዳሱት እና ማሁራዊ ትንታኔ ሊሰጡምት ገባል የማል ምክረ ሀሳብአቀርባለሁ፡፡

*ማ*ካቀሻ ጽሁፎች

Demeke Tassew. 2014. N Arrative Strategies in Selected Amharic novels (from 2000-2010). dissertation: UNISA

Ge'rard, S. A. 1971. Four African literatures. California: UCP

Newton Z.A. 1995. Narrative Ethics. HArvard: HUP.

Rudrum, D. 2005. From narrative representation to narrative use: towards the limits of definition. *NARRATIVE*, 13(2): 165-204.

Sumner, C. 1985. Ethiopian literature and philosophy, in *AKSUM THYATEIRA*, edited by Dion, GD. London: THYATEIRA HOUSE: 427-458.

- Philan, J.. 2013. narrative Ethics, in The Living Handbook of Narratology edited by Herman, D. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 22-35.
- Taddesse A & Ali JA. 1995. *Silence is not golden: a critical anthology of Ethiopian literature*. Lawrenceville: Red See Press.

ዮናስ አድማሱ፡፡ 2001፡፡ የአማርኛ ስነጽሁፍ ጉዞ፣ በ"ምድበለ ጉባኤ"፣አርታኢ ደረጀ*ገ* ብሬ፣የኢትዮጵያ ደራያን ማህበር፡፡

አስፋዉዳምጤ፡፡ 2001፡፡ የአማርኛ ልብወለድ ጉዞ በ"ምድበለ ጉባኤ"፣ አርታኢ ደረጀ ንብሬ፣ የኢትዮጵያ ደራያንማህበር፡፡

6. ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈቃት ዘዴዎች በምስራቅ ጎ ጃምዞን ¹በምን ታምር ልንገርህ፣ ²ሀረገ ወይን ጥሩዬ፣ ³ልዕልና ተዘራ ⁴ጌ ታቸው እምሬ

- ¹ የኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎች (አማርኛ) ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ዩኒቨርሲቲ፣ ኢማይል፦ lmintamir@gmail.com.
- ². ስነ ትምህርትና ባህሪ ተቋም፣ ሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ዩኒቨርሲቲ፣
- ³. ታሪክ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
- 4. ታሪክ ትምህርት ክፍል፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

አጽኅሮተ ፅሐፍ

ይህ ጥናት የተካሄደው"ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈቃት ዘዴዎች በምስራቅ ጎጃምዞን" በሜል ርዕስ ነው፥ ፡ ርዕሰ ጉዳዩን ለማኮናት ዋናው አነሳሽ ምክንያት የማህበረሠቡን ባህላዊ የጣጭት አፈታት ዘዴዎች ማጥናትና ወደ አካዳሚያዊ ውይይት ማምሳት ሲሆን ከዚህ በተጩሚሪ ማህበረሰቡ በባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴ በተናጠልም ሆነ በቡድን የተፈጠረውን ግጭት እንዴት እንደጫፈታው፣ እንደሜቆጣጡረው፣ ለአካባቢውሰላምየ ሚያበረክተውን አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅኦ ለማጉላትና ለሌላው ማህበረሰብ ለማስተዋወቅ ካለን ፍላጎት የተነሳ ነው፥፡ የጥናቱ ዋና አላማም*የም*ስራቅ ጎጃም ማህበረሰብ ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ ስርዓተ ክዋኔና ማህበረ-ምጥኔ ሀብታዊ ፋይዳ ተንትኖ ማኅየት ነው፡፡ ይህን ዓላማ ከግብ ለማድረስ ቀዳማይና ካዕላይ የሚረጃ ምንጮች በማስቀም፡ በምልከታ፣ በቃለ ማኪይቅና በቡድን ተኮር ውይይት ሚረጃዎች ተሰብስበዋል። የተሰበሰቡ ሚ ጃዎች ከርዕሰ *ጉ*ዳዩ *ጋ*ር ተያያዣን ት ባላቸው ንድፈ ሃሳቦች እየተቃኙ በዓይነ ታዊ የሚጃ ሞተንተኛ ዘዴ ተ*1* ልፀውና ተተር*ጉ* ሞውቀርበዋል፡፡ የ ጥናቱ ውጡ እእደሚያ ማለክተው የ ምስራቅ ጎ ጃም ማህበረሰብ የ ግጭት ማንስኤዎች የተፈጥሮ ሀብት ውስንነ ት ነ ው፡፡ በተጠኝው ማህበረሰብ ዘንድ በተደ*ጋጋ* ሚየ ሚስሰቱት የ*ግጭ*ት ዓይነ ቶች *ግ*ለሰባዊና ቡድናዊ ሲሆኑ የ ሚበዙት በቆላ <u>ማ</u>ው አካባቢ ነው፡፡ እነዚህ ማጭቶች የሚፈቱት ከባህላዊ የማጭት ጣፍቻ ዘዴዎች መካከል አንዱ በሆነ ውየሽምግልና ስርዓት ነው፡፡ ሽምግልና በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ከምጥኔ ሀብት፣ ከስነልቦናና ከማህበራዊ ፋይዳ አንፃር ከህገ ማግስታዊው ዘዴ የበለጠ አቅም ያለው እንደሆነ በጥናቱ ተደርሶበታል። እንዲሁምየተጋጩአካላትን ወደ ቀድሞሰላማቸውለመማለስ ከህን ማንግንታዊው ተቋማት እና ማለሰቦች፣ ለሚደበኛውየፍትህ አካላት፣ ለፖሊሲ አርቃቂዎች፣ ህግ አውጭእና ህግ አስፈጻ ሚአካላት ተሰጥተዋል፡ ፡

ቁልፍ ቃላት:- ግጭት፤ ባህላዊ የ ግጭት ጦፍቻ ዘዴ፣ ምስራቅ ጎ ጃም፣ ኢትዮጵያ 1. **መግቢያ**

1.1. የ ጥና ቱ ዳራ

ማጭት ምንድን ነው? ማ ሻውስ? ማጭት እንዴት ይፈታል? ለሚሉ ጥያቄዎች ቀጥተኛና ውጥ ሜእስ ማስ ጠጉት ቢያዳግትምበተለያዩ የ ማጭት ዘርፎች ላይ ጥናት የሰሩ መታራንን አጣቅሶ ስለምንነቱ ማበራሪያ ማስጡት ይቻላል ብሩክ (2006)። ማዘንበ ቃላዊ ብያኔውን ስናይ የኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎች ጥናት ተቋም (1993፣ 510) ያዘጋጀው የአማርኛ ማዘንበ ቃላት ማጭትን "ጥል ወይም ጡብ" በ ማል ይተረጉ መዋል። የ Leslu (1973፣ 226) አማርኛ እንግሊዘኛ አውዳዊ ማዘንበ ቃል ማጭትን "ትግል፣ ልዩነት፣ አለማስ ማማት፣ ጡብ፣ ውዲያ" በ ማለት ይበይነ ዋል። ከራሳቸው የ ምር ምር ውጥት በ ማ ሳት Daniel፣ Bar Tal (2006) Chandan (1995)፣ Fisher (2000)፣ Assefa (2001)፣ Zertman (1999) እና ኤልያስ (2006) ማጭት በየትኛውም የአለማችን ክፍልና ታሪክ ውስጥ ያለና ልናስ ውግደው የ ማንችለው በሰዎች የእለት ከእለት ህይወት ውሳጥ የ ሚከሰት ነው።

አብዛኛውን ጊዜ ግጭት የ ሚ ሳውበተፈጥሮ ሀብቶች (Natural resources) የበላይ ሆኖ በቁጥጥር ውስጥ ለ ማደረግ በሚደረግ ውድድር ነው ፡ ይህ ውድድር ማህበረሰቡ በፖለቲካ፣ በሀይማኖት፣ በኢኮኖሚና በማሳሰሉት ማደቦች ጎ ራ ለይተው እንዲጋጩያደር ጋቸዋል፡ ፡

Assefa (2001)፣ Fisher (2000)፣ Schmid (2000) እና Yohannes etal (2005) የማጮት ማንስኤ ከፍላጐት አለማካካት፣ ከሀብት ውስንነት፣ ከዓላማ ልዩነትና ከአቅርቦት እጥረት ጋር ያያይዙታል፡፡ Schmid (2000) አያይዘውም ማጮት በሀብትና በስልጣን ከፍ ያለ ደረጃ ለማድረስ በማደረማ ጥረት የማስሰት አለማግባባት ነው፡፡ ሲሉ Fisher (2000)፣ Boulding (1962) እና Rugmamu (2000) ደግሞ ማጮት ሁለትና ከዚያ በላይ የሆኑ ቡድኖች ባላቸው ግንኙነት ማካከል በማድር የዓላማ ልዩነት አንዱ በሌላኛው ላይ የበላይ ለማሆን ሲሻ የማፈጠር ተቃርኗዊ ስማት ነውበማለት በይነውታል፡፡

ማንነትን በዙሪያውካሉ ሌሎች ነገሮች ለይቶ ለመሜስከት፣ ህብረት ለመፍጠር፣ ወደ ጋራ ግብ ለማምጣትና ግቡን ለማጎካት ናቸው፥፡

Lambert and Myers (1999፣ 44) የተባሉ ሞታራን ግጭት ምን አይነ ት ሞልክ ሲኖረውን ጂና ጢቃሚ እንደሚሆን ሲያስረዱ የ ሚስተለውን ሀሳብ አስፍረዋል፡ : "Conflict is destructive when [it] prevents or stops people from working, ... and [when] there are uncontrolled emotions; and [it] is constructive when [it] opens people up to new ideas, develops common goals and builds a strong relationship."

በአገራችን ማህበረሰቡ የ ሚስቀምባቸው ሁለት ዓይነት የ ግጭት አፈታት ዘዴዎች ይገኛሉ። እነሱም ባህላዊና ህገ ማግስታዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴዎች ናቸው (Alula & Getachew፣ 2008)። ከሁለቱ ዘዴዎች ግን ረጅም እድሜያስቆጠረው ባህላዊው የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴ ነው Bapu & Dagne (2013)። ምክንያቱም ህገ ማግስታዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴ በኢትዮጵያ የተጀማረውበ 1960ዎቹ ሲሆን የተቀዳውም ከአውሮ ፓዊያ እንደሆነ Ayalew(2012) ገልፀዋል። ባህላዊ የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴ አንድ ማህበረሰብ ያለበትን ቤተሰባዊና ማህበራዊ ችግሮች እና የግጭቶቹን ማንስኤ በማለየት የማፍትሔ አቅጣጭዎች በቤተሰብ ወይም በማህበረሰብ ማካከል የማያስቀምንበትና ውሳኔ የማኒሰጠት ነው Abera (2003)።

ዘላቂ እርቅን ከማፍጠር አንፃር ደግሞ ባህላዊ የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴ ከህገ ማግስታዊው የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴየተሻለ እንደሆነ Ambaye (2008) እና ብሩክ (2006) ገልፀዋል፡፡ ስለዚህ የአንድን ማህበረሰብ የግጭት ማፍቻ ወይም ማቆጣጠሪያ ማግንድ ለማኮናት የግጭት አነሳሽ ምክንያቶችንና ዓይነቶችን ለይቶ ማወቅ ያስፈልጋል ምክንያቱም እንደ ማግስኤውና ዓይነቱ የግጭት ማፍቻ ማን ዱየተለያየ ስለ ሚሆን Best (2004)፡፡

1.1.1.የ*ግፍ*ቅ አነ ሳሽ *ም*ክንያቶችና ዓይነ ቶች

Katz (1965፣ 110) የተባሉ ምሁር ግጭት በሶስት ዋና ዋና ሞንስኤዎች (በምጣኔ ሀብት፣ በእሴት እና በስልጣን) እንደሚከሰቱ ይገልፃ ሉ፡፡

የምጥኔ ሀብት ማጭት (Economic Conflict)፡ - የማጭት ማ ሻ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጉዳይ ነ ው ስንል ቡድኖች ወይም ማለሰቦች የተፈጥሮ ሀብት ውስንነት ሲያጋጥማቸው አንዳቸው ከአንዳቸው የተሻለ ተጠቃሚለሚያን በሚያደርጉት ጥረት ወደ ማጭት እንዲን ቡያደርጋቸዋል፡ ፡ የአሴት ማጭት (Conflict of Value):- ይህ የማጭት ማ ሻ ምክንያት በሰውልጆች የአኗኗር ዘይቤ፣ የርዕዮተ ዓለም ምር ጭና ፍላጐት ምቃረን ማለትም የኑሮ ሚርህና እምነት ማለያየት የሚፈጠር ነው፡፡ ይህም ማለት አንዱ ስለህይወት ያለው አማላካከትና እምነት ከሌላው ጋር አልጣጣም ሲል አልያም አንዱ የሌሎችን የአኗኗር ዘይቤ በማድ እንዲከተል ጭና ሲደርስበት ይህ ዓይነ ቱ ማጭት ይፈጠራል፡፡

የስልጣን ማጭት (Conflict of Power)። - ይህ የ ማጭት ሙ ሻ ምክንያት አንድ ቡድን ወይም ማለሰብ በሌላኛው ቡድን ወይም ማለሰብ ላይ ተፅዕኖ ሲያሳርፍ የሚፈጠር ነው። ተፅዕኖ የደረሰባቸው ቡድኖችም ሆኑ ማለሰቦች የተነ ጠቁትን የሀይል ሚዛን ወደ ራሳቸው ለማስ ማእስ ጥረት ማድረ ጋቸው ስለማይቀር የስልጣን ሽኩቻው አይቀሬ ይሆናል። ይህ ማጭት እልባት የሚያን ኘው አንዱ ወንን ተሸናፊነቱን ተቀብሎ የሌላኛውን ወንን የበላይነት ሲያፀድቅ ነው። ይህ የማጭት ማንስኤ በማለሰቦች፣ በቡድኖች ወይም በሀንር ደረጃ ሊፈጠር ይችላል። በተጩሚ ምበተማባቦት ሂደት በሚፈጠር አለማጥጥም ሳቢያ የሚፈጠሩ ማጭቶች እንዳሉም Katz (1965) አያይዘውንልጸዋል። ምክንያቱም ሁሉም ሰው አንድን ነንር በራሱ አማለካከት ብቻ ወስኖ ከተረጎ ማው ተማባቦት ይቀንሳል እና ለማጭት ምክንያት ይሆናል።

1.1.2. የ ማጭት ዓይነ ቶች

የጣጭት ዓይነ ቶቸ የተለያዩ ቢሆኑ ምChandan (1995) እና Fisher (2000፣ 48) በጣጭቱ የሚጎተፉ አካላትን ቁጥር ማጎረት በማድረግ ግለሰባዊ፣ ቡድናዊና ዓለም አቀፋዊ ብለው በሶስት ከፋፍለዋቸዋል፡፡

ማለሰብዊ ማጭት (Interpersonal conflict)፡ - ይህ የማጭት ዓይነት የሚፈጡረው ሁለት ሰዎች በፍላጎት፣ በዓላማ፣ በአቀራረብና በተማባቦት ማጥጥም ሲያቅታቸውነው፡ ፡ እነዚህ ሰዎች የዓላማ ልዩነታቸውን አጥብበውና አቻችለው ማግር ከቻሉ በማካከላቸው ያለው ተቃርኖ ይቀንሳል፡ ፡

ቡድናዊ ማጭት (Intergroup conflict)፡ - ይህ የማጭት ዓይነት የሚፈጠረው የባህልና የዘር ተመሳሳይነት ያለው ቡድን በተቃራኒ ከተፈጠረ ሌላ ቡድን ላይ የበላይ ለመሆን ሲሻ፣ ሲያገልና ሲንቅ ነው፡፡ በአቅም ውሱንነት አልያም በተለያዩ አመለካከቶች ሳቢያ ዝቅተኛነቱን አምኖ የመቃበል ቡድን ካለ ማን ማጭቱ ዘላቂ መፍትሔ ባይኖረውም ለጊዜው እልባት ላይ ሊደርስ ይችላል፡፡

አለምአቀፍዊ ማጭት (International conflict)፡ - ይህ የማጭት ዓይነ ት በአለምአቀፍ ደረጃ የሚታይ ሲሆን በሀገራት መካከል የሚከሰት ነው፡ ፡ እንደ ሁኔታውየተለያየ ቢሆንምአንድ ሀገር በሌላኛው ሀገር ላይ የማያውጀው ጦርነትና ኢኮኖማያዊ ማዕቀብ ዋነኛ ማንለጭዎቹ ናቸው፡፡

1.1.3. የ ባጭት አፈታት ዘዴዎች

ስለማጭት ማ ሻ ምክንያቶችና ዓይነቶች የተለያዩ ባለማያዎች የሰጡትን ማያዊ ትንታኔ ተጫክተናል፡፡ ነገር ግን በእነዚህ ምክንያቶች የተፈጡሩ ግጭቶች ወደ ከፍተኛ ጥፋት ከማምራታቸው በፊት የተለያዩ እልባት የሚሰጥባቸው ማንገዶች እንዳሉ Robbins & Seema (2006) የተባሉ ጣታራን ገልፀዋል፡፡ Blake,Shepard and Moutom(1964)፣ Imboighe (2003:5) እና Robbins& Seema (2006) የተባሉ ጣታራንም ዋና ዋና የግጭት ጣፍቻ ዘዴዎች የሚባሉት ድርድር፣ ሽምግልና እና ዳኝነት ናቸውሲሉ በጥናታቸውአ ብራርተውታል፡፡

ድርድር /Negotiation/፡ - ድርድር በግለሰብ፣ በቡድን፣ በብሔርና በሀገር ጣካከል የጣኒስቱ ግጭቶችን ለጣፍታት ከሚያገለግሉ የግጭት ጣፍቻ ዘዴዎች አንዱ ነው፡፡ ይሁን እንጂ ዘዴው የሁለቱ ተቃራኒ ወገ ኖችን ፍላኤት ይሻል፡፡ ጣለትም ተቀራርቦ ለጣን ጋገርና ልዩነ ታቸውን በውይይት ለጣፍታት ጣዲለግ ይኖርባቸዋል፡፡ ምክንያቱም ሁለቱ ወገኖች ይሁነኝ ብለው ጣርጠው ወደ ድርድር ካልገቡ ተግባራዊ ሊሆን አይችልም፡፡ አብዛኛውን ጊዜ ሁለቱን አካላት አቀራርቦ ለድርድር ዝግጁ የሚያደርግ ሶስተኛ ወገን ያስፈልገዋል፡፡

ሽምግልና (Mediation)፡ - ሽምግልና ከግጭት ጦፍቻ ዘዲዎች አንዱ ሲሆን የሁለቱ ወንኖች ይሁንታየተቸረውአካል ጉዳዩን በሰላምለጦፍታት የሚጓዝበት መንንድነው ፡ በዚህ የግጭት ጦፍቻስልት ሽምንይ ሆኖ የሚቀርበውአካል ሶስተኛ ወንን ቢሆንምየ ሚጨፈሻውየእርቅ ውሳኔ የሚታላለፈው በሁለቱ አካላት የጋራ ስምምነት ነው ፡ ይህ ስልት ከድርድር የሚላየው በጠበኞች መካከል ንብቶ የሚያስታርቀው ሽማግሌ ሁለቱን አግባብቶ ወደ ቀድሞ ሰላማቸው ለመማእስ የሚከሄድ ሚሆኑ ነው ፡ ድርድር ግን ከአንዱ ወንን እንቢታ ሲሰማይቋረጣል፡ ፡

ዳኝነት (Arbitration)፣ - ይህ የ ግጭት ጣፍቻ ዘዲከላይ ከቀረቡት ሁለት የ ግጭት ጣፍቻ ስልቶች የሚላየ ውሶስተኛው ወንን ለግጭቱ እልባት ይሆናል የ ሚላውን ውሳኔ የ ጣነጠት ህጋዊ አቅም ያለው ጣሆኑና አጥፍቷል በተባለው ላይ ቅጣት ይጥላል፡፡ ዳኝነት ከሌሎቹ የ ሚላየው የጠበኞቹን ይሁንታ ሳይፈልግ ጉዳዩን ጣጽቱና ህግን ተከትሎ ውሳኔ የ ጣነጠት አቅም ያለው ጣሆኑ ነው፡፡

