

CAUSES OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE

Exploring causes of intentional homicide: Selected Cases Investigated in Addis Ababa

Police Commission

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Police Commission**

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Advisor: Mesele Mengsteab (PhD)

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Approval of board of examiners

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Declaration

I, Walelign Mitiku Foye, hereby declare that this dissertation is original and has never been presented in any other academic institution. Where other people's works have been used and or referred to, acknowledgments have been duly made.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAPC.....Addis Ababa Police Commission

E.C.....Ethiopian Calendar

FDRE.....Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FSC.....Federal Supreme Court

GA.....General Attorney

IASSW.....International Association of School of Social Work

IFSW.....International Federations of Social Workers

MOH.....Ministry of Health

UNODC.....United Nations Office on Drug and Crime

WHO.....World Health Organization

Abstract

There are different reasons attached to committing homicide. This unlawful death purposefully committed by another person victimized not only the victim's family and the general public; its effect further goes to the suspect (criminal) himself/herself. This study mainly focused on investigating or exploring causes of intentional homicide committed in Addis Ababa specifically focusing on cases investigated in Addis Ababa Police Commission. Biological, psychological, social, economic and cultural causes are investigated. The personal background such as economic status, educational background, the size of the population, sex and age of the killer and its attachment with his/her homicidal act is also studied in this paper. Homicide is the result of complex human interactional relationship and due to socioeconomic, cultural and environmental causes.

While doing this paper I applied qualitative research approach and case study design method is applied. Data's are gathered through key informant interview, personal observation and through studying dead files with regards to homicide. Five federal public prosecutors, three investigative police officers, one defense lawyer and one federal judge working in the federal high court are interviewed. Different secondary data sources were also utilized.

In order to reduce the level or rate of homicide caused by intentional homicide from the grass root level it is mandatory to undertake deep scrutiny or study and intervention by social workers, research and educational institutions.

Keywords: Homicide, Intentional Homicide, Suspect, Offenders/Criminals, Public Prosecutor, Defense Lawyer

CHAPTER ONE

INRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

The physical and mental conditions of a person have great influence on the personal characteristics of an individual. In addition the environment in which a person lives and other external factors also affect human behavior either to act in a good or bad manner. Homicide also arises from these factors.

Homicide is among the most primitive crimes against physical integrity which have existed from the primary period of human life (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015). Not all type of killings is intentional, and there are different types of homicide. There is full liability of the offender in the intentional homicide cases, but it does not include killing directly related to war, or conflicts, self inflicted death (suicide), killing due to legal interventions or justifiable killings (such as self-defense), and those deaths caused when the perpetrator was reckless or negligent but did not intended to take a human life (non-intentional homicide). Intentional homicide is defined as “unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person” (UNODC, 2013, P, 9).

The state using its criminal justice system has the responsibility to protect and safeguard the right to life of its citizens since it is constituted both in their constitutional and international laws (UNODC, 2013).

Intentional homicide caused the death of almost half a million people (437,000) across the world in 2012. More than third of those homicide's (36%) occurred in the Americans, (31%)

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in Africa and (28%) in Asia, while Europe (5%) and Oceania (0.3%) accounted for the lowest shares of homicide at the regional level (UNODC, 2013).

Occurrence of homicide is sometimes under the influence of three factors of biology, psychology and sociology. Some scientists have placed gender, age, height, anger and jealousy, physical and mental disorder as the leading causes for a person to engage into homicidal act. Another group of experts believe that the phenomenon of homicide is inflicted by external and social factors and homicides commit deviating behavior and become affected with lack of adaptation due to environmental deficiencies and economic problems, in appropriate family conditions lack of kindness and weakness in moral-religious beliefs (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015). In Addis Ababa a number of people engage into homicidal act. So, the main aim of this research is to show why a person engages in committing intentional homicide in the city of Addis Ababa.

1.2.Statement of the problem

Studying the causes of intentional homicide is necessary since it has an impact of taking human life and creates fear and uncertainty. Victim's families also become victims of intentional homicide. Homicide, one of the violent crimes in certain circumstances indicates the level of security within states (UNODC, 2013).

The 2011 global study on homicide shows a clear link between homicide and development. Higher level of homicide are associated with low human development, this in turn fosters crime. Homicide levels can be affected by sudden pronounced change in the economy. In some countries, changes in economic conditions relating to the financial crisis of 2008/2009 were associated with increase in homicide levels (UNODC, 2011).

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Financial crisis and low human development are highly manifested in most cities. Big cities and densely populated areas represent possible risk area for violent crime. Social inequality, segregation, poverty and drug markets are the manifestations of very populated cities. These things aggravate the rate of homicide (UNODC, 2011). In general intentional homicides are caused by different factors among these biological, psychological, social, economic and cultural factors the dominant one (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015).

According to the total population projection values of 2017 In Addis Ababa there will be around 3,433,999 people reside in it (FDRE Central Statistics Agency, 2013). Addis Ababa having around three and half million people in it with social, economic and religious diversity and background and to meet their social and psychological well being people are striving. With regards to causes of homicide in Addis Ababa one study is conducted by Ephrem Demeke for the fulfillment of his BA in psychology from Addis Ababa University School of Psychology. The purpose of his paper is only deals with psychosocial causes and it is limited with male juvenile and adult detainees of AAPC. This paper found out that jealousy, anger, revenge, property and financial disputes and the use of psychoactive substances are the main causes for the male adults and juveniles to commit homicide (Ephrem, 2015). This study failed to cover other causes of homicide such as biological, economic, cultural and environmental factors. It also does not deal about women who killed other person intentionally and it is also limited with those adults and juveniles. But my research paper by widening its purpose explores the causes of intentional homicide in genera with the inclusion of both sexes and without making a limit on the age of the perpetrators of homicide.

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As I observed each year's recorded crime statistics from AAPC Statistics Department between the years of 2004 E.C up to 2008 E.C around 754 homicidal cases are reported and investigated by AAPC Homicide Investigation Unit.

As we dealt above homicide is generally considered as most serious of all crimes but its causes in Addis Ababa context are almost not or little explored. So, the main issue here is to deal with what motive or urging situations instigate a person to commit intentional homicide in Addis Ababa? Is it psychological, or biological or social or economic or cultural or environmental or other factors?

1.3.Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of the study is to investigate factors leading suspects and/or criminals to commit intentional homicide.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

To explore and understand the background life-history of persons committed homicidal act.

To identify and describe internal or interpersonal factors leading to commit homicidal act.

To investigate the influence of external factors leading to committing homicide

To explore and describe time, place, method and scenario in which homicide is committed.

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1.4. Research questions

1.4.1. General research question

How do suspects and /or criminals that were investigated in AAPC explain the factors that lead them to commit intentional homicide?

1.4.2. Specific research questions

This paper tries to answer the following specific questions

Who the criminals and/or suspects are?

What the internal or inter personal factors are?

What the external factors are?

At what time, place and scenario homicide is committed?

1.5. Significance of the study

In the country like Ethiopia the impacts of homicide goes beyond the loss of human life and create fear and insecurity on the general public. This in turn hinders the development of people.

So, this research paper helps to have better knowledge and understanding on the causes for committing homicide. Knowing the causes from grass root level further helps the concerned government and nongovernmental organs working with the suspect to take the necessary measures in order to reduce the level of homicide. This study will also serve as an initial point of reference for other researchers working on this area.

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1.6. Scope of the study

Due to large number of potential participant in the study population, the study is physically bounded within the jurisdiction of AAPC. Addis Ababa police commission is legally authorized to investigate different criminal cases which include homicide, traffic accident, aggravated robbery, aggravated fraudulent misrepresentation etc. But this research is limited in scrutinizing the reason why a person intentionally kills another person or intentional homicide. Due to time constraint and in order to get the latest information, the case utilized to accomplish this study will be limited to those homicide cases committed from the year 2004 Ethiopian calendar up until right now.

1.7. Operational definition of terms

The following definitions are given to get similar understanding of these terms throughout the study.

Criminal or offender: the name given for those suspects after guilty verdict is given.

Criminal charge: a suit instituted against those suspects of homicide by the public prosecutor.

Homicide Investigative Unit: is a department within Addis Ababa Police Commission with the purpose of investigating homicidal cases.

Suspect: is the name given for those who are supposed to be the killer but it is before guilty verdict is given.

Public prosecutor: those who are working in the GA Office with the power of instituting criminal charge or not against the suspect and litigate before the court for proving guiltiness of the suspect.

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Defense lawyer: lawyers assigned by FDRE Supreme Court to represent those charged with crime by the public prosecutor before the court.

1.8.Limitations of the Study

Since the sample was collected from Addis Ababa specifically from AAPC, the information gathered may not represent those out of the sample area. The researcher only has two months for collecting the data but the title under investigation demands to gather the wide range of information. For this study the researcher only utilized those homicidal cases investigated from 2004 E.C until now, so the result might not be the same for those homicidal cases committed before.

Since there is no prior study or document on this area thus it will be difficult to know and state the status (historical back ground) before this paper and the researcher is limited only with regard to the current scenarios.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1.Homicide in General

Homicide is a unique crime. This is because the society in general and the law consider it as a serious. The community considers murder not only as violation of the law but they also observe as crime against humanity (Wallace, 1986). “The sanctity of life falls within the context of universal law. This is because life is considered as God given, hence, sacred. Therefore the willful and unlawful termination of the life of any human being is usually viewed as grievous not only to God but to human as well” (Lawrence, 2015, p, 103).

Homicide also differs from other crimes in its nature. It is possible to see this from victims and offenders relationship perspectives. Most of the time the offender kills those who are surrounding them. The offender’s intimate partners, family members and friends are victims of the homicide (Wallace, 1986).

2.2.Definition of homicide

Not all homicides are crimes; homicides include all killings of humans. Homicide is defined in different books in almost similar ways. Homicide is generally conceived as “the killing of an individual by another” (Lawrence, 2015, p, 103). It is also defined as “fatal injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means” (Cole & Gramajo, 2009, p, 2).

Generally, the killing of a person by another person may be criminal or not criminal, intentional or accidental and may cover deaths that occur as a result of injuries sustained from encounters that precede deaths by long stretch of time (Dobrine, 2016). In order to say there is homicide there must be a dead person the cause of the death is attributed to another person. Different level

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of motivation, involvement, or responsibility on the person committing the homicide is required (Smit, Jong & Bijleveld, 2012). It can be classified into lawful (justifiable and excusable) and unlawful (unjustifiable) homicide.

Lawful homicide

Lawful homicide is the one which is fully authorized by the law of the nation and which is not considered as illegal or criminal. It includes death caused by defending the sovereignty of a nation, state mandated execution, death associated with arrest, self-defense and defense of property (Lawrence, 2015).

Unlawful homicide

In contrast to lawful homicide, unlawful homicide is not justifiable and not excusable by the criminal law of a given country. According to section 306 of the Nigerian criminal code “it is unlawful to kill any person unless such killing is authorized or justified or excused by law. According to section 315 of Nigeria criminal code, any person who unlawfully kills another is guilty of an offence which is called murder and manslaughter, according to the circumstance of the code” (Lawrence, 2015, p, 105). The unlawful homicide includes murder, manslaughter, suicide and infanticide.

Murder

In order to say that there is murder there must be either clearly established fact of intention to kill or the desire to cover grievous body harm to the person killed (Lawrence, 2015).

In new South Wales “a person can only be convicted of murder if it is found that he or she intended to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm, or alternatively, if a person exhibited

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‘reckless indifference’ (aware about the consequence) to human life at the time of the homicide” (Wallace, 1986, p, 27). This is also similar in the cases section 316 Nigerian criminal code (Lawrence, 2015). Murder in South African law also defined as “the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being” (Newham, Lancaster, Burger & Gould, 2015, p, 1).

Manslaughter

In its gravity manslaughter is less serious than murder. “Manslaughter is conceived by Nigerian criminal code section 317 and 318 as, unlawful killing of a person by another on such circumstance as not to constitute murder. This includes the causes of death in the heat of passion caused by grave and sudden provocation, before there is time for the said passion to cool” (Lawrence, 2015, p, 105). This is also similarly conceptualized in the New South Wales law (Wallace, 1986)

Suicide

It is when someone kills himself. With regard to suicide, in some country law it is homicide but in some other country it is not homicide since they believe it as service to humanities. It is not the act of suicide rather aiding to accomplish suicide is considered as homicide (Lawrence, 2015).