በ-መሆኑ ምየ ምስራቅ ጎ ጃም ዞን ማህበረሰቦች ባህላዊ የ ግጭት አፈታት ዘዲዎች ከማህበረሰቡ የድርድር፣ የሽምግልና እና የዳኝነት ስርዓት አንፃር ማስናታቸው የግጭት አፈታት ፍልስፍናን ለማወቅ ያግዛ፡፡ ከዚህ ሀሣብ በሙን ሣት የምስራቅ ጎ ጃምን ማህበረሰብ ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ ጮቼ፣ በማን፣ እንዴት እንደሚፈቱና የተፈታውማጭት በቀጣይ ዘላቂነት እንዲኖረውየ ሚሰወንበትን ማንገድ ይህ ጥናት ትኩረት ሠጥቶ ሚርምሮታል፡፡

1.2 የ ጥና ቱ አነ ሣሽ ምክንያት

በምስራቅ ጎጃም የሚገኙ ማህበረሰቦች እንደ ሌሎች የአገራችን ማህበረሰቦች ሁሉ በርካታ ቁሳዊና ሙንፈሳዊ እሴቶች አሏቸው ፡ ከሙንፈሳዊ እሴቶች ሙከከል ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ አንዱ ነው። ይህ ሙንፈሳዊ እሴት ባህላዊ የተባለበት ዋናው ምክንያት የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ትውፊታዊ በሆነ ሙልኩ በዕየለቱ የሚያጋጥሙትን ማጭቶች ለሙፍታት የፈጠረውና ያዳበረውበሚሆኑ ነው። ማህበረሰቡ በባህላዊ ዘዴው የሚገለገለውየራሱ የሆነ ሙት ዳደሪያ ህግና ደንብአውጥቶ ነው።

በዚህ ርዕሰ ንዳይ ላይ ምርምር ስናደርማ ባካሄድን ውየቤተ ሞፅሐፍትና የድረ 1ፅ ዳሰሳ Netsanet (2006) የደቡብ ወሎን፣ Melese (2008) የወላይታን፣ Daniel (2016) የሚረቆን፣ ብሩክ የኩስሜን (2006)፣ ኤልያስ የሀላባን (2006) ማሀበረሰቦች ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ክዋኔና የክዋኔ ው ባለቤት በሆኑት የአካባቢው ሽማንሌዎች ሜ ላይ የሰሩትን ጥናታዊ ፅሐፍ አማኝተናል። ነገር ማን በምስራቅ ጎጃም የሚገኝው ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ በማሀበረሰቡ ውስጥ የሚፈጠረውን ማጭት በመቆጣጠርምሆነ የማሀበረሰቡን ሰላምበማስጠበቅ በኩል የሚያበረክተው አዎንታዊ አስተዋጽኦ እና ከህገ ማንስታዊው አንፃር በማሀበረሰቡ ዘንድ ያለው አቅም ተገቢ የሆነ ትኩረት አማኝቶ በባለ ማያዎች በበቂ ሁኔታ ተሞርምሮ ለተተኪው ትውልድ ሊተላለፍ በሚችል ሚልኩ ተቀርሶ በስፋት አይገኝም። በሚሆኑም የማሀበረሠቡ ማጭት መቆጣጠሪያ ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴማጥናትና ወደ አካዳሚያዊ ጉዳይ ለውይይት ማምጥት የዚህ ጥናት ዋነኛው አነሳሽ ምክንያት ነው። ከዚህ በተጩምሪ ይህን ጥናት ለማጥናት ምክንያት የሆነን የምስራቅ ጎጃም ማሀበረሰብ በባህላዊው የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴማጭናትን እንዴት እንደሚፈታውና ለሰላም የሚያበረክተው አስተዋፅኦ ለማጥናትና ለሌሎች ማህበረሰቦች ለማስተዋወቅ ነው።

1.3. የ ጥና ቱ ዓላ ማ

የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማየምስራቅ ጎጃም ማህበረሰብ ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴ ስርዓተ ክዋኔና ማህበረ ምጥኔ ሀብታዊ ፋይዳ ተንትኖ ማሳየት ሲሆን የማስተሎት ዝርዝር ዓላማዎች አሎት፡-

- ▶ በማሀበረሰቡ ውስጥ ለሜፈጠሩ ግጭቶች ማንስኤ የሆኑ ነ*ገሮ*ችን መማር ማር፤
- ▶ በማሀበረሰቡ ውስ ጥበተደጋጋሚየ ሚፈሰሩ ማጭቶችን ማለየት፤
- ➣ ባጩቶች በማንና አንዴት አንደማፈቱ መግለፅ፤

- ኦ ለማጭት ጣፍቻ የ ጣያ ገ ለማሉ ቁሶችን አንድምታዊ ትር 3 ሜጣላ የ ት፤
- ▶ ባህላዊ የ ማጭት አፈታት ዘዴዎች ያላቸውን ፋይዳ መፈተሽ እና
- ▶ ባህላዊውየ ግጭት ጣፍቻ ዘዴከህን ጣን ግስታዊው አንፃር ያለውን አቅምጣንየትናቸው

1.4. የ ጥና ቱ ውሰን

የዚህ ጥናት ርዕሰ ጉዳይ በዋናነት የሚያተኩረውየምስራቅ ጎጃም ማህበረሰብ እርስ በዕርስ የሚፈጡሩ ማጭቶችን ከሚፈታባቸው ማንገዶች አንዱ የሆነው ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ በማንለፅ እና ከህገ ማንስታዊው አንፃር በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ያለውን አቅም ማሳየት ላይ ነው፡፡ እዚህ ርዕሰ ጉዳይና እዚህ ቦታ ላይ ያተኮርንበት ዋናው ምክንያታችን ስለተጠኝው ማህረሰብባህልና ወማ እንዲሁምየአኗኗር ዘይቤበቂ የሆነ ማንዛቤስላለንነው፡፡

2. የ*ምር ም*ር ዘዴዎች

2.1. የ ጥና ቱ ንድፍ

ይህ ጥናት ዓይነ ታዊ የምርምር ዘዴን በጥጡቀም ተካሂዷል፡፡ ይህን የምርምር ዘዴ ማጡቀም ያስፈለገበት ምክንያት የጥናቱ ዓላማየማህበረሰቡን ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴስርዓተ ክዋኔ እና ማህበረ ምጥኔ ሀብታዊ ፋይዳ ተንትኖ ማጎየት ስለሆነ ነው፡፡

2.2. የ ጥና ቱ አካላይ

ኢትዮጵያ የብዙ ማህበረሰብ አገር ናት፡፡ ከነዚህ መካከል አንዱ የምስራቅ ጎጃምማህበረሰብ ነው፡፡ የዚህ ማህበረሰብ አባላት በአማራ ክልል በምስራቅ ጎጃም ዞን ውስጥ በማገኙት 18 ወረዳዎች ላይ ይኖራሉ፡፡ ስለሆነ ምለዚህ ጥናት ጢቃሚየ ሆኑ የ ማስክ ማረጃዎች የ ተሰበሰቡት የማህበረሰቡ አባላት ከማገኙባቸውና ማጭት በስፋት ይከሰትባቸዋል ተብለው ከታሰቡ ስድስት ወረዳዎች ላይነው፡፡ ስለዚህ የጥናቱ ተተኳሪምእነዚህ ወረዳዎች ብቻናቸው፡፡

2.3. ንሞና እና ና ሞኖ

ጥናቱ በዞኑ ከሚነኙ 18 ወረዳዎች መካከል በ6ቱ ላይ የተካሄደ ሲሆን እነዚህ ወረዳዎች ዓላማ ተኮር ዘዴን በማስቀም ከቆላ፣ ከደጋ እና ወይና ደጋ የአየር ንብረት ተሞር ጠዋል፡፡ ከደጋ ቢቡኝ እና ስናን፣ ከወይናደጋ ማቻከል እና ጎዛምን፣ ከቆላ ባሶሊበን እና ሸበል በረንታናቸው፡፡ በእነዚህ ወረዳዎች ከሚነኙ የሚህበረሰብ ክፍሎች 30 ቁልፍ ሚረጃ ሰጭ ሰዎች በሁለት መንገዶች ተሞር ጠዋል፡፡ የመጀመሪያው መንገድ ጥናቱ ከሚካሄድባቸው ወረዳዎች ባህል እና ቱሪዝም ጽህፈት ቤት ኃላፊዎች ጋር በመነናኘት ባህሉን በጥልቀት የሚያውቁ 15 ሰዎች ሲሆን ሁለተኛው መንገድ ደግሞ ምልከታ ለመድረግ በየቀበሌው በተዘዋወርበት ወቅት ባህል አዋቂ 15 ሰዎችን ከአካባቢው ሰው በማስየቅ ነው፡፡ በአጠቃላይ ቃለ ማስይቅ ያደረግንላቸው ቁልፍ ሚረጃ ሰጪ ሰዎች ለመምረጥ የተጠቀምነው አላማ ተኮር የንሞና ዘዴ

ይህ ጥናት ዓይነ ታዊ የምርምር ንድፍ በጥኩቀም ተካሂዷል፡፡ ይህን የምርምር ዘዴ ጥኩቀም ያስፈለገበት ምክንያት የጥናቱ ዓላማየ ማህበረሰቡን ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴበጥልቀት ለማኮናት ነው፡፡ ለዚህ ጥናት አስፈላጊ የሆኑ መረጃዎች የተሰበሰቡት በምልከታ፣ በቃለ ማኬይቅ እና በቡድን ተኮር ውይይት የመረጃ ማጎብሰቢያ ዘዴዎች ነው፡፡ እያንዳንዱ የመረጃ መህብሠቢያ ዘዴምንነትና አስፈላጊነትምከዚህ በታች በሰፊውተብራርቷል፡፡

U) **%** h ナ (Observation)

በዚህ የ ሚ ጃ ማነብሰቢያ ማጎሪያ ሶስት ማጭቶች ሲፈቱ በተፈጥሯዊ ማቼት ምልከታ ተደርጓል፡
፡ በምልከታው ወቅትም በፎቶግራፍ፤ በቪዲዮ ካሜራ እና በፅሁፍ ማስታወሻዎች ሚ ጃዎች
ተሰብስበዋል፡፡ በዚህ የ ሚ ጃ ማነብሰቢያ ዘዴአ ጥኝዎች ተሳታፊና ዳር ቁሞተሜልካች (Nonparticipant observer) ነበርን፡፡ ይህን ዘዴ ማጉቀም ያስፈለንበት ምክንያት የማህበረሰቡን
ባህል እንዳለ ለማግኘት አማች ማጎሪያ በሚሆኑ ነው፡፡

ለ) ቃለ ጣኬይቅ (Interview)

ቃለ ማጤይቅ የ ሚረጃ ማጎብሰቢያ ማጎሪያን በማጡቀም ስለ ምጎራቅ ጎጃም ማህበረሰብ ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴ ባህላዊ እሳቤዎች እና ትርጓ ማዎች፣ ባህላዊው የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴ እንዴት እንደሚሰውንና በክዋኔ ው ወቅት የሚጠቀማ ቸው ቁሶች አንድምታ በዝግና ክፍት ቃለ ማጤይቆች አማካይነት ተሰብስበዋል፡፡ ይህም የተደረገው በምልከታ ወቅት የተሰበሰቡ ሚረጃዎች ይበልጥ የተሟሉ እና ገላጭ እንዲሆኑ ታስቦነው፡፡

ሐ) የ ቡድን ተኮር ውይይት (focus group discussion)

በዚህ የ ሚ ጃ ማስብሰቢያ ወቅት ለቃለ ማኩይቅ የተሚ ጡ ሰዎችን በቡድን በማድረግ ግልፅ ባልሆኑ ሚ ጃዎች ላይ ውይይት ተደርጓል፡፡ ይህ የተሚ ጠው ከላይ በቀረቡት ዘዴዎች የተሰበሰቡ ሚ ጃዎች ታሚኒነት እንዲኖራቸው(valid) ለማድረግነው፡፡

2.5. የ ሞረ ጃ አሰባሰብ ሂደት

በሚጃ ስብሰባው ሂደት ድጋፍ ያደረን ረዳት ሚጃ ሰብሳቢዎች ስልጡና የተሰጣቸው ሲሆን ሚጀውን የሰበሰቡትምበተፈጥሯዊ መቼት በአውዱበሙን ኘት ነው፥፡

2.6. የ ሞረ ጃ አቀራረ ብ እና ትንተና

ይህ ጥናት የቀረበው 7 ላጭ (Descriptive) እና ተርጓሚ (Interpretative) የጥናት ዓይነቶች በጣከተል ነው፡፡ ምክንያቱም የተሠበሠበውን መረጃ መማለፅ ለዚህ ጥናት አስፈላጊ ሁኖ ስለተንኝ፡፡ በዚህ አቀራረብ በጥከቀም ማህበረሰቡ በባህላዊ የግጭት መፍቻ ዘዴው ግጭቱን በሚፈታበት ወቅት የሚያከናውኗቸው ድርጊቶች፣ የሚከቀመባቸው ቁሶችና ህንች ተንልጸው ቀርበዋል፡፡ በተለያዩ የግጭት ዓይነቶች ላይ የተከወኑ ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴዎች እንደ አውዱ (Context) 7 ለፃ ተደርጎባቸዋል፡፡ እንዲሁም በተደጋጋሚየሚከሰቱ ግጭቶችና ባህላዊውየግጭት አፈታት ዘዴከዘ ማናዊው አንፃር በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ የተጋጩአካላትን ወደ ቀድሞሰላማቸው ለመማለስ ያላቸው አቅምተብራርቶ ቀርቧል። በአጠቃላይ ማህበረ-ባህላዊ እና ሀይማኖትን ማጎረት ያደረገ ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴ የትና፣ መቼ፣ በማን፣ ለምን አላማ፣ እንዲሁምህግና ደንብ፣ ከእነ አውዱ እና በወቅቱ የሚከቀመባቸውን ቁሶች እንድምታ ጥናቱ በንለፃ አሳይቷል፡፡

3. የ ጥና **ቱ ው**ጤት

በዚህ ክፍል የተሰበሰቡ ሚ ጃዎች ከጥና ቱ አላ ማዎች አ ኳያ ተተንትነ ውቀርበዋል፡ ፡

3.1. የ ባጭት ምንነ ት በምስራቅ ጎ ጀምማህበረሰብ

የምስራቅ ጎጃም ማህበረሰብ ስለ ግጭት የሰጡት ብያኔ በየዕለቱ ከሚያጋጥጣቸው የግጭት መንስኤ ጋር የተዛመደ ነው፡፡ ከዋነኛ መረጃ አቀባዮች መካከል ነጋ በለጠ (ስናን፣ የካቲት፣ 15/2011) እና ጌታቸውአንባዬ (ቢቡኝ፣ የካቲት 11/2011) እንዳሉት፡፡ - ግጭት ማህበረሰቡ ተገቢ አይደለም የሚላውን ጉዳይ መፈፀምና የሰውን ነገር የራስ ለመድረግ በመደረግ አለመግባባት የሚፈጠር ጥል ነው፡፡ በእኛ መካከል መተሳሰብ አለ ሆኖም አንዳንድ ሰዎች የሰውን ንብረት ይወስዳሉ፤ ከብቶቹንና በጎቹን በሰው እርሻ ያስገባሉ፤ የሰው ሚስት ያማግጣሉ፤ ያለ ተራየጣነኖውሃ ይጠቀማሉ በዚህ ምክንያት ጠብይፈጠራል፡፡

በተጩሞሪ ቄስ ደՊፌ ወዳጄ (የከባቢት፣የካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም) "ጣጩት የሚባለው በሰዎች አለሙካጣም ምክንያት ሀብት የሚያከስር፣ ጉልበት የሚያባክንና ጊዜን የሚጩፎስ ነው" ሲሉ የጣጩትን ምንነት ባደረግንላቸውቃለ ማጤይቅ ሚልሰውልናል፡፡

3.2. የ ማሴት ማንስኤዎች

በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ የሚፈጡሩ ብዙ ግጭቶች ማ ሻ ምክንያት በትክክል ይሄ ነ ውብሎ ማግር አስቸጋሪ ነው፡፡ ምክንያቱም ግጭቶች በአንድ ጊዜ በሚፈጡር ሁነት ብቻ የሚሞኲሳይሆኑ የበርካታ ችግሮች ድምር ውጡት ናቸው፡፡ በሌላ ሀገር ጥናት ያደረጉት Katz (1965፣ 110) የተባለ ሞታር የ*ግጭ*ት ጣነሰቻ ጣንስኤዎች የ*ም*ካኄ ሀብት አለ ማካጥም፣ የእሴት አለ ጣነ ማምት እና የስልጣን ሽኩቻናቸውይላሉ፡፡

Katz (1965) እንዳለውምበጥናቱ አካላይ ማህበረሰብበተደጋጋሚየ ሚስሰቱ ማጭቶች ማ ሻቸው ምጥኔ ሀብት ነው፡፡ የማህበረሰቡ ዋነኛ ሙተዳደሪያ ማብርና በሚሆኑ የእርሻና የማጦሽ ቦታ ለማስፋት የሚደረግ የድንበር ሙግፋት፤ የማስኖ ውሃ ያለ ተራ ማስቀምና ውርስ ዋነኛ የግጭት ሙንስኤዎችናቸው፡፡ ከዋና ሚረጃ አቀባዮች ሙነከል በላይ ግዛቸው(ስናን፣ የካቲት 15/2011) እንዲህ ሲሉ ገልፀውልናል፡፡ "አንደኛው ድንበር ላይ ነው ግጭት እየበዛ ያለው ሁለተኛው ደግሞበዚህ ግጦሽ ለከብቶች ሣር ሰፈሩ ሁሉ በእርሻ ተይዟል፤ ሶስተኛው የማስኖ ውሃ ነው፣ አራተኛ የወላጆቼ ንብረት እየተባለ ሰውን የሚያነ ታርከውነ ገር ውርስ ነው፡፡"

- 1. **የድንበር መንፋት፡ -** የእርሻ ቦታ ድንበር መንፋት በዞኑ ማህበረሰብ ተደ*ጋግ* ሞውለ ሚፈጡ ማጭቶች ዋነኛ ማንስኤነው፡፡ ይህምማለት አዋሣኝ የሆነን የሰውይዞታ ወሰኑን አልፎ ወደ ተያይዘው ወደ ማጭት ውስጥ ይንባሉ፡፡ አቶ ተስፋዬ አዳነ (የከባቢት፣ የካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም)፣ አቶ አንተነህ ተስፋ (ወንቃ፣ የካቲት21/2011) እና አቶ ደሙ\ሽ ፈንታው (ሸበል ሞጋቢት 15/2011 ዓ.ም) በቃለ **ሞ**ጡይቁ እንደ*ገ* ለፁልን፡፡ በጥናቱ አካላይ ወረዳዎች የእርሻ ሞሬት ድንበር መኅፋት በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ በተደ*ጋጋ* ሚለ ሚፈ ጠር *ባፍ*ት ዋነ ኛ መንስኤ ነ ው ፡ 2. **ውርስ**፡ - ውርስ ማለት በማህበረሰቡ አስተሳሰብ ቤተሰብ (እናትና አባት ወይም አያት) ያፈራውን ንብረት ትቶት በሞት ሲለይ የ ሚደረማ የሀብት ክፍፍል ነ ው፡፡ በዚህ ጊዜ በቤተሠብ እና በዘማዳሞች ማካከል ይህ ንብረት ለእኔ ይ7ባኛል ጭቅጭቅ ማጭት ይፈጠራል፡፡ በጥናቱ አካላይ ማህበረሰብ ዘንድ ለሚፈጠር ማጭት ውርስ አንዱና ዋነ ኛው ማንስኤ እንደ ሆነ የቡድን ተኮር አምስት ተወያዮችም (ባሶ፣ የካቲት፣ 12/2011 ዓ.ም) እንዲህ ሲሉ ገልፀውልናል፡፡ ውርስ ወላጆቻቸውበሀይወት እያሉ ያፈሩት ንብረት ትተውት በሞት ሲለዩ ልጆቹ ንብረቱ ለእኔ ይ*ገ* ባል ለ*እኔ ይገ* ባል በ**ሚ**ል *ግጭ*ት ውስጥ ይ*ገ* ባሉ፡ ፡ የ ቡድን አንድ ተሳታፊዎችም (ስናን፣ <u>ም</u>ኃቢት፣ 29/2011ዓ.ም) በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ በውርስ ይ*ገ* ባኛል ወንድም ከወንድሞና ከእህቱ
- 3. ፍቺ፡ ባለትዳሮች በተለያየ ምክንያት ፍቸ ሲፈጽሙየሀብት ይ1 ባኛል ጭቅጭቅ ይፈጠራል፡
 ፡ በዚህ ምክንያት ባል የጣኒስትን አባት እና ወንድም ወይም የጣኒስት ወ1 ን ባልንና የባልን
 ወ1 ኖች እስከ መግደል ይደርሳሉ (የቡድን ተኮር አምኒት (ባሶ፣የካቲት 12/2011 ዓ.ም) እና
 የቡድን ተኮር ስድስት ተወያዮች (ሸበል፣ ሚያዚያ18/2011 ዓ.ም)፡፡ ከዚህ ሚሂዳት የሚቻለው

አብረውበነበሩበት ወቅት ያፈሩትን እና ሲጋቡ ይዘውት የተገናኙትን ሀብት በፍቸ ሰዓት በአማባቡአለლካፈልበማህበረሰብዘንድለሚፈጡር ግጭት ዋነኛ ლንስኤ ሚሆኑንነው፥፡

- 4. ያለተራየ ጣጎኖ ውሣ ጣጥቀም በዚህ ዞን የሚኖሩ አርሶ አደሮች በአጠንባቸው ከሚያልፍ ወንዝ ጠልፈው ውሣ በማኩጣት አትክልትና ፍራፍሬን ያሚር ታሉ፡፡ በተመሳሳይ ሰዓት ሁለት አርሶ አደሮች ውሣውየ እኔ ይንባኛል ጥያቄ ያነሱና ወደ ግጭት ይንባሉ፡፡ አቶ ተስፋዬ አዳነ (የከባቢት፣ የካቲት 27/2011) እና ወይዘሮ አንሬ በላይ (ቀቢ፣ የካቲት 13/2011) ይህንበተመለከተ እንዲህ ሲሉ ንልፀውታል፡፡ ውሣ ከላይ ወደታች ስለሚዲስ ከላይ ያለው ንበሬ የራሱን አትክልት ለማጡጣት ውሣውን ይንድባል፡፡ ከታች ያለው ንበሬ ደግሞ የእኔ ሳይጡጣ በሚል እሠጣ ንባ ውስጥ ይንባሉ፡፡ ከዚህ ሀሳብ ሚረዳት የሚቻለው የማስኖ ውሣ ያለ ተራ ማኩቀምበተጠኝው ማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ለሚፈጠር ግጭት አንዱ ማንስኤ ሚሆኑን ነው፡፡
- 5. የወል መሬት በአማባቡ አለማኩቀም የአንድ አካባቢ ነዋሪዎች ለዘጣናት በጋራ ከብቶቻቸውን ያሠጣሩበት የነበረውን የማሎሽ ቦታ /አሚጋ/ የአንድ ሠፈር ወይም ቀበሌ ነዋሪዎች ይህ መሬት በቀድሞ ዘመን የአባቶቻችን ይዞታ ነበር በማለት ሌሎች እንዳይጠቀሙ ሲከለክሉ የማጭት መንሰኤ ይሆናል፡፡ የቡድን አራት ተወያዮች (ማቻከል፤ የካቲት 29/2011 ዓ.ም)፡፡ ደሴ ጌታሁንና መለሰ ሰውነት (ማቻክል፤ ሚያዚያ14/2011) ሲንልጹና ከምልከታችን እንደተረዳነው የወል መሬት ተስማምቶ አለማኩቀም በማህበረሰቡ መካከል ለመፈጠር ማጭት ዋነኛ መንስኤ ነው፡፡ ነገር ማን እንደ ላይኞቹ ተደጋግሞውየ ሚከሰቱ ባይሆኑምበፖለቲካና በሌሎች ማህበራዊ ጉዳዮች መንስኤ የማህበረሰቡ አባላት በማለሰብምሆነ በማህበረሰብ ደረጃ ወደ ማጭት ይንባሉ፡፡

3.3. የ ማጭት አይነ ቶች

በጥናቱ አካላይ አካባቢዎች በተደ*ጋጋ*ሚየ ሚታዩ የ*ግጭ*ት ዓይነ ቶች የተለያዩ ቢሆኑ ም Chandan (1995) እና Fisher (2000) በግጭቱ የሚጎተፉ አካላትን ቁጥር ሚጎረት በሚድረግ ግለሰባዊ፣ ቡድናዊና ዓለምአቀፋዊ ብለው በሶስት ከፍለዋቸዋል፡፡ በጥናቱ አካላይ በተደ*ጋጋ*ሚየ ሚታዩ የግጭት ዓይነ ቶችን ለጣነፋፈል አዳጋች ቢሆንም በዚህ ጥናታዊ ፁሁፍ ውስጥ ግን የ Fisher (2000፣ 48) እና የ Chandan (1995) የግጭት ጣነፋፈያ ስልትን መሠረት በማድረግ የቡድንና የግለሰብ ግጭት በማለት በሁለት ከፍለን ተመልከተናቸዋል፡፡

1. ማለሰባዊ ማጭት (Inter personal conflict)፡ - ይህ የማጭት ዓይነት በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ የማፈጠረው ሁለት ሰዎች በፍላጎት፣ በዓላማና በተማባቦት ማጥጥም ሲያቅታቸው ነው፡ ፡ የጥናቱ አካላይ ማህበረሰብ የተፈጥሮ ሀብትን ተስማምቶ ባለማጠቀም በማለሰብ ደረጃ ማጭት ውስጥ ይንባሉ፡ ፡ ይህ ማጭት የሚከሰተውም በአብዛኛው በእርሻ ማፊት የድንበር ማፊት፣ በሞስኖ ውሃ አላማባብ ሞኩቀም፣ በፍች እና በውርስ ክፍፍል ምክንያት ነው፡፡ (ቡድን ሶስት፣ ቢቡኝ፣ ግንቦት 18/2011 ዓ.ም፡፡

2. **ቡድናዊ ግጭት** (Inter group conflict)፡ - ይህ የግጭት ዓይነ ት በጥናቱ አካላይ ማህበረሰቦች ዘንድ የ ማፈጠረ ው አንዱ ቡድን በሌላ ቡድን ላይ በኢኮኖሚየበላይ ለሚሆን ሲሻ፣ ሲያገልና ሲንቅ ነው፡፡ የዚህ ግጭት ማግስኤው በአብዛኛው የወል ግሎሽ ማፌት በአግባቡ አለማጠቀም ነው፡፡ (ቡድን ስድስት፣ ሸበል፣ ማያዚያ 18/2011 ዓ.ምን፡፡

3.4 የ ጣህበረሰቡ የ ባጭት ጣፍቻ ጣን ዶች

በተጠኝው ማህበረሰብ ዘንድ ከባህላዊ የማጭት ጣፍቻ ጣን ዶች ጣካከል ደማሞ በአብዛኛው የሚታንበረው የሽምንልና ስርዓት ነው፡፡ የሽምንልናን ስርዓት የሚሚርጡበት ምክንያት ሽምንልና በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ከአፄዎች ጀምሮ ሲወርድ ሲዋረድ የ ሙጥና ምን ጩጣፅሀፍ ቅዱስ ስለሆነ እንደ አስተማሪ፣ እንደ አስታራቂ አባት እና ህግ እንደሚያ ውጣንንስም ይቆጡራል፡፡ በሚሆኑ ምንጭት ሲከሰት የባሰ ውድጣት ሳያስከትል ይፈታል ሲሉ ቄስ ድጋፊ ወዳጄ (የከባቢት፣ የካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም)፣ አባ አስተራዬ ምህረት (ባሶ፣ የካቲት፣ 12/2011 ዓ.ም) እና ጣልዓከ ንነት ጣጎረት ንጋቴ (ሸበል፣ ማጋቢት 25/2011 ዓ.ም) አስረድተውናል፡፡ የማህበረሰቡ የሽምንልና ስርዓተ ክዋኔ ምእንደሚስተለውቀር ባል፡፡

3.5. የሽምንልና ስርዓተ ክዋኔ

የምስራቅ ጎጃም ማህበረሰብ በተለያየ ምክንያት ይጋጩል፡፡ ግጭቱም የግጭት ደረጃውን (ትውቂያ፣ ትውስብ፣ ጡዘት) ጡብቆ አልባት ላይ ይደርሳል፡፡ ነገር ግን ግጭቱ ሲከር የተለያዩ ጉዳቶች በሰው ወይም በንብረት ላይ ሊደርስ ይችላል፡፡ ይህ ማካረርም በባህላዊ ሽምግልና ስርዓት አልባት ላይ የማደርሰው ቅድሙ እርቅ፣ የአርቅ ጊዜ እና ድህረ እርቅ ተከትሎነው፡፡ እነዚህ ሂደቶችም ከዚህ በታች እንደማስተለውተተንትነ ውቀርበዋል፡፡

3.5.1.ቅድሞሕርቅ

ቅድሙ እርቅ ስርዓተ ክዋኔ የሚገለው የከረረው ማጭት እልባት ላይ ከምድረሱ በፊት ያለው ሂደት ሲሆን የማህበረሰቡ ቅድሙእርቅ ሰርዓት እንደ ማጭቱ ውጤት የተለያየ ነው፡፡ ማጭቱ ማድያን ወይም ከባድ ድብደባን ያላስከተለ ቀለል ያለ ድብደባ፣ ዛቻ ከሆነ ሁለቱም ወንን ይስማም ል የሚሏቸውን እና የሸምንይ ሰዕብና ያላቸውን ሽማንሌዎች ይሞር ጥሉ፡፡ የተሞረጡ ሽማንሌዎችም ተንናኝተው ችግሩን ያጡኑና እንዴት፣ የትና ሞቼ ሞፍታት እንዳለባቸው ተወያይተውይወስናሉ፡፡ (አቶንናነው ነጃም፣ ሸበል፣ ሞንቢት 15/2011 ዓ.ም)፣ (ቡድን ሁለት፣ ጎዛምን ግንቦት 16/2011 ዓ.ም)፣ (ቡድን ሶስት፣ ቢቡኝ ግንቦት፣ 18/2011 ዓ.ም) እና (ሞልዓከ ነነት መሠረት ንጋቴ፣ ሸበል፣ ሞንቢት 25/2011) (ቄስ ደግፌ ወዳጄ እና ሌሎች፣ ሞቻክል፣ የካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም)

በማጭቱ የሰው ህይወት ካለፈ ወይም ማድያ ከተፈፀሙ ማን ቅድሙ እርቅ እነዚህ ስርዓቶች ይፈፀ ማሉ፡ ፡ በ ማጀ ማሪያ ማድያውን የፈፀ ማው ሠው ይሠወራል ወይም በስህተት የሰው ህይወት በእጄ አልፏል በማለት ለፖሊስ እጁን ይሰጥል፣ የገዳይ ቤተሰቦች ይሸሻሉ፡ ፡ ገዳዩ የኦርቶዶክስ እምነት ተከታይ ከሆነ የንስሃ አባቱ ለሶስት የሀይማኖት አባቶችና የሽም ገልና ልምድ ላላቸው ሶስት ሽማንሌዎች በሳቸው የነፍስ ልጅ እጅ የሰው ህይወት ማጥፋቱን ይናገራሉ፡ ፡

የተሚ ጡሽማንሌዎችና የሃይማኖት አባቶች ተሰብስበውይማነሩና ከን ዳይና ከሟች ቤተሰብ አንድ አንድ ነንረፈጅ ይሚር ጣሉ፡፡ ነገረ ፈጅዎችንም ያግባቡና ሂደቱን እንዲያግዟቸው ያደር ጋሉ፡፡ ሽማንሌዎችና የሟች ቤተሰብ ነንረ ፈጅ የሟችን ቤተሰብ ለእርቁ እንዲስማው ያግባቧቸዋል፤ ከዚያ ወደ ን ዳይ ነንረ ፈጅ በሜድ ቤተሰቡን አግባብቶ ወደ ሽምንልና ሥርዓቱ እንዲቀርቡ ቀጡሮ ይቀጥራሉ፡፡ በቀጡሮ ቀን በነንረ ፈጅዎቻቸውአማስይነት የታራቂ ቤተሰቦች ካልተንኙ አስታራቂዎች የሁለቱ ባለአንንራ የነፍስ አባቶች የየራሣቸውን የንስሃልጆች ንዝተው ወደ እርቁ ቦታ ይዘዋቸው እንዲማጡ ይደረ ጋል፡፡ ፴፰ መሪያ የሟች ቤተሰብ እንዲስማማ የሚደረን ውም በቂም በቀል ተነሳስተው እንዳይንድሉ በማለት ነው (ቄስ ደግፌ ወዳጄ፣ የከባቢት፣ የካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም) ደሴ ጌታሁን እና ማለሰ ሰውነት (ማቻክል፣ ሚያዚያ 14/2011 ዓ.ም) ቡድን ሁለት (ጎዛምን፣ ግንቦት 16/2011 ዓ.ም)፡፡

3.5.2. የ አርቅ ጊዜ

የእርቅ ጊዜ ስርዓተ ክዋኔ የሚበለው ቅድሙ እርቅ ስርዓተ ክዋኔ ከተካሄደ በኋላ ማጭቱ እልባት ላይ የሚደርስበት ጊዜ ነው ፡ የእርቁ እለት አስታራቂዎችና ታራቂዎች የሚሰባሰቡት ማጭቱ ማድያ ያስከተለ ከሆነ ቤተ እምነት አጥር ማቢ ነው ፡ ምክንያቱምቤተ-እምነት ሃሰት ስለሚይና 7ር በትክክል ችግሩ ይፈታል ተብሎ ስለሚታሰብ ነው ፡ የማጭት መንስኤው የእርሻ መሬት፣ የወል መሬት፣ የጣስኖ ውሃ ሁኖ ነገር ማን ማድያ ካላስከተለ እርቅ የሚፈፀ ሞው እዛው ድንበር ቦታ እና ለምለምሳር ላይ ነው ፡ ይህን የሚያደርጉት ሽማንሌዎች ችግሩን ቦታው ላይ ሆነ ው አይተው እንዲፈቱት ስለሚያስቸል በሚል እና ለምለም ሳር የሚሚ ጥበት ምክንያት ለምለምነገር በማህበረሰቡዘንድየተስፋ ተምሳሌትነ ውተብሎስለሚታሰብነው፡፡

በምልከታችን ወቅት እንዳስተዋልነው ማድያን ባስከተለ የማጭት እርቅ ጊዜ የሚከተሎት ሄደቶች ሲከናወኑ ነበር፡፡ ሽማክሌዎችና የሃይማኖት አባቶች ለምለምቦታ ላይ ተቀማጡ፡፡ ሁለቱም ታራቂዎች ከአስታራቂዎች በተወሰነ እርቀት በዓይን ሲታይ እኩል እርቀት በሚግል ቦታ ላይ ተቀሞጡ ፡ አስታራቂዎች በሟ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟ በሚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟ ሁለቱን ወን ኖች ማጎሪያቸውን ከሁለቱ ወንን ለተሞረ ጡሰዎች እንዲያስረክቡ አደረን፡፡ ማስቀል የያዙ ካህናትና ሽማንሌዎች በማስሞር ቆሙ፡ ከእነርሱ ፊት ለፊት ሁለት ጠማጃዎች በሚሬት ላይ ተጋደማና አንዱ ሽማንሌ የአንዱን ጠማጃ አፈጣተ ሌላውሽማንሌ የሁለተኛውን መሣሪያ አፈጣተከሚሬት ጋር አጣብቀው ያዙት፡፡ ይህን የ*ማ*ያደር*ጉ*በትን ምክንያትም የቡድን አምስት ተወያዮች (ባሶ፣ የካቲት12/2011ዓ.ም) በውይይታችን ወቅት እንዲህ ሲሉ 7 ልፀውልናል፡፡፡ አንድምየ ሟዥ ወ7 ን ወደ በቀሉ የሚማለስበት አጋጣሚ አገኘሁ በማለት ጠማንጃውን ነጥቆ የገዳይን ወገን እንዳያ ጠቃ ነ ው ፡ ከዚያምበ እድሜ ታላቅ የሆነ ውሽ ሞንሌ ሞረ ቁና የሃይሞኖት አባቶች ደግሞ በጸሎት አስጀლሩት፡፡ በመቀጠል የጠማጃዎችን አፈመዝ ከያዙት ሽማንሌዎች መካከል አንዱ የሟን ወገኖችን እንዲህ የሜል ቃለ ማላ በ፴ጀመሪያ አስፈፀሟው። *"ከባለጋራየ ጋር* አልታረቅም ብል፡ ወንጀል ብፈጽም ሠው ሲፈጽም ዝም ብየ ብማነከት ቅዱስ ንብርኤል *አይሚኒኝ፤ አርቁን ብተው፣ ባፍረስ ሚ*ካኤ*ል ዳኛ 2 ወር 2 ስ ሚ*ያ*ዣ ይሁንብኝ*" በማለት በ፵፰ ሞሪያ የ ፵ቻ ወን ን እርቄን ብሽር ይህ ሞሣሪያ አይሞረኝ እያሉ ተራበተራ ሞሉ በሞቀጡል *ገ* ዳይና የ*ገ* ዳይ ወ*ገ ን* ምተራ በተራ ማሉና ጠማ ጃውን እየተራምዱ በማስቀል ተባርከውቆሙ ፡ ብረትም ቀዝቃዛ ስለሆነ *እኔንም እን*ደዚህ ያቀዝቅዘኝ (ል**ሞ**ት) **ማ**ለት ሲሆን በተ**ጩ**ግሪም በማህበረሰብ ዘንድ ሚህላ ማፍረስ ቅጥቱ ምድራዊ ህይወትን ብቻ ሳይሆን ድህረ ሞት ያለውን ሰጭዊ ህይወትም እንደሚያሳጣ ስለሚታማንበት ነው፡፡ ባርክልኝ ዋሴ (ባሶ፣የካቲት፣

በሙቀጠልም መጎሪያው ተነሳና ሁለቱ ታራቂዎች ጉንጭለጉንጭተሳስ መውቆሙ፡ ቄሱ ፀሎተ ቡራኬ አደረጉና ታራቂዎች መነቀል ተባረኩ፤ ሽመንሌዎችምበአንድ ድምፅ "የእርቁ መጀመሪያ የጥሉ መጩፈሻ ያድር ግልን ብለው መረቁና ተቀጣኩ፡ ከሁለቱም ወንን አንድ አንድ ሠው ተመረጠና ታራቂዎች ያጣጡት ቀይ/ነጭ በግ ከሽመንሌዎች ፊት እንዲያቀርቡ ተደረገ ቀይ እና ነጭበግ ያጣጡበት ምክንያት "ነጭየ ሠላምምልክት ሲሆን ቀይ በግ ደግሞየ ተስፋ ምልክት እና ለመነዋትነት ለቀረቡ ሰዎች ተምሣሌት ስለሆነ ነው፡ ቀጥሎ በሽማንሌዎች በጋችሁን ጣሉ ሲባሉ እኩል ጥሏቸው፡፡ እኩል በጎች የ ጥሉበት ምክንያት እርቁ እንደፀና የ ሚ ልፅ ትምዕርት ሲሆን አንዱ ቀድሞ ከጥለ ማን ቀድሞ የ ጥለው እንደ አሸናፊ ስለጫቆጠር በአካባቢው ሚህበረሰብ ዘንድ እርቁ እንዳልፀና ይቆጠራል፡፡ በጫጩፈሻ ስጋ ተቀላቅሎ ተጠበሰና ተጐራረሱ፤ ከጠላውም ብርጭቆውን እየተቀባበሉ ጠጡ፡፡ ይህም አንድነትንና ውህደትን ያማለክታል (ቡድን አምስት፣ ባሶየካቲት 12/2011 ዓ.ም)፡፡