Infanticide

Infanticide applies only to mothers who kill their own child who are below the age of twelve months (Wallace, 1986).

2.3.Theories of homicide

It is possible to see homicide from different perspectives. Among these the two common theories include:

1. Biological/ Psychological theories

Psychiatry, psychodynamics, psychometrics as well as those based on biological, hereditary and genetic factors are included in this model. In this perspective the assumption is that the person who kills another person (offender) manifest unique behavior or characteristics that makes him/her different from others. Here the perpetrator is the focus of attention. This theory is traditionally rooted in the ideology of individualism (Wallace, 1986).

There is also a criticism against this theory. This model fails to see those etiological and dynamic factors surrounding the offender while committing the homicide and it simply put its attention on the psychological or personality difference of the killer. Cultural values, beliefs, attitudes, expectations and the day to day stress and tensions which make a person to develop a violent behavior are recognized (Wallace, 1986).

2. Sociological theories

In contrast with the biological and psychological explanations, “the sociological theories share a concern to study homicide as a consistently patterned form of social behavior. They focus with varying degree of emphasis, on the collective features of homicide by examining, for example, the common characteristics of homicide offenders and victims and the relationship between” (Wallace, 1986, p, 10)

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a. Social –demographic

“Variables such as age, sex, marital status, race employment status of the offender are collected and examined usually in order to build up a “sociological” picture of homicide” (Wallace, 1986, p, 11).

b. Subculture of violence

“The fact that in most criminal homicides both victims and offender belong to the lowest socio- economic group in society, they suggested, could be explained by reason of almost everyone in these groups sharing beliefs about using physical force when insulted or challenged. These beliefs, they argued, comprised a sub culture of violence” (Wallace, 1986, p, 12)

c. Interactional perspectives

“They share recognition that the dynamics of the situation, in particular, the interaction between victims and offender are crucial to the understanding of homicide patterns. They differ in the emphasis they place on various components of that interaction and on the links they make between that interaction and the under social context in which it occurs” (Wallace, 1986, p, 13).

2.4.Definition of intentional homicide

Intentional homicide is a criminal homicide. It is defined as “an unlawful death purposefully inflicted by another person” (UNODC, 2013, P, 9). Intentional homicide also conceptualized as “where a person commits a behavior by awareness and with his/her discretion with the purpose of killing another human, even if the tool used is not an instrument of murder or a tool that kills, but yet intentional homicides realizes with the purpose of injuring another person’s life with an instrument that is usually lethal, even if

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while performing the hit intention to kill does not exist” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015 p, 499).

In the intentional homicide there is complete liability of the offender and it excludes killings directly related war or conflict, self inflicted death (suicide), killing due to legal intervention o justifiable killings (such as self defense), and those death caused when the killer was reckless or negligent but not intended to kill or non intentional (UNODC, 2013).The following figure can help to easily understood the different types of homicide.

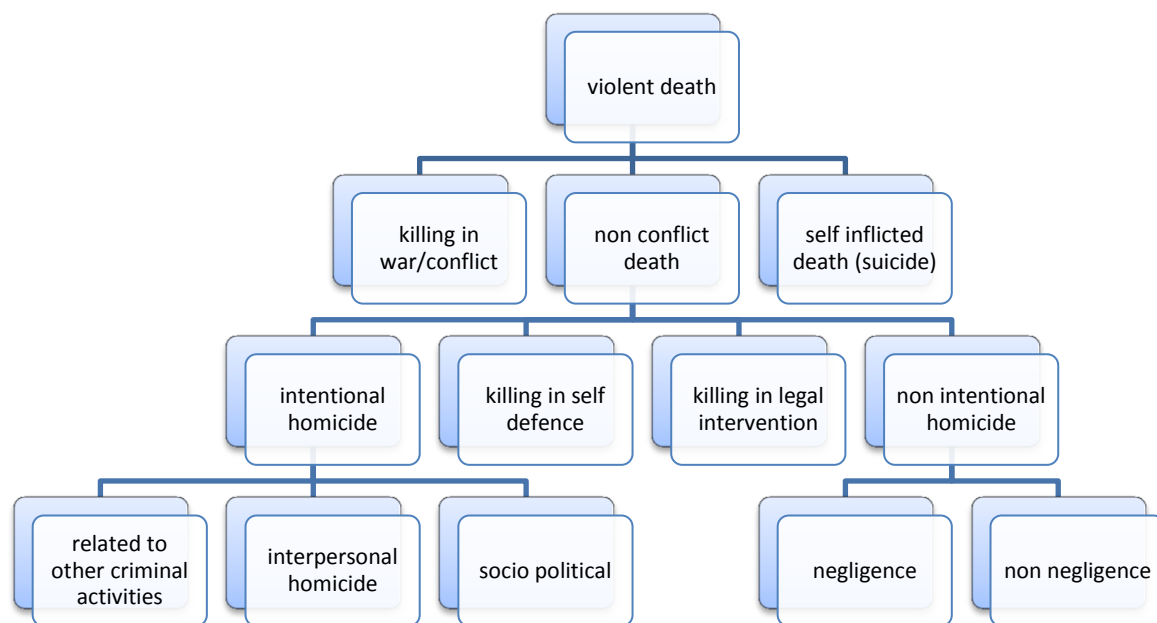


Figure 1: Types of homicide

According to United Nation Office on Drug and Crime (2013) report homicide typology indicates the fact that homicide relates to other criminal activities, prevalence of interpersonal homicide and existence of socio-political homicide.

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Homicide relates to other criminal activities

Mainly it is committed by organized criminal group with the purpose of getting profit, to secure supremacy and territorial control. Sometimes other criminal activities may result in homicide like armed robbery. Here there prior intention is not to commit homicide. But to avoid being detected and to be sure of clean operations the criminals commit homicide (Lawrence, 2015). Organized criminal group is defined by the United Nation Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) as “a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing on or more serious crimes or offences ... in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit” (UNODC, 2013, P, 39). Robbery and rape are dealt here as;

Robbery

“Robberies occur when perpetrators threaten or use violence in order to steal belongings. Common robbery is defined as the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another. When perpetrators use a weapon or there are aggravating circumstances it is recorded as ‘aggravated robbery’. The SAPS refer to robbery as ‘violent property crimes’ (Newham et al, 2015, p, 2). Homicides will be committed while perpetrating other crimes like robbery. At this time their prior intention or goal is not homicide, rather it is to obtain illicit profit (UNODC, 2013).

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Rape oriented homicide

“Fundamentally, sexually homicide, sexual murder, sex-related homicide, sexually motivated murder and rape homicides are some common terms used to refer A homicide that occurs in concurrence with a sexual assault or to signify that the homicide occurred was sexually motivated” (Chan, 212, p, 1).

“Sex related homicides include rape murder, serial murders, killings involved both of anal and oral sodomy and other acts of sexual perversions terminating in homicide” (Singh, Sharma & Dhatarwal, 2005, p, 184).

To say homicide is sex related one there must be evidence of sexual activity at the place where the crime is committed or upon the body of the victim. Even if there is homosexual homicide, usually the victims of these crimes are women and young children. The primary intention of the criminal in the cases of rape or sodomy oriented homicide is not killing of the victim rather their prior intention is to rape or sodomize the victim. The act is very cruel and death happens when the victim resists this hostile attack. The offender may choke or strangle or smother to prevent the victim from screaming. The criminals also use blunt force injuries (Singh et al, 2005).

Interpersonal homicide

Here homicide is committed as a means of resolving dispute or to punish the victim for the strained relationship. “It has two main sub types, intimate partner/ family related homicide and homicide related to other interpersonal conflict are distinguished from each other by the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and victim. This means that in homicide related to intimate partners or family members, the relationship

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between victim and perpetrator is characterized by emotional attachment as well as other links, often of an economic or legal nature, whereas the perpetrator and victim in other interpersonal related homicide may or may not know each other” (UNODC, 2013, p, 43).

Every country is affected by Intimate partner/ family related homicide irrespective of affluence and level of development. It is more evenly distributed across regions than other types of homicides and male are highly affected by it. Two third of the victim globally are female (43,000 in 2012) and one third (20,000) are male (UNODC, 2015).

Socio-political homicide

“Homicide occurs as a result of power relationship between and among social, ethical and political groups. Peoples are killed for what they stand for or for proving a point by the opponent” (Lawrence, 2015, p, 107).

2.5.Global estimation of homicide

Intentional homicide causes the death of almost 437,000 people at the global level in 2012. From this America takes (36%), Africa and Asia (31% and 28% respectively), Europe (5%) and Oceania (0.3%) share of homicide at regional level. The total estimated number of homicide in 2012 leads to an average global homicide rate of 6.2 per 100,000 populations. Here there are disparities at regional level with regard to homicide rate that high intensity of homicide violence in the Americans, whereas in Asia, Europe and Oceania homicide rate fall below the global average. The low estimate is 4.6 and the high estimate is 7.4 victim of homicide per 100,000 populations (UNODC, 2013).

2.6.Urban homicide

“Urbanization has also been linked with criminality. It is expected that the highest level of urbanization, which goes hand in hand with rural-to-urban migration, especially in developing countries, leads to more intense competition for resources in over crowded cities, characterized by high unemployment and urban poverty” (Cole & Gramajo, 2009, p, 5)

There are a number of enabling factors for highest rate of homicide in urban areas and cities. These include high level of income inequalities, the potential for anonymity with a dense population and the existence of gang and or organized criminal groups (UNODC, 2013).

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia which has a number of people within it, with different background. The total population projection value of 2017 at Addis Ababa city is 3,433,999. From this male accounts 1,624,999 and female account 1,809,000 (FDRE central statistics agency, 2013).

A number of homicidal crimes are committed in this city. Each year recorded crime reports of AAPC statistics department shows that in 2004 E.C around 146, in 2005 E.C around 176, in 2006 E.C around 165, in 2007 E.C around 102 and in 2008 E.C around 165 homicide cases are reported and investigated by AAPC homicide investigation unit. When we see the sex of the criminals, males are the dominant perpetrators than females. In 2004 E.C around 180 male and 11 female, in 2005 E.C around 202 male and 7 female, in 2006 E.C around 155 male and 10 female, in 2007 E.C 95 male and 4 female offenders of homicide are registered.

With regard to the age of perpetrators in 2004 E.C between the age of 31-50, in 2005 E.C between the age of 19-30, in 2006 E.C between the age of 19-30, in 2007 E.C between the age of 19-30 and in 2008 E.C between the ages of 31-50 takes the highest share.

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2.7.Weapons for homicide

Perpetrators of homicide use different weapons for killing another person. Firearms are the dominant which accounts 177,000 (42%) of the total 437,000 homicide globally in 2012. Other weapons like physical force and blunt object third of homicide crime, while sharp objects account quarter (24%).

The use of this mechanisms to kill another person depend on the will of the offender, the socio-demographic characteristics of the victim and the offender, the accessibility of the weapon and the legislations for controlling them. These things create difference at regional level in the type of mechanism used (UNODC, 2013).

“The regional representation of global homicide statistics for 2012 as revealed by the report indicates that Africa, with about 54 countries surveyed recorded (28%) of its homicide through firearms, (42%) blunt object and other means, while (30%) of its cases occurred through sharp objects. America with about 36 countries surveyed recorded (66%) of its homicide through firearms, (17 %) through blunt objects and other means while other (17%) was recorded from sharp objects. Asia with about 50 countries surveyed recorded (28%) of its homicide through the use of firearms (47%) from blunt objects and other means, while (35%) accounts for homicide through sharp objects” (Lawrence, 2015, p, 108).

2.8.Enablers (Drug and Alcohol) of homicide

The use of alcohol and illicit drugs can increase both the risk of becoming victim or perpetrator of violence. There is a connection between use of psychoactive substances and interpersonal violence. The use of alcohol in a dangerous manner is the major contributing cause for homicide between partners (UNODC, 2013).