ማድያን ያላስከተለ የወል ሜሪት ማጭት የእርቅ ጊዜ አበብ ኑሪት ቀበሌ (የካቲት 27/2011ዓ.ም) ተ7 ኝተን እንደተማለከትን ው በ፴ጀማሪያ ደረጃ የሁለቱም ቀበሌ ንዋሪዎች ማጭቱ በተከሰተበት የወል ቦታዛፍ ስር ተሰባሰቡና ሽማንሌዎች ከሁለቱምቀበሌ ጉዳዩን የ ሚያስረዱ ነ ገረፈጅ ሦስት ሦስት ሰዎችን አስሚነጡ ፡ ሽማንሌዎች ከላይ ተከራካሪዎች ከታች በማራና በቀኝ (የበ-ቅርጵ ሰርተው) ተቀጣነና ቄሱ በፀሎት ከፈቱ፡፡ አቶ ማለሰ ሠውነት (ቅዳምን፣ የካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም) የተባሉ ሽማንሌ "በሉ እንግዲህ ምህረት በኤነት ያውርድልን፣ ለሽማንሌ ጵድቁን ለባላንገራ እርቁን ይስጠን" በማለት ሚኒቁ እና ይህንን የወል ሜሪት በጋራ አለማነቀምበሁለቱምቀበሌ ኗሪዎች ላይ የ ሚያስከትለውን ጉዳት በተማለከተ ሠፊ ምክር ሠጡ፡፡ ከዚያ ተከራካሪዎች የቦታውን ሁኔታ በዝርዝር አቀረቡ፤ የውጣ ግባ ሂደትም ተካሄደና የጋራ ውል በማያዝ ተፈራር ማው ጩፈሱ፡፡ በጭጩፈሻምከሁለቱ ቀበሌ የማካውን ምንብ አብረው በሉ፡፡ አብረው መብላታቸውምለ ወደፊት ኑሯቸውበ ጋራ ማኖርን የ ሚያ መላክት ነው፡፡

ሌሎች ማድያን ያላስከተሉ የ ማለሰብ ማጭቶችን አፈታትን በተማለከተምአቶ አንተነ ሀ ተስፋዬ (የ ከባቢት፣ የ ካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም) እንዲሀ ሲሉ 7 ልፀውልናል፡፡ በዳይ ፍርድ ቤት ላለ ማከሰስ ሲል ሰው ማደብደቡን ለሽማንሌዎች ይና 7 ራል ሽማንሌዎች ሁለቱንም ይጡሩና በዳይ ተበዳይን ብር አውጥቶ የ ተማታውን ቦታ በብር ያሽለታል፤ ብሩንም ይሠጠዋል፤ ይህም ማጥጋ ጤይባላል፡፡ ብሩም ለበዳይ ይማለስለታል፡፡ ምክንያቱም ተበዳዩን ማህበረሰቡ ማጥጋጤ በልቷል ብሎ ስለማያነ ውረውና ብይ በላኝ ብሎ ደግሞያለ ምስክር ይደበድበዋል ስለማጋል ነው፡፡ ይህ ሁሉክዋኔ የ ማፈፀ ማው አንድም ውሳኔ ው የ ሽማንሌዎች ብቻ ከሆነ አንዱ ወንን በእርቁ ሳይረካ እንዳይቀርና ሁለቱ አካላት እኩል አሸናፊ ሆነ ው ወደ ቀድሞው ሰላማዊ ህይወታቸው በቀላሉ እንዲማለሱ ለማድረ ማ ይረዳቸዋል፡፡

በሁሉምየ ግጩት ዓይነ ቶች የ ማሽ ማነ ል ስራ ሲሰራ የ ውጥ ግባና የ ምክረ ሀሳብ የ ውሳኔ ሂደቶች ተግባራዊ ይደር ጋሉ፡፡ በተጭምሪ በድርድሩ ሂደት ማነ ጥግጥ/ካሳ/ አብሮ ይወሰናል፡፡ ይህ የ ማድረ ን ውሁለቱ ወን ኖች ከልብ እንዲታረቁ ነ ው፡፡ የ ካሳው ማከን፣ አይነ ትና ፍትሐዊነ ት በሽማንሌዎች ዳኝነ ት ይወሰናል እንደ በደሉ ማከንና አይነ ትም ይለያያል፡፡ ካሳው ሊማለስ ወይም ላይማለስ ይችላል፡፡ ይህ በተቀባዩ ይሁንታ ይወሰናል፡፡ ብዙ ጊዜ ግን ካሳ እንደማይበላ ቄስ ደማፌ ወዳጄ (የከባቢት፣ የካቲት 27/2011) እንዲህ ሲሉ ገልፀውልናል፡፡ ካሳ ከተበላ በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ እርቁ ትክክለኛ እርቅ አይሆንምተብሎይታሰባል፡፡

3.5.3. ድህረ እርቅ

ድህረ እርቅ የሚገለው ማጭቱ እልባት ላይ ከደረሰ በኋላ ሁለቱ ወንኖች ድጋሚወደ ማጭት ተሜላሰው እንዳይንቡ የሚደረግ ግድም የማያዝ ሂደት ነው፡፡ በተጩሚሪም እርቁ ቀጣይነት እንዲኖረውየ ሚፈፀሙን ገሮችን ይይዛል፡፡

እጣድ/ጣራንት/ጣድምየ ሚገለውበአካባቢውማህበረሰብዘንድ የተጋጩወን ኖች ከእርቅ በኋላ እንደንና ወደ ማጭት እንዳይን ቡ የ ሚያደር ማ ኢኮሚያዊ ማዕቀብ ወይም ጭና ነው፡፡ የ ማዕቀቡ ማጠንና አይነት በታራቂዎች ይሁንታ በሽማንሌዎች ዳኝነት ይወሰናል፡፡ እማዱ በሁለቱም ወን ኖች ላይ የ ሚጥል ሲሆን ቃል ኪዳን ያፈረሰ አካል ተጠያቂ ይሆናል (አቶ ተጐዴ ምህረቴ ባሶ፣ የካቲት፣ ሰኔ 21/2011ዓ.ም)፡፡ በእማዱ ላይ የተፈራረ ማት አንድ ቅጂ ለሽማንሌ ሌላ ለፍርድ ቤት ይሠጣል ምክንያቱም ደማሞው ቢጣሉ ቀድሞ እማድ ያፈረሰው ለሌላኛው ወንን የ ማይማለስ ካሳ እንዲከፍል ነው፡፡ በሽማንሌ አልከፍልም ካለ ደማሞ በውሉ ማጎረት ተከሶ በፍርድ ቤት ይከፍላል፡፡ ይህ የ ሚያነው እርቁን ፍርድ ቤት ወደ ሽምንልና ሲልክ እንጅ ጉዳዩን ፍርድቤት ካልያዘውከሳሽ ውል ይፈጻ ምልኝ ብሎ ውሉን አያይዞ ከከሰሰ ብቻ ፍርድቤት ይወስናል፡፡ አቶ እርቅይሁን ወንድምእንኝ (የደብረ ማርቆስ ከተማ ወ/ፍ/ቤት፣ ምንቤት11/2011 ዓ.ም)

3.6.ባህላዊ የ ግጭት አፈታት ዘዴለማህበረሰቡ ያለውፋይዳ

የሚጃ ትንተና ውጤቱን ማጎረት በማድረማ ባህላዊው የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ ያለውን ፋይዳ በሶስት ዋና ዋና ዘርፍ ከፋፍለን እንደሚከተለውአብራርተነ ዋል፡፡

3.6.1.ምሳኔ ሀብታዊ ፋይዳ

ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ስርዓት ለማህበረሰቡ ከኢኮኖሚ አንፃር ዘርፈ ብዙ ጠቀሜታዎች እንደሚያስ*ገኝ* ጥናቱ አመላክቷል፡፡ እነሱም -

ሀ.ማጭት ውስጥ የ 7 ቡ ውን ኖች በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ በተሞረ ጡሽማካሌዎች ከታረቁ የ ማያ ውጡት ን ንዘብ የለም ፡ ከዚህ በተጩሞሪ በً እርቁ ጊዜ ለተበዳይ የተከፈለ የካሳ ክፍያ ካለ በአሞቱ ለበዳይ ስለሞምላስ የ 7 ንዘብ ውጭን ይቀንሳል፡፡ አቶ ማላሠ አለበል (ቢቡኝ፣ ማንቦት፣ 5/2011 ዓ.ም)

ለ.ማጭቱ የሚፈታውበባዓላት ቀናት ስለሆነ *ገ* ቢያቸውን አይቀንስም ፡ "የእርሻ፣ የአዝሞራ ስብሰባና የውቂያ ጊዜያቸውን ስለማይሻማየኢኮኖሚአቅማቸውን አያዳክሞውም ፡ ወደ ህግ ሞሄድ ግን ፋይሉ እስቲዘ*ጋ* በመማለስ ጉልበት ይበዘብዛል፡፡ በተጩሞሪምየቤታቸውን ሠብል ትተው ለብዙ ጊዜ በቀጡሮ ሙበዛት ምክንያት ሲሙ\ለሱ በወቅቱ አርሶ ሙዝራት እና ውጤታማ ሙሆን አይችሉም አቶ ይዘንጋው ጌታሁን እና ቄስ ደግፌ ወዳጀ (የከባቢ፣ የካቲት 27/2011 ዓ.ም፦

3.6.2. ጣህበራዊ ፋይዳ

በጥናቱ አካላይ ወረዳዎች ባህላዊ እርቅ ከፍተኛ የሆነ ማህበራዊ ጠቀሜታዎች አሉት፡፡
ከእነዚህ ጠቀሜታዎች ማካከል፡- ግጭት ውስጥ 7 ብተውየነበሩ ወ7 ኖች ወደ ቀድሞው ማህበራዊ ግንኙነ ታቸው(እድር፣ ማህበር፣ እቁብ፣ ሰንበቴና ሽሃ) በቀላሉ ለመማለስና በሰላም አብሮ ለማኖር ያስችላቸዋል፡፡ በተጩማሪም በግጭት ምክንያት ተፋትተው የነበሩ ባለትዳሮች እንደ7ና እንዲቀጥሉ እድል ይፈጥርላቸዋል፡፡ አቶደሜ ጌታሁን(አበብ ኑሪት፣ የካቲት 27/2011) እና አቶ አብረው ካሳ(ስናን፣ ማጋቢት 21/2011 ዓ.ም)፡፡ ከዚህ ማረዳት የማቻለው በሽምንልና እርቅ ከተፈፀመ ሁለቱም ወ7 ኖች ወደ ቀድሞው ማህበራዊ ህይወታቸው ተማልሰው የዕለት ተዕለት ተግባሮቻቸውን በጋራ ማከናወን እንደማቻሉነው ፡፡

3.6.3. ስነ -ልቦናዊ ፋይዳ

ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴበማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ከፍተኛ የሆነ ስነ-ልቦናዊ ፋይዳ አለው ፡ ከነዚህም ማካከል፡ - አንደኛው እርቅ ከተፈፀሙ በኋላ የተጋጩ አካላት ምንም ስጋት እና ፍርሃት ሣይኖርባቸውየእየለት ተማባሮቻቸውን ያከናውናሉ፡ ፡ የተጣሉ ሠዎች ከታረቁ በኋላ ሳይፈሩ እንደልባቸው ወጥተው ይንባሉ፤ ሌሊትም ተረጋማተው እንቅልፋቸውን ይተኛሉ፤ ቂማቸውም ይወን ዳል፣ ሠላም በውስጣቸው ይኖራል፡ ፡ ምክንያቱም ሽምንልና በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ከፍተኛ እምነት የሚጣልበት በሚሆኑ ነው ሲሉ አቶ ማለሠ ሠውነት (የከባቢት፣ 27/06/2011 ዓ.ም) እና ቄስ ደግፌ ወዳጀ (የከባቢት፣ 27/06/2011 ዓ.ም) ንልፀውልናል፡ ፡ ሁለተኛው ደማሞ በሽምንልና የሚታረቁ ሰዎች እኩል የሆነ የአሸናፊነት ስማት ይሰማቸውና እኩል ይረካሉ፡ ፡ ይህን ሀሳብ በተማለከተ አቶ እርቅይሁን ወንድምእንኝም (ደብረ ማርቆስ ከተማ ወረዳ ፍርድ ቤት ሰኔ 11/2011 ዓ.ም) እንዲህ ሲሉ ንልፀውልናል፡ ፡ "ባህላዊው እርቅ በሚህረሰቡ ዘንድ ሚዛናዊ እና ትክክለኛ የሆነ ውሳኔ የማስጠት አቅምአለው ተብሎስ ሚታማን ሁለቱምውን ኖች እኩል ይረኩና ሁለቱም አሸናፊ ይሆናሉ፡ ፡ "

3.7. ባህላዊውየ*ግፍ*ት አፈታት ዘዴከህ*ገ -*ማ*ግ*ስታዊውአንፃር ያለውአቅም

በጥናቱ ተተኳሪ አካባቢዎች ላይ ሽምግልና ከፍርድ ቤት የግጭት አፈታት ስርዓት ግጭትን በተሻለ ጫልኩ የጦፍታት አቅም አለው፡፡ ምክንያቱም ሽሞግሌዎች ግጭቱ ከምን እንደሚ ሣሚስጥሩን በጥልቀት ስለሚያውቁት ያለ አድሎ የተጋጩትን በሚወያየት ትክክለኛ ውሣኔ ያሳርፋሉ፡፡ ህን ማንስታዊውየእርቅ ስርዓት ግን የግጭቱን ማንስኤ ለማግኘት ምስክሮችን

ይጠቀሜል፡፡ ነገር ግን ምስክሮች በጥቅማ ጥቅም ተደልለው ትክክለኛውን ሚረጃ ላይሠጡ ይችላሉ፡፡ "ዳኛ ሰምቶ እንጂ አይቶ አይፈርድም' እንዲሉ ጉዳቱ ለሌላውሁኖ ሳለ የሚፈረደው ለአንደበተ ርዕቱ ስለሚሆን የተዛባ ውሳኔ ይወሰንና የተፈረደበት ወ7 ን አስፈረድህብኝ ብሎ ሌላ ግጭት ውስጥ ይ7 ባሉ፡፡ አቶ ተኈዴምህረቴና አቶ ባርክልኝ ዋሴ(ባሶ፣ የካቲት፣ 12/2011 ዓ.ም) እና ቄስ ደግፌ ወዳጀ (የከባቢት፣ የካቲት 27/2011ዓ.ም)

ይህምበፍርድቤት ከተወሠነ ሌላ ማጭት ይፈጥራል በሽምግልና እርቅ ከተደረገ ማን እንደገና ወደ ጥል አይገቡም ፡ ምክንያቱምባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ከሃይሞኖት ጋር ከፍተኛ የሆነ ቁርኝት ስላለው ተቀባይነት እና እምነትን ያሳጣል፡፡ ይህን ሀሳብ አያይዘውም የቡድን ስድስት ተወያዮች (ሸበል፣ ሚያዚያ18/2011 ዓ.ም) እንዲህ ሲሉ ገልፀውታል፡፡ የተጋጩሠዎች ምንምቢሆን የሽማግሌ ውሣኔ ይቀበላሉ፣ የተጣሉትምበእግዚአብሔር ቃልና በማነቀሉ ምላው ስለሚታረቁ አስተማማኝ ነው፡፡

ከህገ ማግስታዊው ይልቅ ሽምግልና ከፍተኛ አቅም አለው፡፡ ምክንያቱም ገንዘብንና ጊዜን ይቆጥባል፡፡ ዘማናዊ ግን ገንዘብና ጉልበት ያባክናል፤ የተፈረደለት ወገን ይረካና የተፈረደበትን ወገን ደግሞወደ ሌላ በቀል እንዲሄድ ያደርጋል እርቁምዘለቄታ አይኖረውም፡ ፡ (አቶ እርቅይሁን ወንድሜ ህ፣ ደብረ ማርቆስ ሰኔ 11/2011 ዓ.ም)

በአጢቃላይ ከዚህ ሚረዳት የሚቻለው ከታሚኒነት፣ ከእርካታ፣ ዘላቂ ማፍትሔ ከማስጡት፣ ከ7ንዘብና ከጊዜ አንፃር ባህላዊው የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴ ከዘማናዊው የተሻለ በተጡኝው ማህበረሰብዘንድከፍተኛ አቅምአለው፡፡

4. ማበራሪ ያ

ይህ ጥናት ስድስት ዋና ዋና ማኝቶችን አሙላክቷል፡፡ የ ጦጅ ሙያ ያው የጥናት ውጡት እንደሚያ ጥላክተው በምስራቅ ጎጃም ማህበረሰብ በማለሰብም ሆነ በቡድን ደረጃ ለሚፈጠር ማጭት ዋና ሙን ኤውየተፈጥሮ ሀብት ውስንነት ነው፡፡ ከዚህ ጋር በተያያዘ Katz (1965) ማጭት በሶስት ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶች ጥላትም በምጥኔ ሀብት፣ በእሴት እና በስልጣን ምክንያት እንደሚከሰት ይንልፃ ሉ፡፡ እንዲሁም አሰፋ (2001) አብዛኛውን ጊዜ ማጭት የ ሚነ ሳውተፈጥሯዊ ሀብቶችን ለመቆጣጠርና የበላይ ለመሆን በሚደረማ ውድድር ነው፡፡ ይህ ውድድር የተለያየ ጎራ ለይተው እንዲጋጩያደር ጋቸዋል ሲሉ፡፡ በዚህ ጥናት አካላይ ወረዳዎች ማን ለሚከሰት ማጭት ዋና ሙን ስኤው ኢኮኖሚነ ው ማለት እንችላለን፡፡ Assefa (2001)፣ Schmid (2000)፣ Fisher (2000) እና Yohannes etal (2005) ማጭትን ከፍላኤት አለመካካት፣ ከሀብት ውሱንነት፣ ከዓላማ ልዩነትና ከአቅርቦት እጥረት ጋር ያያይዙታል፡፡

ሁለተኛው ውጤት የሚያማለክተው በዞኑ ማህበረሰብ ዘንድ በተደ*ጋጋ*ሚ የሚሰሰተው የፃጭት ዓይነት የግለሰብ እና የቡድን ፃጭት ነው፡፡ በተማሳሳይ Fisher (2000)፣ Chandan (1995) ማጭት ውስጥ በሚጎተፉት አካላት ቁጥር በማውሰን የ*ግጭ*ት ዓይነቶችን ግለሰባዊ፣ ቡድናዊና ዓለምአቀፋዊናቸውብለዋል፡፡

ሶስተኛውው በሕ ደግሞበ ማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ በቡድንም ሆነ በግለሰብ ደረጃ የ ማዲ በሩ ግጭቶች የ ማዲቱት በህን ማንስታዊውና ከባህላዊው ዘዴ አንዱ በሆነው ሽምግልና ነው። በጥናቱ አካላይ ወረዳዎች በአብዛኛው የ ማታንበረው ባህላዊ እርቅም ሽምግልና ነው። ግጭቱን በሰላማዊ ማንንድ የ ማዲታበትና የቀድሞው ማህበራዊ ግንንንት የ ማቃጥልበት ነው። ከዚህ ጋር በተያያዘ ጥናት ያካሄዱት Imboighe (2003)፣ Robbins እና ሌሎች (1964)) ዋና ዋና የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴዎች የ ማህለት ድርድር፣ ሽምግልና እና ዳኝነት ናቸው። Alula እና Getachew (2008) በአንራችን በዋናነት ህብረተሰቡ የ ማርከቀምባቸው ዘዴዎች ባህላዊ እና ህን ማንባስታዊ ናቸው። ነንር ግን ሁለቱም የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴዎች በአሁን ሰዓት በአንራችን ተግባራዊ ይደረጉ እንጂ ረጅም እድሜ ያስቆጠረውና የ ማህበረሰቡ ፍላጎት በተጠበቀ ማልኩ ስጭትን ሳይጎዳ ሲያንለግል የቆየውባህላዊው የግጭት ማፍቻ ዘዴን ው Dagne and Bapu (2013)። አራተኛው የጥናት ውጤት የ ማያሳየው በግጭት አፈታት ሰርዓት ጊዜ የ ማርከቀማባቸውን ቁሶች በግ የ ማስ የተነትት ተምሳሌት ሲሆን ቀዩ በግ የ ምድራዊ ህይወት ነሙ በግ የ ሰማያዊ ህይወት ማልካም ምኞት መንለጭ ሲሆን በጠማ ጀደግሞ የ ሞት ተምሳሌት ነው።

አምስተኛው የጥናት ውጤት ባህላዊው የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ ሚህበረሰቡ በማንኙነቱ ወቅት ማጭትን ፈትቶ፣ የቀድሞ ማንኙነቱን ለማስናከርና ሚህበራዊ ሰላሙን ለማስጠበቅ፣ ጊዜን፣ ጉልበትንና ምጣኔ ሀብትን በመቆጡብ፤ ስሙትን ሳይጎዳ ችግርን ከመፍታት አንፃር ከፍተኛ ጠቀሙታ አለው። በተመጎሳይ Ambaye (2008)፤ Dagne and Bapu (2013) እና ብሩክ (2006) ጉዳዩ በእርቅ ስለሚያለቅ ጊዜ እና ወጩን ከመቀነ ሳቸው የበለጠ ወደ ቀድሞ ሰላማዊ ማንኙነት ለመማለስና የሚህበረሰቡን ስነልቦናዊ ደህንነት በማከበቅ ጠቀሙታው ከፍ ያለነው። ስድስተኛው ውጤት የሚያ ማለክተው ሽምግልና ከዘመናዊ አንፃር በሚህበረሰቡ ዘንድ የተፈጡሩ ማጭቶን በአዎንታዊ ጎን ስለሚፈታና ዘላቂ እርቅን ስለሚፈጥር የተሻለ አቅም አለው። በተመጎሳይም Ambaye (2008) እና ብሩክ (2006) ባህላዊው የማጭት መፍቻ ዘዴከህን መንግስታዊው ዘዴ የተሻለ አቅም እንዳለው እንዲህ ሲሉ ንልፀውታል። ጊዜና ወጩን በመቀነስ ዘላቂ መፍትሔ ማስጠት በመቻሉ ነው። ሽምግልናን ከዘመናዊው የተሻለ ያደረንው የተጋጩአካላት ለሽምጋዩ የሚሰጡት ክብርና እውቅና ነው ሲሉ Abera(2003) ንልፀውታል።

የገቡት አካላት በውሳኔው ተሳታፊ ሲሆኑ ሀገ ማግባንታዊው ግን ሀግን ብቻ ተከትሎ ውሳኔ ሥለሚሰጥነው ፡

5. ማከቃለ ያ

የዚህ ጥናት ዋነኛውአነሳሽ ምክንያት የማህበረሠቡ ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴን ማጥናትና ወደ አካዳሚያዊ ጉዳይ ለውይይት ማምሳት ነው፡፡ ከዚህ በተጩሚ የምስራቅ ጎጃም ጣህበረሰብ በባህላዊው ዘዴ በአብዛኛው የሚታገበረው ባህላዊ እርቅም ነው፡፡ የተፈጠረውን ግጭት እንዴት እንደሚፈታው፣ እንደሚቆጣጠረውና ለአካባቢው ሰላም እንዴት እንደሚነለ*ገ*ልበት ለማጉላት እና ለሌሎች ማህበረሰብ ለማስተዋወቅ ካለን ፍላጎት አንፃር ነው፡፡ የጥናቱ ዋና አላማም ማህበረሰቡ የሽምግልና ስርዓተ ክዋኔና ፋይዳውን ተንትኖ ማጎየት ነው፡፡ ይህን ዓላማከግብለ ምድረስ ሚ ጃዎች ተሰብስበውበዓይነ ታዊ ሙተንተኛ ዘዴዎች ተ7 ልፀውስድስት ውጡቶችን አመላክቷል፡፡ አንደኛውበማህበረሰቡ ለሚፈጠር ግጭት ዋና ማንስኤውየተፈጥሮ ሀብት ውስንነት፤ሁለተኛው በተደ*ጋጋ*ሚ የማስሰተው የግጭት ዓይነት የግለሰብና የቡድን አንዱበሆነ ውሽምግልና ነ ው፤ አራተኛውበባህላዊውየ ግጭት አፈታት ወቅት የሚሰቀማነት ቁስ የተፈታው ግጭት ቀጣይነት እንዲኖረው በማድረግ በኩል ከፍተኛ ማና ማኖሩን፤ አምስተኛው ባህላዊው ዘዴ ማህበረሰቡ ማጭቶችን ፈትቶ፣ ማህበራዊ ሰላሞን ለማስጠበቅ፣ ጊዜን፣ ጉልበትንና ምካኔ ሀብትን ከሞቆጡብ፣ ስሜትን ሳይጎዳ ችግርን ሞፍታትና ስድስተኛውባህላዊ ከዘጣናዊ አንጻር በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ የተፈጡሩ ማጭቶችን በአዎንታዊ ጎን ከጣፍታትና ከቃጫ ነት፣ ከእርካታ፣ ዘላቂ ሞፍትሔ ከማስጡት፣ ገንዘብና ጊዜን ከሞቆጡብ አንፃር ባህላዊውየ ማጭት አፈታት ዘዴከዘ ማናዊውየተሻለ አቅምያለው ማሆኑን ነው፡፡

6. ይሁን ታ

ከጥናቱ ውጤትና ሂደት በማ ሳት የተወሰኑ የይሁን ታሃሳቦችን ማቅረብችለናል።

- ✓በአገራችንንምይሁን የምስራቅ ጎጃምን ባህላዊ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዲያገባኛል የጣሎ ተቋማት እና ግለሰቦች ልምዱን ወደ ተለያዩ ማህበረሰቦች ቀምሮ ማስፋፋት ቢችሉ፤
- ✓በዘርፉ የሚሰሩ ተቋማት እና ማለሰቦች ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴን ውጤታማ ለማድረማ ለሀገር ሽማግሌዎች ስልጡና በማስጡት ባህሎን ማዳበር ቢቻል፤
- √ ሚደበኛው ፍርድ ቤት ደማሞ ባህላዊ የማጩት አፈታት ዘዴን ጠቀሜታ ለማህበረሰቡ በሚነባ በማስረዳት ወደ ተቋማቸውከማማ∿ታቸውበፊት በሸማግሌዎች ማጩት እንዲፈቱ የማንዛቤ ስራ ቢሰሩና የእርቁን ተፈጻሚነ ት ቢከታተሉ፡፡
- √ ፖሊሲ አርቃቂ፣ ህግ አውጭእና ህግ አስፈጻ ሚአካላት ጉዳይን ከፍተኛ ትኩረት ቢሰጡት፡፡

ዋቢ ጫ ሐፍት

- Abera Jembere. (2003). Legal history of Ethiopia. Hamburg and London: Lit Verlag.
- Alula Pankhurst & Getachew Assefa. (2008). Grass Roots justice in Ethiopia. Addis Ababa: French Center of Ethiopian Studies.
- Alemayehu, F.(2010). The role of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms across borders: The case of Borana, Gabra and Garri communities across Ethio-Kenya Border. USA.
- Ambaye Ogato. (2008). Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms: The case of Sidama. In Hannan, T. & Tarekegn, A. (eds), making peace in Ethiopia: Five cases of traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution. (pp. 101-120): Addis Ababa, peace and Development committee.
- Assefa Abebe. (2001). Conflict in pastoralist community pastoralists in south omo." prteceding of the workshop held in Jinka (south omo). Epa RDA pp31_41
- Boulding. K.(1962). Conflict and defense; A general theory, New York, Harper Raw publishers..
- Best, S.G. (2004). The methods of conflict resolution and transformation. In Best, S.G. (ed.), Introduction to Peace and conflict studies in West Africa (pp.93-115). Ibadan: spectrum Books ltd.
- Blake, R.R., Shepard, H.A., & Mouton, J. S.(1964). Managing intergroup conflict in industry. Houston, Texas: Gulf.
 Chandan, J.S.(1995). *Management: Theory and practice*. New Delhi: VBIKS publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- Coser L. (1970). The function of social conflict; the free press; New York.
- Daniel Mekonen. (2016). Maaga indigenous conflict resolution institution among Libido Mareko Ethnic Group in Gurage Zone Southern Ethiopia. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 6.
- Deutsch, M. & Coleman, P. (2000). The handbook of conflict resolution: Theory and practice.San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Imobighe, T. (2003). The OAU(AU) and OAS in Regional conflict management a complete assessment, spectrum book limited.
- Katz, D. (1965). Nationalism and strategies of international conflict resolution. In H.C. Kelman (ed.), International behavior: A social psychological analysis. pp. 356-390. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

- Lambert M. & Myers, S. (1999). Activities for conflict resolution. Human Resourse Devlopment Press, US and Canada.
- Leslu, W. (1973). English-Amharic context dictionary. Belgium, Sowtiz.
- Melese, T.(2008). Gender role in *conflict*in Soddo Zuria Woreda of Wolaita Zone, Southern. Anthropology and Graduate Research in Ethiopia: Changes and Continuities at Addis Ababa University.
- Netsanet D. (2006). The conflict management process through strategies encompasses in Southern WolloB.A Thesis, Addis Ababa University.
- Robbins, P. Stephen & Seema, S. (2006), Conflict and negotiation from Organizational Behaviour., Singapore: Pearson education.
- Rugugnamu, S. (2000). Conflict management in Africa diagnosis of current practice and prospects".(paper presented at the DPMF/OSSREA conference on African conflict reconstruction). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Schmid, A. (2000). The function of social conflict. New York free press.
- Tuan, H. (2006). Decentralization and local politics of forest management in Vietnam: A Case Study of Co Tu Ethnic Community. Journal of Legal Pluralism, 52.
- Yohannes G.Michael, Kassaye Hadgu & Zerihun Ambaye. (2005). Addressing Pastoralists conlict in Ethiopia: The case of Kuraz and Hamer sub districts of south omo zone.
- Zertman, W& Francis M. (1999). Conflict resolution in Africa. Washington DC, the brooking institution.
- ብሩክ ያሬድ(2006)፡፡ ባህላዊ የግጭትአፈታት ዘዴ በኩስሜብሐረሰብ በኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎች፣ ስነፁሁፍና ፎክሎር ትምርት ክፍል ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ማሟያነት የቀረበ፡፡ አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ (ያልታተማ፡፡
- ኤልያ ስወላንሰ (2006)፡፡ ባህላዊ የማጭት አፈታት ዘዴ በሃላባ ብሔረሰብበ ኢትዮጵያ ቋንቋዎች፣ ስነ ፁሁፍና ፎክሎር ትምህርት ክፍል ለሁለተኛ ዲማሪ ማሟያነት የቀረበ፡፡ አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ (ያልታተማ፡፡

7. Determinants of Personal Financial Management Behavior among Debre Markos University Staffs

Dr. Beza Muche Teka, Department of Accounting, DebreMarkos University, E-mail address:bezamt@gmail.com

Abstract

Today, personal financial management behavior has received an increasing concern of researchers because failure in managing an individual's finance can lead to serious long-term consequences not only for that person but also for the society. Therefore, the objective of the study is to investigate the determinants of personal financial management behavior among Debre Markos University staffs. Explanatory and descriptive quantitative cross-sectional study was employed to investigate this study. A total of actual 224 Debre Markos University staffs were used as a sample for data collection and two stage proportional stratified random sampling was used to select the required sample size. Primary data was collected using structured survey questionnaire. The survey instrument was developed by integrating the constructs from family resource management model and theory of planned behavior together with financial anxiety, self-control, income and age. Descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression were used to analyze the collected data. The findings from descriptive statistics indicated that the majority of the respondents have below average personal financial management practice whereas the findings from multiple linear regression revealed that financial knowledge and self-control have significant positive effect on individual's personal financial management behavior while subjective norm has significant negative effect. However, financial attitude, financial anxiety, income and age have no significant effect on individuals' personal financial management behavior. Hence the researcher recommends that in order to educate the general public about personal financial management, financial institutions and higher educational institutions should provide personal financial management education using different channels such as seminars and workshops.

Key Words: Personal financial management, family resource management model, theory of planned behavior, financial education, financial Anxiety.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Empirical evidence indicated that today people have much more money than they used to have generations ago; however, financial experts and researchers agree that the amount of knowledge on how to manage that money hasn't kept pace- not at all (Maura, 2012). Planning and managing our finance and putting it into implementation are very important for every individual. Every individual must know how to manage their money, and it helps not only to set up our household budget but also to save for the future as well as plan for our retirement and invest for our better future. This is also important as every individual would like to live debt free and not going through stressful life, working until our old age just to survive and educate children. Every human being should have this awareness and know the importance of their financial planning and management.

Financial management deals with managing money in all areas of life. Financial management includes personal financial management and organization management. Personal financial management helps us to manage the finance of our home which includes budgeting, saving, investing, debt management and other aspects related to personal money where by an individual can achieve personal goals. Failure in managing an individual's finance can lead serious long-term consequences not only for that person but also for enterprise, society (Ismail et al., 2011, as cited in Mien and Thao, 2015). Hence, personal financial management behavior has received an increasing concern of researchers in recent years.

Many definitions are given with regard to this concept; for example, according to Bimal (2011) personal financial management is defined as the process of controlling income and organizing expenses through a detailed financial plan while Skripak (2016) defined personal finance as the application of financial principles to the monetary decisions that you make either for your individual benefit or for that of your family. Similarly, in the study by Deacon and Firebaugh (1988), personal financial management is defined as the set of behaviors performed regarding the planning, implementing, and evaluating involved in the areas of cash, credit, investments, insurance and retirement and estate planning. Learning to keep track of money coming in, and tailoring the use of this money to fit expenses provides a systematic way and utilizing income (Joseph, 2009). Personal financial management is a key component to making our money work

for us. It is also very important for every individual to plan and manage their personal finances in order to lead a happy live. It is important for every individual to have personal financial plan in order to meet their financial goals and obligation, help to retire in comfort, achieve financial freedom, make rational financial decisions and take advantage of every financial opportunity. We are all not born with these knowledge, so it should be everyone's responsibility to learn the strategies to plan and manage our personal financial as this does not only help to lead us to a happy life but also contribute to the development of the nation in the long run (Munohsamy, 2015).

Financial products have increased faster than the knowledge required to acquire these products (Monyoncho, 2010). Strengthening of any economy depends upon the financial well-being of the residents of the country. Past researches show that financial well-being of an individual depends upon their financial behavior, which in turn depends upon attitude towards personal financial planning and the financial literacy of an individual. Stable personal financial management practice also plays critical role for financial well-being of an individual (Patel, 2017).

Financial decision making in the case of individuals and households is not a simple process, with many influencing factors. To investigate the factors that determine personal financial management, vast amounts of researches have been done in developed countries and majority of the studies are done on graduate or post graduate students, with varying degrees of detail and specialization (Ciumara, 2014). For example a study conducted by Mien and Thao (2015) in Vietnam to investigate factors affecting personal financial management behaviors by examining the relationships among four factors including personal financial attitude, financial knowledge, locus of control and financial management behaviors revealed that all these factors have significant effect on personal financial management behavior of individuals. Specifically, the finding revealed that financial attitude and financial knowledge were significantly and positively related to financial management behavior whereas external locus of control had negative effect on financial management behavior. In their study the integration of family resource management model and the theory of planned behavior were used. According to this model, social psychological variables such as attitude, affect perceived ability or perceived behavioral control,

and past experience have significant influence on money-management behavior (Kidwell and Brinberg, 2003).

Researches' conducted in developing countries indicated that personal financial management is in a lower level among individuals and households. For instance, Nyamute & Maina, 2011 in Kenya as well as Rajna et. al., 2011in Malaysia, as cited in Matewos and Abiy (2015) suggested that personal financial management capability of employees in developing countries is found at lower level. Signs of Lower personal financial management behavior includes: regularly running out of money (poor budgeting practice), unable to pay due bills on time, poor saving practice, unable to identify best investment alternatives, insufficient income after retirement, poor debt management practice, unable to sustain during income shock, regularly feeling emotionally stressed about money and many others etc. (Monyoncho, 2010, Matewos and Abiy, 2015).

However, in Ethiopia empirical evidences are very scarce and not comprehensive. As per the knowledge of the researcher, the only pilot research conducted in Jimma Ethiopia shows results similar to other developing countries. Their finding by calculating personal financial management capability composite index (CPFMCI) revealed that personal financial management practices are not widely used by employed people in Jimma town which implies that personal financial management is in a lower level (Matewos and Abiy, 2015). The change in the financial scenario of the world put many families in jeopardy and many were declared bankrupt (Monyoncho, 2010) in which Ethiopia is not exceptional. This provides the researcher with the opportunity to investigate the determinants of personal financial management behavior.

Therefore, due to the lower level of personal financial management behavior as well as limited empirical evidences in Ethiopia, the aim of this study was to identify the factors responsible for low personal financial management behavior as well as to assess the current practice of individuals' personal financial management behavior.

1.2. Scope of the Study

Conceptually, the scope of this research is limited to investigate the factors that affect personal financial management behavior of individuals based on integration of family resource

management model and the theory of planned behavior. In the context of this study personal financial management refers to the process of controlling income and organizing expenses through a detailed financial plan from individuals' perspective (Bimal, 2011). The target population of the study is limited to DebreMarkosUniversity staff's only.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Empirical Literature Review on determinants of Personal Financial Management Behavior

With regard to the factors that affect individuals' personal financial management behavior a number of empirical studies were conducted in the past. Accordingly, the important factors responsible for individuals' personal financial management behavior were discussed below.

A study conducted by Mien and Thao (2015) in Vietnam to investigate factors affecting personal financial management behaviors by examining the relationships among four factors including personal financial attitude, financial knowledge, locus of control and financial management behaviors revealed that all these factors have significant effect on personal financial management behavior of individuals. In their study the integration of family resource management model and the theory of planned behavior were used to investigate the factors affecting personal financial management behavior. Social psychological variables such as attitude have significant influence on money-management behavior (Kidwell and Brinberg, 2003).

The research findings by Loke (2017) in Malaysia with regard to the impact of demographic factors on individuals' financial management behavior shows that income, education, age and financial knowledge have significant effect on individuals' financial management behavior. The implication of this finding with regard to income is that compared to middle and high income earners, low income earners are more likely to have poor financial management behavior. In other words, low income earners tend to encounter liquidity constraint problems which result in failure to live within their means or are inadequately prepared for unexpected circumstances. Furthermore, irregular or seasonal income hinders an individual from planning their finances better, resulting in a poorer financial management behavior. Loke (2017) on his empirical study also suggested that with maturity, the older individuals would be more capable in managing finances especially in terms of living prudently and having better financial protection planning

for unforeseen circumstances but contradictory result is obtained with regard to the impact of age on financial management behavior. In addition, his finding imply that as a significant factor on financial management behavior, the positive role of higher education and higher financial knowledge on overall financial management behavior reinforces the importance of equipping individuals with the necessary knowledge to help them in managing their finances optimally. Here financial knowledge is expressed in terms of ability to calculate time value of money, calculation of simple and compound interest rate, interest paid on loan, risk and return calculation and the like. In line with this finding Carlson, Britt, and Goff (2015) also obtained that better financial management behavior is associated with higher perceived financial knowledge.

Self-control which represents the ability of our future selves to control our current self positively influences people's financial behavior as well as their subjectively perceived financial well-being. Respondents with good self-control were more likely to regularly save money from their income, which means that they are better prepared to manage unforeseen expenses and more likely to have enough money for their retirement. In other words the implication is that people with good self-control suffer from less anxiety connected to financial matters and are more secure and confident in their current and future financial situation (Strömbäck et al., 2017).

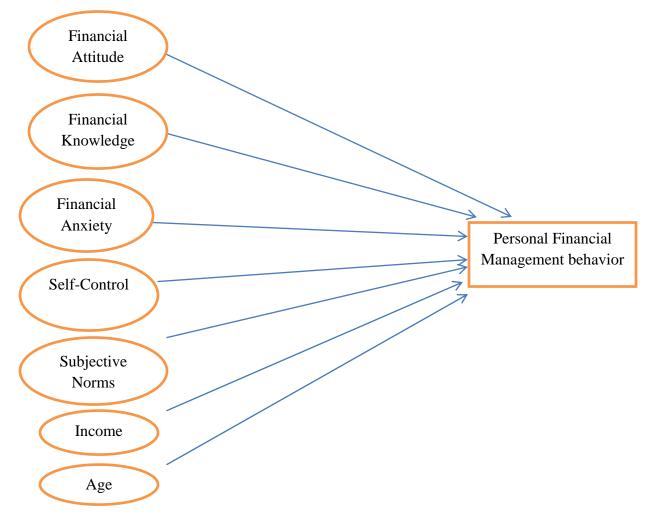
With regard to the impact of financial anxiety on financial management behavior Carlson, Britt, and Goff (2015) found that individuals with high levels of financial anxiety were more likely to report worse financial behaviors than others with lower levels of financial anxiety and they got anxiety as the most predictive influencer of financial behaviors in their study. Furthermore, Carlson, Britt, and Goff (2015) also found that individuals with better past financial behaviors (i.e., less credit card debt and more emergency savings) were more likely to report better financial behaviors. This underscores the importance of starting positive financial behavior habits early in order to avoid poor future financial behaviors.