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“The use of alcohol increase both the occurrence and severity of intimate partner violence for the following reasons: alcohol use has a direct effect on both cognitive and physical function reducing inhibition and leaving people less capable of negotiating a non-violence resolution to conflicts with relationships; excessive drink by one partner can exacerbate financial difficulties, child care problem, infidelity or other family stressors, resulting in increasing tension in a relationship and the potential risk of violence between partners and individual and society beliefs that alcohol causes aggression can excuse or condone violent behavior after drinking, and the use of alcohol can be an excuse for violent behavior” (UNODC, 2013, p, 72).

Drug users are highly exposed to commit crime than non-users and the offenders are often under the influence of drug at the time of committing the crime (US Department of Justice, 1994). Some crimes like robbery, theft, assault or burglary are driven by drug consumption (Harrendorf, et al, 2010)

2.9. Gender and homicide

Across the world studies show that men are major perpetrators and victims of homicide (Eisner, 2012). In 2012 intentional homicide was the cause of the death of almost half a million people (437,000) across the world. Globally, 79% of all homicide victims were male and 21% female. The global average male homicide rate is, at 9.7 per 100,000, almost four times the global average female rate (2.7 per 1000,000 female). Both Africa and America have male and female homicide rate above the global average, but the Americans has the highest male homicide rate, while Africa has the highest female homicide rate (UNODC, 2015).

2.10. Causes of intentional homicide

The study and knowledge of the causes of homicide is a pillar in the prevention of intentional homicide.

2.10.1. Biological causes

“Gender, age, height, symmetry of the skull, aesthetics, inherited defect and overall genetic factors have significant role in committing homicide. Congenital factors include phenotypes that the child inherits from parents and predecessors and is born with. The effect of the inheritance cannot be denied on formation of the child’s personality. Research in the context of inheritance shows that a group of chromosomal derangements have deep effect on emotions, excitement and overall human behavior. Acquired traits treats of human personality leads to some potentially congenital talents to blossom or in reverse prohibit growth and development. These traits that undoubtedly can lead to criminality at times involuntarily influence growth and development” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015, p, 503-504).

2.10.2. Psychological causes

Psychological causes which include anger, jealousy, worry, fear etc have significant influence on commission of homicide. Also some mental diseases such as personality disorder, bipolar disorders, narcissistic and etc are causes for committing homicide (Malmquist, 2006). “Freud considers the source of all abnormalities are failure and lack of satisfaction of personality and believes that dominance of the desire for destruction and mutilation over the desire for love and constructivism is what lead to personality deviation” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015, p, 504).

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Mental illness and homicide

Mental illness is a broad term which includes different disorders like schizophrenia, mood and affective disorder, personality disorder and bipolar and depression disorder according to the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorder (DSM-iv; American psychiatric association, 2000) “mental disorder is conceptualized as a clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and that is associated with present distress (e.g. a painful symptom) or disability (i.e. impairment in one or more important areas of functioning) or with a significantly increased risk of suffering death, pain, disability, or an important loss of freedom” (Short, Lennox, Stevenson, Senior & Shaw, 2012, p, 11). Mental illness highly risks the life style of a person in increasing homicide and being a victim of it.

Most epidemiological studies show that there is a relationship between schizophrenia and violence (Corrado & Cohen, ND). The WHO defines violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself or another person, or against a group or a community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death psychological harm, mal development or deprivation” (Short et al, 2012, p, 7).

Schizophrenic disorder is characterized by “fundamental and characteristics distortions of thinking and perception, and affects that are inappropriate or blunted”. Its symptoms include thought echo, thought insertion or withdrawal, thought broadcasting , delusional perception and delusions of control, influences or passivity, hallucinatory voices commenting or discussing the patient in the third person and thought disorders and negative symptoms ” (Short et al, 2012, p, 14).

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There are also a number of homicidal cases committed due to this schizophrenia. It is chronic, severe and disabling brain disease. So, distorted perception of reality, delusion (false personal beliefs), hallucination and illusions (hearing voices that other people do not hear), disordered thinking and reduction in emotional expression are the most common signs of people with schizophrenia (Melissa, 2002).

Mental disorder like schizophrenia, disability can affect social functioning in various areas such as self-care, occupational performance, functioning in relation to family and household members and functioning in broader social context (Barbats, ND).

A person with bipolar disorder experience a period of manic and depressive episode (Short et al, 2012). According to U.S department of health and human service (2015), during manic episode a person feel like being very “up” or “high” jumpy or weird have trouble sleeping, active beyond usual, talk really fast about a lot of different things, be agitated, irritable or touchy, feel like their thoughts are going very fast, think they can do a lot of things at once and do risky things. But during depressive episode a person feel very down or sad, sleep too much or too little, feel like can’t enjoy worried and empty, have trouble concentrating and forget things a lot, eat too much or too little, feel tired and think about death or suicide.

“Bipolar disorder and schizophrenia are the two major psychiatric illnesses that are likely to predispose to homicide. Bipolar patients more commonly commit when depressed than manic (Sher & Rice, 2015, p, 217).

Jealousy

One of the widely accepted definition of jealousy states that it is “a complex of thoughts, feeling and actions that follow threats to self-esteem and/or threats to the existence or quality of

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the relationship when those threats are generated by the perception of a real or potential attraction between one's partner and a (perhaps imaginary) rivals" (Almeida & Schlosser, 2014, p, 213)

Anxiety, worry, sadness, anger, hate, regret, blame, bitterness, envy, etc. are the emotions with regard to jealousy. There are two types of jealousy which includes obsessive and delusional jealousy.

Those persons affected by obsessive jealousy afraid to lose his/ her partner to the rival and fear that the partner will be not faithful and leave him/ her. Unlike delusional jealousy, the obsessively jealous person did not have the evidence to prove the unfaithfulness of his/her partner, but cannot stop thinking of his partner unfaithfulness and checking behavior, such as searching the clues of betrayal. In delusional jealousy one of the partners accuses his/ her partner of infidelity and continuously tries to verify his/ her suspicion.

In general, jealousy which is one of the serious psychiatric disorder which leads to risk of emotional, physical, sexual abuse, homicide and suicide (Batinic, Duisin & Barisic, 2013).

The key triggers for men to kill their partner include loss of control, suspecting infidelity, involuntary separation, jealousy and rage. In contrast women kill their partner due to feeling of fear and desperation resulting from exposure to domestic violence and social isolation (Eriksson, Li, Mazerolle & Paul, 2013)

Revenge

A desire for revenge comes to mind when there is a perceived injustice against oneself or a group of member. It is a payback for prior harm suffered. Revenge requires

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provoking wrong but not in the cases of aggression and deviance. Revenge is also behavioral response to being harmed unlike anger and resentment which are exclusively affective. Those who are angered by injustice, and those who perceive that they are unjustly harmed, those with high neuroticism or narcissism are strongly urged for revenge. In addition attacking the honor of those people who give more value to personal and family reputations also triggers vengeful act (Schuman & Ross, 2010).

So, this revenge is the main cause for different aggressions. People lack satisfaction from their vengeful act since they consider it as a retaliatory measure. In the world, revenge accounts 10% to 20% of homicide (McCullough, Kurzban & Tabak, 2012).

Anger

“Anger is an emotional state that may range in intensity from mild irritation to intense fury rage. Anger is a (physiological and psychological) response to a perceived threat to self or important others present, past or future. The threat may appear to be real, discussed or imagined. Anger is often a response to the perception of threat due to a physical conflict, injustice, negligence, humiliation or betrayal among other contentions” (Carrion, 2012/13, p, 2). Lack of control on anger is another cause for a person to kill another person (Alavijeh, Mostafavi, Ahmadpanah, Matin, Amoei & Jailian, 2015).

2.10.3. Social environmental causes

“Social environment also at times places an individual in contact or in disagreement with people in the community and at time this environment is temporary such as army, educational environment including school and training centers” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015, p, 504).

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Social causes of homicide are those which originate in the public sphere and are typically committed for the purpose of advancing social status and political agendas (UNODC, 2013, p, 40). In this case people are killed for what they represent and the message that such killing convey to the public and also to keep the killers social status in the face of the community (UNODC, 2013).

2.10.4. Natural environmental causes

“One of the involved factors in the expression of the crime and deviation includes the special condition and situation of the environment. Although these factors are not as involved in the occurrence of crimes as human factors are, yet, weather, day, season, night, geographic location, city or village warmth and cold and ultimately humidity and draught are influential on crime” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015).

2.10.5. Cultural causes

These factors are: immigration, religiously and use of substance of abuse (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015).

2.10.5.1. Immigration

Immigration is a geographic movement between two places. “With the beginning of 20th century sociologist have found out that phenomenon such as population load, traffic pressure decreased unofficial social controls due weakness of relationship with neighbors, family and extended others, high immigration rate, out skirt living, interaction of traditionalism and modernism in the direction of lightning of traditions, lack of identity and social behavior consistent with the mass population, namelessness, lack of responsibility, unpredictability of events and obliteration of unofficial social control principles which are among intrinsic municipality

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development trait and expanded mass of population in large cities have lead to social deviation” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015, P, 506) .

2.10.5.2. Religiosity

“The role of religion in creation of religious commitment, culture of enduring in face of criminal temptations and cohesiveness and social interactions is considerable. Yet if these general measures does not affect some individual and he or she is still destined to commit crime, a situation should be created that makes realization of the criminal act more difficult, risky or impossible” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015, P, 506).

2.10.5.3. Use of narcotic substances

“To assume that the use of narcotic or stimulant substances by itself leads to commitment of crimes such as homicide, injury and harm it is not very scientific and dependable. The individual should also have the predisposition to this behavior culturally, economically, socially and develop mentally. Use of substance of abuse particularly stimulants such as cocaine, crack crystal and heroine can lead to rapidification in directing of individuals towards criminal behavior” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015, P, 506).

2.10.6. Economic causes

“Conditions and situations that result from poverty especially in places where there is excessive population density can make activities and skills of individuals a futility” (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015, P, 507). There is a direct relationship between income inequality and violent crime rate including homicide (Cole & Gramajo, 2009).

Income inequality highly affects the relationship between those individuals and the society at large. When there is high level of income inequality then the society become more

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unstable this result in higher crime rate in urban area. Global study of homicide (2014) mentioned that in Japan there is low level of homicide since the income inequality is low and this in turn create long term stable social and economic situation. Therefore, the rate of homicide become higher when there is higher level of income inequality with the economic point of view. Unemployment is also a factor in increasing crime rate including homicide as Global study of homicide (2014) stated that five percent of all homicide worldwide happened due to robbery.

The increment of unemployment result in the increment of robberies and this further increases the rate of homicide. In general countries with high GDP should have stable political, economic and social structure, strong rule of law and this result in low crime rate (Hart, 2015).

2.11. Homicide in Ethiopia

As released by UNODC Intentional Homicide Statistics (2004) report the estimation of intentional homicide rate per 100,000 populations in Ethiopia shows that there is a lowest estimate of 6.1 and the highest estimate of 19.3 %.

The supreme law of the land is the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. All laws of the country emanate from this constitution. The right to life of Ethiopian citizen is recognized and safeguarded under this grand constitution. Article 15 of the Constitution of FDRE states that “every person has the right to life. No person may be deprived of his life except as a punishment for a serious criminal offence determined by the law.” The criminal code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2004 also further protects and safeguards the right to life of a citizen.

Under the 2004 FDRE criminal code of Ethiopia article 538 homicides is defined as a human being causes the death of another human being intentionally or by negligence no matter

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what weapons were used. There are four forms of homicide (Criminal code of Ethiopia, 2004, p, 319-321):

1. Aggravated homicide

Under article 539 of the 1996 FDRE criminal code of Ethiopia Aggravated homicide contains three elements:

- a. When a person intentionally commits homicide (causes the death of a human being) with premeditation, motive, weapon or means as to show that the offender is exceptionally cruel, abominable and dangerous.
- b. When a person commits homicide as a member of band organized crime or armed robbery
- c. When a person commits homicide to further or conceal a crime.

2. Extenuated homicide

This is when a person commits homicide due to an external force. Under article 541 of the 2004 FDRE criminal code extenuated homicide is

- a. When the offender commits homicide in excess of necessity or self defense
- b. When the homicide is committed due to gross provocation, under shock of surprise or violent emotion and intense passion.