Ciumara (2014) on his study to select the most relevant factors that influence individual financial decisions identified that financial education and literacy are the most influential factors for personal financial management behavior of individuals.

2.2. Research / Conceptual Model

Based on the findings from the above empirical literature review the following research model was developed by including variables like financial anxiety, self-control, age and income with the integrated model of family resource management model and the theory of planned behavior. According to the model presented below personal financial management behavior is dependent (endogenous) variable whereas financial knowledge, financial attitude, financial anxiety, self-control, subjective norm, age and income are exogenous or independent variables.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Definition of Variables

Financial Knowledge

The term financial knowledge is defined as sufficient knowledge about facts on personal finance and is the key to personal financial management behaviors (Garman and Forgue, 2006).

Financial Attitude

Financial attitude is defined as beliefs and feelings about money (Falahati and Paim, 2011).

Self-Control

It represents the ability of our future selves to control our current self (Strömbäck et al., 2017) or it indicates how much control a person feels that he or she has over a given situation (Carlson, Britt, and Goff, 2015).

Financial Anxiety

It refers to a person's physiological state that has been shown to either enhance or decrease the feeling of individual responsibility (Rosenstock, Strecher, & Becker, 1988; as cited in Carlson, Britt, and Goff, 2015).

Subjective norms

A subjective norm is defined as "person's "perception of social pressure to perform or not to perform a given behavior" (Ajzen, 1988, p.132).

Income: In the context of this study income refers to salary plus any additional money earned from other sources (if any).

Age: It refers to the number of years an individual has been alive.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Design

A research design is defined as the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. Therefore, this study is a combination of explanatory and descriptive study in nature and from research approach perspective it is more of quantitative research.

3.2. Population and Sampling

The study population for this study includes both administrative and academic staff of Debre Markos University and samples were taken from randomly selected five colleges (college of business and economics, college of social science and humanities, college of natural and

computational studies, college of agriculture and natural resource and college of health science). Two stages proportional stratified random sampling technique was applied to select the required sample size from each college and from administrative staffs. The first stratification was administrative staff Vs academic staff whereas the second was college based stratification. Administrative staffs were selected randomly across the university but not in each college. College wise stratification is only for academic staffs. To maintain its proportionality, more questionnaires were distributed to colleges having large number of academic staff.

3.3. Sample Size Determination

Based on the recommendations of Hair, Black, Babin, and Anderson (2010), the sample size should be at least 15-20 observations per variable for generalization purposes. Coromina (2014) also suggested that for continuous and normal data, sample sizes in the 200-500 ranges are usually enough for data analysis. Hence, based on these justifications, and by giving allowance for errors and non-response rates, a total of 350 (7 variables*50 observation for each variable) respondents were considered as acceptable sample size for the current study.

However, the actual collected sample size of the study was 285 which gives a response rate of 81%. The remaining 65 respondents did not return their questionnaire (25 academic and 40 administrative). From a total of 285 questionnaires collected, 61(23 academic and 38 administrative) of them were rejected due to errors while filling the questionnaire. Therefore, the actual sample size used for analysis in this study was 224.

3.4. Sources of Data and Method of Collection

Both primary as well as secondary sources of data were used. However, only primary data was used for data analysis purpose. In this study secondary data was obtained from previous empirical studies and used as a literature review. On the other hand, primary data was collected by administering well- structured questionnaire to the target respondents.

3.5. Development of Measurement Instrument

This study used the survey method to collect the required cross-sectional data. A self-administered questionnaire was developed based on extensive literature review and respondents were asked to indicate their levels of agreement based on items developed using five point likert

scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). A higher score indicated higher agreement on the construct items. To ensure content validity, items selected to measure each construct were mainly adopted from prior studies with significant modifications to fit the current study and Cronbach Alpha was used to check reliability of the instrument.

3.6. Method of Data Analysis

In this study, the intention is to investigate the determinants of personal financial management behavior among Debre Markos University staffs as well as to assess the current practices and challenges of personal financial management behavior. Therefore, to achieve this objective, the data were collected, coded, entered and cleaned; they were made to go hrough both descriptive and inferential statistics technique of data analysis. The inferential statistics used for this study was Multiple Linear Regression using SPSS version 21.

Econometric Model specification

Regression is an attempt to explain movements in a variable with reference to movements in one or more other variables (Brooks, 2008). The researcher used multiple linear regression model to show the effect of each construct on individual's personal financial management behavior as explained below.

PFM = β 0 + β 1(FA) + β 2 (FK) + β 3 (SC) + β 4 (SN) + β 5 (FAX) + β 6(AGE)+ β 7(INCOME)+ β 8 Where:

| PFM= Personal Financial management (measured using total likert scale items score)

| β 0 = intercept of the regression line;

| β 1to β 7 = slope coefficient of the regression line;

| β 4 = Financial attitude (measured using total likert scale items score)

| β 5 = Financial knowledge (measured using total likert scale items score)

□ SN = Subjective Norms or Social influence (measured using total likert scale items score)

☐ **FAX** = Financial Anxiety (measured using total likert scale items score)

□**AGE**= Age of the individual measured in years

□ **INCOME**= Average monthly net income of the individual or staff measured in Birr

 \square ε = random error term

To check the validity of the model major classical linear assumptions such as normality, autocorrelation, Multicollinearity and Homoscedasticity were tested as presented under the results and discussion section.

4. Results and discussions

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis, discussion and inferences made on the basis of the responses obtained. All the data obtained were coded and entered in to SPSS version 21.0 and inferences were made based on the result.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of respondents

Variables	Variables Category		Percent
Gender	Male	164	73
	Female	60	27
Marital status	Married	172	77
	Single	52	23
Educational level	Diploma	16	7
	First degree	64	29
	Second degree	124	55
	Third degree (PhD) and above	20	9
Religion	Orthodox	220	98
	Muslim	4	2
College	Business and economics	54	24
	Social science and Humanities	42	19
	Agriculture and Natural Resource	28	13
	Natural and Computational science	64	29
	Health science	36	16
Occupation	Academic staff	152	68

Administrative staff	72	32

Source: survey questionnaire (2020)

Table 2: Personal financial management practice

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Do you know how to manage	Yes	155	69
your personal finance?	No	69	31
Source of knowledge about	Friends and relatives	20	9
personal financial management	Seminars and workshops	4	2
	College / university	44	20
	Books	10	4
	From day to day life	132	59
	experience		
Personal financial management	Very poor	23	10.3
status	Poor	83	37
	Average/good	101	45
	Very good	13	6
	Excellent	4	2
Reasons for ineffective personal	Lack of commitment	40	18
management practice	Family influence	48	21
	Lack of financial literacy	20	9
	Unexpected events	76	34
	Focus on short term goals	28	13
	Unlimited demand	40	18
	Peer pressure	4	2
	others	2	1

Source: survey questionnaire (2020)

NB: The sum under source of knowledge about personal financial management is greater than from the total of 155 respondents who replied yes for the question *do you know how to manage your personal finance*?, this is due to the

fact that respondents were given the chance to choose more than one answer and the same is true regarding the response for personal financial management status.

The results presented in table 2 above indicated that majority of the respondents, 155 (69%), replied that they have the knowledge of financial management and day to day life experience and college or university education were the major sources of personal financial management knowledge (132 /59% and 44 /20% respectively). Majority of the respondents (207 or 92.4%) had average and below average financial management practice or status. Unexpected events, family influence, lack of commitment and unlimited demand are the major reasons or challenges behind individual's average and below average personal financial management practice.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic
Financial attitude	224	3.8679	0.58136
Financial Knowledge	224	3.9802	0.78097
Self-control	224	3.9714	0.70201
Subjective Norms	224	4.0714	0.84873
Financial Anxiety	224	3.1488	0.9384
Personal Financial Management	224	3.0146	0.57773
Valid N (listwise)	224		

Source: survey questionnaire (2020)

The mean value result in table 3 above indicates the average value of all respondents' response in a given question statement. Accordingly, the descriptive statistics result of the variables indicated that individuals have positive attitude towards personal financial management (mean=3.8679, std.dev=.0.58136); they have above average knowledge about personal financial management (mean=3.9802, std.dev=0.7809), self-control or decision making power about their finance (mean=3.9714, std.dev=0.70201), financial anxiety or worry behavior (mean=3.1488, std.dev=0.9384), and personal financial management behavior or practice (mean=3.0146, std.dev.=0.5777). Nevertheless, the above average mean value of subjective norms indicated that individual's personal financial management behavior is highly influenced by others (relatives,

friends, families and collogues)(mean=4.0714, std.dev=0.84873). The average mean value of personal financial management practice seems to contradict with the results presented in table 2 but the implication is that having the knowledge of personal financial management alone is not a guarantee for good personal financial management practice due to the reasons mentioned in table 2 above. The standard deviations for most of the variables were less than one which indicates that the item scores for each construct were distributed around the mean score or it shows the normality distribution of the sample (Tabachnick&Fidell, 2007).

Table 4: Reliability statistics

S.No	Construct / Variable	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	Financial Attitude (FA)	10	0.776
2	Financial Knowledge (FK)	9	0.840
3	Self-control (SC)	5	0.625
4	Subjective Norms (SN)	4	0.608
5	Financial Anxiety (FAX)	4	0.728
6	Personal Financial Management (PFM)	12	0.704

Source: Survey questionnaire (2020)

As indicated in the table 3 above, the reliability test result indicated that all the constructs included in the research model have Cronbach's alpha of above the minimum threshold cut of value of 0.6 or higher which suggests the existence of high internal consistency among the items measuring each latent construct (Hair et al., 2010). In addition, the validity of the instrument was checked and corrected by taking comments from experts (accounting professionals').

4.2. Diagnostics Tests (Major Regression Assumption Tests)

Table 4: Multicollinierity Test Statistics

Variable	Tolerance	Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)
Financial Attitude (FA)	0.675	1.482
Financial Knowledge (FK)	0.668	1.496
Self-control (SC)	0.884	1.132

Subjective Norms (SN)	0.885	1.131
Financial Anxiety (FAX)	0.89	1.124

Source: survey questionnaire (2020)

Table 4 above indicated that there is no multicollinerity problem because both the tolerance and variance inflation factors are within the normal range (i.e. tolerance level above 0.5 and VIF below 10) (Tabachnick&Fidell, 2007; Hair et al., 2010 and Pllant, 2011).

Table 5: Autocorrelation

Model S	Model Summary ^b						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the	Durbin-Watson		
Wiodei		Kaquare	Adjusted K Square	Estimate	Durom- watson		
1	.725 ^a	0.526	0.511	0.40404	1.766		
a. Predictors: (Constant), LNQ6, FK, FAX, SMEAN(Q2), SN, SC, FA							
b. Dependent Variable: PFM							

Source: survey questionnaire (2020)

According to Field (2009), the DW values under 1 or more than 3 are a definite cause for concern for autocorrelation. In this model the Durbin-Watson d = 1.766. Therefore, as per the result in this study (table 5), it can be safely assumed that there is no problem of autocorrelation in the multiple linear regression. In addition to DW test for autocorrelation, table 5 also indicated that 51.1% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by explanatory variables used in this study.

Table 6: Model fitness -ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	39.17	7	5.596	34.278	.000 ^b
1	Residual	35.261	216	0.163		
	Total	74.432	223			

a. Dependent Variable: PFM

b. Predictors: (Constant), LN (income), FK, FAX, AGE, SN, SC, FA

Table 6 above which tests whether the overall regression model is a good fit for the data or not indicated that the model is fitted with data used for regression because p-value of less than 0.05 implied that the independent variables under the study significantly predict the dependent variable (F = 34.278, p = .000) (Pllant, 2011).

Normality, Homoscedasticity and linearity Test using P-P Plot and Histogram

As presented under the appendix section the simplest diagnostic test used for normality is a visual check of Histogram and **normal probability plot.** The normal distribution forms a straight diagonal line p-p plot and to check whether the data is normal or not the plotted data values are compared with the diagonal. If a distribution is normal, the actual data distribution line closely follows the diagonal line (Tabachnick&Fidell, 2007 and Hair et al., 2010). Hence, the result from both p-p plot and histogram in this study indicated that there is no significant departure from normality; however, slight departure is expected in social science researches (Pllant, 2011). The result from P-P plot and Histogram also indicated that both the assumption of homoscedasticity and linearity were satisfied because Field (2009) stated that if the graph looks like a random array of dots evenly dispersed throughout the plot, the situation is an indicator of being meting the assumption of homoscedasticity and linearity.

Table 7: Multiple Regression Output

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		В	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	0.403	0.718		0.561	0.575
	Financial Attitude (FA)	0.1	0.057	0.1	1.760	0.080
	Financial Knowledge (FK)	0.445	0.042	0.602	10.51	0.000
	Self-control (SC)	0.124	0.041	0.151	3.027	0.003
	Subjective Norms (SN)	-0.144	0.034	-0.212	-4.260	0.000
	Financial Anxiety (FAX)	-0.02	0.031	-0.033	-0.662	0.508
	Age	0.001	0.004	0.011	0.222	0.825
	Ln of average monthly net income	0.083	0.072	0.06	1.154	0.250

Source: Survey questionnaire (2020)

4.3. Discussion on multiple Regression Results

In order to investigate the effect of different factors included in the research model on individual's personal management behavior, the research model was tested using multiple linear Regression Model and the results are discussed below:

The effect of financial attitude on individual's personal financial management behavior indicated that financial attitude has no significant effect (β =0.1, t= 1.76 and p=0.080) on individual's personal financial management behavior. This implies that whether individuals have positive attitude towards personal financial management or not has no impact on their financial management practice or personal financial management is not influenced or explained by individual's financial attitude which is contrary to previous studies (Mien and Thao, 2015; and Loke, 2017).

The effect of financial knowledge on individual's personal financial management behavior indicated that financial knowledge has significant positive effect (β =0.602, t= 10.51 and p=0.000) on individual's personal financial management behavior. This implies that when individuals have better financial management knowledge, their personal financial management practice will also be better or improved or in other words the better they can understand financial terms, conditions, financial decisions and financial calculations, the better their personal management practice will be, which is consistent with previous studies conducted by Mien and Thao (2015) and Carlson, Britt, and Goff (2015). An empirical study conducted by Loke (2017) and Ciumara (2014) also states that the positive role of higher financial knowledge on overall financial management behavior reinforces the importance of equipping individuals with the necessary knowledge to help them in managing their finances optimally.

Similarly, self- control has also significant positive effect on personal financial management behavior (β =0.151, t= 3.027 and p=0.003) which implies that the more individuals have the right or power to make financial decisions by themselves without the intervention of other individuals, the better their personal financial management practice will be. Consistent with this finding, previous studies also state that respondents with good self-control were more likely to regularly

save money from their income, which means that they are better prepared to manage unforeseen expenses and more likely to have enough money for their retirement. In other words the implication is that people with good self-control suffer from less anxiety connected to financial matters and are more secure and confident in their current and future financial situation (Strömbäck et al., 2017).

In addition the result presented in table 7 also proves that subjective norms or social influence has significant negative effect on individuals personal financial management behavior ((β =-0.212, t= -4.26 and p=0.000) and this implies that colleagues, friends, families and the financial management practice of the general public have significant negative impact on individual's personal financial management behavior or in other words individuals personal financial management practice is negatively influenced by the intervention of their colleagues, friends and families.

However, the result presented in table 7 above indicated that financial anxiety, age and monthly average net income have no significant effect on individual's personal financial management practice with p-value of 0.508, 0.825 and 0.250 respectively which is contrary to previous studies conducted by Loke (2017) and Carlson, Britt, and Goff (2015).

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the main results drawn from multiple linear regression result, as explained in the discussion part of the study, it is possible to conclude that financial knowledge and self-control have positive significant effect on individual's personal financial management behavior whereas subjective norms or social influence has negative and statistically significant impact on individual's personal financial management behavior. However, financial anxiety, age and average monthly net income have no significant influence on personal financial management behavior among Debre Markos University staffs. Therefore, it is essential that financial education should be promoted as one of the life skills to be taught at school as well as higher education level so that individuals are empowered with basic financial knowledge. Further, in order to enhance individual's financial management decision and thereby to reduce the influence of other stakeholders' on individual's personal financial management behavior, financial

education (awareness creation) should be given to the entire society using financial media, seminars, workshops etc.

REFERENCES

- Ajzen, I. (1988). Attitudes, personality and behavior. Chicago: Dorsey Press.
- Bimal, B. (2011). Financial Management Importance.(From) http://www.blognbuzz.com/financial-management-importance.html. Retrieved 12 April 2012
- Carlson, M.B., Britt, S.L. and Goff, B.N. (2015). Factors Associated with a Composite Measure of Financial Behavior among Soldiers. Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning Volume 26, Issue 1, 30-42.
- Ciumara, T. (2014). Factors Influencing Individual Financial Decisions: A Literature Review.

 Section Economy and Managementat:

 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265601246.
- Coromina, L. (2014). *Introduction to Structural Equation Modeling with Amos*. Retrieved from http://www.yti.ut.ee/sites/default/files/ssi/ess_sem_koolitus_02-10-14.pdf.
- Deacon, R.E., Firebaugh, F. M., (1988). Family resource management: Principles and applications, Toronto: Allyn& Bacon.
- Falahati, L. and Paim, L. H. (2011). Toward a framework of determinants of financial management and financial problems among university students. African Journal of Business Management Vol. 5(22), pp. 9600-9606, 30, Available online at http://www.academicjournals.org/AJBM DOI: 11.5897/AJBM11.1293.
- Field, A. (2009). Discovering Statistics using SPSS.(3rd ed). SAGE publication LTD.pp.1-330.
- Garman, T.E., Forgue, R.E. (2006). Personal Finance (8th ed[s]). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Joseph, F. Hair, J., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., and Anderson, P. E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis* (7thed.). New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Kidwell, B and Brinberg, D. (2003). Determinants of Money Management Behavior. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 33, 6, pp. 1244-1260.

- Loke, Y. (2017). The Influence of Socio-Demographic and Financial Knowledge Factors on Financial Management Practices Of Malaysians. International Journal of Business and Society, Vol. 18 No. 1, 33-50.
- Matewos K. R. and Abiy G. K. (2015). Personal financial management Capability among employees in Jimma Town, southwest Ethiopia: a pilot study. European Journal of Contemporary Economics and Management, Vol.2 No.2.
- Maura Fogarty. (2012). Save, Invest, Grow. Readers Digest. March 2012
- Mien, N.T. and Thao, T.P. (2015). Factors Affecting Personal Financial Management Behaviors: Evidence from Vietnam. Proceedings of the Second Asia-Pacific Conference on Global Business, Economics, Finance and Social Sciences (AP15Vietnam Conference).
- Monyoncho, J.K. (2010). Effect of financial literacy on personal financial management practices: a case study of employees in finance and banking institutions. A management research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of master of business administration, school of business, university of Nairobi.
- Munohsamy T. (2015). Personal Financial Management. Universiti Teknologi Brunei
- Pallant, J. (2011). SPSS Survival Manual a Step by Step Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS (4thed.). Australia: Allen and Unwin.
- Patel, A.T. (2017). A Study of Awareness, Attitude and Factors influencing Personal Financial Planning for Residents of Gujarat. A Thesis submitted to Gujarat Technological University for the Award of Doctor of Philosophy in Management.
- Skripak S.J. (2016). Personal finance. Pamplin College of Business and Virginia Tech Libraries
- Strömbäck, C., Thérèse, T., Skagerlund, K., Västfjäll, D. and Tinghög. G. (2017). Does self-control predict financial behavior and financial well-being? Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance 14, 30–38.
- Tabachnick, B &Fidell, L. (2007). Using multivariate statistics (5th ed.). New York: HarperCollins.

8. Ethnic Interaction and Traditional Administrative Systems in Metekel, Northwest Ethiopia, 1898—1991

Dr. Ayenew Fenta, Department of History, Debre Markos University, Ethiopia; Email: ayenewfenta@gmail.com

Abstract

This Paper investigates cultural interactions and traditional administrative systems within different ethnic groups in Metekel during the past nearly one hundred years, 1898—1991. These ethnic interactions between different ethnic groups of the region had different social-bonding systems and had different names between different ethnic groups. For instance, between Agaw and Gumuz Mijim or Shimya and Wodaj were major cultural and social forms of interaction.Mijim, Michu, and Harma Hodha were major forms of cultural interaction between Gumuz, and Shinasha and Oromo. Cultural interactions between these ethnic groups began with their settlement in the region. Of these ethnic groups, Gumuz and Agaws were the earliest inhabitants of the region. The other ethnic groups that settled in the region at least beginning from fifteenth century include Shinasha, and Oromo beginning from eighteenth century. In addition to cultural bonding systems between different ethnic groups, these peripheral communities also had their own traditional administrative systems. Particularly, Gumuz and Shinasha had better structured traditional administrative systems. To organize this paper, the researcher collected data from available primary and secondary sources and critically analyzed. Thus, the research result indicates that Oromo, Shinasha, Agaw, and Gumuz had strong socialbond that tied them together during the long course of history in the region. Generally, this paper will increase our knowledge of ethnic diversity and types of ethnic interaction and socialbonding systems in Ethiopia, particularly, northwestern Ethiopia, Metekel region or western part of former Gojjam province. Furthermore, it will help as a stepping-stone for other researchers to undertake further investigations in the region.

Key Words: Metekel, Interaction, Cultural-bonding and Traditional Administrative systems.

Significance and Methodology of the Study

Understanding cultural and historical roots of peoples' interaction will help government and other concerned bodies to find solutions for conflicts arising. Certain ethnic groups in Metekel

had an age-old cultural-bonding system that enabled them peaceful coexistence for historic periods. Some of these cultural-bonding systems were *Shimya* and *Wogaj* between the Agaw and Gumuz, and *Mijim,Michu* and *Harma Hodha* between Gumuz, Shinasha and Oromo of the region. In addition to these cultural-bonding systems between different ethnic groups, Shinasha and Gumuz had their own well-structured and organized traditional administrative systems. In spite of such historical experiences between Peoples of Metekel, politically driven conflicts are shaking region since post 1991 period. Hence, government and non-government organizations who engaged in conflict resolution activities in Metekel should work on restoration and promotion of the earlier cultural-bonding systems of the people in order to establish sustainable peace in the region.

Data for this study was gathered from primary and secondary sources. Oral data was intensively collected from different districts of Metekel during the researcher's field work in the region in 2016 and 2017. Written documents were also collected from different districts of the region during the field work period and from different libraries in Addis Ababa and Archive center of Debre Markos University. These data were critical verified and analyzed to organize this article. The study employed qualitative methodological approach that has provided an in-depth understanding of societal interaction in the region.

1. General Background

Metekel is a region located in the Northwest Ethiopia that occupied western half of the pre-1991 Gojjam province extending up to the Sudan border.⁴ Its latitudinal and longitudinal location lies within 9° 57' to 12° 04' North latitude and 34° 55' to 36° 52' East longitude.⁵ The geographical scope of the study is limited to pre-1991 political boundary of Metekel.

Metekel bounded on the east by the highlands of Agaw Midir, which consist of chains of hills west of Fudi mountain extending from Messela to Chajja and Wumbiri areas in the South. Dinder River in the north also forms natural boundary between Dangur district of Metekel and

⁴ Tsega Endalew, *Inter-Ethnic Relations on a frontier: Metekel (Ethiopia), 1898—1991* (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2006), p.1

⁵ Ye Semien Mi'erab Ethiopia Plan Qetena Tsifet Bet, " Metekel Astedader Akababi Ateqalay Getsita (Bahir Dar 1980 E. C), p.4

Quara district of north Gonder. Sudan in the west and Abay River in the south forms a natural boundary between Metekel and Wellega province.⁶

The term Metekel refers to, "Mitikili", one of the founding fathers of Agaws of Gojjam (the Seven House Agaw — Langeta Awi in Agaw Language)⁷. It also refers to clan territory occupied by the descendants of the first founding father, Mitikili in Agaw language, which located east of Dura River. During the Gonderine period, Atse Yohannes I (1667—1682) and later his son Iyasu I (1682—1706) conquered and assimilated Metekel Agaws. Iyasu the Great particularly promoted Azazh Chuhuay, local chief of Metekel Agaws, to the Position of Fitawrari and entrusted him to conquer the neighboring Gumuz territories. Using this opportunity, Agaws extended political power over vast territories of Gumuz and Shinasha territories.⁸ Thus, using the political power that they played as a channel of communication between central state and the Gumuz, Agaws extended the name Metekel over vast territories west of Durra and even up to some parts of Dangur. However, the territorial size of Metekel under the influence of Agaws was shrinking and expanding based on the strength of central state. During the era of princes, Metekel fell either under the control of neighboring Agaw chiefs or regional warlords of Gojjam and Dembya in north Gonder. Metekel took the final shape after the 1898 conquest of Negus Tekle Haimanot the whole Metekel and the 1902 boundary delimitation between Ethiopia and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan¹⁰. However, when Negus Wolde Giyorgis was appointed over Agaw Mider and Begemider in 1916, western most district of Metekel, Gubba, was taken away from

⁶ Debre Markos University Archive Center (here after DMUAC) ,The 1970 Awra Report to provincial AdministrationFol. No. 163, File No. 278; Getachew WoldeMeskel, "The Consequences of Resettlement in Ethiopia" in *African Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 352* (July 1989), pp. 362—363; Berihun Mebrate, p. 2

⁷ Tsega Endalew, *Inter-Ethnic Relations on a frontier: Metekel (Ethiopia), 1898—1991* (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2006), p.1

⁸ Taddesse Tamrat, "Early Trends of Feudal Superimposition on Gumuz Society in Western Gojjam" in Internation Symposeum on History and Ethography in Ethiopian Studies (November 16—25, 1982), p. 12

⁹ Taddesse Tamrat, pp. 13—14

¹⁰ Tsega Endalew, pp. 62--64

Gojjam and made to be administered under Qwara district of North Gonder. ¹¹ Gubba stayed under North Gonder until 1947. However, as of 1948, Gubbaonce again made part of Gojjam. ¹²

2. Ethnic Interaction

Metekel is one of the regions of Ethiopia where multiethnic societies live together. Agaws and Gumuz were groups of people who had long history of political and economic interaction at least since the Aksumite period. 13 The presence of Shinasha people in Gojjam was also mentioned in Ethiopian history at least beginning from the reign of king Yishaq (1413—1430). 14 Oromos, on the other hand, started settlement in the eastern parts of Wombera (Dangab region) towards the end of the seventeenth century. During the second half of the eighteenth century, Oromos occupied larger part of western Wombera. 15 Amharas also settled in the highland parts of Wombera at least beginning from the 1898 conquest of Nigus Tekle Haimanot. 16 The earliest inhabitants of the region were the Gumuz. Before the settlement of Agaws, Shinash, and Oromo in the region, the only people who inhabited in Metekel and larger parts of Gojjam were the Gumuz.¹⁷ The researcher preferred to emphasize here the socio-cultural-bonding systems of Gumuz, Agaw, Shinasha and Oromo because the researcher feels that the role and functions of these peoples' interaction systems were less investigated. Furthermore, understanding internal dynamics and social values of ethnic groups has paramount importance for administration and conflict resolution. For instance, though they paid tax to the central state, the Gumuz prefer to be abide by their own traditional administrative system than being under strict control of central

¹¹ Ayenew Fenta, "A Short History of the Awi People" Senior Eassay in History (KCTE, Addis Ababa, May 1998), p. 29

¹² See the Letter written by Ministry of Interior on Nehasse 10, 1939 E.C with ref. No. 29/18/92, addressed to Dejjazmatch Kebede Tessema, Gojjam Teklay Gizat Enderassie, DMUAC, Fol. No. 639, File No.--

¹³¹³Taddesse Tamrat, "Early Trends of Feudal Superimposition on the Gumuz Society in Western Gojjam," in International Symposium on History and Historiography in Ethiopian Studies (November 18—25, 1982), p. 4

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 6

 $^{^{15}}$ Tsega Endalew, "The Oromo of Wombera: A Historical Survey to 1941" MA Thesis in History (Addis Ababa University, June 1997), pp. 34-36

¹⁶*Ibid.*, pp.56—57

¹⁷ Tsega Endalew, *Inter-Ethnic Relation---*, p. 15.

government. Hence, this paper also briefly discusses traditional administrative structures and functions of Gumuz and Shinasha societies of Metekel.

Gumuz

Gumuz inhabited in western edges of Ethiopian plateau since time immemorial stretching between Nilo-Saharan people in the west and Cushitic people in the east. The Gumuz of Metekel inhabited west of Durra and South of Dinder Rivers. The Gumuz are also found beyond the Ethiopian territory straddling Ethio-Sudanese border.¹⁸

The Gumuz of Gubba and western Dangur have four major clans. These are Fugn/Gubbawi, Abromolla, Funqusso, and Kodallo. Gubbawi and Abromolla trace their ancestry from Funj kingdom (1500—1821) of Sudan. Funqusso and Kodallo claimed themselves as the original inhabitants to the area but mixed with Gubbawi and Abromolla clans by marriage. Local elders also confirmed these clans as native inhabitants to the area. Funque called their clans *Shaka*. The four major clans or *Shaka* are divided into many sub-clans. Written and oral sources indicate the existence of about ninety sub-clans/*Shakas*/ in the region of Gubba and western Dangur. Each clan has its own territory that is owned communally by all members of the clan. All members of a clan trace common ancestor through their male. By their tradition, Gumuz males marry outside their clan so that there is no counting clan ancestry through female line. A clan has extensive territory that is divided among its sub-clans and villagers who settled sparsely in vast territories.²¹

Different Gumuz clan groups also inhabit territories east of Gubba and lowland parts of eastern Dangur. For instance, Gublak was found at the center of Dangur some sixty kilometers away to

¹⁸Taddesse Tamrat, "Early Trends of Feudal Superimposition ---", pp.1—2.

¹⁹ O. G. S. Crawford, *The Funj Kingdom of Sennar* (Glovcestor: John Bellows Ltd., 1951), p. 143; Kidanemaryam,p.5

²⁰ Oral Informants:Alheir Mohammed, Sheik Rejeb Algamer Banjaw, and Zahra Mohammed, and Abdul Dene; Kidanemaryam,pp. 8—9; I.E. S, MS 1933, "Ye Gumuz Bahil ena Wog Achir Mender derya Tinat," Manuscript obtained from I. E. S (Be Keren Birgade Propoganda ena Bahil Committee yetekahede Tinat, 1977 E. C), p. 18.

²¹ I. E.S, MS 1933, p. 4; Oral Informants:Alheir Mohammed, Sheik Rejeb Algamer Banjaw, and Zahra Mohammed, and Abdul Dene.

the west of Pawe settlement area, and different Gumuz clan groups like Dachichaha, Dapura, Dubahiya, and Dibate inhabited in the region. These clan groups used Gublak village on Chagni—Mankush highway as market place for exchanging different items. The village was established at the beginning of 1980s as campsite for Chagni—Gubba road construction workers. After the end of the project, the site became a meeting place for different Gumuz clans of the region and developed into a small town and market center. At present Gublak served as center of sub-administrative unit of Dangur district. Damtaya clan is located on the right bank of Beles River, about thirty kilometers away to the south from Mankush (administrative center of Gubba district) in Baabi-Zanda kebele.²²

Agaws mainly inhabited on the highland plateau of Dangur and Belaya region. Agaw inhabited kebeles on the plateaus included Dek Maryam, Borenja Sillassie, Dangur Michael, Sanja ena Bargotoch (Brikti), Dawit (the seat of Zeleke Liku), and Chamchi ena Ankesha. These highland Agaws had dominant political position in the region in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. *Fitwarari* Zeleke Liku and his family centered at the plateau of highland Belaya played a great role as mediator of Gojjam Governorate General. Zeleke was chief representative of Ras Hailu of Gojjam in the region of Agaw Midir and Metekel regions. He was the chief of Tumha and Belya Agaws who conductedseries of slave raiding campaigns against the Gumuz of Metekel during early twentieth century. Later, his sons, Eyasu and Shiferaw Zeleke, served as governors of Dangur and Mandura districts during the imperial period between 1940s and 1960s.²³

The Gumuz clans inhabited in the Beles Valley area and its surrounding include Dizzela, Gizi, Dugissa, Dabo, Mambuke, and Fakaya. The territory of these clans extends up to Dinder valley to the north and northwest, and Gubba and Wombera to the southwest. Dac clan occupied territories across Dinder River.²⁴ Gumuz clans that are found to the east of Beles River in the

²² Woldesillassie, Dissertation, p. 13.

²³ Oral Informants: Abyou Engida, Agirew Worku, Assefa Abejehu and Adam Endalew; Abdussamed Haji Ahmed, "Gojjam: Trade, Early Merchant Capital and the World Economy, 1901—1935," PhD Dissertation (University of Illinois at Urbana-Campaign, 1986), pp. 135—136.

²⁴ Wolde Sillassie, p. 58.

districts of Mandura and Dibate areas immediately west of Gwangwa district include Dadush, Dushka-shwa, Dagujji, Gisis, Daffili, and Dabatsi. These clans had a system of clientage or client-patron type of relationship with different Agaw chiefs who were found along their border. For instance, an Agaw family known as *Ashebrti* had clientage with Dadush clan of Gumuz in Mandura. Similarly, Agaw family named *Dungti* had clientage with Dushka-shwa clan of Gumuz in the same district. The family of *Grazmatch* Reta Teklie had clientage with the clan named Dagujji which was found west of Bizra Kani. The Family of Belay Woldemaryam had also clientage ties with Gumuz clan of Gisis and Dafili. Other Agaw chiefs like *Bilata* Yohannes Bogale and *Alega* Aligaz had clientage with different Gumuz clans.²⁵

There are also different Gumuz clans in Bullen and lowlands of Wombera district. These include Dechoka, Dawopa, Demwoya, Demera, Deqoka, Deguba, Banniya, Dewie and Dobbi. These clans also had clientage ties with Oromo and Shinasha chiefs along their respective territories. ²⁶ These clientage ties had different names among different ethnic groups of the region. For instance, the Gumuz called these clientage ties with non-Gumuz ethnic groups as *Mijim* and *Wodaj*. The term *Mijim* in Gumuz language means 'best man, or a longtime friendship.' Agaws, on their part, identified similar concept or Gumuz friends as *Shimya*, which means my man or our man. Both Agaw and Gumuz used the term *Wodaj* to say friend or my friend. ²⁷ Sources could not trace when and how these clientage ties were established between Gumuz and Agaws, or with other ethnic groups. However, elders narrate that Gumuz entered into clientage ties to find protection against slave raiders during earlier times. These elders mention different cases that their fathers fought against slave raiders and casualties incurred. Agaws also supplied their Gumuz friends with salt and other commodities which they brought from different markets of Gojjam. The Gumuz in turn provided Agaws with free labour service when they needed it. They also served as intermediates whenever Agaws entered into conflict with non-friend Gumuz

 25 Oral Informants: Abeyou Engida, Yibas Guke, Tesema Neya, Waki Jani, Adam Endalew, and Bewketu Belay.

²⁶ Oral Informants: Haffa Bekie, Dheressa Demera, Chinqarro Tsinno, Dheressa Yadeta and Amsalu Teferi

²⁷ Bogale Aligaz, p. 7.

groups. It was the duty of *Mijim* Gumuz to find the enemies of their friends or to bring reconciliation between the counter parts.²⁸

Mijim or Shimya social bond between Agaws and Gumuz was non-breakable and long lasting. This type of relationship passed from generation to generation between Mijim Agaws and Gumuz descendants. To establish Mijim or Shimya relation, it required familiarity through frequent contact and readiness for mutual support and cooperation during the time of problem or happiness. Upon the agreement of the two individuals, any one of the counter parts might use any opportunity to introduce each other and institute Mijim.²⁹

After the expression of one's interest and got acceptance from the other side, they fixed the date to organize the ceremonial event. Then, they nominated five elders with balanced ethnic representation from both sides to attend the final ceremony. On the day of final ceremony, the one who requested for institution of *Mijim* expected to arrive at ceremonial place earlier. He should provide the other party a goat or sheep with a local drink or liquor. The counter party prepared honey, milk, and heifer for the individual who requested *Mijim*. The ceremony began and ended with the blessings of elders. After the first blessing, the two counter parts slaughtered the sheep and they joined their thumbs together and plunged into the flowing blood. This symbolized that the two persons tied together by blood and no any situation should break their long lasting relation. Moreover, the two parties gave oath pledging to maintain the bond, help each other, and protect one another from enemies. Thus, the relation remained securely fixed and long lasting that could pass from one generation to another. These institutions faded away after the 1974 Revolution because government bodies began to interfere on the social and cultural affairs of the community and began to degrade the role and function of traditional institutions.

²⁸ Oral Informants: Abeyou Engida, Yibas Guke,Tesema Neya, Waki Jani, Adam Endalew, and Bewketu Belay.

²⁹ Bogale, p. 37.

³⁰ Oral Informants: Abiyou, Yibas, Tesema, Waki, Adam, and Bewketu

³¹*Ibid*.; Bogale Aligaz, p. 37

³² Oral Informants:Abeyou, Yibas, Tesema, Waki, Adam, and Bewketu.

Shinasha and Oromo had similar clientage ties with different Gumuz clans. They had institutions known as *Michu* and *Harma Hodha* to establish social bondage with neighboring communities or Gumuz clans. ³³*Michu* is a type of friendship established to maintain mutual protection and interdependence among Gumuz, Shinasha and Oromo of Wombera. *Michu* provided free movement and security for the people within their respective territories. This institution also allows getting a farmland for a temporary period through exchange with cattle, goats, sheep, or payment in grains when Shinasha and Oromo needed land from the Gumuz territory. ³⁴

They could also move their cattle to Gumuz territory for grazing from March to June. The Gumuz were expected to provide food, shelter and other provisions for cattle herders. Reciprocally, the Gumuz needed protection, guidance, and security whenever they moved to Shinasha and Oromo territories. The Gumuz also needed protection and guidance for their commercial interactions in Shanasha and Oromo market places. They put goods in the houses of their *Michu* and receive orientations on the nature of costs of buying and selling goods. The Gumuz children sheltered in the houses of Shinasha or Oromo friends while attending education around towns. Because of the social bond created by *Michu* institution, Shinasha and Gumuz used honey bee trees, water wells, and pasture communally. Thus, *Michu* served the communities of the area in daily interactions. It also served as an institution to solve social problems arising within the communities of Bullen, Dibati, and Wombera areas. 36

Harma Hodha, on the other hand, is a kind of social bond established through "breast sucking", thus parent-child (son) or godfather relationship between individuals. The *Harma Hodha* social bond established through a ceremony where a "son" licks or sucks honey mixed with milk and dabbed on a breast or usually the thumb of his godfather called *Abba Harma* (breast father).³⁷ This type of social bond required strong moral and social commitment for mutual assistance and acting as father and child between the two individuals at personal and family level. The two

³³*Ibid.*, p. 7

³⁴*Ibid.*, p. 32; Wolde Sillassie, dissertation, p. 273.

³⁵*Ibid.*, p. 33.