3. Ordinary homicide

This is a homicide committed intentionally but without the aggravating or extenuating circumstances. This form of homicide is covered under article 540 of the 2004 FDRE criminal code.

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4. Homicide by negligence

This is when a person without taking the necessary caution and recklessly commits homicide. This form of homicide is punishable under article 543 of the 2004 FDRE criminal code.

The other scenario in which a person kills another is at the time of committing robbery. Robbery is also defined under the criminal code of FDRE 2004. Under the 2004 criminal code of Ethiopia Article 670 “a person with the intent to obtain for himself or to procure for another an unlawful enrichment, and with a view to facilitate the obstruction of a movable object, the property of another, or to render useless any resistance offered during or after the act of obstruct, uses violence or grave intimidation towards another person or otherwise render such person incapable of resisting” then the act is considered as robbery. Under article 671(2) of the same code, the act become aggravated robbery when the act of violence committed have resulted in death.

It should be noted that all four forms of homicides and robbery including aggravated robbery are punishable under the criminal law of Ethiopia. In this study except negligent homicide, all the remaining is discussed.

2.12. Conceptual Frame Work

“Conceptual frameworks are products of qualitative process of theoretization” (Jabareen, 2009, p, 50). Conceptual framework is defined as “a network, or “plane”, of interlinked concepts that together provide a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon or phenomena. The concepts that constitute a conceptual framework support one another, articulate their respective phenomena, and establish a framework-specific philosophy” (Jabareen, 2009, p, 51).

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Here the researcher developed a conceptual framework diagrammatically below which provides internal structure that provides a starting point for observation, interview question and data analysis.

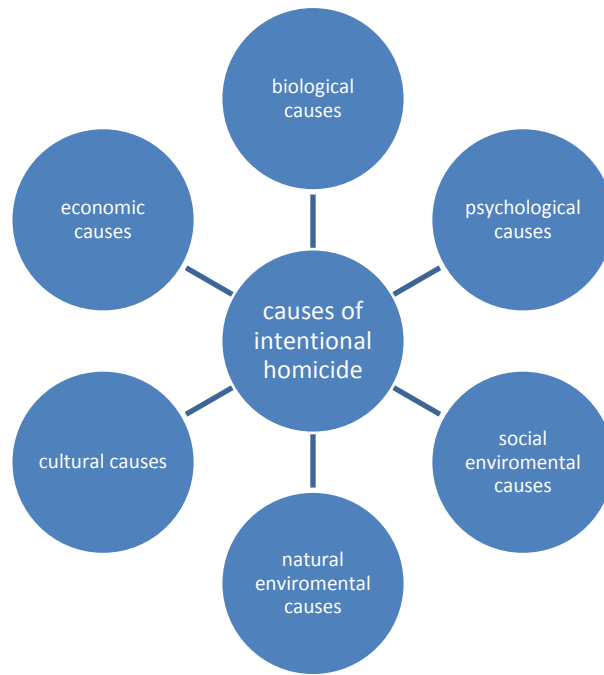


Figure 2: Conceptual framework of causes of intentional homicide

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Summary

The killing of one person by another is a serious act that both the law and the community consider as an unwanted behavior.

Homicide may be lawful or unlawful one. The lawful homicides are either justifiable or excusable but the unlawful homicides are neither justifiable nor excusable. Murder, manslaughter, suicide and infanticide are under the category of unlawful or criminal homicide.

The two common theories with regard to homicide include biological/ psychological perspective and sociological perspective. Biological/psychological model only focus on the psychological/personality difference of the offender but in sociological model it considers the etiological and dynamic factors surrounding the homicide.

Homicide maybe sub categorized into homicide related to other criminal activities, inter personal homicide and socio political homicide. Not all homicides are intentional. When a person purposefully kills another person then it is said to be intentional homicide. People use firearms, physical force, blunt objects and sharp objects as a weapon to kill another person. Globally, firearms are the dominant mechanism to commit homicide.

Consuming alcohol and illicit drugs also increase the tendency of committing homicide and being victim of homicide. Urbanization specifically those populated cities are highly exposed to a number of violent crimes including homicide. Addis Ababa one of the densely populated city having almost three and a half million people, a number of homicides are committed each year.

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In general different factors or causes are attached with the commission of intentional homicide. Among these biological, psychological, social, economic, environmental and cultural factors are the dominant ones. In Ethiopia aggravated, extenuated, ordinary and negligent homicides are illegal act and are punishable by the criminal law.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Design

In this study the researcher utilized qualitative research design. In qualitative research issues are studied in their natural setting and try to give meaning to phenomena according to the perception of the people themselves (Ospina, 2004). Unlike quantitative research qualitative research relies on reason behind various aspects of behavior (Vibhute & Filpos, 2009). It is better to use qualitative research when “we need to explore the problem or issue, we need a complex detailed understanding of the issue, we want to explore individuals to share their stories and minimize the power relationship that often exist between researcher and the participant in a study, we want to write in a literary, flexible style that convey stories or theater or poems without the restriction of formal academic structures of writing, we want to understand the context or setting in which participants in a study address a problem or issue, we want to follow up qualitative research and help explain the mechanism or linkages in casual theories or models, to develop theories when partial or inadequate theories exist for certain population or samples or existing theories do not adequately capture the complexity of the problem we are examining and because qualitative measures and statistical analysis simply do not fit the problem” (Creswell, 2007, p, 39-40).

3.2. Specific Method

For the sake of understanding this study I preferred case study research approach. It is better to use case study design when the researcher wants to study the issue which is little known

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or in order to have holistic knowledge of the situation, phenomenon, episode, site, group or community (Kumar, 2011).

“Case study research is a qualitative approach in which the investigator explores a bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded system (cases) over time, through detailed , in depth data collection involving multiple source of information (e.g. observation, interviews audio visual material and documents and reports), and reports a case description and case based themes” (Creswell, 2007, p, 73). So, here the case study design is preferred by the researcher since a homicidal case investigated at Addis Ababa police commission helps me to deeply explore the reasons for committing intentional homicide.

3.3. Study Area and Target Group

This study was conducted in Addis Ababa specifically those homicidal cases investigated in AAPC. According to the 1995 FDRE constitution Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia. According to the total population projection value of 2017, in Addis Ababa there will be around 3,433,999 people reside in it (FDRE Central Statistics, 2013). Different international organizations like United Nation Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Union (AU) made their seat in Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa is divided into 10 sub cities.

Addis Ababa Police Commission is legally authorized to investigate different types of crimes committed in Addis Ababa using it police stations established within the 10 sub cities. But the researcher undertakes this study within the jurisdiction of the head office of Addis Ababa Police Commission. The head office of AAPC is located in Addis Ababa specifically in Arada sub city worda 05. Different crimes especially serious offences and crimes having special public interests are also investigated at the head office level. Some of these include homicidal cases

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either committed intentionally or negligently, aggravated robbery, aggravated fraudulent misrepresentation, etc. Among these the researcher is interested to scrutinize intentional homicide investigated by AAPC Homicide Investigative Unit. The target group of this study is those suspects detained in Addis Ababa Police Commission for committing intentional homicide.



Figure 3: Maps of Addis Ababa

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=addia+ababa+map&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ah_UKEwiwnbax8LzVAhWTDRoKHftqDuUQ_AUICigB&biw=1366&bih=659#imgrc=sBYouI798ETnFM:

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3.4. Participants of the study

For the purpose of accomplishing this research paper twelve participants are involved who give fruitful information with regards to the issue under investigation. These participants includes two suspects detained at AAPC for committing homicide, five federal public prosecutors from the GA office, three investigative police officers from AAPC homicide investigative unit, one federal high court judge and one defense lawyer at federal level.

Table 1: General backgrounds of suspect participants

No.	Pseudo name	Sex	Age	Marital Status
1	Kebede Chala	M	21 year	Single
2	Genzebu Tesfaye	M	19 year	Single

Source: interview

Table 2: General backgrounds of other participants

No.	Name	Sex	Job
1	Sergeant Girum	M	Police officer
2	Sergeant Mesfin	M	Police officer
3	Sergeant Amare	M	Police officer
4	Abebe G/Amlak	M	Defense Lawyer
5	w/ro Worknesh	M	Judge
6	Ato Ephrem	M	Public prosecutor
7	Ato Nurye	M	Public prosecutor

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8	Ato Minyibel	M	Public prosecutor
9	Ato Dagim	M	Public prosecutor
10	Ato Temesgen	M	Public prosecutor

Source: interview

3.5.Criteria for participant selection

In purposeful sampling which is used in qualitative research “the researcher selects individuals and cities for the study because they can purposefully inform an understanding of the issue under investigation and central phenomenon in the study. Decision is required about the number of participants and cities, who and what should be sampled and what form the sampling will take” (Creswell, 2007, p, 125). In qualitative research the researcher is guided by his /her decision about who will give the best information (Kumar, 2011).

As I mentioned earlier the participants of this study are those suspects detained at AAPC for committing homicide, federal public prosecutors, investigative police officers, federal high court judge and defense lawyer a federal level. When we see the inclusion criteria for the suspects, I preferred those suspects who are not prosecuted and not appearing before the court for formal trial and are currently under the investigation of the police officers. The reason for this is that as other participants of this paper told me that most of the time when the suspects appear before the court and made contact with their lawyers and with other criminals, they do not tell the truth either fearing of the punishment or unethical advise from their lawyers or other criminals.

So, in order to get the original information from the suspects by their free will it is better to communicate them immediately after the homicidal actor immediately after arrest. In

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addition to this involving those suspects who are currently detained in AAPC helps the researcher to get the current reason and scenario for committing homicide. But getting the consent of the suspect is not an easy task. First its challenge comes from accessing them for interview. The police officers did not easily allow me to talk to the suspects since homicide is a serious crime and due to fearing of concealment of evidence by the suspects when they communicate with me and others. In order to get their willingness and to build trust I continuously made a communication with the investigative police officers and coordinator of AAPC investigative unit and discuss about the aim and objective of my research paper. The other thing is that they allow me to interview the suspects but they ordered me to undertake the interview in front of them. But here also I told them that in a social work profession the information that the social worker grasp from participants is confidential and it is unethical to make known to other people without their consent. In addition I told them that I did not have any attachment either to the suspects or the case under investigation. Beyond this, in order to create the trust I gave them the chance of selecting the suspects who are participating in this study fulfilling the inclusion criteria. Finally they built a trust on me and even allow me to select and engage the suspect whom I choose. After passing these challenges the other confrontation came from the suspects themselves. I tried to involve three suspects who are detained there. But, I only became successful only with two suspects. One of the suspects is not willing to participate even if I told him that the information he told me is kept in private and is confidential and only utilized for this paper. He clearly told me that “you are a public prosecutor even if you undertake a social work research and you will tell everything I told you to the police officers or to the judges or to your co workers and it is a cover or a technique you utilized to investigate me”. I repeatedly tried to convince him but

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it was impossible to get his consent. But with regards to the remaining two suspects who participated in this paper, I am very lucky in winning or getting their consent. Two of them were willing and happy to participate in this research since they deeply regret their act and told me that people especially adults have to learn or take lesson from their criminal act and the best way to teach them and prevent such crimes are through undertaking such type of research.

Then I interviewed them alone turn by turn. After finishing the interview their investigative police officers confirmed to me that these two suspects are different from others and they are highly repented for their homicidal activity.

Criteria's such as high experience and willingness are utilized for the inclusion or selection of federal public prosecutors, investigative police officers, judge and defense lawyer. I got the information about their profile from my observation from AAPC, GA, court and from their co workers.

3.6.Tools and process of Data collection

The technique that are applied to collect data helps the researcher to grasp information systematically about the object of the study (people, object, phenomena) and about the setting in which they occur. If the data are not collected systematically finally it is difficult to give response to the research question in appropriate manner (Elmusharat, 2012).

In qualitative method the research will try to explore data in the form of words not in numbers (Putton & Cochran, 2002). So, the common method of data collection in qualitative research includes interview, observations and documents rather than relying

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on a single data source (Creswell, 2007). In this research paper interview, observation and review and collection of documented materials are employed by the researcher for the sake of collecting data. Other secondary data sources are also reviewed.

3.6.1. Interview

“Qualitative research usually employ ‘semi structured’ interviews which involves a number of open ended questions based on the topic areas that the researcher want to cover” (Hancock, Ockleford & Windridge , 2007, p, 16).

The open ended question provides a room for both the interviewer and interviewee to discuss on the issue in a more detailed manner. There is topic guide in the preparation of semi structured interviews and this allows following up the interview and should restrict the informant. Good listening skill and ability to manage the interview situation are needed from a good interviewer in order to gather the true reflection of the interviewee about the issue under investigation (Hancock, Ockleford & Windridge, 2007).

The interview was conducted with those suspects detained at AAPC for committing intentional homicide. Those selected federal public prosecutors and investigative police officers who are working on investigating cases related with intentional homicide are interviewed. The federal high court judge and defense lawyer are also target groups for the interview. I undertake the interview with all of these key informants after preparing semi structured interview questions. The interview was conducted in private and in a room which is comfortable for me and the interviewee. All of the participants are not willing to make the interview using audio record and allow me only to conduct it by taking notes.

3.6.2. Observation

“Observation is a technique that can be used when data cannot be collected through other means, or those collected through other means are of limited value or are difficult to validate. Observation can also produce data for verifying or nullifying information provided in face to face encounters” (Hancock et al, 2007, p, 18). Observation helps to confirm what the participant said during the interview. It enables the researcher to see how they actually behave (Hancock et al, 2007).

Observation is used as a tool for collecting information in this study. I spent two days in a week with the investigative police officer and public prosecutors in order to observe the situation while interrogating the suspects, the witness and the victim’s family. But all this is done with the willingness and consent of those interrogated by them. I also observed the court proceedings for four days in a week. Undertaking these observations helped me to get much deeper, richer and more accurate information about the causes of intentional homicide and further enabled me to validate the data collected from this research participant.

Written descriptions are the technique I employed for collecting data through observation. “The researcher can record observations of people, a situation or an environment by making notes of what has been observed” (Hancock et al , 2007, p, 19).

3.6.3. Collection and review of documented materials

“A wide range of written materials can produce qualitative information” (Hancock et al, 2007, p, 19). For the sake of conducting this research paper some archival documents located both in the archives of AAPC and GA office are reviewed and collected. From this some selected dead files regarding homicidal cases are properly investigated. Since the testimony of the witness and the profile and answer of the suspect about his/her accusation are there within the file, investigating those files or cases helped the researcher to get information with regards to the personal backgrounds of the suspect and reason for committing intentional homicide. It is important to note that I selected those files in which the suspect admitted his accusation either before the investigative police officer and/or before the court. The reports of the Hospital were also studied with respect to homicide committed due to mental illness. In order to be ethical while using this files only the file number and the number of the suspect is mentioned. In addition to this the researcher reviewed each year’s recorded crime reports of AAPC statistics department from 2004E.C up to 2008 E.C. this helped me to grasp the knowledge about the gravity or seriousness of homicide and the personal background of the suspects.

3.6.4. Other secondary sources

“Secondary sources of information furnish the information derived from primary sources” (Vibhute & Filpos, 2009, p, 47). In this research paper I utilized different books, researchers studied on the issue under investigation, journals, articles, reports and laws that are essential for organizing the information in a systematic manner and planed way.

3.7.Data management and analysis

With regards to data management confidentiality and security issues are highly considered. The safety of those who are interviewed in this research paper is considered in order to avoid humiliation, additional victimization and trauma. Since interview, translation and interpretations are undertaken by the researcher himself there is no intervention on the data collected in the name of interview, translation and interpretation by third parties. In addition to this those information that I got from the interview, observation and collection and review of document are not accessible to anyone and reserved in a secured place.

Those data collected through interview, observation and review of documents need to be analyzed “data analysis in qualitative research consist of preparing and organizing the data (i.e. text data as in transcripts or image data as in photographs) for analysis, then reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and condensing the codes, and fully representing the data in figures, tables or a discussion” (Creswell, 2007, p, 148).

In this research paper the researcher applied thematic content analysis. This involves “discovering themes in the interview transcripts and attempting to verify, confirm and qualify them by searching through the data and repeating the process to identify further themes and categories” (Burnard, Gill, Stewart, Treasure & Chadwick, 2008, P, 430).

The interview was undertaken in Amharic language. Then I started the analysis process by translating the interview notes written in Amharic language into English language without losing their originality. Then I start to read each translation notes and made a note in the margins of words which helps me to sum up what is being said in the text through coding. After that I collected together all the words and phrases from all the interviews according to their categories

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which helped me to identify the themes. At the end the researcher start to give sense to the data that has been collected and coded according to their themes by exploring and interpreting them in line with those literatures reviewed.

3.8.Trust worthiness of the study

In order to insure thrust worthiness of a qualitative research criteria's like credibility (in preference to internal validity), transferability (in preference to external validity/generalisability), dependability (in preference to reliability); and conformability (in preference to objectivity) should be considered (Shenton, 2004).

In order to ensure credibility first I made prolonged engagement with the participants before data collection session took place to get proper understanding of the organization and to establish thrust with the informants. Triangulation is implemented to secure credibility which involves the using of major data collection tolls in qualitative research including participant interview, observation and document collection and review. In order to get honesty in participants while giving information the researcher gave the opportunity for them to refuse or withdraw to participate. This helped the researcher to involve only those who are genuinely willing to give data with regards to the issue under investigation. Debriefing with my advisor and peer of the study was made by the researcher which had great contribution in recognizing personal biases and to develop wide explanation of the research based on the feedback given.

I also gave the chance for the participants of the study to check the accuracy of the data by reading the interview notes. Additionally to maintain credibility the researcher made detailed description of the issue and examined a previous research done with the aim of exploring the

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psychological causes of homicide by male adult suspects detained at AAPC for the sake of checking the congruency of my finding on that area.

In order to facilitate transferability of this inquiry the researcher provided detailed or thick description of the inquiry and selected the participants purposefully. Dependability is maintained through clear and in depth description of the method that allow the study to be repeated. “Dependability is established using an audit trial, a code- re code strategy, stepwise replication, triangulation and peer examination or interator comparisons” (Anney, 2014, p, 278). With the aim of maintaining conformability I tried to make the findings are the result of the data collected by disregarding my beliefs and biases.

3.9.Ethical consideration

“Sound research is a moral and ethical endeavor and should be concerned with ensuring that the interests of those participating in a study are not harmed as a result of research being done. The key ethical principles that are common across the board includes a) informed and voluntary consent; b) confidentiality of information shared; c) anonymity of research participants; d) beneficence or no harm to participants; and e) reciprocity” (Halai, 2006,p, 5).

In this study the researcher got voluntary and informed consent of participants. The purpose of the study, procedure and time needed for data collection, voluntariness of the participation and right to withdrawal from the study are priorly informed to the participants by the researcher. Then the researcher got verbal consent of the informants. I contacted the organization after getting support letter from Addis Ababa university school of social work. Participants of this study are protected through assuring confidentiality and not reveling their

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identity through using pseudonyms. The researcher did nothing that will impose harm on the participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1.Introduction

The key informants for the researcher to undertake the study are those investigative police officers, federal public prosecutors, federal judge and defense lawyer working with regards to homicide. At federal level specifically in Addis Ababa there is a special unit organized to investigate homicidal cases only. I interviewed the most experienced three investigative police officers, five federal public prosecutors, one federal judge and defense lawyer. Two suspects who are detained for committing homicide are also interviewed. I added the information I grasped from police, attorney general office and court room observation. Those homicidal cases already disposed are also included. Only those cases that the suspect admitted his accusation either before the court or investigative police officer are utilized.

The response given by the public prosecutors, the investigative police officers, the defense lawyer and the judge are almost similar. The finding I got from them is stated below;-

4.2.Causes of intentional homicide

Sergeant Girum Tarekegn, investigative police officer and coordinator of homicide investigative unit at Addis AAPC stated that according to the Ethiopian calendar between the years of 2004 up to 2008 around 793 homicidal cases are registered. Different causes are attached for the commission of this crime. He mentioned the first six month report of the 2008 and 2009 E.C as follows:-

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Table 3: The 2008 E.C and 2009 E.C six month homicide report

No	Homicide	Date	
		01/11/2007-30/04/2008	01/11/2008-30/04/2009
1	From day to day interaction	33	34
2	Between husband and wife	11	8
3	From robbery	8	12
4	From revenge	7	10
5	Due to rape	9	13

Source: - AAPC homicide investigation unit

He said this is not the only but there are also other homicidal cases whose causes are not yet known.

4.2.1. Jealousy

Sergeant Mesfin stated that jealousy is the predominant cause for committing homicide between lovers and married couples. This happens from fear of infidelity. Most of the time they are instigated to commit homicide when one of the couples have sexual or romantic affair with someone without the consent of his/her spouse or when one of the partner is suspicious that he/she is not faithful for the marriage or relationship.

In this regard currently there is a famous homicidal case which is committed in 21/06/2009 according to Ethiopian calendar and I interviewed the suspect of this crime. His name is Kebede Chala and he mentioned his experience in the following manner:-

“I am 21 years old and I am first year college student. I have a girlfriend and our relationship lasted for about a year and a half. She loves me and I love her very well. My father

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died when I was 2 years old and my mother passed away when I was 10 years old. No one can ever give me a love like my girlfriend. I wish I could marry her but through time I heard that she have an affair with another boy. When I asked her about the situation she told me that it was false and always prefers me and she said that we will get married in the future. On the other day I caught her with him and also she continues to communicate with that boy through face book. I repeatedly told her to stop her relation with him but she continued to be unfaithful to our relationship and I became jealous. She also told me that I don't have the power to stop her. Then I asked the boy to stop the affair and he told me that he is willing to cease the relationship but she refused. She also started to ignore and refused to talk with me. One day when she returned from school I asked her why she started to behave like this and she told me that she does not love me like before and she prefers to stop our relationship. Then I continuously beg and perused her to change her mind until she reached around her home but we could not agree. In the middle of our journey I bought a knife from the street and told her to kill me with the knife and she refused and ordered me to stop following her. For me it is impossible to live without her. All this things made me very angry and jealous. Finally I became emotional and killed her on the street with the knife I bought.

Currently, am very stressed and sleepless. I am highly repented from my shame full act. It is me who lost her not only her family.”

The key triggers for men to kill their partner include loss of control, suspecting infidelity, involuntary separation, jealousy and rage (Erikson, Li, Mazerolle & Paul, 2013). It is known that those people affected by obsessive jealousy afraid to lose his/her partner to the rival and fear that the partner will be not faithful and leave him/her. Jealousy is backed by those emotions of anxiety, worry, sadness, anger, hate, regret, blame, bitterness, envy etc. finally this serious

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psychiatric disorder leads to different types of risks including homicide (Batinic, Duisin & Barisic, 2013).

In the above case he killed his girlfriend since he priorily developed a sense of jealousy and he became angry when she told him to stop their relationship. Therefore, literatures also support the above finding that jealousy as the main causes of violent crime especially homicide between intimate partners.

4.2.2. Anger and Emotionality

Ato Ephrem Demeke, one of the federal public prosecutors at the GA office mentioned that anger is also another factor. He said that it is highly attached with emotionality. This occurs when the criminal or the suspect develops a strong felling of antagonism against the victim and this encourages him to commit murder. Sergeant Girum added to this point that a number of homicide occur due to failure to manage anger and it takes place mostly in hotels, grocery stores, arkeke and teje bet (tavern house) while consuming alcohol. W/ro worknes shewatatek, one of the federal judges working at high court confirmed that most intentional homicide except aggravated homicide arise from simple disagreement and caused by anger and emotionality which hinders them from thinking the consequence of their act.

Anger is all about being out of control. When a person becomes angry he put all of his attention on those points or things that make him angry. Failer to control anger leads a person to kill another person (Alavijeh, Mostafavi, Ahmadpanah, Matin, Amoei & Jalilian, 2015).

The use of Alcohol and illicit drugs can increase both the risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence (UNODC, 2013). It is also undeniable fact that the use of a narcotic or

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stimulant substance by itself leads to rapidification in directing individuals towards to criminal behavior including the commission of homicide (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015).