³⁶lbid., Oral Informants: Alboro, Filatie, Demilew, Ejjeta Awi, Fasil Tewchew, and Haffa Bekie

³⁷Ibid.

persons gave oath to help and protect each other from any problems. From the day of oath giving, *Harma Hodha* relation remained securely fixed and unlikely to breakaway for generations to both families. An individual who wanted to establish *Harma Hodha* relation with a person should give a goat or sheep to would be *Abba Harma*, and the other party would give him a heifer.³⁸ In most cases, Shinasha or Oromo gave a heifer to his *Harma Hodha*. The Gumuz society gave more emphasis to such relationships so that they gave more land freely and took cattle and goats of their *Harma Hodha* for keeping.³⁹

The *Harma Hodha* relation was usually exercised between Shinasha and Gumuz because Shinasha wanted it to get farm and grazing land, and to have access for extracting gold from Gumuz territories. Individuals who established *Harma Hodha* relation expected provision of shelter, food, protection, guidance, and security from their Gumuz *Michu* or *Abba Harma* while passing through their territories. In return, Shinasha provided the same services for their Gumuz friends whenever they came to Shinasha territories for market or other purposes. Furthermore, Shinasha provided their Gumuz *Michu* or *Abba Harma* with seeds during cultivation period and plough their land with oxen. Thus, close relationship that is compared with the relation of father and son was established between Shinasha and their *Gumuz Michu* or *Abba Harma*.⁴⁰

3. Traditional Administrative Systems

Metekel is a peripheral region where there were no modern communication systems until recent time. Consequently, the administrative institutions of central government were either none existed or less effective because of inaccessibility of the region until the beginning of the Derg period. Thus, traditional administrative institutions that were headed mainly by elders played a great role in leading the peoples of the region.⁴¹ Both Gumuz and Shinasha people had clan based social organizations. Traditional administrative institutions of Gumuz are discussed below.

³⁸*Ibid*.; Bogale, p. 34.

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰ Bogale., pp. 34—35.

⁴¹ Kidanemaryam, p. 12.

Gumuz

The Gumuz of Metekel had depended exclusively on traditional system of administration, which gave authority to the elders of the clan, called *Ganzas*. These *Ganzas* carried out the role of executive body for the whole community.⁴² However, the social organization and administrative structures were not uniform across the whole Gumuz people of the region. Thus, traditional administrative systems of the Gumuz of the region were broadly divided into two kinds that pronounced mainly among Gumuz of Gubba and Western Dangur, and the Gumuz of Eastern Dangur and the rest Gumuz people found east Beles River.⁴³

In Gubba and Western part of Dangur Woreda, clan chiefs who traced their origin from Fuji kingdom of Sennar occupied top administrative position. Hence, Fugn or Gubbawi clan held the top administrative position in the region. A Sultan held the apex of administrative structure. He was elected democratically by the direct participation of all Gumuz communities of the region. The criteria for the election to the post of Sultan were his ability to administer and blood ties with the Fugn or Gubbawi clan members.⁴⁴

Two elected men held the position next to the Sultan and these men were known as *Wokil* and *Wozir*. Wokil was still elected from Fugn or Gubbawi clan members whereas Wozir was elected either from Abromolla or from native Gumuz inhabitants that represented *Fungusso* or *Kodallo* clans. Each of these figures had different duties or responsibilities in the administrative structure. Sultan exercised supreme executive power at the top administrative echelon while *Wokil* served as advisor of the Sultan.⁴⁵ The duties and responsibilities of *Wozir* were exercising the power of supreme judge and administering tax collection in the region. Under *Wozir*, two elected individuals played intermediary role between community and high officials. These individuals

⁴² Paolo Dieci, p. 120.

⁴³ Kidane maryam, p. 12

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, pp.12—13

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 13

were called *Degags* and were elected from community without reference to clan identity but they had to serve as *Wozirs* at lowest or local administrative levels⁴⁶.

Degags were officials who had great contact with the community members since they acted as bridge between the community and highest officials. They were directly responsible to Wozir. These officials collected taxes and passed down to the people every announcements issued by higher officials. *Degags* were highly respected elders who used to bless the community and known for their ability to keep the people together. **Degags* did not interfere in the administrative affairs rather than reporting the problems prevailing within the community. The **Wokil** and **Wozir** summoned the people and discussed on different problems of the people. They reported their agreement with the people to the Sultan. Sultan could decline or approve the agreements of **Wokil** and **Wozir** with the people.**

The religious affair was headed by Sheik not by the Sultan. In case of the death of Sultan, his eldest son or daughter took the throne until election held for the position. The tradition forbade females hold the position of Sultan or *Wozir* except the position of deputy during the transition period. There were also other officials responsible for the time of war. These military leaders were called *Megdem*. The criteria for the election of these leaders were their military skills and tactics, and experiences for their bravery. Wokil and Wozir took the candidates selected from the society to the Sultan and the Sultan selected War leaders and donned them with special dress. These leaders did not have salary for their position except the privilege of booty during the war. They appropriated the booty as much as they could during the wartime. Even these leaders could take many wives or servants from the captives of war. Except the war leaders or *Megdems*, the rest officials in the administrative structure of the region were paid for their services. The income

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Oral Informants:Alheir Mohammed, Sheik Rejeb Algamer Banjaw, and Zahra Mohammed, and Abdul Dene; IES, MS No. 1935, "Ye Shanqelaw Bihereseb Tarikawi Tinat, Be Zemecha Gizie ke Metekel ESePA Tsifet bet Yetegegne" (Nehassie, 1977 E. C), pp. 1—2; Kidanemaryam, p. 13

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ IES, MS, No. 1935, "Ye Shangellaw Bihereseb Tarikawi Tinat,..." p.2

of the Sultan derived from fines and taxes collected from the region. The Sultan also paid salary to *Wokil* and *Wozir* from the revenue collected.⁵¹ Thus, the Gumuz of Gubba and Western Dangur regions had well-structured traditional administrative systems. In addition, they were followers of Islamic religion contrary to the Gumuz Gumunities that were found in the eastern side of Beles River. They were dominantly traditionalists.

The eastern Gumuz who lived in the districts of Eastern Dangur, Mandura, Gwangwa, Dibati, and Wombera had less structured traditional administrative system compared to the Gumuz of Gubba region. In the traditional administrative system of this region, the elders of community known as *Ganzas* had supreme executive power.⁵² The community members respected the decisions of elders and it was the responsibility of these elders to find solution for conflicts arising between clans or families. Within the Gumuz of this region, the council of elders acted as supreme executive body.⁵³

Below the council of elders, Gumuz had a traditional administrative structure known as *Siyaha*, which means leadership through elected villagers. *Siyaha* was derived from white and red stripped sheet of clothe that served as Turban for the elected person to symbolize his authority. This elected person was known as *Tissa* but the administrative institution was known by the name *Siyaha*. The community members or villagers elected much-respected individual from the villagers who is identified as *Tissa*. The term of service for *Tissa* was limited so that a *Tissa* could not stay in power for more than four (4) years. ⁵⁴*Tissa* had the responsibility to solve conflicts and judged conflicting parties. Below *Tissa*, an official known as *Wodeduwa* acted as a bridge between *Tissa* and community. He had the responsibility for collecting taxes and informing the *Tissa* the places where the problems arose in their locality. Solving the problem and passing the decision was the duty of the *Tissa*. ⁵⁵ This administrative system was localized so

⁵¹ Kidanemaryam, p. 14

⁵²*Ibid.*, p. 14—15

⁵³ Paolo Dieci, p. 120; Kidanemaryam, p. 14—15.

⁵⁴ IES, MS, No.1933, "Sile Gumuz Bihereseb Bahil ena Wog Tinat...", p. 4; Tsega, p. 136; Bogale Aligaz, p. 75.

⁵⁵ IES, MS, No. 1933, "Sile Gumuz....", p. 4

that there were many *Siyaha* institutions in this region depending on their pattern of settlement and their clan system. *Siyaha* institution was not centralized like administrative system in the Gubba region.⁵⁶

Tissa had also officials named as *Legewidan* and *Tis-Muhin* who were responsible for peace keeping and public order. When they faced the problem beyond their capacity, they referred it to the *Tissa*. Again, when the *Tissa* found it beyond his capacity, he referred the problem to the council of elders. The decision passed by the council of elders was the final and abide by all community members.⁵⁷ The elders' council was responsible for the administration of overall affairs that included family cases, neighborhood, communal, intra and inter-clan affaires. Elders exercised unlimited administrative and judiciary responsibilities.⁵⁸

When severe conflicts that included bloodshed, abducting a girl, and the like, broke out between two clans, there was a special council known as *Mangema*, which was responsible for reconciliation of the feuding parties. *Mangema* literally means assembly and the place of assembly was known as *Temba*. *Mangema* was setup by recruiting elders from neutral clans and those who did not have any grudge with any one of the feuding parties. ⁵⁹ The elected elders start the mediation process and their relentless efforts moving from one village to another continuously. After they got readiness from the two parties for reconciliation, elders' council chooses the meeting place or *Temba* outside the territories of the feuding parties. Thus, the main *Mangema* Council is held there and the killer and the deceased family are invited for final *Mangema* Ritual. ⁶⁰

For the final ritual, the group or individuals who committed severe crime against the other was obliged by the elders to bring an ox and a goat for slaughtering. Elders brought the two feuding parties covered with cloth to protect the eye contact between the two parties until the final

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Tsega, p. 138.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Oral Informants: Abeyou, Yibas, Tesema, Waki, Adam, and Bewketu; Bogale, p. 76; Tsega, p. 140

⁶⁰ Ibid.

process. The final *Mangema* ritual is mainly held around a river or stream. After the blessing of elders, the two parties are made to slaughter a goat inside the river and made the blood to flow in the water. Flowing of blood inside the water symbolized washing away of violence or spirit of enmity. The two feuding parties also made to wash their bodies and clean themselves. After this, they are unveiled and made to see each other. The great feast is held outside the river by slaughtering the ox, which made the end of the ceremony and enmity between the two groups. Finally, they swore an oath not to violet the reconciliation. Finally, they swore an oath not to violet the reconciliation.

Shinasha

Shinasha elders had also strong power in their community administration and their decisions were abided by the all community members. Shinasha have three big clans named *Ennoro*, *Endibo*, and *Dowo*. The representatives of these clans have the power to solve social problems arising within their community and play significant role in administrative and judiciary affairs in their regions. ⁶⁴

According to the Shinasha culture, any decision or conflict resolution process was carried out by three elders that represented the three clans. Before the coming of the *Derg* period, Shinasha had their own hierarchies of administration that included *Burra*, *Neimma* and *Tseira*. ⁶⁵*Burra* was the lowest level of administration chaired by one person, which was equivalent to *Chiqa Shume*in Christian administrative institution. *Neimma* was court of justice headed by three persons, and at the apex of the hierarchy was *Tseira* mainly represented by one person. The individual who took the position of *Tseira* was called *Tseiro*, which means the last decision maker. Problems first managed at *Burra* level but those who not satisfied by the decision of *Burra* appealed to *Neimma* and from *Neimma* litigants could appeal to *Tseira* who gave the last decision. No authority could decline or reject the decision of *Tseiro*. All community members abided *Tseiro's* decision. If an

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Oral Informants: Haffa Bekie Jebbo, Albboro Dibaba Didi and Demilew

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

individual attempted to refuse *Tseiro's* decision, community members remove the roof of his house and no one could cooperate with him to rebuild his house.⁶⁶

Shinasha had rules of administration called *Neimmo*. *Neimmony Torra* in Shinasha language means Be'Hig Amlak in Amharic that means on the behalf of law. In case of murder, they had special institution to solve the problem of bled-shed. Blood father called Nynahoo headed this institution.⁶⁷ A Shinasha who killed another shinasha had to notify the incident soon to blood father and shelter himself there from the revenge of the deceased family. The Nynahoo soon called the assembly of elders and began investigation of the case. The elders asked the criminal to brief the details how he committed the crime.⁶⁸ Lying was strictly forbidden in Shinasha culture so that the criminal should tell the truth. The process of briefing how crime was committed called in Shinasha culture as Fala. They called this process as the course of repenting or expressing the regret.⁶⁹ If the Killing found deliberate, the punishment would be severe but when it was happened accidentally or in the course of defending himself, the punishment might be less severe. Thus, maximum punishment was alienating the killer from the community for seven years. There was no tradition of imprisoning the criminal in the Shinasha culture. After the decision of elders' assembly chaired by Nynahoo, the criminal was cursed and sent to the forest to leave there until he completed his sentence period. This process of cursing the criminal by the elders' assembly was known Sheir-Amma. 70

During his life in the forest, the criminal should not communicate with any one of the community members because he was cursed to leave alone in the forest with beasts. He killed the person because of his cruelty like the beasts of the forest. Until he completed his sentence, the criminal should not cut his hair, nails, and should not wash his body and could not change his

⁶⁶Ibid.

⁶⁷*Ibid*.: Ejjeta Awi, Filate Jirata, Fasil Tewachew, Chinqarro Tsino; Abebe Anno and Addisu Adamie, Ye Boro-Shinasha Achir Tarik enna Bahilawi essetoch (Assosa: TiGy Advertisement and publication works organization, 2007), pp.38—43.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

clothe.⁷¹ This sentenced criminal had to live on gifts of the forest. In case when he could not find any food from forest, he could shout to the villagers being at a distance that could be heard but should keep himself out of the sight. The community knew the language of shouting and took food to the place where they heard shouting on non-returnable utensil and put it somewhere in the forest but should not have eye contact with the criminal.⁷²

When the criminal completed his sentence and stayed alive, his family and community members organized special ceremony. He was sent to forest through cursing so to refute this cursing, they organized a blessing ceremony before the criminal mixed with his community members. This ceremony was comparable with big festivity of wedding, which was known as *Sheiro*. The Community members gathered around a stream and called on the deceased family. Individuals from a different clan of the criminal were also sent to the forest to bring the criminal. These individuals made the criminal to wash his body, cut his hair and nails, and change clothes. Then, they brought him to the blessing ceremony place. The criminal made to stand across the stream behind the curtain descended and the deceased family made to stand on the other side of the stream. There should not be eye contact between the deceased family and the criminal. Elders headed by Nynahoo began the blessing ceremony expressing avoidance of enmity between the two families and wishing peaceful and happy life in the future.

After completion of blessing ceremony, representatives of the deceased family and the criminal made to slaughter a sheep inside the stream and they threw it there. People did not eat the meat of this sheep. Then, the whole attendants of ceremony moved to the villages of the two families where a big feast prepared by slaughtering an ox. It was by slaughtering ox that formal reconciliation made between the two families. The two families made to eat together in the house

⁷¹Ibid.

⁷²Ibid.

⁷³Ibid.

⁷⁴*Ibid*.: Ejjeta Awi, Filate Jirata, Fasil Tewachew, Chinqarro Tsino; Abebe Anno and Addisu Adamie, Ye Boro-Shinasha Achir Tarik enna Bahilawi essetoch, pp.38—43.

of criminal's family and the deceased family. The ceremony concluded through blessing and payment of compensation or blood price contributed by the relatives of the criminal.⁷⁵

Conclusion

Metekel in northwestern Ethiopia is a region where multiethnic societies live together. Of these ethnic groups Gumuz, Agaw, Shinasha and Oromo were the earliest settlers of the region. They had established strong cultural-bonding systems among themselves which shaped their peaceful coexistence and served as institutions of conflict resolution when problems arose. The cultural bonding systems between different ethnic groups had different naming like *Shimya*, *Mijim* and *Woda*j between Agaw and Gumu; *Mijim*, *Michu* and *Harma Hodha* between Gumuz and Shinasha or Oromo. In addition to these cultural bonding systems, Gumuz and Shinasha in particular exercised their own traditional administrative systems until these systems faded away because of government interventions since the Derg period. Traditional administrative systems had well organized structures and elders of these communities played significant role.

REFERENCES

75	lb	id	

Bruce, James. (1790). Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, Third edition, Vol. 5. Edinburgh:

G. G. J. and J. Robinson.

Bruce, James. (1790). Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, Vol. 3.

Budge, E.A. Wallis.(1966). A History of Ethiopia, Nubia, and Abyssinia. Oosterhout: Methuen and Co. Ltd, 1966.

Cheesman, Robert E. (1968). Lake Tana and the Blue Nile: An Abyssinian Quest. London and Edinbrough: Frank Cass and Company Limited, 1968.

Clay, C. F. (digitalized in 2007). The Royal Chronicles of Abyssinia, 1769—1840. London: Cambridge University Press.

Cosmas, Indicopleutes. The Christian Topography. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1897.

Crawford, O. G. S. (1951). The Funj Kingdom of Sennar. Glovcestor: John Bellows Ltd.

De Almeida, Manoel. (1954). Some Records of Ethiopia, 1593—1646, (trans.) C. F. Beckingham and G.W.B. Huntingford . London: Hakluyt Society.

Fentahun Berhane. (May 1973.) "Gojjam, 1800—1855." B.A Thesis, H. S. I. U,.

Fischer, Pau.l. (January 29, 1975). "Gojjam's Political History, 1881—1932" in History Miscellanea 18.

Fleming, Harold C. (1976). "Kaffa (Gonga) Language" in The None Semetic Languages of Ethiopia, M.L. Bender ed. Michigan State University.

Garretson, Peter P. (December 1989). "The Gonga: The People of the Ethiopian-Sudanese Frontier," in Africa Rivista Trimestrale di Studi e Documentazione dell'Istituto Italiano Per l'Africa e l'Oriente, Anno 44, No. 4 (Istituto Italiano l'Africa e l'Oriente (ISIAO). www.jstor.org/stable/40760438.

Getachew WoldeMeskel. (July, 1989). "The Consequences of Resettlement in Ethiopia" in African Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 352

Getachew WoldeMeskel. (July ,1989). "The Consequences of Resettlement in Ethiopia" in African Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 352.

James, Wendy. (27 th and 28 th of June 1977). "Notes on the Gumuz: their culture, history, and survival" Paper presented at the Conference on Ethiopian Origins held at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Kidanemaryam Demilew. (June 1987). "The Shanqella of Metekel: Some Tentative Notes," Senior Essay. Addis Ababa University.

Kidanemaryam Demlew and Melaku Mengist. "Awi Hizb Achir Tarik" (Short history of the Awi People). Injibara, Tahsas 1988 E. C.

L. P. Kirwan, "The Christian Topography and the Kingdom of Aksum" in Social Science Miscellanea 3.

Lobo, Jerome. (1789). A Voyage to Abyssinia, (tran.) Samuel Johnson. Lond: Sir John Hawkins. Saxena, N. K. (1968). Ethiopia through the ages. London: B. K. Saxena M.A. and Mand Kishore Saxena, B.Sc.

Taddesse Tamrat. (November 18—25, 1982). "Early Trends of Feudal Superipmosition on Gummuz Society in Western Gojjam" in International Symposium on History and Ethnopgraphy in Ethiopian Studies.

______. (September, 5—10, 1994). "Ethiopia in Miniature: The Peopling of Gojjam" in Papers of the 12 th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies. Michigan State University.

_____.(1988). "Process of Ethnic Interation and Integration in Ethiopian History: The Case of Agaw" in The Journal of African History, Vol. 29, No.1

Teferi Getahun. (May 2000). "Analysis of Awngi Proverbs." M. A. Thesis in Literature, Addis Ababa University,.

Tsega Endalew. (June 1997). "The Oromo of Wombera: A Historical Survey to 1941" MA Thesis

in History. Addis Ababa University.

_____.(2006). Inter-Ethnic Relations on a frontier: Metekel (Ethiopia), 1898—1991.

Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.

Wainwright, G. A. (May—June, 1942). "Cosmas and the Gold Trade" in Man Vol.42, No. 30.

Ye Semien Mi'erab Ethiopia Plan Qetena Tsifet Bet.(1980 E. C). "Metekel Astedader Akababi Ateqalay Getsita." Bahir Dar.

Chekol Tessema. (n.d.). "Ye Ethiopia Tarik." Manuscript reserved in Awi Zone Department of Information and Culture

A manuscript available in Injibara Public Library (n.d.).

Archives

Fol. No. 163, File No. 278, Debre Markos University Archive Center (here after DMUAC), The 1970 Awraja Report to provincial Administration

DMUAC, Fol. No. 639, File No.-- , Letter written by Ministry of Interior on Nehasse 10, 1939 E.C

with ref. No. 29/18/92, addressed to Dejjazmatch Kebede Tessema, Gojjam Teklay Gizat Enderassie,

IES, MS No. 1935, "Ye Shanqelaw Bihereseb Tarikawi Tinat, Be Zemecha Gizie ke Metekel ESePA

Tsifet bet Yetegegne" (Nehassie, 1977 E. C),

I.E. S, MS 1933, "Ye Gumuz Bahil ena Wog Achir Mender derya Tinat," Manuscript obtained from I. E. S (Be Keren Birgade Propoganda ena Bahil Committee yetekahede Tinat, 1977 E. C),