4.2.3. Mental Disorder

Sergeant Amare Birara and sergeant Mesfin also mentioned that mental disorder or problem is also another reason for people to commit crime. Sergeant Mesfin told me one example with regard to psychological problem in which the women killed a child. This is because she always says that “I don’t like a cat and a child”. One day she murdered her neighbors two years old child when she observe alone without his family.

Sergeant Amare Birara told me one interesting case that a woman killed her father. I also stated below the homicidal case investigated against this suspect.

Case 1

Public prosecutor vs. the suspect (file no. 003501)

Her father (victim) starting from her young age up to now commits rape against her. She (suspect) is now around 55 years old and due to this act she had a child from him. All this things latterly affected her mind and became crazy. Finally she developed a sense of hate against her father and then she killed him. Then the public prosecutor institutes a criminal charge against her. Due to her abnormal character during the court preceding the judges ordered her mental conditions during the commissions of the homicide to be checked by Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital.

The hospital reported that starting from the age of 29-30 the suspect is affected by Bipolar I Disorder. During the commission of the homicide the suspect had disturbed mental

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condition and was “high”. She manifest the characteristics like disturbing her neighbors by ordering them to open their door at night, being sleepless, order her neighbor and the victim to eat porridge at night and when the victim refuses she start to insult and assault him. In general she (suspect) is at the manic episode. Her doctors also state on the report that even if the suspect knows what she did but she is unable to know that her act will result in injury or death. In addition to this due to this high manic episode she (suspect) is unable to control or avert her act.

Accepting the reports of the hospital the court closed the criminal charge instituted against the suspect and ordered for the suspect to admit so as to get the necessary medication and psychological treatment from Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital. I also got the chance to observe this case when the suspect appears before the court.

Among the major psychiatric illness Bipolar disorder is the one which leads to the commission of homicide. In most cases they kill another person when depressed than manic (Sher & Rice, 2015). But in the above case the suspect killed her father when she is manic.

Case -2

With respect to mental illness I investigated another homicidal case which is already disposed.

Public prosecutor vs. the suspect (file no.130682)

The suspect is 43 years old and has a first degree in hydraulic engineering but currently he is divorced and is jobless. He started to live in the house he rented in 30/03/2005 Ethiopian Calendar. While living in that house he used to manifest different odd behavior like shouting, talking alone and sleeplessness.

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After only staying for 5 days in that house he killed his leaser and during the commission of that act he was naked. A criminal charge was instituted against him by the federal public prosecutor for committing homicide. Due to his abnormal character during the court litigation, the judge ordered his mental condition to be examined at Amanuel mental specialized hospital.

The doctor who treated him stated that the suspect committed the homicide since he heard some voice and believed that the voice came from Saint Michel and told him that the one who stand before him (the leaser) is the devil and Saint Michel ordered him to kill the devil (the leaser). He claims to have seen the leaser at two places at ones and then by accepting the order he killed the devil (the lesser).

The hospital reported that he is highly affected by schizophrenia. According to the doctor Schizophrenia is a severe long term mental health condition and the person may not always be able to distinguish their own thoughts and ideas from reality. Its symptoms are seeing things that do not exist; unusual belief not based on reality and muddled thought based on hallucination or delusions and change in behavior.

Finally the doctor stated that he committed homicide since he is unable to control or not unaware of his action. Since the problem is long term and severe the doctor recommended that the suspect need strict medical treatment with strict supervision before he attacks another person.

Accepting the comment of the hospital the court closed the criminal charge instituted against the suspect and ordered for the suspect to admit so as to get the necessary medication and psychological treatment from Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital.

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There is a high link between mental illness and homicidal behavior. Homicidal behavior happens when there is a major mental disorder. These major mental disorders include schizophrenia, mood and affective disorder (bipolar and depressive disorder) and personality disorder (Short, Lennox, Stevenson, Senior & Shaw, 2012).

Schizophrenia is a severe and chronic brain disorder that distorts the way a person thinks, acts, express emotions, perceive realities and relates to others. The person with schizophrenia manifests the sign of delusion, hallucination, disordered thinking, odd or unusual behavior and reduction in emotional expression (Melissa, 2002).

Those people affected by schizophrenia kill another person because they heard a hallucinatory voice which ordered them to kill. In the above finding also the suspect killed the victim since he heard the “voice of Saint Michel” telling him to kill the sinners.

4.2.4. Homicide related to other criminal activity

W/ro worknesh shewatatek stated that there are also homicides committed in order to hide other crimes. Sometime people commit homicide while committing other crime even if there prior intention is not to kill another person.

4.2.4.1.Rape

People also commit homicide to achieve their sexual desire. This happens when the suspect commit rape. Ato Dagim Teshome, the federal public prosecutor explained this issue that the suspect commit murder either during the rape or after committing the rape. During the rape when he face resistance from the victim then he uses forceful act and this act kills the victim. Sometimes also after committing the rape when the criminal fears that the victim

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will tell the fact to either the police or to her family or friends then he kills her. So, in order to avoid evidence or to conceal the rape he kills the women or a girl he raped.

With regards to homicide committed while committing rape, I investigated one famous case which is already disposed.

Case- 3

Five criminals versus public prosecutor (file no. 163694)

In 20/01/2007 E.C at 05:00 pm 16 years old victim was waiting a taxi around Torhayloch to go to her home. While waiting the taxi the 1st criminal called and told her to enter into the taxi he was driving. Then she entered into his taxi and stayed with him up to 8:30 pm. The 1st criminal telephoned to the 2nd criminal to join him and then the 2nd criminal came with 4th and 5th criminal. The 1st criminal ordered the 2nd criminal to take the victim to the 2nd and 3rd criminal's home. Then the 4th criminal ordered her to enter into the 2nd criminal's taxi and then the victim together with 2nd, 4th and 5th criminals moved to the house of 2nd and 3rd criminals. Throughout that night starting from 10:00 pm up to morning all the criminals turn by turn raped her repeatedly through her vagina and ass. After that they left her to stay in that home for five consecutive days without getting proper medication and after five days the 2nd and 3rd criminals through away her from that home. This cruel and dangerous act of the criminals made her body to bleed and fail to function and finally she passed away due to the rape.

(Note: - the federal public prosecutor also instituted the criminal charge for the rape committed against her in addition to the aggravated homicide).

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Homicide which result from rape happen in concurrence with sexual assault and it is sexually motivated (Chan, 2012). In this case the offender's prior intention is not killing the victim and the perpetrators use forces in order to achieve their desires and this act may lead the victim to die (Singh, Sharma, & Dhatarwal, 2005). In the above case the victim died due to the hostile attack she faced from the perpetrators.

Case- 4

With regard to concealment of other crime I also scrutinized two files which is now disposed.

Federal public prosecutor vs. the criminal (file no.136316)

The criminal is 38 years old. Academically he is illiterate and not married. He always drinks local alcohol such as Tela and Areke in the house of w/ro. Abebech. W/ro. Abebech is his coworker. The victim is a 10 years old child who sale Tela and Areke in the house of w/ro. Abebech. When he comes to drink the alcohol he wants to commit sexual intercourse with the victim. He always searches or arranges a strategic time to achieve his desire. One day on 23/07/2005 Ethiopian Calendar he saw w/ro. Abebech at work place and he immediately went to the victim and got her alone at home. He reckoned that it is a right time to commit rape. In order to get courage he went to the place where he drink teje and after drinking teje he retrned to the home of w/ro. Abebech and again got the victim alone then he raped her. Finally to conceal the rape he killed her by slaughtering her neck using a knife. Now he is serving a life imprisonment.

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Case-5

Federal public prosecutor vs. the criminal (file no.000805)

He is 24 years old and is a taxi driver. On 11/7/2007 E.C he was driving the taxi from a place called Sebatega to Abenet and he hit the victim by the taxi while she was crossing the street. After he hit her she fall on the street unconsciously then he and his partner, who could not be apprehended by the police, picked her up and put her in their car and drove to a place called Ashewa Meda. Once they reach Ashewa Meda they buried her in hole which was being dug for a road construction. When they buried her she is alive. Regardless of their act her legs were not completely buried and the people who live in that area saw her and they dig her out of the whole immediately and took her to the hospital but unfortunately she died on the way to the hospital.

Sometimes other criminal activities may result in homicide even if the first intention of the criminals was not committing homicide. But to avoid being detected, they commit homicide (Lawrence, 2015).

4.2.4.2.Robbery

In this regard I also investigated the following case which is already disposed;

Case -6

Three criminals vs. federal public prosecutor (file no.124322)

The criminals are named: - 1st. Criminal 1 (19 years old, jobless and he is grade 6)

2nd. Criminal 2 (22 years old, jobless and he is in grade 8)

3rd. Criminal 3 (24 years old, jobless and he is grade 9)

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These three criminals in 12 may 2004 E.C with the intent to obtain unlawful enrichment being together and using a knife at night (7:30 pm) got a victim (who is a Pakistan citizen) and then the 1st criminal threatened him using his sharp knife and strangled his neck and make him incapable of resisting them then the 2nd criminal take his laptop and the 3rd criminal also take 1000 birr and Nokia mobile phone from his pocket. Finally the victim died due to the strangulation.

(Note: - in this case the 1st and 2nd criminals admitted their accusation before court of law and the investigative police officers and the 3rd criminal also admitted his accusation before the investigative police officer).

Ato Abebe H/Amlak, one of the defense lawyers in FSC stated that while committing theft or during looting a person may kill another. Most of the time such type of crime is committed by organized group of people and it is preplanned. Sergeant Girum and Sergeant Mesfin said that these criminals take or attempt to take the property of another by using force or commit robbery and the force they utilized most of the time kill the victim. Before committing the robbery they spent the day by chewing chat, drinking alcohol, consuming narcotic substances and when night comes they go to the place where they planned to commit the crime.

In this regard I interviewed a suspect named Genzebu Tesfaye and he explained the factor that leads him to commit homicide in 2009 according to Ethiopian calendar in the following manner:-

“I was born in Gondar and I am 19 years old and came to Addis Ababa 5 years ago to live with my brother. I started to attend school while staying with my brother in the house he rented. Academically I am a top ranked student. Through time my brother became unable to pay house

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rent. Then I stopped my education and started to search for a job to get income and to assist my brother. I became cart driver but the income was not satisfactory. Leaving the cart I became a shoe shiner but the income was not as much as I hoped. Even if I worked different jobs it did not improve my life rather my life became miserable. One day my friend who came from Gondar a year before me came to my house and told me that he also lost his job. On that day he said that since both of us became jobless it is difficult to live in Addis Ababa without income. The easiest and the only way to get money and to survive are through committing robbery and theft. I refused at first but he repeatedly insisted me and finally I agreed with the idea. Then every night we started to go to the place where we intended to commit such act having a knife and stick. Previously I said to him not to stab the people and only to show them the knife to threaten them in order to take their property. Mostly our target groups were women and physically weak people. We became successful on the first night. On the next day we spent our time by drinking a local alcohol named Areke to get courage. When night came we went to the place where we commit the robbery and we got two women. When I was threatening the one my friend stabbed the other and took her bag and we got only mobile phone. The girl he stabbed is now dead. On that night we also got another girl walking alone and I started threatening her using my knife but my friend stabbed her using his knife and took her bag but he immediately was red handed and I also got arrested after him. The 2nd girl he stabbed is now in a hospital.

I am now becoming very stressed and sleepless as a result of my act. I am highly repented from my immoral, unethical and illegal act. It is a sin beyond its criminal activity.”

The act of robbery occur when the criminal use violence or threaten to take or steal property of another person (Newham et al, 2015). Homicide committed during the commission

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of other criminal activities like robbery, the offenders primary goal is not homicide rather homicide committed in order to achieve the original crime (robbery) (UNODC, 2013).

4.2.5. As a Source of income

There are also people who made committing homicide as a source of income. Ato Minyibel Eniyew, the federal public prosecutor explained this fact that there are people who did not participate in committing the homicide rather they hire another person who are organized and ready to commit the homicide in order to get money. He supported this issue using an example that a person live outside Ethiopia and wants another person who lived in Ethiopia to be killed. Then he hired four people to kill him and in return he promised to pay 10,000.00 dollar and 400, 0000.00 birr for them. Finally they killed him and got the money what is promised.

It is known that organized criminal groups being three or more persons act together in order to commit violent crimes with the purpose getting financial or material gain directly or indirectly (UNODC, 2013).

4.2.6. Property right entitlement

Conflict or disagreements arising from property right entitlement are also another factor for committing homicide. Most of the time this case happens between brothers and sisters or between family members in general with regarded to succession of inherited property. This also occurs between husband and wife during divorce at the time of to division of personal and common property. When one of the family member or one of the spouses is entitled or attempts to entitle the property he/she does not deserve then the other person or the spouse develop a sense of hate and this feeling instigates him/her to commit murder.

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In this regard I also scrutinized a file which is now disposed.

Case-7

Federal public prosecutor vs. the criminal (file no.136773)

The criminal is 47 years old. He lived with the victim as husband and wife. Although they have never been married they have three children. Due to a disagreement between them the victim moved out of the house and they have been separated.

The criminal claims that after the separation the victim has been falsely accusing him and taking his property. And then she took the money he saved in the bank in her name which he got working very hard work in the desert area. He also said that she deliberately made the condominium house I got not to be transferred to me. I went to her work place many times and asked her to talk to me properly but she kept falsely accusing me and said that I have threatened to kill her. Finally he said he could not bear all the pain she was inflicting on him. So, on the day of 17/10/2005 Ethiopian Calendar he went to her work place and stabbed her reputedly using two knives and killed her.

This is also highly attached with dissatisfaction with court decision. When people fail to reach agreement by themselves with regard to property ownership Most of the time they bring their case before the court of law. In this case when one of the litigants believes miscarriage of justice has happened or that the other litigant got much property due to the support of the judge not by the law then this aggravates their prior disagreement and latterly instigates him/her to commit homicide.

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The relationship between the victim and the killer in the intimate partner or family member homicide is characterized as economic or legal nature beyond emotional attachment. Here a person kills another as a means of resolving the dispute or to punish the victim for the strained relationship (UNODC, 2013). In the above finding the perpetrator kill his ex-wife as a penalty for the harm he suffered due to her act and as a means of resolving the dispute which is arising from their property.

4.2.7. Other Economic Causes

Some other economic factors are also the causes for committing homicide specifically between husband and wife. Sergeant Amare Birara and Ato Ephrem Demeke explained that when one of the spouses fail to maintain the family due to low income or when he/she spent the money for other purposes like for consuming alcohol or other rather than maintaining the family then this become a source of disagreement. Finally this conflict leads to the commission of such crime.

In the intimate partner or family member homicide the dispute may arise from their economic relationship and to solve the dispute homicide can be taken as one means (UNODC, 2013).

4.2.8. Revenge

The other reason for committing homicide is revenge. Ato Ephrem Demeke, the federal public prosecutor stated that a person kills another person when he/she takes retaliatory action for some perceived harm. On the other hand Ato Dagim Teshome, the federal public prosecutor raised that revenge is manifested in different ways among other a person after being released from prison kills another person who testifies against him.

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The three investigative police officers that I interviewed explained to me that most homicide cases investigated in Addis Ababa police commission arising out of revenge have unique feature. This is because the initial causes for committing the homicide did not arise in Addis Ababa rather it occurs in other states of Ethiopia. In some parts of Ethiopia there is a culture that when somebody kills their family then the male member of that family has the duty to kill either the killer or the killer's family. Sometimes the killers hide themselves in Addis Ababa. The deceased family after gathering the information about where the killer lived then they came to Addis Ababa and killed him.

Sergeant Mesfin told me one interesting case he investigated with regards to revenge that one of the suspect's cousins killed their own family member. This case happened in Menze, a place in Amhara region. Since male members of that family culturally have the duty to avenge then they start to plan and prepare to kill. They got the information that the killer is hiding himself in Addis Ababa. Finally they came to Addis and killed him using a gun and a knife. Surprisingly the investigative police said that the brother of the deceased did not go to Menze to attend the funeral of his brother. This is because the next duty to kill the murderer of his brother is imposed on him.

Revenge is a response towards to a perceived injuries or a wrong done against a person or a group. The person who committed the vengeful act seeks satisfaction or became proud of his act. People do vengeful act since they believe or feel that the law did not do justice and they take remedies by themselves. In addition attacking the honor of those people who give more value to personal or family reputation is the key trigger for vengeful act (Schumann & Ross, 2010). In the above finding family and personal reputations are highly valuable and has cultural bases and a desire for revenge comes when these honor is attacked.

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4.2.9. Social Causes

There are also other social causes for committing homicide. Sergeant Girum and Sergeant Mesfin mentioned that this case mostly happen between family members and between married couples. It becomes a reason for committing murder when one of the family members loose respect or becomes inferior or when one of the spouses loses the status he deserve within his family. Sergeant Mesfin told me one instance that the husband killed his wife and child using a gun. This is because he feels that the child and his wife did not respect him as a father and as a husband. These things instigated him to commit such crime.

UNODC Global Study on Homicide (2013) confirmed that homicide also committed while people are advancing their social status.

4.3. General characteristics of the suspects (criminals)

All my key informants stated that in one way or other personal backgrounds of the killers have greater contribution for the commission of crime. It includes the suspects' economic status, educational background, sex, age, the population size and characteristics of their family. Those people who are engaged in the commission of homicide mostly have low economic status or those who did not have any income at all or unemployed. Homicide due to robbery and arising from interpersonal relationship are highly committed by this group of people. But this does not mean those people living in a better economic position are not involved in committing homicide.

It is known that there is a direct relationship between income inequalities and violent crimes including homicide (Cole & Gramajo, 2009).when there is income inequality and unemployment the society becomes more unstable and this in turn result in high crime rate in urban area (Hart, 2015).

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Ato Dagim Teshome, the federal public prosecutor stated that those people living in densely populated area are highly exposed to either in the commission of the crime or by being the victim. Environmental situation like geographic location, city or village have significant influence on a person for committing a crime (Jazi & Hajidehabadi, 2015).

Ato Nurye Seyid, the federal public prosecutor also explained that the academic status of the suspects most of the time are below or those attaining primary education and very few of them have accomplished secondary education and above. Sergeant Amare Birara also strengthens this idea that homicide due to revenge and robbery are highly committed by either illiterate or those with low educational background. I also personally confirmed this situation during my observation at the court room litigation and police investigation.

Ato Ephrem Demeke and Ato Nurye Seyid also mentioned that those children growing in a family always conflicting and consuming alcohol and drug or those who are excluded from their community are highly vulnerable for the commission of the crime including homicide in the future. The respondents mentioned and I also confirmed in personal observation that most of the criminals are between the ages of 16 up to 40 years old. I observed from AAPC Statistics department each year report clearly shows that most homicide perpetrators are between the ages of 19-50 years old.

All the participants in this study fully argued that male group of the society takes the highest share in the commission of homicide and also are the highest victims of such crime. The numbers of females are small both in the commission and being victims of homicide. Females commit homicide most of the time when it arises from interpersonal relationships. UNODC

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Gender and Homicide (2015) also confirmed that men have the highest number in becoming victim and perpetrator of homicide.

4.4. The feeling of the suspects after committing homicide

The investigative police officers and the defense lawyer who are participating in this paper stated that most of the homicides committed are not as such highly planned since it is committed due to failure to control anger, emotionality and consumption of alcohol. It is the result of simple miscommunication in their day to day interaction. In this scenario the suspects repent for what they did and always cry remembering their act.

But there are some homicidal acts which are committed with high preparation and accepting all the consequence of their act. These happen when the cause of the crime is revenge, most robbery, sometimes jealousy and conflict arising from entitlement of property. In this case the suspects did not repent for their act rather they are very happy for what he/she did. People seek satisfaction or proud from there vengeful act since they consider it as a retaliatory measure (McCullough, Kurzban & Tabak, 2012).

Even if the suspects admit their wrongful act before their defense lawyer and the investigative police officers, the federal public prosecutors and the federal judge that I interviewed for this study on the contrary said that almost all of the suspects (criminals) did not repent when they appear before the court. This may be due to fear of the legal consequence or punishment that is imposed upon them.

The two suspects, Kebede and Genzebu that I interviewed for this study both highly regretted their illegal and immoral act. As it was stated above Genzebu is committing homicide while committing robbery and Kebede is committing it due to anger and jealousy.

4.5. Materials, place and time for committing intentional homicide

Participants of this paper explained that since most homicide is caused by day to day interaction people mostly committed homicide with those materials that are easily accessible to them which includes sharp materials (like knives), physical forces and blunt objects (like stones and sticks). The homicidal cases investigated at Addis Ababa police commission is highly committed by sharp knives, stone and stick. But sometimes it is committed by other different materials including firearms. I also confirmed this during my observation. Even if the UNODC Global Study on homicide (2013) stated that fire arms are the dominant weapon to commit homicide, in our context firearms are not dominant as sharp knife, stick and stone.

Ato Temsegen Lapiso, the federal public prosecutor stated that those suspects who committed homicide with high preparation select the place and prefer the time which is conducive to achieve or accomplish their desire. But for those homicide cases arising from the day to day interaction are committed at the time and place where the misunderstanding happened like bars and/or hotels or at home.

4.6. Effects of homicide

Homicide highly affects the victim's family, the criminal himself and the general public. When a husband kills his wife, their children besides losing their mother they also lose their father who maintain them. Ato Temesgen Lapiso also explained this fact that the children face mental stress, sleeplessness and they seclude themselves from their peers and finally develop a sense of vengeance.

As it was stated above most of the criminals are male. Ato Minyeble Enyew mentioned that in our country these male groups of the society are the one who support and assist their

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family. When he commits homicide and goes to jail then his family and those who are economically dependent on him loses his assistance like food, clothing and shelter. With regard to this the victim's family also faces similar challenge. Socially the community and the victim's family exclude the suspect and his family from social relations like Ekub, Edir etc. The witnesses also develop a sense of fear that the suspect and his family will avenge them since he/she testifies against the suspect/criminal.

All the key respondents of this study responded that the general public also develop a sense of fear and insecurity that similar criminal act will be committed against them. So they fear to move at the time and place where the homicidal act had been committed and this finally hinders them to effectively undertake their job and social activities.

Homicide victimizes victim's family and beyond taking human life it creates fear and insecurity within a state (UNODC, 2013). There is also a clear link between intentionally killing of a person and development (UNODC, 2011).

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Conclusion

Homicide is classified into justifiable, excusable and criminal homicide. Intentional homicide is unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person, it is a criminal homicide. There are two types of intentional homicide named as murder and manslaughter. This criminal homicide is caused by different factors. Among these the psychological, social, economic and cultural causes are the dominant one.

In Addis Ababa specifically homicide cases investigated at Addis Ababa police commission are caused by different psychological factors which includes jealousy, anger, emotionality and mental disorder. There are also homicide committed while committing other crimes which includes rape and robbery. In order to conceal other crimes people engage in committing homicide. For some group of people committing homicide also becoming a source of income. Dispute arising from property are also one cause for committing homicide specifically between intimate partners and families. Committing homicide as a source of income, robbery and property dispute are highly attached with the income inequality or unfair distribution of wealth that exist within the community. So, economic causes are also one which instigates a person to engage in committing homicide. While advancing their social status one person intentionally kills another person.

Finally cultural reasons are also experienced as the causes of homicide and this is highly attached with revenge. Some group of people proud for committing vengeful act or homicide against the one who did a wrong against them.

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The personal background of the killers which includes their economic status, educational background, sex, age, the population size and characteristics of their family have great impact in the commission of homicide. In general the causes of homicide can be seen from biological/psychological and sociological perspectives.

Those homicidal cases investigated at Addis Ababa police commission are committed by sharp knife, sticks, stone and firearms. In most cases the suspects (criminals) repent after committing homicide with the exception of those homicidal cases arising from revenge, most robbery and sometimes jealousy. In general this study tried to address those research questions raised by the researcher.

Implications

Implications for policy

In Ethiopia there is criminal justice policy. For proper implementation of this policy the government of Ethiopia enacted the criminal code in 2004 in line with the FDRE constitution. The purpose of this criminal code is to ensure order, peace and the security of the state, its people and inhabitants for the public good. The criminal code also criminalized those people who take illegally the life of another. As I stated in the finding part using alcohols and illicit drugs and those mechanisms or weapons like sharp materials and firearms have great contribution for the commission homicide. The unlawful use, possession, production and distribution of these illicit drugs and weapons are a criminal act. Homicide committed because of consuming these drugs and by those sharp objects and firearms increasing through time. Law without application is nothing and only has paper value. Here it demands effective mechanisms and law enforcing and interpreting organs like police, attorney General and judicial organ. This in general helps to

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hinder or reduce those homicides committed due to consumption of psychoactive substances and homicide committed by sharp materials and firearms.

In addition to this in Addis Ababa a number of homicides are committed by consumption of alcohols. The governments through its organs like through trade and industry office have to properly follow up the time and place where the alcohol related products are sold and the Age of those alcohol consumers beyond having laws. This also helps to hinder homicide arising from consumption of alcohols.

In Addis Ababa the number of hospitals and medical centers for treatment and rehabilitation of mentally disordered people are few in number. The government especially MOH in collaboration with Addis Ababa bureau of health have to increase the number of hospitals and medical experts working with mentally ill people in order to properly implement the aim of the health policy of Ethiopia. This will help in decreasing the rate of homicide committed because of mental disorder like schizophrenia, bipolar disorder etc.

This study found out that income inequality is also another trigger for commission of violent crimes including homicide. So, the government especially the Addis Ababa City Administration has to create job opportunity for those adults and young unemployed members of the community. This also have great contribution in reducing those homicides committed having economic reason like robbery.

Implication to social work practice

The right to life is fundamental human right which is ensured in the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Committing homicide is against this fundamental right to life of a person. Homicide beyond taking human life, it victimizes victims family and creates

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insecurity within a state. It is known that principles of human rights are fundamental to social work practice (IFSW & IASSW, 2004). This paper found out that a number of reasons including psychological, biological, social and cultural reasons are attached with the commission of homicide in Addis Ababa. So, the school of social work and those social workers working in the society have to make social work intervention in securing human right especially the right to life by considering the person-in-environment perspectives. “In integrated practice, the target social work intervention is the whole of social problem, rather than the rehabilitation of victims of social problems alone. Rather than assuming that the problem is within an individual, the problem also may be defined as located in the interaction between the individual and the environment or within the environment (Parson, Hernandez & Jorgensen, 2001, p, 417).

Implication in expanding knowledge in social work education

This study found out that the persons behavior is highly affected b biological, psychological, social and other factor. That means a person commit homicide because of environmental situations and or because of a person interaction with this environment. In general it is all about person-in-environment perspectives. This perspective is the essential part of social work education. Therefore, this paper becomes a reference for the social work education students in understanding the concept of person in environment perspective.

Implication for further research

In our context especially in the case of Addis Ababa the causes of homicide are very little explored but its gravity, rate of commission and its negative effect on the victims family, the offenders themselves, the offender’s family and the general public is increasing from time to time.

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Simply penalizing the one who commit homicide by itself is not sufficient solution.

While I am undertaking my study I tried to get prior studies done by the FDRE General Attorney office and by the Addis Ababa Police Commission but it is impossible to get and my key informants from the two government institutions (the federal public prosecutors and the investigative police officers) also confirmed that no research is done with regard to exploring causes of intentional homicide. Therefore, in order to solve the problem from the grass root level it is better to undertake further research on this area by the concerned governmental and nongovernmental organs including the FDRE general attorney, Addis Ababa police commission and research and educational institutions like school of social work.

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Annexes**Annex -1: Consent form for participant in English language**

First of all my name is Walelign Mitiku. Now I am studying my second degree in social work at Addis Ababa university school of social work. Currently, I am conducting my research paper with the title “causes of intentional homicide in Addis Ababa specifically cases investigated at Addis Ababa police commission”. The information that I grasp from you is very essential for conducting the study. I will assure you that the information that you provide for this study will be kept confidentially and in private. So, I request you to give the honest and the right response to the questions in order to achieve the aims of the study.

Thank you!

Email: - waluaddiss@gmail.com

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Annex -2: Interview questions for the suspects

I. Full name(if possible):- _____

Job: - _____

Sex: - _____

Age: - _____

Marital status: - _____

Educational level: - _____

1. Have you ever know a person who commits homicide?
2. If your answer for question number one is yes then what problems does the criminal (suspect) or/and the victims family faced?
3. Do you know why the suspect (criminal) commits the murder?
4. What kind of relationship do you have with the victim? Did this relationship have an effect for committing the crime?
5. How did you commit the crime? (Is it intentionally or accidentally committed?)
6. Why did you commit such crime (reason for committing the murder) for instance:- financial interest, hate, revenge, jealousy, anger, drug ,emotionality, adultery, marital relation, etc.
7. Were you in a position to avoid the crime? Why?
8. What did you feel after committing the crime? Why?
9. Is there any problem you or your family faced after the crime? (for instance: psychosocial or economic or other)

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10. Are there other criminals (suspects) detained with you for committing homicide? Why they commit the crime? What is there feeling after the act?
11. What is your advice to reduce the level of murder?
12. Who are the responsible organs to handle or reduce such crime? What is expected from them?

Thank you for taking the time to answer the question!

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Annex -3: Interview question for public prosecutors, judges, defense lawyer and investigative police officers

I. Full name (if possible):- _____

Job: - _____

Sex: - _____

Age: - _____

Marital status: - _____

Educational level: - _____

1. For how long do you work as judge/ public prosecutor/ defense lawyer/ investigative police officer/?
2. From your work experience why did the suspect commit homicide? Do psychosocial, economic, and cultural or other factors are raised? For instance: - financial or property interest, hate, revenge, jealousy, anger, drug, emotionality, adultery, marital relation etc.
3. How did they commit the murder? (Is it intentional or accidentally committed?)
4. From your experience, what is the feeling of the suspect after committing the murder?
5. With what material, place and time did they commit the act?
6. Do you observe any problem that the suspect, the victim's family and the general public faced due to the murder? (for instance: psychological, social, economic or other problem)
7. What type of mechanism or remedies will be utilized in order to reduce homicide?
8. Who are the responsible organs (stake holders) to handle or reduce such crime? How?

Thank you for taking the time to answer the question.

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Annex -4: የፍላጎት መጠይቅ

በመጀመሪያ ስሜ ዋለልኝ ምትኩ ይባላል። በአሁኑ ሰዓት የሁለተኛ ዲግሪን በአዲስ አበባ ዩንቨርሲቲ በሶሻል ወርክ የትምህርት ክፍል ውስጥ በመከታተል ላይ አገኛለሁ።

የመመረቂያ ፅሁፌን ደግሞ ግድያ ለመፈፀም ምክንያት በሆኑ ነገሮች ላይ በማዘጋጀት አገኛለሁ። በመሆኑም እርሶ በዚህ ረገድ የሚሰጡኝ መረጃ ጥናቱን ከግብ ለማድረስ ወሳኝ ሚና ይኖረዋል። መረጃውም በሚስጥር የተጠበቀ እና ያለ እርሶ ፈቃድ ለጓተኛ ወገን አይገለፅም። ስለሆነም እርሶ ትክክለኛ መረጃ ይሰጡን ዘንድ ትብብርን በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

Email:- waluaddiss@gmail.com

Annex -5: ግድያውን ፈጽመዋል ተብለው ለተጠረጠሩ የሚቀርብ ጥያቄ

1. ሙሉ ስም (በፍላጎት ላይ የተመሰረተ): _____

የስራ ድርሻ: _____

ፆታ: _____

ስራ : _____

የትምህርት ደረጃ: _____

የጋብቻ ሁኔታ : _____

1. ቀደም ሲል ግድያ የፈጸመ ሰው ወይም የሞተ ሰው ያውቃሉ?
2. ግድያ በፈጸመው ሰው ላይ ወይም በሟች ቤተሰብ ላይ የደረሰ ችግር ነበር?
3. ለምን ግድያ እንደተፈጸመ ያውቃሉ?
4. እርሶ ግድያውን ከመፈጸሞ በፊት ከሟች ጋር የነበረችሁ ግንኙነት ምን ይመስል ነበር?
5. እርሶ ግድያውን የፈጸሙት እንዴት ነው (አስበውበት ነው ወይስ ድንገተኛ ነው ወይስ በሌላ?)
6. ድርጊቱን (ግድያውን) ለመፈጸም ያነሳሳዎት ምክንያት ምን ነበር (ለምሳሌ: የገንዘብ ፍላጎት፣ ጥላቻ፣ ቁም በቀል፣ ቅናት፣ ንዴት፣ አደንዛዥ ዕፅ፣ ስሜታዊነት፣ ዝሙት፣ ስካር፣ በትዳር አጋር ምክንያት ወይሥ ሌላ)?
7. ግድያውን አለመፈጸም አይችሉም ነበር?
8. ግድያውን ከፈጸሙ በኋላ ምን ተሰማዎት? ለምን?
9. ድርጊቱን በመፈጸምዎ በእርሶ ወይም በቤተሰቦ ላይ የተከሰተ ችግር አለ? (ስነልቦናዊ፣ ማህበራዊ፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ወይም ሌላ ችግር)

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10.ከእርሶ ጋር አብረው ግድያ ፈፀመው የታሰሩ አሉ? ካሉ ድርጊቱን በምን ምክንያት

እንደፈፀሙ ያውቃሉ? ደርጊቱን በመፈፀማቸው ምን ይሰማቸዋል?

11.ግድያ እንዳይፈፀም ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?

12.ግድያ እንዳይፈፀም የመስራት ሀላፊነት ያለበት አካል ማን ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

በምን አይነት መልኩ መስራት አለባቸው?

ጊዜዎን መስዋት አድርገው ይህንን ጥያቄ ምላሽ ስለሰጡኝ አመሰግናለሁ

Annex -6: ለዐቃቢያነ ህግ፣ ለዳኞች፣ ለተከላካይ ጠበቆች እና ለመርማሪ ፖሊሶች

የሚቀርብ ጥያቄ

1. ሙሉ ስም (በፍላጎት ላይ የተመሰረተ)፡ _____

የስራ ድርሻ፡ _____

እድሜ ፡ _____

የትምህርት ደረጃ፡ _____

የጋብቻ ሁኔታ፡ _____

1. በመርማሪ ፖሊስነት /በዐቃቤ ህግነት/ ዳኝነት/ ተከላካይ ጠበቃነት/ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ሰሩ?

2. በምርመራ (ወይም በክስ) ሂደት ሰዎች ግድያን በምን ምክንያት ፈፀምን ይላሉ? (በዋናነት ከዚህ ውስጥ የትኛው ይጎላል?)

ለግድያ መፈፀም ማህበራዊ፣ ስነልቦናዊ፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ወይም ባህላዊ ወይም ሌላ ምክንያቶች ይሥተዋላሉ ወይ? (ለምሳሌ፡፡ የገንዘብ ፍላጎት፣ ጥላቻ፣ ቁም በቀል፣ ቅናት፣ ንዴት፣ አደንዛኝ ፅፅ፣ ስሜታዊነት፣ ዝሙት፣ ስካር፣ በትዳር አጋር ምክንያት ወይም ሌላ)?

3. ግድያውን የሚፈፀሙት እንዴት ነው (አስበውበት ነው ወይስ ድንገተኛ ነው ወይስ በሌላ)?

4. በስራዎ ካዩት አንጻር ተጠርጣሪዎቹ ግድያውን ከፈፀሙ በኋላ ምን ይሰማቸዋል? ለምን?

5. ግድያውን በምን ዓይነት ቦታ፣ ጊዜና መሳሪያ ይፈፀማሉ?

CAUSES OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE

- 6. ድርጊቱ በመፈፀሙ በእስረኛው፣ በሟች ቤተሰብ፣ በምስክሮች ወይም በአጠቃላይ ማህበረሰቡ ላይ የተስተዋለ ችግር አለ? (ማህበራዊ፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ ስነልቦናዊ፣ ባህላዊ ወይም ሌላ)
- 7. ግድያ እንዳይፈፀም ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?
- 8. ግድያ እንዳይፈፀም የመስራት ሀላፊነት ያለበት አካል ማን ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?
በምን አይነት መልኩ መስራት አለባቸው?

ጊዜዎን መስዋት አድርገው ይህንን ጥያቄ ምላሽ ስለሰጡኝ አመሰግናለሁ